

PRU WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021

PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT

DECEMBER, 2018

Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
PERFORMANCE REVIEW	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.1 Revenue and Expenditure Patterns of the 2014-2017 DMTDP(Cumulative)	61
1.4: PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	64
1.4.1: Introduction	64
1.4.2: Location and Size	64
1.4.3: Climate	64
1.4.4: Vegetation.....	68
1.4.5: Relief and Drainage.....	68
1.4.6: Soil.....	68
1.4.7: Geology and Minerals	69
1.4.8: Conditions of the Built Environment	69
1.4.9: Conditions of the Natural Environment.....	69
1.4.10 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL	70
1.4.11 WATER SECURITY	71
1.6 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS	72
1.7 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION	73
1.8 POPULATION	75
1.8.1: Population Size and Growth Rates.....	75
1.8.2: Age and Sex Composition	75
1.8.3: Household Composition.....	76
1.8.4: Dependency Ratio.....	76
1.8.5: Population Density.....	77
1.8.6: Rural/Urban Split	77
1.8.7: Spatial Distribution of Population.....	78
1.9: MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)	81
1.10: GENDER.....	82
1.10.1 Gender Inequalities.....	82
1.10.2 Gender Equality.....	83
1.10.3: Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls	84
1.10.4: Access to and Control over Resources and Benefits.....	86

1.10.5 Spatial Dimensions of Poverty	87
1.11 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS.....	88
1.11.1 Introduction	88
1.11.3: Commodity Flows	93
1.11.4: Inter and Intra District Trade	93
1.12 CULTURE	93
1.13: GOVERNANCE	96
1.14 SECURITY	103
1.14.1 Introduction	103
1.14.2: The Police Service	103
1.15 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED).....	104
1.16: THE ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT	104
1.16.1: Introduction	104
1.16.2: Major Economic Activities	105
1.16.2 Occupation.....	106
1.16.3: Manufacturing Industries	107
1.16.4: Energy	108
1.16.6: Tourism	109
1.16.7: Financial Institutions.....	109
1.16.8 Cooperatives	110
1.16.9 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FINANCE	110
b. Expenditure.....	111
1.17 FOOD SECURITY	111
1.167.1 Food production.....	111
1.16.4 Livestock and Poultry production	113
1.16.5 Extension Services Delivery.....	113
1.18 NUTRITION SECURITY.....	114
1.19 SOCIAL SERVICES.....	115
1.19.1 Formal Education	115
1.19.7: Health Care	124
1.20 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	134
1.21.1 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	134
1.21.2: Vulnerability Analysis.....	135
1.21.3: Vulnerable and Excluded Groups in the District.....	136
1.21.3: Types of Shocks and Risks Faced by Households in the District	138
1.21.4: Coping Mechanisms / Strategies to Overcome Shocks	140

1.21.5: Persons Living in Disaster Prone Areas	140
1.21.6: Programmes and Safety Nets put in Place for the Vulnerable and Excluded.....	140
1.22 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI).....	141
CHAPTER TWO	145
DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021	145
2.1 Introduction.....	145
2.2 Identification of Community Needs and Aspirations	145
2.3 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues.....	146
2.4 Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.....	151
2.5 Prioritization of Development Issues.....	159
2.5.1 POCC Analysis.....	159
2.5.2 Impact Analysis	168
2.5.3 List of prioritized adopted Issues	176
2.5.3 Sustainability analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility).....	178
2.5.4 Sustainable Prioritized Issues.....	179
CHAPTER THREE	181
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	181
3.1 INTRODUCTION	181
3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS.....	181
3.2.1 The Social Situation.....	182
200.3.2 Health Needs.....	183
3.2.3 Potable Water Needs.....	184
3.2.4 Projection for Educational Needs	185
3.2.5 Agricultural Projection	186
3.2.6 Environmental Issues.....	187
3.2.7 Administrative and Institutional Aspects.....	188
3.2.8 Demand for Police Personnel.....	188
3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies.....	189
CHAPTER FOUR.....	200
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	200
4.1 INTRODUCTION	200
4.2 FORMULATION OF PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	200
4.3 PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POAs).....	207

4.4 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY/PLAN	238
CHAPTER FIVE	240
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (AAPs).....	240
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2018	240
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	241
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	244
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	253
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	256
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2019	263
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	263
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	267
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	277
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	281
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2020	286
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	286
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	290
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	303
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	307
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2020	312
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	312
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	316
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	327
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	330
CHAPTER SIX.....	335
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	335
6.1 Introduction.....	335
6.2 Monitoring	335
6.2.1 Monitoring Indicators	335
6.2.2: Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.	340
Fig 6.1: Framework for data collection	340
6.2.3 Reporting arrangement	343
6.2.4 How dissemination will be done.....	344
Activity	344
Purpose	344

Audience	344
Method/Tool	344
Timeframe	344
Responsibility	344
Community sensitization	344
To create awareness on the DMTDP	344
Quarterly	344
DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee	344
Meeting with Political leadership	344
1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	344
15 th to 30 th January	344
DPCU	344
2. To update them on the status of implementation	344
October to December	344
Create public awareness and acceptance on DMTDP.....	345
January to March.....	345
DPCU	345
Update key stakeholders on implementation of DMDTP	345
Quarterly, Annually	345
DPCU	345
Create awareness on the plan	345
Annually.....	345
DPCU	345
Create access of public to the plan	345
January, 2019	345
DPCU	345
6.3 Evaluation	345
6.3.1 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.....	345
6.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis	346
Table 6.2 Stakeholders' Analysis.....	346
6.3.3M & E Conditions and Capacities	348
6.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan.....	351

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CHPS	Community Health Planning Service
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DDE	District Director of Education
DDF	District Development Facility
DDH	District Director of Health
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DISEC	District Security Committee
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHARP	Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MSHAP	Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
POCC	Potentials Opportunities Constraints Challenges
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pru West District is one of the twenty-Nine Administrative Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It was created with L.I 2335 in 2017 and inaugurated on 15th March, 2018. Pru West District lies between Longitudes 0⁰30”W and 1⁰26”W and Latitudes 7⁰55”N and 8⁰55”N. It shares boundaries with six (6) other districts, namely Pru East to the North, Sene West 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.

Prang is the administrative capital of the district with a distance of about 280km (Via Nkoranza/Techiman from Sunyani the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital. It is also 453km North of Accra, the national capital. The Pru West District covers an area of 2,195kmsq representing about 5.6% of the total land surface of the Brong Ahafo Region.

Vision

Our vision is a District in which all inhabitants live in enhanced living conditions and enjoy adequate socio-economic services of satisfactory quality, safe environment, in a well-maintained highly decentralized and democratic environment

Mission Statement of the Assembly

The Pru West District Assembly exists to achieve high living standards for inhabitants of the District through effective decentralization, public-private collaboration, provision of quality social services, modernize farming and husbandry methods in a sustained environment and improved security.

Functions of the Assembly

Pursuant to section 12 of the Local Governance Act, Act 936, 2016 district assemblies perform deliberative, legislative and execution; these are as follows:

- (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government for approval of the development plan and budget for the District ;
- (b) Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in the District ;

- (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development in the District ;
- (d) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District ;
- (e) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- (f) In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District ;
- (g) Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice.
- (h) Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment; and perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the government.

The MTDP's preparations, stakeholders and indicative budget

The Implementation of the Development Plan begun from 2018-2021 under the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021), guided by the National Development Policy Framework which seeks to provide the framework for the Socio-Economic and Infrastructural Development of the District. It also seeks to mobilize the Human ,financial and Economic resources of the District through participation in Decision making by the people ,involvement of stakeholders and Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith-based Organizations, and Development Partners in the implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects in the District Medium Term Development Plan.

The Plan seeks among other things to improve Socio- economic infrastructure, improve the Local economy, Reduce Poverty and ultimately improve the standard of living of the People.

After the implementation of the Programmes and Projects in the GSGDAII Policy Framework, the government designed a New National Development Agenda which is premised on creating employment for the teaming youth and improving infrastructural development.

The Agenda for Jobs has five main development dimensions, which are;

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

- Governance, Corruption and Accountability
- Ghana's role in international affairs

In coming out with the DTMDP, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) has made a wide range of consultations with all the major stakeholders in the district through data collection, preparations and harmonization of area council and community level plans as well as various public hearings. The objective of this was to create and sustain the people's participation and ownership of the plan.

The Medium term development Plan was prepared by the District Planning Coordinating Unit comprising of 11 members. The team started the process with the performance review, data collection, analysis and finalization of the report. Several meetings and workshops including public hearing were organized involving stakeholders such as community members, assembly members, and heads of departments, non-governmental organization and development partners.

The focus of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development plan focuses on job creations, infrastructure provision, human resource development and environmental sustainability

The total cost of the plan is Fifty-Six Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis **GH¢ 56,137,500.00**. However, the expected cash inflow is Thirty-Two Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Ghana Cedis (**GH¢32,136,138**). The financial gap is Twenty-Two Million, One Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty-Two Ghana Cedis **GH¢ 22,001,362**. It is expected that the district assembly will step up revenue generation drive to mobilize funds to finance some of the projects and programmes in the District Medium Term Development plan. Other development partners are encouraged to support in providing Funds to address the Funding gap.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The District Assemblies (DAs) are required to prepare development plans reflecting spatial dimensions in relation to the Guidelines provided by the NDPC. The Guidelines are to facilitate the translation of the Ghana Share Growth and Development Agenda II 2014-2017 into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people. This should be done by analyzing the specific DAs' context and circumstances with regards to meeting the local needs and aspirations in harmony with the national development goals and objectives as contained in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework

In 2014, the Government of Ghana (GoG) launched the medium term development plan (MTDP) containing the Country's medium term strategic direction, development priorities and implementation strategies for a four-year planning horizon between financial year (FY) 2014-2017. The thrust of the MTDP is to accelerate socioeconomic transformation which, according to the MTDP strategy is expected to be demonstrated by improved employment levels, higher per capita income, improved labour force distribution in line with sectoral GDP shares, substantially improved human development and gender equality indicators, and improvement in the country's competitiveness position, among others. The main sources of economic growth are expected to come from the 8 'primary growth sectors' which are stated as agricultural development, forestry, tourism, mining, oil and gas, manufacturing, information and communications technology (ICT) and housing development.

However, the 2018-2021 is the first MTDP for the Pru West Assembly, as required in the MTDP implementation framework, this performance review (PR) assessed progress made towards the achievement of the MTDP objectives, results and other milestones in the erstwhile Pru District since it is a mandatory requirement. Besides assessing progress made on targeted results and objectives, this PR is also intended to unearth challenges encountered during the four years of implementation of the Plan to GSGDA II and to make recommendations on corrective measures needed to enhance the MTDP implementation over the remaining period

Table 1.1 Performance Review

Period	Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objectives 1: Expand opportunities for job creation						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline 2013				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic development	Private sector development	Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled	500 youth employed in the private sector	Create employment opportunities for 375 through LIPW	500 job opportunities created	Target over achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Enter into PPP agreement with private individuals for infrastructure development in the district	0	Sign 1 PPP agreements with private individual	0% achievement	There was no efforts by the private sector actors to partner the Assembly
	Economic development	Private sector development	Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	0	10 artisans trained on entrepreneurial skills	10 artisans trained	Target Achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	capacity building for women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	10	40	10	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector 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	5	15	5 SMEs trained	Funds were release timely
	Economic development	Private sector development	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	0	1	1	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Promote client exhibitions and trade shows	2	10	2	Target achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Develop tourism development plan for identification and development of tourist sites	0	1	0	Target not achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Promote safety on the Volta lake and Pru River	-	Reduce fatalities to 0	3	Target not achieved
2015	Economic development	Private sector development	Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled	500 youth employed in the private sector	Create employment opportunities for 375 through LIPW	450 job opportunities created	Target over achieved

	Economic development	Private sector development	Enter into PPP agreement with private individuals for infrastructure development in the district	0	Sign 1 PPP agreements with private individual	0% achievement	There was no efforts by the private sector actors to partner the Assembly
	Economic development	Private sector development	Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	0	10 artisans trained on entrepreneurial skills	10 artisans trained	
	Economic development	Private sector development	capacity building for women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	10	40	20	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector 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	5	15	0	Lack of funds
	Economic development	Private sector development	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	0	2	2	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Promote client exhibitions and trade shows	2	10	2	Target achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Develop tourism development plan for identification and development of tourist sites	0	1	0	Target not achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Promote safety on the Volta lake and Pru River	-	Reduce fatalities to 0	2	Target not achieved
2016	Economic development	Private sector development	Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled	500 youth employed in the private sector	Create employment opportunities for 375 through LIPW	300 job opportunities created	Target not achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Enter into PPP agreement with private individuals for infrastructure development in the district	0	Sign 1 PPP agreements with private individual	0% achievement	There was no efforts by the private sector actors to partner the Assembly
	Economic development	Private sector development	Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	0	10 artisans trained on entrepreneurial skills	5 artisans trained	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	capacity building for women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	10	40	10	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Support BAC to train and provide business services to SMEs including registration with Register General's Dept, VAT Registration, batik making, marketing,	5	15	10 SMEs trained	Funds were release timely

			management, quality improvement and packaging of products to make them more competitive				
	Economic development	Private sector development	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	0	5	2	Target achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Promote safety on the Volta lake and Pru River	-	Reduce fatalities to 0	14	Target not achieved
2017	Economic development	Private sector development	Adopt labour intensive technology for construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled	500 youth employed in the private sector	Create employment opportunities for 1375 through LIPW	378 job opportunities created	Target over achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Enter into PPP agreement with private individuals for infrastructure development in the district	0	Sign 4 PPP agreements with private individual	0% achievement	There was no efforts by the private sector actors to partner the Assembly
	Economic development	Private sector development	Organize entrepreneurial skills training programmes for artisans and school graduates	0	10 artisans trained on entrepreneurial skills	5 artisans trained	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	capacity building for women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making	10	10	255	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector 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	5	15	5 SMEs trained	Funds were release timely
	Economic development	Private sector development	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for soft credit	0	5	1	Target achieved
	Economic development	Private sector development	Promote client exhibitions and trade shows	2	2	2	Target achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Develop tourism development plan for identification and development of tourist sites	0	2	0	Target not achieved
	Economic development	Tourism and Creative Art development	Promote safety on the Volta lake and Pru River	-	Reduce fatalities to 0	3	Target not achieved

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objectives 1: Improve production efficiency and yield						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline 2013				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and other farm inputs in EAs	0	2	0	Target not achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Establish demonstrations farm fields on field crops	6	3	5	Funds were released
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out field supervision and management	20	10	7	Target not achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Promote farmer training on new technologies	60	50	90	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Recruit 500 youth in the district for youth in Agric Programme (Block Farm)	0	125	0	Lack of funds
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train and resource 18 AEAs in post-harvest handlings technology	0	6	9	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Rehabilitate 2No dam	2	1	0	Not implemented
Policy objective 2: Improve Post-Harvest Management							
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Procure five irrigation pumps for dry season gardening	0	1	0	Not implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	0	25	50	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide 4 improved storage facilities (warehouses) along the value chain	1	1	0	Target not achieved	
Policy Objective 3: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth							
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Form and build the capacity of 100 Vegetable Producers Association in agricultural water management, irrigation and related activities	15	25	30	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities					
Policy Objective 4: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation							
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	6	5	8	Implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate linkage of livestock FBOs to credit sources and markets	-	-	-	Not implemented	

Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate and support improvements in livestock housing by farmers	0	50	0	Target not achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 8,000 cattle against anthrax & CBPP annually	6,000	2,000	3,000	Target achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 12,000 small ruminants against PPR annually	7,000	3,000	2,500	Not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 1,000 dogs and cats against rabies annually	500	250	200	Not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out disease surveillance	1	1	1	Implemented
Policy Objective 5: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 fishers on culture fisheries (Cage Culture)	0	25	20	Target not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Undertake and publicize a baseline survey on fishers, processors and canoes in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Identify active private fish culture producers as nucleus producers	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 200 fishers producers, processors & marketers on post-harvest technologies	0	50	20	Target not fully achieved
Policy Objective 6: Protect existing forest reserves						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on effects of climate change and natural disasters	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Enforce banning of farming within 50 metres of river basins within the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Policy Objective 7: Enhance climate change resilience						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Facilitate establishment and operation of a meteorological station in the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved

	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Use weather forecasting to inform farmer decision	0	1	0	Target not achieved
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Collaborate with EPA to educate the public on the effects of noise pollution on the health of citizens	0	1	0	Target not achieved
2015	Policy Objectives 1: Improve production efficiency and yield						
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Establish demonstrations farm fields on field crops	6	3	5	Funds were released
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out field supervision and management	20	10	12	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Promote farmer training on new technologies	60	50	30	Target not achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Recruit 500 youth in the district for youth in Agric Programme (Block Farm)	0	125	0	Lack of funds
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train and resource 18 AEAs in post-harvest handlings technology	0	6	6	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Rehabilitate 2No dam	2	1	0	Not implemented
	Policy objective 2: Improve Post-Harvest Management						
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Procure five irrigation pumps for dry season gardening	0	2	0	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	0	25	10	Target achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide 4 improved storage facilities (warehouses) along the value chain	1	1	0	Target not achieved
	Policy Objective 3: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth						
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Form and build the capacity of 100 Vegetable Producers Association in agricultural water management, irrigation and related activities	15	25	20	Target not achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities				
	Policy Objective 4: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation						
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	6	5	8	Implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate linkage of livestock FBOs to credit sources and markets	-	-	-	Not implemented
	Economic Development	Agricultural and	Facilitate and support improvements in livestock	0	50	0	Target not

		rural development	housing by farmers				achieved
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 8,000 cattle against anthrax & CBPP annually	6,000	2,000	3,000	Target achieved
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 12,000 small ruminants against PPR annually	7,000	3,000	2,500	Not fully achieved
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 1,000 dogs and cats against rabies annually	500	250	200	Not fully achieved
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Carry out disease surveillance	1	1	1	Implemented
Policy Objective 5: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture							
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 fishers on culture fisheries (Cage Culture)	0	25	20	Target not fully achieved
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Undertake and publicize a baseline survey on fishers, processors and canoes in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Identify active private fish culture producers as nucleus producers	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development		Agricultural and rural development	Train 200 fishers producers, processors & marketers on post-harvest technologies	0	50	20	Target not fully achieved
Policy Objective 6: Protect existing forest reserves							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on effects of climate change and natural disasters	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		Agricultural and rural development	Enforce banning of farming within 50 metres of river basins within the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		Agricultural and rural development	Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Policy Objective 7: Enhance climate change resilience							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement		Climate Variability and Change	Facilitate establishment and operation of a meteorological station in the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved

	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Use weather forecasting to inform farmer decision	0	1	0	Target not achieved
2016	Policy Objectives 1: Improve production efficiency and yield						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and other farm inputs in EAs	0	2	0	Target not achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Establish demonstrations farm fields on field crops	6	3	5	Funds were released	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out field supervision and management	20	10	7	Target not achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Promote farmer training on new technologies	60	50	90	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Recruit 500 youth in the district for youth in Agric Programme (Block Farm)	0	125	0	Lack of funds	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train and resource 18 AEAs in post-harvest handlings technology	0	6	9	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Rehabilitate 2No dam	2	1	0	Not implemented	
	Policy objective 2: Improve Post-Harvest Management						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Procure five irrigation pumps for dry season gardening	0	1	0	Not implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	0	25	50	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide 4 improved storage facilities (warehouses) along the value chain	1	1	0	Target not achieved	
	Policy Objective 3: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Form and build the capacity of 100 Vegetable Producers Association in agricultural water management, irrigation and related activities	15	25	30	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities					
	Policy Objective 4: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	6	5	4	Target not fully achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate linkage of livestock FBOs to credit sources and markets	-	-	-	Not implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate and support improvements in livestock	0	50	200	Target achieved	

	rural development	housing by farmers				
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 8,000 cattle against anthrax & CBPP annually	6,000	2,000	2,000	Target achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 12,000 small ruminants against PPR annually	7,000	3,000	2,000	Not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 1,000 dogs and cats against rabies annually	500	250	150	Not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out disease surveillance	1	1	1	Implemented
Policy Objective 5: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 fishers on culture fisheries (Cage Culture)	0	25	45	Target achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Undertake and publicize a baseline survey on fishers, processors and canoes in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Identify active private fish culture producers as nucleus producers	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 200 fishers producers, processors & marketers on post-harvest technologies	0	50	80	Target not fully achieved
Policy Objective 6: Protect existing forest reserves						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on effects of climate change and natural disasters	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Enforce banning of farming within 50 metres of river basins within the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Policy Objective 7: Enhance climate change resilience						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Facilitate establishment and operation of a meteorological station in the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved

	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Use weather forecasting to inform farmer decision	0	1	0	Target not achieved
2017	Policy Objectives 1: Improve production efficiency and yield						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and other farm inputs in EAs	0	2	0	Target not achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Establish demonstrations farm fields on field crops	6	3	5	Funds were released	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out field supervision and management	20	10	7	Target not achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Promote farmer training on new technologies	60	50	90	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Recruit 500 youth in the district for youth in Agric Programme (Block Farm)	0	125	0	Lack of funds	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train and resource 18 AEAs in post-harvest handlings technology	0	6	9	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Rehabilitate 2No dam	2	1	0	Not implemented	
	Policy objective 2: Improve Post-Harvest Management						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Procure five irrigation pumps for dry season gardening	0	1	0	Not implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	0	25	50	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide 4 improved storage facilities (warehouses) along the value chain	1	1	0	Target not achieved	
	Policy Objective 3: Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Form and build the capacity of 100 Vegetable Producers Association in agricultural water management, irrigation and related activities	15	25	30	Target achieved	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate farmers access to credit facilities					
	Policy Objective 4: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women farmers	6	5	8	Implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate linkage of livestock FBOs to credit sources and markets	-	-	-	Not implemented	
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Facilitate and support improvements in livestock	0	50	0	Target not	

	rural development	housing by farmers				achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 8,000 cattle against anthrax & CBPP annually	6,000	2,000	3,000	Target achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 12,000 small ruminants against PPR annually	7,000	3,000	2,500	Not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Vaccinate 1,000 dogs and cats against rabies annually	500	250	200	Not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Carry out disease surveillance	1	1	1	Implemented
Policy Objective 5: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture						
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 100 fishers on culture fisheries (Cage Culture)	0	25	20	Target not fully achieved
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Undertake and publicize a baseline survey on fishers, processors and canoes in the district	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Identify active private fish culture producers as nucleus producers	0	1	0	Not implemented
Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Train 200 fishers producers, processors & marketers on post-harvest technologies	0	50	20	Target not fully achieved
Policy Objective 6: Protect existing forest reserves						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on biodiversity and ecosystem services and on the need for reservation	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities around water bodies on buffer zone policies	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate communities on effects of climate change and natural disasters	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Enforce banning of farming within 50 metres of river basins within the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Agricultural and rural development	Educate and Support communities to undertake reforestation along river banks to protect water sheds	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Policy Objective 7: Enhance climate change resilience						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Climate Variability and Change	Facilitate establishment and operation of a meteorological station in the district	0	1	0	Target not achieved
Environment,	Climate Variability	Use weather forecasting to inform farmer decision	0	1	0	Target not

	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	and Change					achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Introduce improve varieties of crops/seed and other farm inputs in EAs	0	2	0	Target not achieved
	Economic Development	Agricultural and rural development	Establish demonstrations farm fields on field crops	6	3	5	Funds were released

Period	Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements						
	Policy Objectives 1: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services						
	Programmes	Sub Programmes	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline 2013				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of feeder roads in the district	-	50km	40km	Achieved
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of town roads in the district	-	-	-	Routine maintenance carried out annually
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Complete rehabilitation of 4.9km feeder road at Abua-Ankrakuka	-	-	-	65% completed
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 4km feeder road at Cherembo-Kamampa	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 2km feeder road at Krobo-Kamampa	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Facilitate construction of speed rumps	-	-	-	Urban roads could not come to the district
Policy Objective 2: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP)	-	250	150	Target not fully achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Rehabilitate existing streetlights	-	-	-	Broken bulbs/poles replaced
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision of solar lamps	-	-	-	Solar lamps provided to selected communities
Policy objective 3 : sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Create public awareness on planning regulations/plot allocation	-	-	-	Implemented
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate development of layouts for selected communities	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Enforce compliance with planning regulations to ensure orderliness in development	-	-	-	Planning regulations enforced
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Ensure timely issuance of building permits	-	-	-	Duely adhered
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate and support construction of drainage facilities	-	-	-	Annually carried out

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	-	3	3	Implemented
Policy objective 3: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Educate the communities on disaster prevention measures	-	-	-	Carried out District wide
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Collaborate with NADMO to support disaster victims	-	-	-	Victims supported on every disaster encountered
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of Anti-Wind Rainstorm or flood related issues in the district	-	-	-	Carried out annually
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns	-	-	-	Done every farmers day
Policy objective 4: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all						
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facility & support drilling of 20No IDA funded boreholes	-	10	15	Target achieved with the help of IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facilitate & support drilling of 32No AfD funded boreholes	-	12	12	But some dry wells discovered
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Mechanize 2No. boreholes to increase water supply	-	2	2	Target achieved
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation/ completion of boreholes	-	-	-	A routine exercise
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools annually	-	4	3	Effectively carried out
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Build capacity of WSMTs to operate & maintain water & san. facilities	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Train latrine artisans to facilitate construction of household latrines	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and	Carrying out of water	-	120		Done in

		sanitation	quality test on 120 boreholes annually				collaboration IDA
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Supply of 1No.Motor bike for the DWST	0	0	0	Not implemented
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote PPP in the construction and management of public latrines	-	-	-	Most public latrines are into this arrangement
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Acquire and develop final solid/liquid waste disposal sites	-	-	-	Final disposal site acquired
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid waste	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Evacuation of refuse heaps	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Provision of 30 refuse containers	-	-	-	refuse containers Provided
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation of public toilets	-	-	-	Selected public toilets rehabilitated
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Const. of Institutional Latrines with Hand Washing Facilities	-	-	-	Completed and in use by some selected schools
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Construction and completion of 1No. 20-seater Water Closet (W/C)	-	-	-	Completed and in use
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit

	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Screen food/water vendors annually	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Enforcement of public health laws and DA's bye laws on sanitation	-	-	-	Being enforced but not very effective because there is no court
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Organize public fora on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid	-	-	-	Carried out whenever the rains set in
2015	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of feeder roads in the district	-	50km	40km	Achieved
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of town roads in the district	-	-	-	Routine maintenance carried out annually
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Complete rehabilitation of 4.9km feeder road at Abua-Ankrakuka	-	-	-	65% completed
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 4km feeder road at Cherembo-Kamampa	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 2km feeder road at Krobo-Kamampa	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Facilitate construction of speed rumps	-	-	-	Urban roads could not come to the district
	Policy Objective 2: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP)	-	250	150		Target not fully achieved

	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Rehabilitate existing streetlights	-	-	-	Broken bulbs/poles replaced
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision of solar lamps	-	-	-	Solar lamps provided to selected communities
Policy objective 3 : sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements							
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Create public awareness on planning regulations/plot allocation	-	-	-	Implemented
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate development of layouts for selected communities	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Enforce compliance with planning regulations to ensure orderliness in development	-	-	-	Planning regulations enforced
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Ensure timely issuance of building permits	-	-	-	Duely adhered
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate and support construction of drainage facilities	-	-	-	Annually carried out
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	-	3	3	Implemented
Policy objective 3: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation							
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Educate the communities on disaster prevention measures	-	-	-	Carried out District wide
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Collaborate with NADMO to support disaster victims	-	-	-	Victims supported on every disaster encountered
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of Anti-Wind Rainstorm or flood related issues in the district	-	-	-	Carried out annually
	Environment, Infrastructure and	Disaster management	Launching of annual anti-	-	-	-	Done every farmers day

Human Settlement		bush fire campaigns				
Policy objective 4: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all						
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facility & support drilling of 20No IDA funded boreholes	-	10	15	Target achieved with the help of IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facilitate & support drilling of 32No AfD funded boreholes	-	12	12	But some dry wells discovered
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Mechanize 2No. boreholes to increase water supply	-	2	2	Target achieved
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation/ completion of boreholes	-	-	-	A routine exercise
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools annually	-	4	3	Effectively carried out
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Build capacity of WSMTs to operate & maintain water & san. facilities	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Train latrine artisans to facilitate construction of household latrines	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Carrying out of water quality test on 120 boreholes annually		120		Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Supply of 1No.Motor bike for the DWST	0	0	0	Not implemented
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote PPP in the construction and management of public latrines	-	-	-	Most public latrines are into this arrangement
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Acquire and develop final solid/liquid waste disposal sites	-	-	-	Final disposal site acquired
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid waste	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Evacuation of refuse heaps	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental

							health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Provision of 30 refuse containers	-	-	-	refuse containers Provided
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation of public toilets	-	-	-	Selected public toilets rehabilitated
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Const. of Institutional Latrines with Hand Washing Facilities	-	-	-	Completed and in use by some selected schools
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Construction and completion of 1No. 20-seater Water Closet (W/C)	-	-	-	Completed and in use
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Screen food/water vendors annually	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Enforcement of public health laws and DA's bye laws on sanitation	-	-	-	Being enforced but not very effective because there is no court
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Organize public fora on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid	-	-	-	Carried out whenever the rains set in
2016	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of feeder roads in the district	-	50km	40km	Achieved
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of town roads in the district	-	-	-	Routine maintenance carried out

							annually
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Complete rehabilitation of 4.9km feeder road at Abua-Ankrakuka	-	-	-	-	65% completed
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 4km feeder road at Cherembo-Kamampa	-	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 2km feeder road at Krobo-Kamampa	-	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Facilitate construction of speed rumps	-	-	-	-	Urban roads could not come to the district
Policy Objective 2: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP)	-	250	150	-	Target not fully achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Rehabilitate existing streetlights	-	-	-	-	Broken bulbs/poles replaced
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision of solar lamps	-	-	-	-	Solar lamps provided to selected communities
Policy objective 3 : sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Create public awareness on planning regulations/plot allocation	-	-	-	-	Implemented
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate development of layouts for selected communities	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Enforce compliance with planning regulations to ensure orderliness in	-	-	-	-	Planning regulations enforced

			development				
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Ensure timely issuance of building permits	-	-	-		Duely adhered
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate and support construction of drainage facilities	-	-	-		Annually carried out
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	-	3	3		Implemented
Policy objective 3: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Educate the communities on disaster prevention measures	-	-	-		Carried out District wide
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Collaborate with NADMO to support disaster victims	-	-	-		Victims supported on every disaster encountered
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of Anti-Wind Rainstorm or flood related issues in the district	-	-	-		Carried out annually
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns	-	-	-		Done every farmers day
Policy objective 4: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all							
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facility & support drilling of 20No IDA funded boreholes	-	10	15		Target achieved with the help of IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facilitate & support drilling of 32No AfD funded boreholes	-	12	12		But some dry wells discovered
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Mechanize 2No. boreholes to increase water supply	-	2	2		Target achieved
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation/ completion of boreholes	-	-	-		A routine exercise
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools annually	-	4	3		Effectively carried out
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Build capacity of WSMTs	-	-	-		Done in

			to operate & maintain water & san. facilities				collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Train latrine artisans to facilitate construction of household latrines	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Carrying out of water quality test on 120 boreholes annually		120		Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Supply of 1No.Motor bike for the DWST	0	0	0	Not implemented
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Promote PPP in the construction and management of public latrines	-	-	-	Most public latrines are into this arrangement
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Acquire and develop final solid/liquid waste disposal sites	-	-	-	Final disposal site acquired
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid waste	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Evacuation of refuse heaps	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Provision of 30 refuse containers	-	-	-	refuse containers Provided
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Rehabilitation of public toilets	-	-	-	Selected public toilets rehabilitated
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Const. of Institutional Latrines with Hand Washing Facilities	-	-	-	Completed and in use by some selected schools
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Construction and completion of 1No. 20-seater Water Closet (W/C)	-	-	-	Completed and in use
Social Development	Water and sanitation		Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually

	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Screen food/water vendors annually	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Enforcement of public health laws and DA's bye laws on sanitation	-	-	-	Being enforced but not very effective because there is no court
	Social Development	Water and sanitation	Organize public fora on communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid	-	-	-	Carried out whenever the rains set in
2017	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of feeder roads in the district	-	50km	40km	Achieved
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Routine maintenance of town roads in the district	-	-	-	Routine maintenance carried out annually
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Complete rehabilitation of 4.9km feeder road at Abua-Ankrakuka	-	-	-	65% completed
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 4km feeder road at Cherembo-Kamampa	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Rehabilitation of 2km feeder road at Krobo-Kamampa	-	-	-	Suspended for feeder roads take over
	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Transport infrastructure: road and water	Facilitate construction of speed rumps	-	-	-	Urban roads could not come to the district
	Policy Objective 2: Ensure availability of,						

	clean, affordable and accessible energy						
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision/extension of electricity to new communities under SHEP (procurement of low tension poles to access the SHEP)	-	250	150		Target not fully achieved
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Rehabilitate existing streetlights	-	-	-		Broken bulbs/poles replaced
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Energy and petroleum	Provision of solar lamps	-	-	-		Solar lamps provided to selected communities
Policy objective 3 : sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Create public awareness on planning regulations/plot allocation	-	-	-		Implemented
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate development of layouts for selected communities	-	-	-		Due to lack of funds
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Enforce compliance with planning regulations to ensure orderliness in development	-	-	-		Planning regulations enforced
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Ensure timely issuance of building permits	-	-	-		Duely adhered
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Facilitate and support construction of drainage facilities	-	-	-		Annually carried out
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human settlements and housing	Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	-	3	3		Implemented
Policy objective 3: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation							
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Educate the communities on disaster prevention measures	-	-	-		Carried out District wide

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Collaborate with NADMO to support disaster victims	-	-	-	Victims supported on every disaster encountered
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of Anti-Wind Rainstorm or flood related issues in the district	-	-	-	Carried out annually
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Disaster management	Launching of annual anti-bush fire campaigns	-	-	-	Done every farmers day
Policy objective 4: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all						
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facility & support drilling of 20No IDA funded boreholes	-	10	15	Target achieved with the help of IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Facilitate & support drilling of 32No AfD funded boreholes	-	12	12	But some dry wells discovered
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Mechanize 2No. boreholes to increase water supply	-	2	2	Target achieved
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation/ completion of boreholes	-	-	-	A routine exercise
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote Hand Washing with Soap in 10 Basic schools annually	-	4	3	Effectively carried out
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Build capacity of WSMTs to operate & maintain water & san. facilities	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Train latrine artisans to facilitate construction of household latrines	-	-	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Carrying out of water quality test on 120 boreholes annually	-	120	-	Done in collaboration IDA
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Supply of 1No.Motor bike for the DWST	0	0	0	Not implemented
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Promote PPP in the construction and management of public latrines	-	-	-	Most public latrines are into this arrangement
Social Development	Water and	Acquire and develop final	-	-	-	Final disposal site

	sanitation	solid/liquid waste disposal sites				acquired
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Ensure daily collection and disposal of solid waste	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Evacuation of refuse heaps	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Provision of 30 refuse containers	-	-	-	refuse containers Provided
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Rehabilitation of public toilets	-	-	-	Selected public toilets rehabilitated
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Const. of Institutional Latrines with Hand Washing Facilities	-	-	-	Completed and in use by some selected schools
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Construction and completion of 1No. 20-seater Water Closet (W/C)	-	-	-	Completed and in use
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Carry out extensive education on CLTS for construction of latrines	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Intensify education on hygiene and environmental sanitation including for food vendors, butchers, pupils, market women and organized groups	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Screen food/water vendors annually	-	-	-	Carried out by the environmental health unit annually
Social Development	Water and sanitation	Enforcement of public health laws and DA's bye laws on sanitation	-	-	-	Being enforced but not very effective because there is no court
Social Development	Water and	Organize public fora on	-	-	-	Carried out

		sanitation	communicable diseases such as Cholera, typhoid						whenever the rains set in
--	--	------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------------

Thematic Area: <i>Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment</i>										
Policy Objective: <i>Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation</i>										
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 (2No.	Implemented	No. of 6-units classroom blocks constructed with ancillary facilities	-	6	2	1	2	-	Target would be achieved

	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	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	2	2	-	-	-	Two community libraries completed at Yeji and Prang

	Wide									
	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	Not Implemented	No. of classes trained in Grass cutter rearing and Bee keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of funds	

	cutter rearing and Bee keeping ,District Wide									
	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 examinations, District Wide	Implemented	No. of Common District wide end of term examinations conducted	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	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	Implemented	No. of inter zonal cultural festivals	-	To promote	√	√	√	√	Done at all zonal levels

	festivals, District Wide		organized		cultural diversity					
	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, Berekenete	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	Implemented	Reports on the	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

	improve accountability and encourage parents to support education, Yeji		workshops							
	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 scale up registration on the NHIS, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage increase in enrollment on the scheme	-	-	√	√	√	√	Sensitization being scaled up as the client base has increase significantly

Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	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.	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	3	-	2	-	-	Prang and Abease completed and in use

Maternity Wards at Prang, Abease & Zabrama										
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	Not		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and

expansion of OPD at Mathias Cath. Hosp.	Implemented	Percentage of work done								will be 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 infections, especially among the vulnerable Group	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
	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	Streamline recruitment and skills development under the self-employment modules of the GYEEDA	Implemented	No. of people enrolled on the GYEDA	-	-	-	-	√	-	YEA recruited in 2016

in line with global trends	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
	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,	Implemented	Reports on public education	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

Social Policy and Social Protection	District Wide									
	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	Not Implemented	No. of existing Child Protection committees strengthened and No. of new ones formed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds

labour prone communities, District Wide										
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	Implemented	No. of abused children rescued and rehabilitate/linked with their families	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

Child Development and Protection	Wide									
	Preparation of Social Enquiry Reports for the Juvenal court, District Wide	Not Implemented	No. of Social Enquiry Reports prepared	-	-	-	-	-	-	Due to lack of capacity
	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 Migration for National Development	Intensify education on the importance of family planning, District Wide	Implemented	Percentage coverage of family planning	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	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
	Facilitate access of poor farmers to farm	Implemented	No. of food crop farmers supported with	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

	inputs and services, District Wide		farm inputs and other services							
	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, Komfourkrom, Prang, etc.

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

policy Objective: *Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance*

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	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
	Organize DA sub-committee meetings before ordinary general Assembly Yeji meetings,	Fully Implemented	No. of District Assembly Meetings organized	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	Organize Executive Committee meetings, Yeji	Fully Implemented	Availability of office and desk officer for the committee	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	Organize ordinary District Assembly Meetings an Yeji d open it to the public,	Fully Implemented	No. of DA's activities placed on public notice boards	-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised
	Organize meetings of the			-	-	√	√	√	√	Duly organised

Public Relations and Complaints Committee and publicize its activities , District Wide	Fully Implemented	Availability of minutes on its meetings								
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
Support Assembly Members to hold regular community meetings before and after DA's Ordinary meetings to ensure information flow between DA and the District Wide C'nties	Implemented	Availability for assembly members meet the citizens plans	-	-	√	√	√	√		Members supported upon request
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
Complete abandoned Area Council Offices, Labun AC, Adjaraja/ Beposo AC	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-		Due to lack of funds
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
Const. disable friendly Yeji Urban Council (UC) office, Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-		Due to lack of funds
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
Build capacity of ACs for efficient performance, Yeji, Parambo/ Sawaba, Prang, Labun, Adjaraja/ Beposo, Abease, Kadue & Konkoma	Implemented	Report on the trainings	-	-	√	-	-	-		AC officers capacity built in 2014
Recruit and pay secretaries		No. of	-	-	-	-	-	-		Due to lack of

	for the ACs,	Not Implemented	secretaries recruited for the ACs								funds
	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
	Build capacity of staff for efficient Yeji t performance,	Implemented	No. of staff Trained	-	-	√	√	√	√		Staff capacity built internally and externally
	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
	Build capacity of Assembly members for efficient performance, Yeji	Implemented	No. of Assembly members Trained	-	-	√	√	-	-		Members performance enhanced
	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
	Organize quarterly Heads of Departments review meetings, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of quarterly Heads of Departments minutes	-	-	√	√	√	√		A routine exercise
	Preparation and approval of annual procurement plans with copies to the DTRB, PPA & RCC, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of annual procurement plans	-	-	√	√	√	√		A routine exercise
	Organize quarterly District Tender Committee (DTC) meetings Yeji,	Implemented	No. of DTC Meetings organized annually	-	-	√	√	√	√		A routine exercise
	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	-	-	√	√	√	√		A routine exercise

			approval							
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	
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	
Facilitate recruitment of District cultural officer, Yeji	Not Implemented	Letter for the recruitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of capacity	
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	
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	
Set targets for revenue collectors, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of letters outlining targets for revenue collectors	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise	
Register bicycles, power tillers & motor kings, District Wide	On-going	No. of bicycles, power tillers and motor kings registered	-	-	√	√	√	√	Motor, bicycles stickers issued	
Increase involvement of tax payers in fixing fees and fines, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of minutes of stakeholders' meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	All stakeholders were involved	
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	
Prosecute tax defaulters, District Wide	Not Implemented	Number of tax defaulters prosecuted	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of Political will	
Prepare and display monthly		Availability of	-	-	√	√	√	√	Done by the accounts	

trial balances on DA's notice board, Yeji	Fully Implemented	monthly trial balance on DA's notice board								section of the Assembly
Re-value buildings/houses, Yeji and Prang	Not Implemented	Availability of list on revalued houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
Build capacity of revenue collectors annually for effective tax collection, Yeji	Implemented	No. of revenue collectors/ accounts staff trained annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Revenue collectors trained annually
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
Prepare and submit annual statements of accounts to Auditor General's Dept, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of annual statements of accounts	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Invite Auditor General's Dept to audit accounts of the DA annually, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of annual external audit reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Ensure timely meetings of the Audit Implementation Committee to act on audit reports, Yeji	Implemented	Availability of minutes of AREC meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Resource the Internal Audit Unit to enforce the provisions of the IAA & FAA (2 Laptop computers, HP Laser Jet Printer, Comb binding machine, Steel cabinet, 2 Office desks, 2 Swivel chairs & Visitors' chair,	Implemented	Availability of monthly and quarterly internal audit reports for management	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Organize periodic community fora to solicit the needs 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

Complete preparation of the DMTDP including public hearing and endorsement, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of endorsed DMTDP	-	-	√	-	-	-	2014-2017 DMTDP ready
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
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
Preparation of annual composite budgets in line with national guidelines (including organization of stakeholders' consultative meetings), District Wide	Implemented	Reports on stakeholders' consultative meetings before and after planning and budget preparations	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
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
Mid-year review and approval of the composite budgets, Yeji	Implemented	Copies of reviewed and approved composite budgets	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Resource the DPCU for effective implementation of the M&E plan, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of M&E reports	-	-	√	√	√	√	Mandate carried out successfully
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings to review implementation of the DMTDP, District Wide	Implemented	Availability of quarterly DPCU minutes	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to RCC, Yeji	Implemented	No. of quarterly progress reports submitted to RCC	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Prepare and submit annual		No. of annual	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

	progress reports to RCC and NDPC, Yeji	Implemented	progress reports submitted to RCC and NDPC							
	Formation of LED plan preparation team, Yeji	Implemented	Letter on the formation of the committee	-	-	√	√	√	√	LED Plan prepared and implemented
	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
	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	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
	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
	Procurement of Computers and accessories for office work – Various, Yeji /Nation wide	Implemented	No. of Desk-top computers procured	-	-		√	√	-	Computers bought for Some Officers
	Procurement of 4No. Photocopiers for office work, Yeji /Nation wide	Implemented	No. of Photocopiers procured	-	4	-	2	4	-	Target over achieved
	Procurement of 5No. Scanning Machines for office work	Implemented	No. of Scanning Machines procured	-	5	-	-	5	-	Target met
	Procurement of 4No. Binding Machines for office work, Yeji /Nation wide	Not Implemented	No. of Binding Machines procured	1	4	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	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

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
Maintenance of DA's office equipment, buildings and other assets District Wide,	Implemented	No. of DA's fixed assets maintained annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
Construction and completion of disable friendly 1No. Assembly complex , Yeji	On-going	Percentage of work done	-	1	√	√	√	√	Roofed and about 80% complete
Equipping the offices of the DA and its departments, Yeji	Not Implemented	No. and types of equipment procured	-	-	-	-	-	-	Awaiting completion of the Assembly complex
Const. of disable friendly 2No. Security Posts, DA Village, Yeji	Fully Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	2	-	2	-	-	Two security posts fully completed
Rehabilitation of .Assembly's Guest House , Yeji	Not implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
Construction of 1No. Septic Tank at Block 5, DA Village, Yeji	Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	1	-	1	-	-	1No. Septic tank constructed
Renovate and equip dilapidated offices of EHU , Yeji	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
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
Const. of community center, Prang	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
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
Construction of disable friendly 1No. 3-Bedroom Bungalow for District Director Agriculture,	Not Implemented	Percentage of work done	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds and to be rolled over

DA Village, Yeji										to the next Plan
1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. Build capacity of women groups in banking culture, records keeping, group dynamics etc, District Wide	Implemented	No. of women groups trained	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Implemented under CIGS
5. 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
6. Build capacity of decentralized departments on gender profiling and mainstreaming, Yeji	Not Implemented	Report on the training programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lack of commitment
7. Ensure operation of the District Court	On-going	No. of people prosecuted	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	Efforts being made every year-Bungalow built
8. Organize regular DISEC meetings to assess the security	Implemented	Availability of draft/gazette	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise

	situation in the district, Yeji		Bye-Law							
	9. Provide vehicle, fuel and other logistics to the security agencies to fight crime, District Wide	Implemented	Minutes on DISEC meetings	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	10. 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
	11. Support annual celebration of Yam Festivals in the 4 paramountcies, District Wide	Implemented	No. of Yam Festivals celebrated annually	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	12. Support Muslims in the annual fasting and other celebrations, District Wide	Implemented	Type of support provided to Muslims	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	13. Support annual Maulidin celebrations by Muslims ,Prang	Implemented	Type of support provided towards the celebrations	-	-	√	√	√	√	A routine exercise
	14. 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

Table 2: Summary of implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP

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.

Figure 1.1: percentage of project implementation

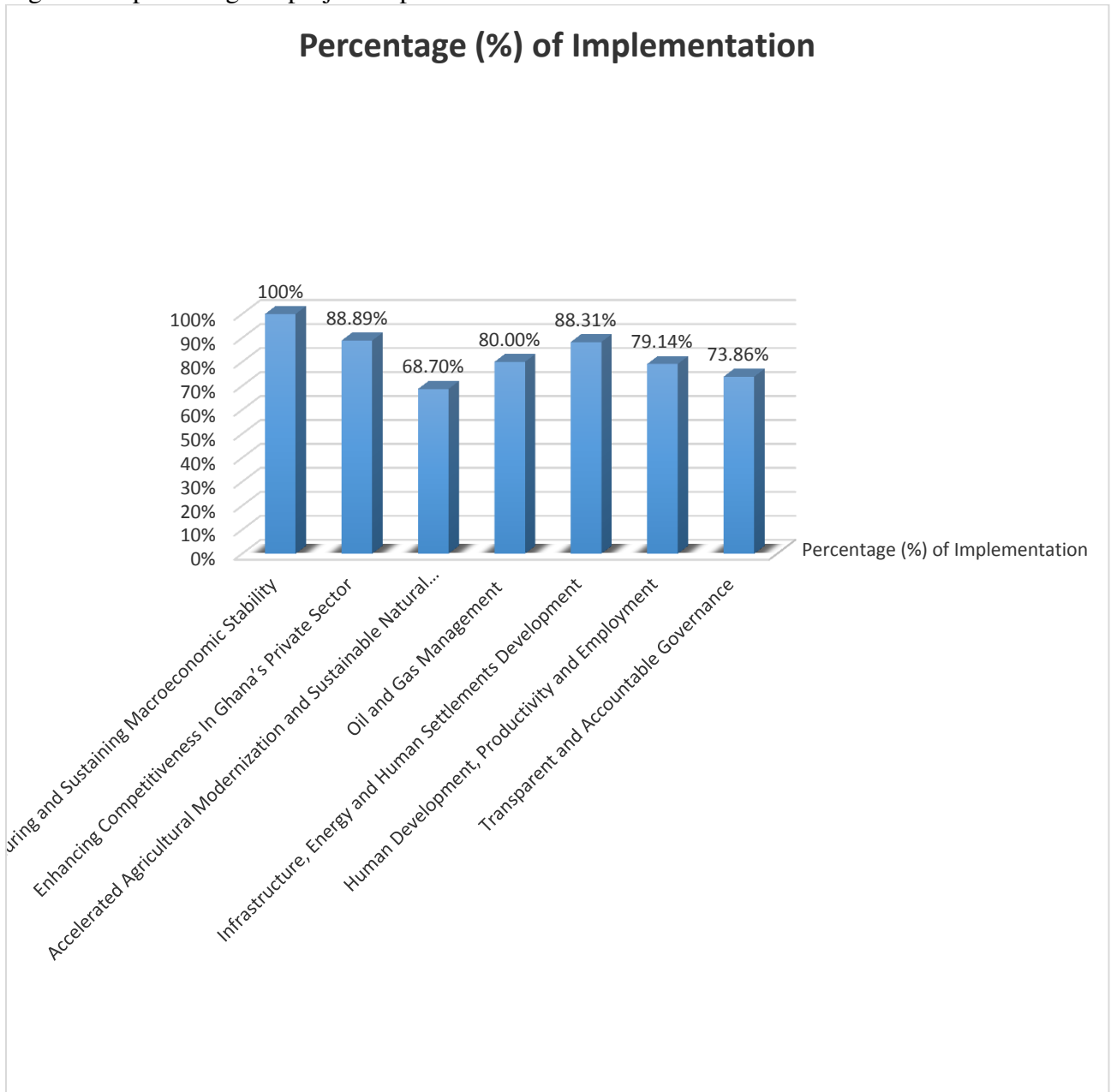


Figure 1 Percentage of 2014-2017 MTDP implementation

Table 3 Total Releases from government

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 DA 2014-2017

S/N o.	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.	RSTWS SP	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)

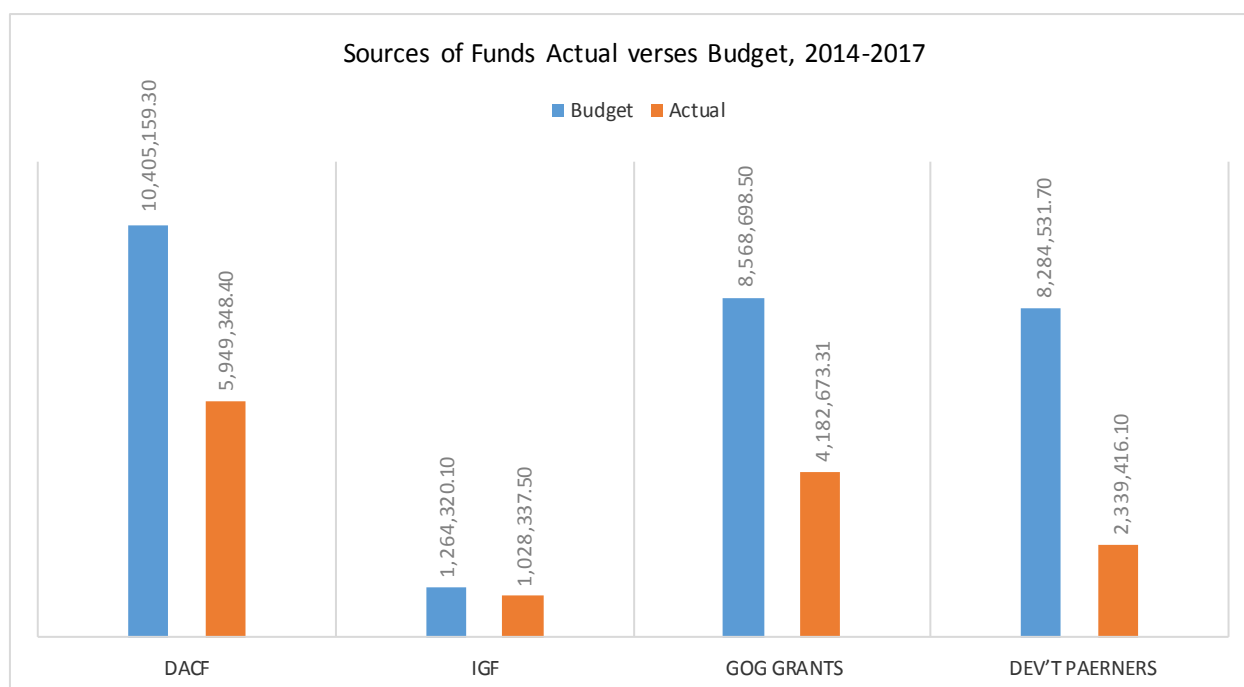
Under the period of review (2014-2017), the DA mobilized and received funding from various sources to finance its programmes and projects as contained in the DMTDP. The funds as indicated in table 3 below only represent direct inflow to the DA and hence exclude direct central government inflow to the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

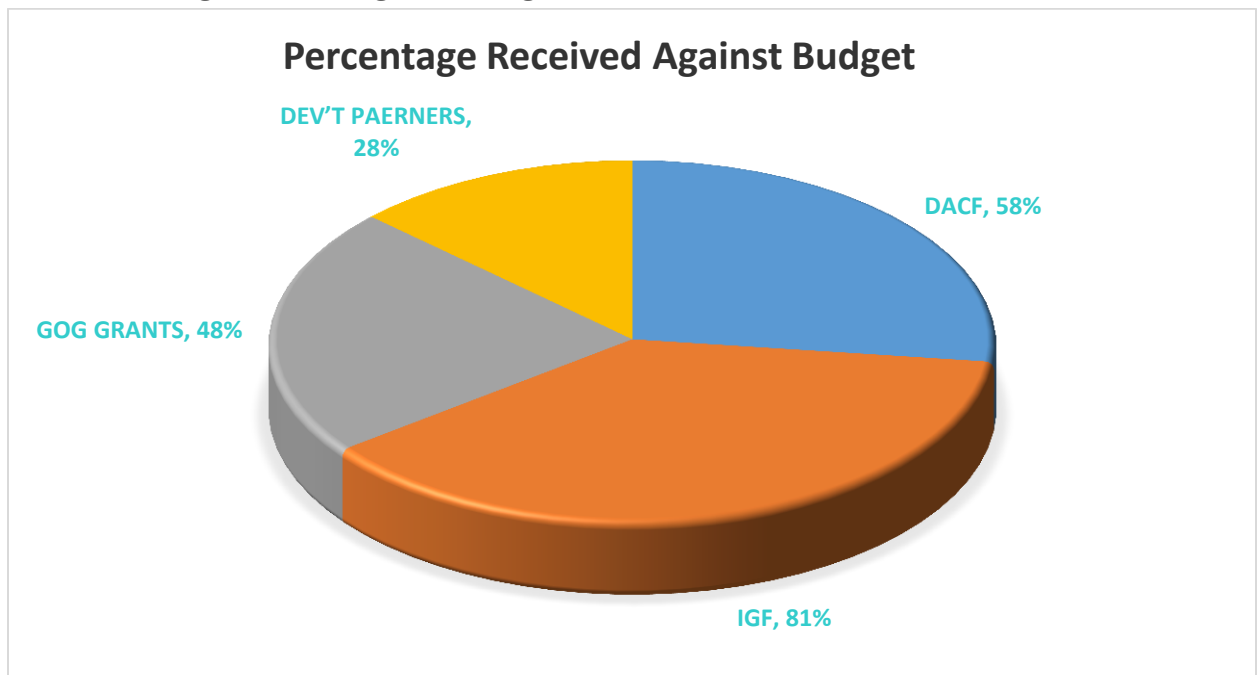
Source: Finance Department, PDA, 2017

Figure 1.2: Source of funds Actual versus 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;

- Leakage of revenue and under valuing of ratable items
- 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.
- Dwindling amount of 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;

- Strengthen security within the district and protection for traders
- Expanded ratable items including introduction of revenue stickers and licensing of tricycles.
- Reorganization of ceded revenue collection activities at substructures.
- 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.

1.4: PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.4.1: Introduction

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

1.4.2: Location and Size

The Pru West District was carved out of the Pru District in December, 2017. The District was established under Legislative Instrument (L.I.2335) of 2017 and inaugurated on 15th March, 2018. Pru West District lies between Longitudes 0^o30'W and 1^o26'W and Latitudes 7^o55'N and 8^o55'N. It shares boundaries with six (6) other districts, namely Pru East to the North, Sene West 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.

Prang is the administrative capital of the district with a distance of about 280km (Via Nkoranza/Techiman from Sunyani the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital. It is also 453km North of Accra, the national capital. The Pru West District covers an area of 2,195kmsq representing about 5.6% of the total land surface of the Brong Ahafo Region.

1.4.3: 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 30^oC in March to as low as 24^oC in August. Mean annual temperature ranges between 26.5^oC and 27.2^oC. In extreme cases temperatures rise to about 40^oC.

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

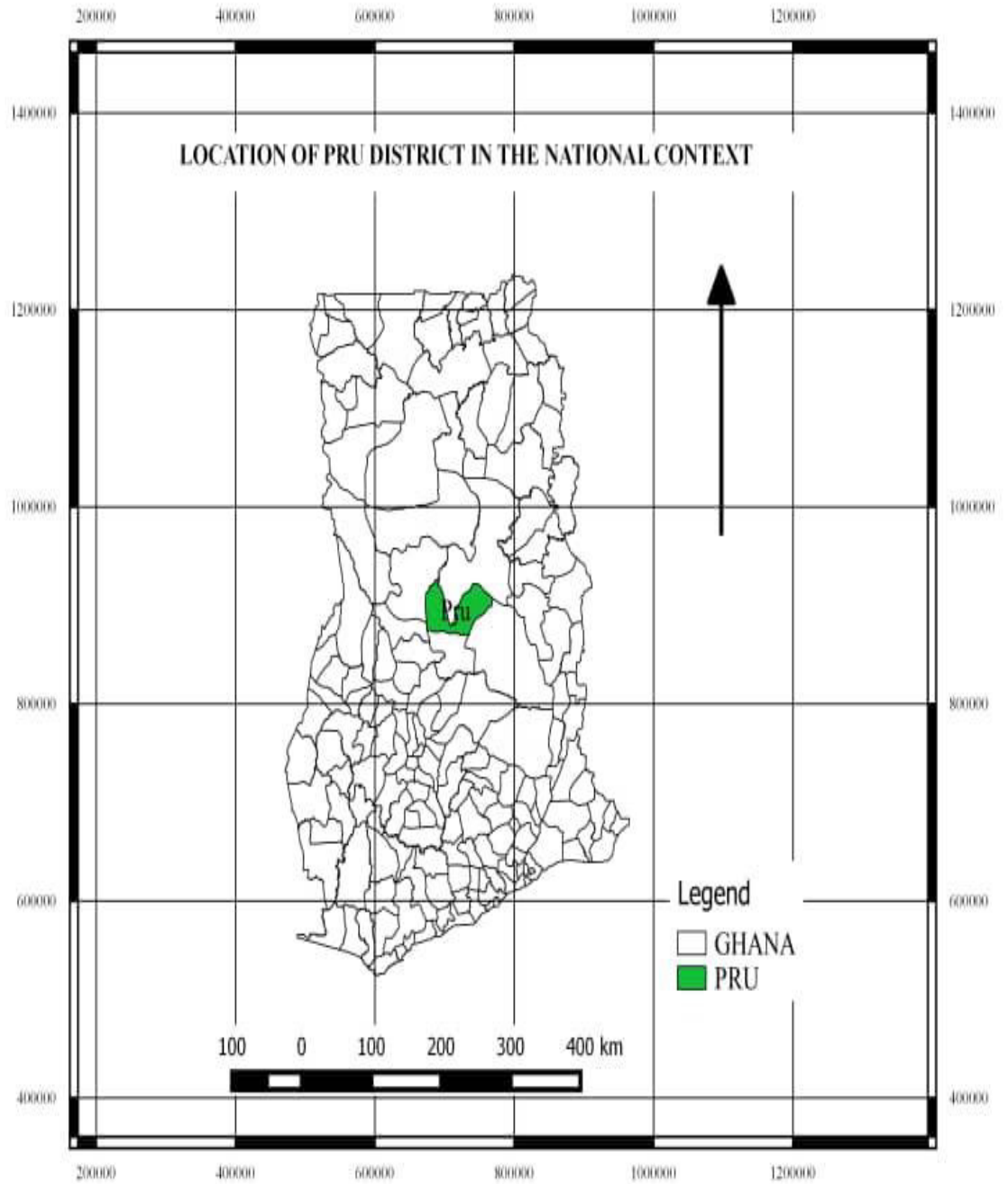


Figure 1.5: Location of Pru District in the Regional Context

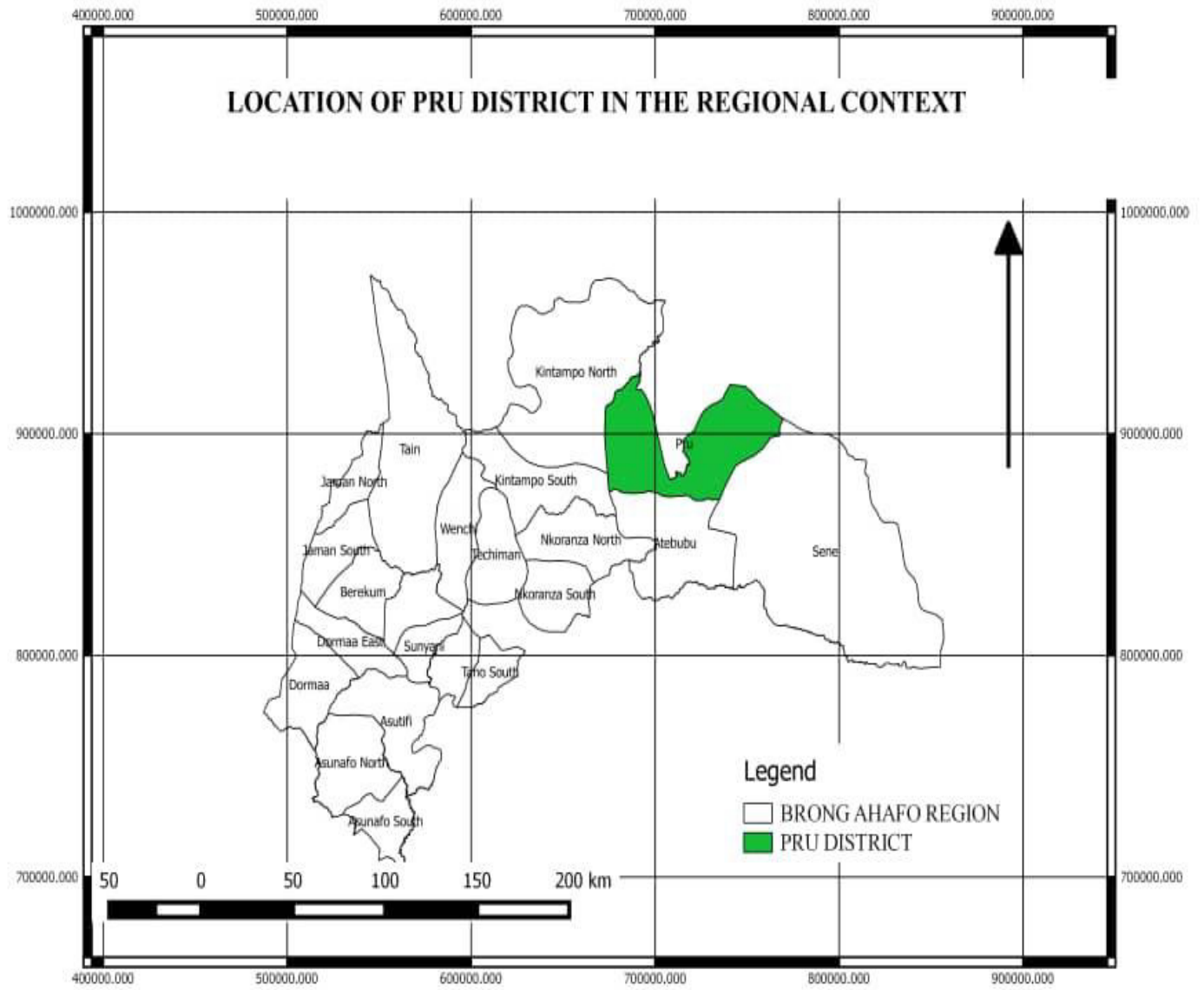
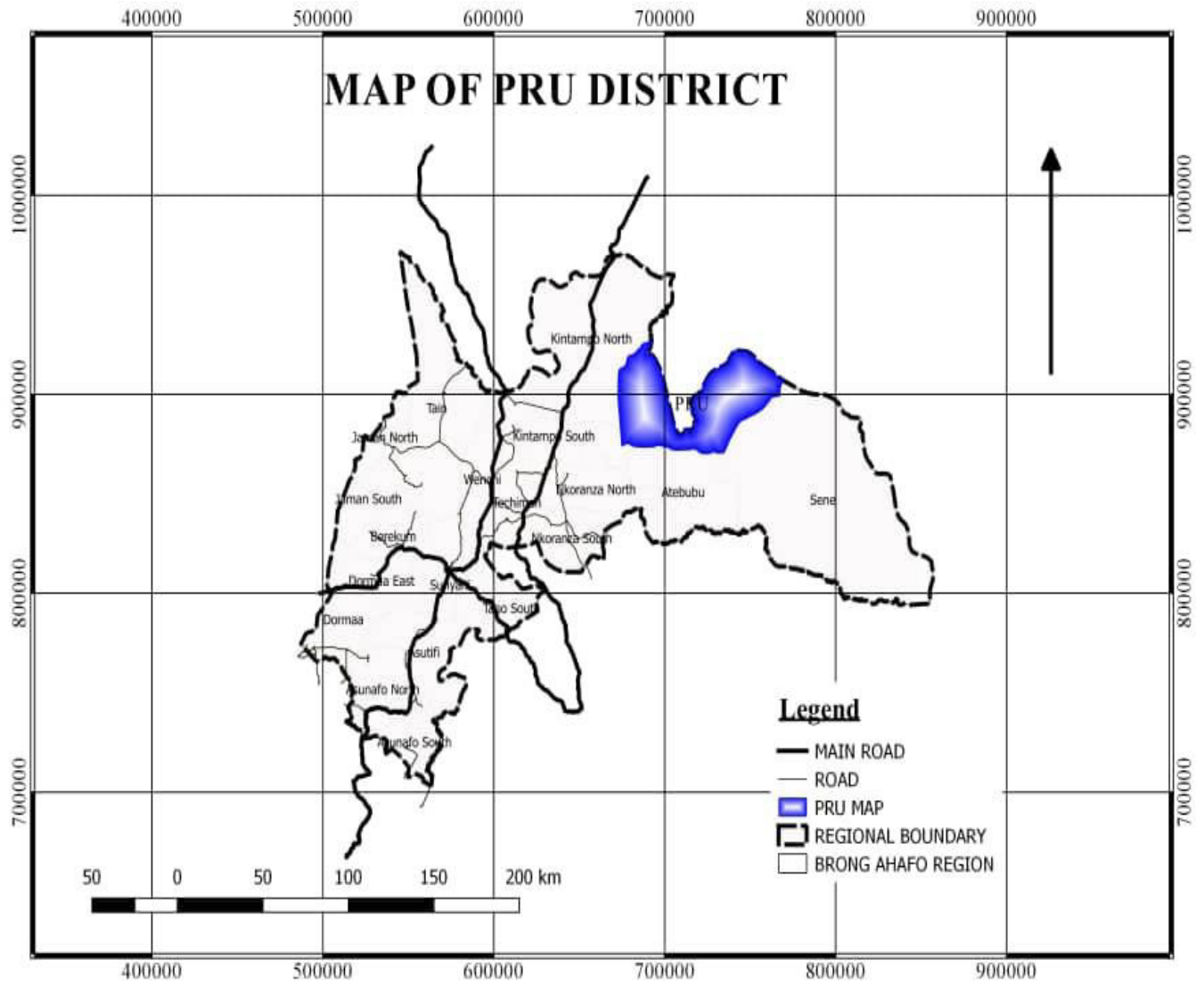


Figure 1.6: Map of Pru District



1.4.4: 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.

1.4.5: 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.

1.4.6: 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.

1.4.7: 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.

1.4.8: Conditions of the Built Environment

Data extracted from the 2010 PHC reports indicates that the District has a total of 9, 579 houses containing about 57,233 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 linking the various structures into a single 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.

Key Development Issues

1. Poor drainage system
2. Poor quality of building materials
3. Poor hygienic environment

1.4.9: 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.

Key Development Issues

1. High incidence of bush fires
2. High incidence of illegal chain saw operation
3. High rate of charcoal burning and felling of trees

1.4.10 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 is mostly 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.

Climate change in Pru West brought extreme high temperatures leading to evaporation of streams, evapo-transpiration in plants and prolonged droughts, water pollution, extreme 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 observed that, Pru West district is rural characterized by scattered hamlets. Most of the population is found in these sparse settlements, deforestation is mostly 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.

Key Development Issues

1. high temperature

1.4.11 WATER SECURITY

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

Pru West enjoys only rural water services from rural water services from the Assembly with technical support from Community Water and Sanitation Agency(CWSA) and non-governmental organizations. A few small communities located along the distribution lines have also been connected to its system.

Data from baseline data collection by SMARTERWASH report indicates that 32.6% of the people had access to safe drinking water in the district. Practically, Small Town Piped Schemes (Prang and Abease) in Peri-urban water services to the district have not kept pace with the high demand arising from the rapid population growth of these settlements. This situation has forced the Assembly to intervene by providing financial support to meet demand gaps while individuals have also constructed their limited mechanized piped systems due to the high demand and the quick returns they get on their investments. The situation is far from being resolved as new residential areas continue to spring up amidst the vulnerable nature of the schemes. Even residence in the peri-urban areas still struggle to meet their water needs owing to inefficiency.

In localities where rivers and streams are the major sources of water, there may be serious health implications for the people.

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.

There is however potential pollution threats on the water bodies following the onshore oil and gas exploration within the district. Preventive measures ought to be considered by all key stakeholders including Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana National Petroleum Commission, Central Government, NGOs and CSOs in protecting both underground and surface water.

Key Development Issues

1. Occasional drying of handpumps
2. frequent break down of handpumps
3. unhygienic wells without protection
4. low water table
5. potential pollution from onshore oil exploration
6. inadequate logistics for field officers
7. low capacity of Water and Sanitation Management Teams(WSMTs)

1.6 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

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

Key development Issues

- Frequent bush fires
- Flooding

Disaster Trends in the District

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

Source: NADMO, PDA, 2017

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 District has an estimated population of 73,508 (estimated 2018) with a relatively high growth rate of 3.0% which is higher than the regional and national growth rates of 2.5% and 2.7% respectively. Out of this population figure, males accounted for 38,224(52%) and females 35,284 (48%). The entire population of the district constituted about 3.0% of the regional estimated population of about 2,787,048.

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.

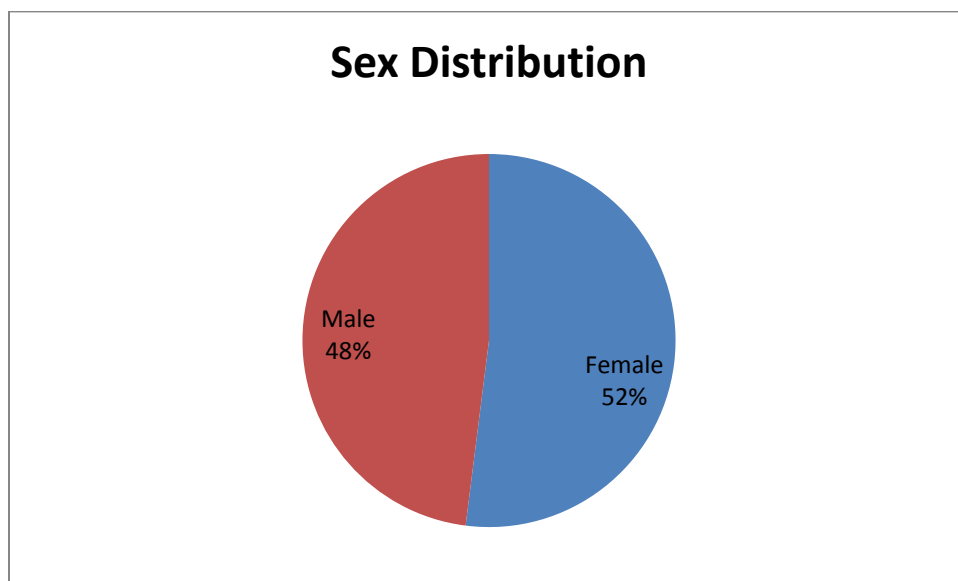


Figure: Sex Distribution of Pru West District

Source: DPCU, PWDA, 2018

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 the district has a relatively high dependency ration. The total age dependency ratio (dependent population to population in the working age) for the District is 92.04, the age dependency ratio for males is higher (96.27) than that of females (87.84). This means that approximately 100 persons in the productive ages have 92 persons to care for in the dependent population. The district has child dependency ratio of 85.5 while that of the aged ones

is 6.5. The child dependency ratio is high because there is a high proportion of the population 14 years or less, who are still dependent on the productive age group. The dependency ratio for the urban area is 77.37 while that of the rural areas is 101.82.

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 2,093kmsq 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 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 urban town (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: DPCU, PWDA, 2017

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 Prang, 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
71,637	37,251	34,385	47,754	22,231	21,904	81,494	27,171	26,771

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

Population distribution is uneven with the only urban and other most populous localities in the district constituting about 58.11% of the total population of the district. Prang the district capital, alone constituted about 14.31% of the population.

Table 10: Ten most populated localities in the District

No.	Name of Locality	Share of population	Percentage
1.	Prang	10,248	14.31
2.	Dama-Nkwanta	4,893	6.83
3.	Zabrama	6,270	8.75
4.	Abease	4,981	6.95
5.	Komfourkrom	4,312	6.02
6.	Beposo	3,765	5.25
7.	Aboa	1,945	2.71
8.	Adabrase	1,479	2.06
9.	Ajalaja	1,295	1.81
10.	Buipe	2,453	3.42
Total		41,641	58.11

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010

1.8.7: Spatial Distribution of Population

The district contains a total of 88 localities; most of the populated localities are located along the main roads from Prang to Kintampo through Abease. Prang is the only urban locality according to the 2010 PHC with a population of 10,248. This may be partly due to the concentration of most of the social amenities in the area at the expense 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.

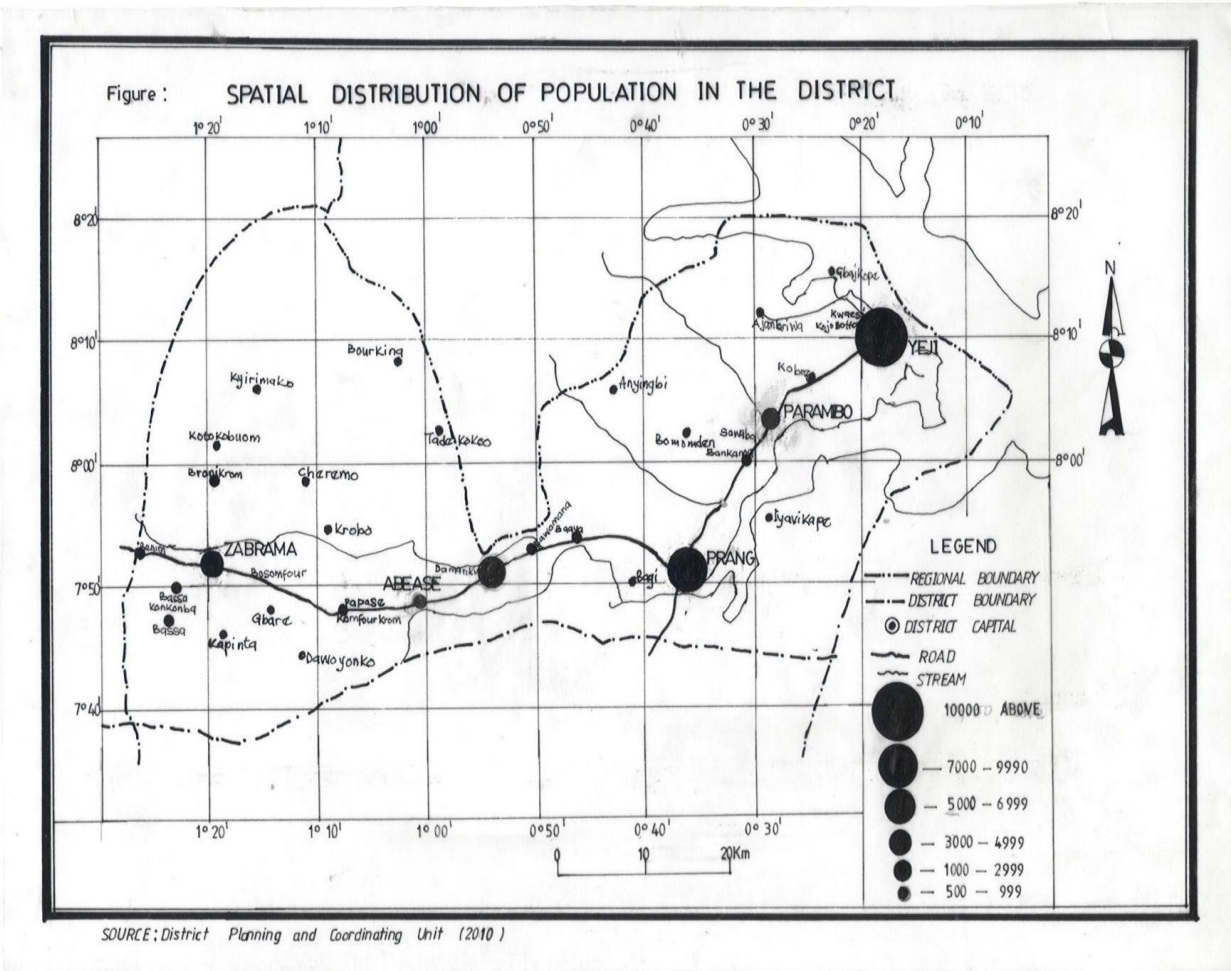
Table 11: Area Councils and their Settlements in the District

No	Area Council	Communities	Population		
			2010	2014	2017
1	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. Mempasem 12. Noga	8,470		10,248
2	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. Nyamebekyere 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. Yabrased 27. Congo 28. Sakora 29. Ntenkoa 30. Burkina 31. Kyiremako 32. Domeabra 33. Kojoabe 34. Pruso Nkwanta	4,117 4,044 5,182 3,564 1,560 1,927 1,381 1,793 1,697 1,216 350		

		35. Bampa 36. Akwaba 37. Baagya 38. Kagyabo 39. Babee 40. Abuom/Basara 41. Bassa 42. Bosomfour 43. Bodam 44. Gbari Nkwanta			
3	Ajaraja/Beposo Council Area	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	2,990 1,140 1,094 1,062 180 109 106 94 84 64		

Source: DPCU, 2017

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



1.9: MIGRATION (EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

Migration trend in Pru West District shows that 26.70 percent migrated into the district. The high rate of immigration is attributed to the vast and arable land of the district, agricultural activities continues to serve as pull factor for settler and migrant populations mostly from northern part of Ghana. The survey revealed that, 60% of the total migrant population is from the three Northern regions of Ghana (Northern, Upper West, Ashanti and Volta Regions). However, Northern Region leads in terms of percentage with 27.2% followed by Upper West Region 18.8% of the total migrant population.

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.

Key Development Issues

1. High Rural Urban migration
2. High population growth rate

3. High immigration
4. Congestion

1.10: GENDER

1.10.1 Gender Inequalities

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

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

On credit, both women and men have different credit needs for income generation and other expansion schemes. Women control money for small household items, but men control income for larger items; and they tend not to know about their rights in applying for loans in the

communities. It is considered not feminine if women ask for credit. Men generally own land and other fixed capital. One needs to be able to read and write to fill the loan forms, and there tend to be more illiterate men than women. Women have low self-esteem and view men in lending institutions and also in NGOs as ‘superior’.

1.10.2 Gender Equality

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

The gender distribution of the population shows that females account for 48 percent of the district population (2010 PHC, GSS), which translates into a sex ratio of 103.8, i.e., about 103 males to 100 females, i.e., females are about two percent less than males. In spite of the percentage of female in the district population, they have very low representation when compared to males in decision making institutions in the district. Females representation in the country such as traditional councils, district assemblies and parliament mainly occupy low positions of employment in the district.

In terms of traditional leadership, males dominate. For instance, all the two Traditional Councils are occupied by males while females are designated queen mothers. Also, majority of the subchiefs chiefs of the divisional and almost all their ‘Odikro’ are males.

Regarding political representation at the national and local government levels, the district is largely represented by males. At the beginning of the implementation of the Fourth Republican Constitution in 1992, the Pru West Constituency has had males as members of parliament since its creation in 2012. While at the district assembly level female assembly members accounted for only 16 percent (Appointed) of the total number of 18 assembly members for the period 2017 – 2019. In terms of elected representation, out of the 12 elected assembly members in the 2015 district level election none of them were females. Out of the 6 Government Appointees only one is a female. This means that 16 of government appointees and 5% of the General Assembly members are females. This shows that the electorates are not electing as many women as men or that women unlike men are not offering themselves for elections. Women therefore remain largely outside the decision making structures of the district. It is obvious that their concerns will not only be well articulated but will be considered one of the general issues that affect males and females and therefore solutions provided will be one fit for all which may lead to low impact on women.

Economically, females are greatly found in occupations such as agriculture, forestry, or fishing and service and sales, which are significantly found in the informal sector of the district economy and are characterized by low and unreliable incomes. According to the 2010 PHC results 53.6 percent of the employed female population 15 years and older are employed as agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while 19.1 percent are employed in manufacturing.

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

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

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

1.10.3: 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.

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 spot 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 West 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 general development of 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 the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and lack of gender desk officer at the DA 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. 	<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 	Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due to lack of

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence. 	making.	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. 	Involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due lack of national policy on youth development.

Source: PWDA, District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2018

1.10.4: 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.

1.10.5 Spatial Dimensions of Poverty

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

Table 5 - Descriptions of Composite Poverty Pockets

Poverty Pocket	Location	Characteristics
Prang	Ankrakuka, Sulemana, Domeabra, Nabuja, Dorpordor Akura, Chain Chain, Tigangam	Poor condition of feeder roads, Lack of extension officers Poor housing conditions Inadequate water supply
Abease Area Council	Nsou Agya, Bomfrano, Kakalapare, Takyi Akura, Nyamebkyere, Congo, Krobo Kotobom, Burkina, Agege, Baagya, etc	Inaccessible road network Cultivation of perennial crops Poor housing conditions
Ajaraja/Beposo Area Council	Bachimburu, Kibunjak, Bichubakura, Bomedene, Nyojakura, Boyie, Gachuba, Mempeasem, Prugya, Mantukwa	Inaccessible feeder road network Over dependence on rain fed agriculture Interfile farm lands

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2018

Key Development Issues

1. Low female representation in decision making
2. Low female access to land
3. Low access of women to credit facilities
4. Inadequate awareness on rights

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, access 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 Prang offers the most number of functions in the district and can thus be termed first order settlement. Second order settlements would include Zabrama and Abease. Third order settlements, for the purpose of this analysis include Komfourkrom and others which have been classified as no order settlements.

Figure 1.8: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

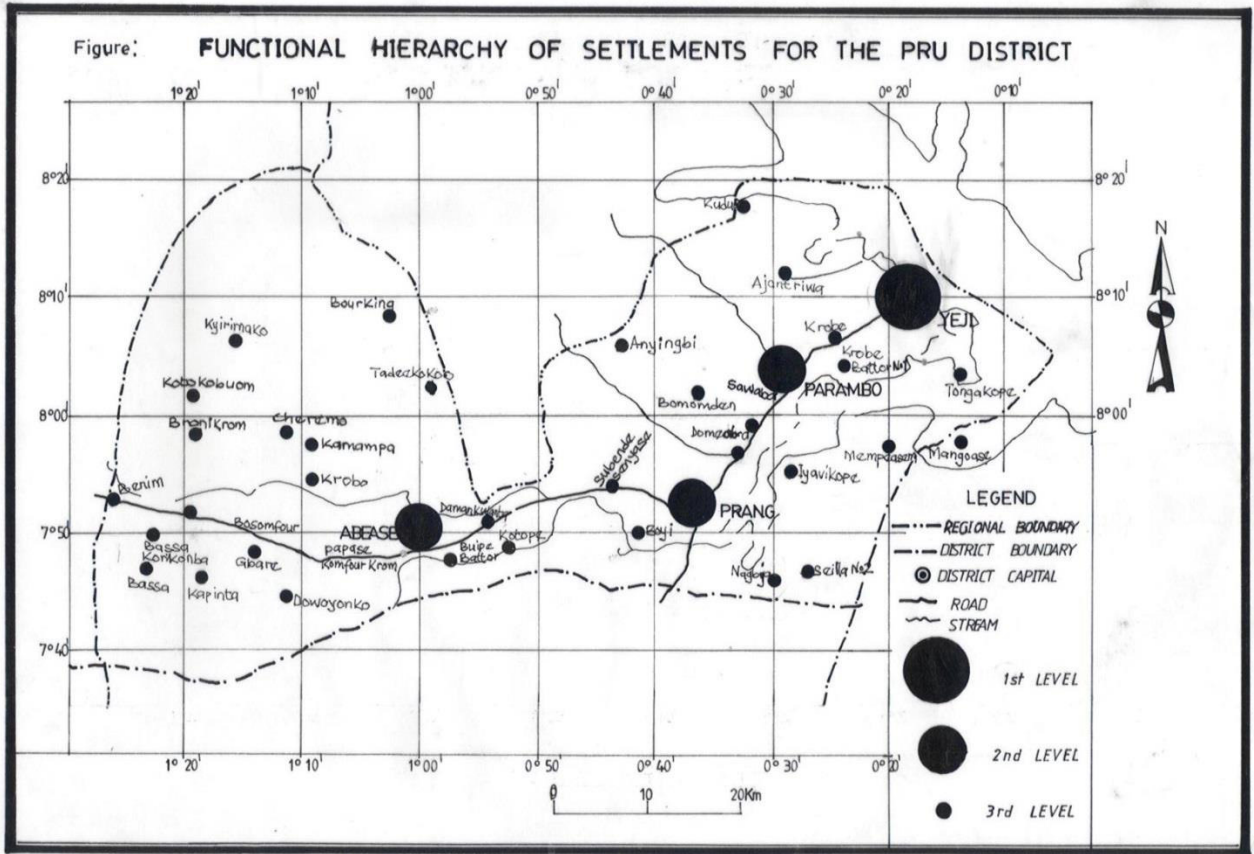


Table 13: Settlement Distance Matrix of the District

Settlements	Prang	Adjara	Beposo	Dama Nkwanta	Buipe	Zabrama	Abease	Aboa	Tigangam	Yawpare	Boum	Bosomfour	Senyase	Domeabra	Ankrakuka	Nakpei	Seila	Cherembo	Ohiampe	Fawoman	Komfourkrom	Bronikrom	Old Abease
Prang		15	16	38	40	71	52	2	4	82	93	65	25	32	15	3	2	83	29	38	68	70	54
Adjaraja			1	23	25	56	37	17	19	67	78	32	10	17	30	18	17	68	9	23	53	55	39
Beposo				22	24	55	36	18	20	66	77	31	9	16	31	19	18	67	8	22	52	54	38
Dama Nkwanta					4		40	29	4	34	15	14	12	77	27	34	26	50	47	10	44	48	30
Kobre						83	64	5	29	12	9	38	10	94	4	12	50	74	71	34	68	72	54
Zabrama							19	88	63	93	74	45	73	11	86	94	33	29	15	41	88	25	18
Abease								69	63	76	55	26	54	30	69	75	14	10	7	20	4	8	14
Kojo Boffour									34	6	15	43	15	99	2	6	56	79	76	39	73	77	59
Tigangam										40	20	18	18	106	32	35	30	54	51	14	44	52	34
Fante Akura											20	50	21	105	8	6	61	85	82	45	79	83	65
Bankama												29	5	85	18	21	41	65	62	25	59	63	45
Fawomang													28	56	41	46	12	36	33	4	30	34	16
Labun Qtrs														84	13	16	40	64	61	25	56	60	42
Buom(Benim)															97	105	44	40	23	57	26	38	59
Kachawura																6	55	79	74	39	73	77	59
Konkoma																	62	85	82	45	79	83	65
Dama Nkwanta																		24	21	16	18	22	4
Cherembo																			17	27	11	6	21
Yawpare																				56	11	25	29
Adjaraja Beposo																					24	27	10
Komfourkrom																						13	18
Kamanpa																							22
Buipe																							

Table 14: SCALOGAM ANALYSIS OF MAJOR TOWNS

	Tertiary	SHS	JHS	Primary	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic/CHPS	Borehole	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			
Prang	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	14	497	1st
Abease		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X		X			12	272	2 nd
Zambrama			X	X			X	X	X		X				X	X		X		X	10	106	
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	
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 Sett'l'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			

1.11.3: Commodity Flows

Pru West district engages in trade with various marketing centres within and outside the Brong Ahafo Region. Among districts that patronise the Pru West markets are Kumasi, Kintampo North Municipal, and Atebubu,. Commodities that flow from the district 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 the country.

The District also gets manufactured goods from Kumasi, Atebubu, Kintampo and Yeji. 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 within the District. This is so because many small communities do not offer marketing functions for patrons who want to exchange their produce for money in order to purchase other consumables. Major trading centers are Prang, Abease and Zabrama. They offer varying degrees of marketing opportunities for all market players. Usually the relationship is such that people from remote rural areas convey their agricultural produce to market centres and other marketing centres in exchange of purchase consumables, spare parts and inputs back home.

1.12 CULTURE

1.12.1: Culture and Indigenous Knowledge

The people of the Pru West District has a very rich cultural heritage that is envious of other sister districts. The annual Nkyifie Annual Yam Festival celebrated by the people of Prang, Kwabena celebrated by Abease and the religious annual Maulideen Festival of the people (Muslims) of Prang are some of such sacred rich cultural practice that unites the people for a common course. The Molideen Festival brings patrons from all over the country and other part of the world because of its spiritual value. 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.

1.12.1.1 Festivals

There are a number of festivals that are celebrated by the people in the District. The most widely celebrated festival are the Nkyifie Yam festival, Molideen and Kwabena (Abease). The table below depicts festivals their locations and the time they are celebrated.

Table 6 - Festivals Celebrated in Pru West District

No.	Name of festival	Location/ Community	Month celebrated	Significance
	Kwabena Festival	Abease	December	
	Nkyifie Yam Festival	Prang	November	
	Molideen	Prang	Islamic calendar	

Source: DPCU Survey, 2017

1.12.3: Traditional Setups

The district currently has two Traditional Paramount Chiefs namely; Prang Paramouncy and Abease Paramouncy. It is believed that, these paramountcies were are from the Nchuburu and Brong ethnic groupings who work together as separate traditional leadership structure, there however spotted internal litigations in some few communities but the district is generally peaceful in terms of traditional administration. Despite this, the two 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 more respect. However, this spirit for some time now is becoming very low or almost non-existent in the urban communities.

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 54% compared to the regional figure of 70.8%.

Pentecostal/Charismatic is the dominant denomination accounting for 19.7 percent of the population. There are more female Christians (56%) than male Christians (52.2%) in the district, with 20.8 percent of the females being Pentecostal/Charismatic. Islam is the second largest religious group representing 21.7 percent of the population.

Other people in the district are adherents of African Traditional religions constituting 12.6 percent of the population with a higher proportion of males (13.4%) than females (11.9%). However, 11.2 percent of the population practice no religion at all, and 0.3 percent represents other minor religious groups.

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 Konkombas, Mamprusis, Dagonbas, Gonjas, Dagaaba's, Frafras, Kusasis, and the Moshies. Battors, Gas, Adangba and a few Akans follow. The natives, Chumerus and Bono constitute a relatively 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 early marriage within some of the migrant communities. 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.

Key Development Issues

1. Inadequate publicity on festivals

2. Early child marriages

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 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 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.

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

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

1.13.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- i. The District Chief Executive
- ii. 18 Assembly members, made up of 12 elected by universal adult suffrage and 6 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Governance Act 936, 2016, 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 the following statutory sub-committees. These include:

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

Every Sub-Committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it and shall submit its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Assembly. Actions taken are submitted /forwarded to the General Assembly for ratification, approval and implementation.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) serves as technical backstopping of the District Assembly and 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 Physical Planning 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.

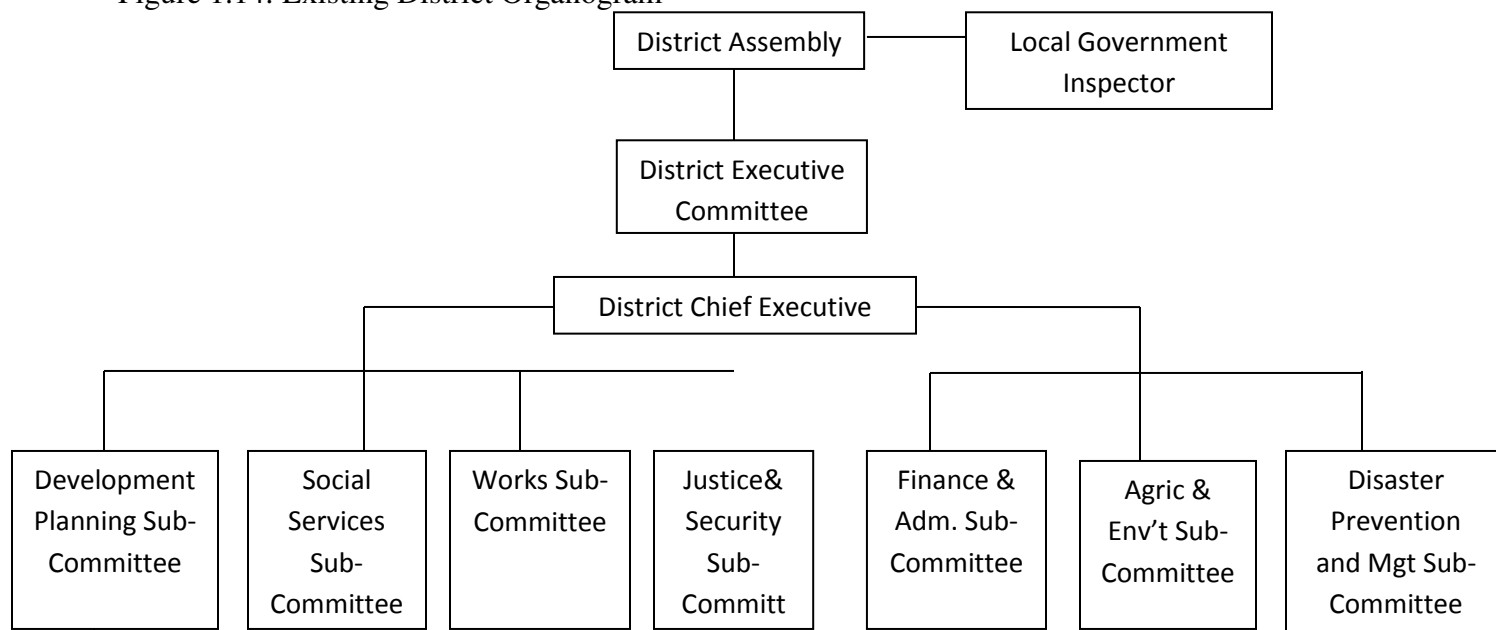
Table 15: Decentralized Departments

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

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 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 two (2) Area Councils, and one (1) Town Council:

- Prang Town Council
- Abease Area Council

- Adjaraja/Beposo Area Council

Despite their relevance, the operations of these sub-district structures are virtually ineffective owing 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 Abease Area Council was trained in various capacity 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.

Key Development Issues

1. Inadequate capacity of sub-structures
2. Inadequate resourcing of sub-structures
3. Lack of full complement of all departments/units
4. Inadequate capacity of Assembly Members
5. Inadequate office accommodation for Decentralized Departments
6. Inadequate financial and technical logistics for monitoring and evaluation data management
7. Inadequate qualified personnel in some departments.

1.13.4: Traditional Authority

The District has two Traditional Authorities which includes Prang and Abease paramountcies. These institutions together with their sub chiefs work in harmony to ensure that their paramountcies remain peaceful and have their share of the District and National cakes. 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.

Traditional authority plays a very important role in the local government system of the District and can therefore be regarded as an integral part of the decentralization process. In the rural areas particularly, they command the respect of large numbers of their people. Allegiance of the people to traditional authority appears stronger, than to formal political authorities. Traditional authorities therefore have a crucial role to play in facilitating government policies and mobilizing

their people for development. Another key role of traditional Authority is the issue of support for land administration reform. With a large migrant farmer population in the District, the issue of security of land tenure and protection of the vulnerable and excluded becomes very crucial.

1.13.5: 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.

Participation and consultation is one of the core mandates of the decentralization concept in order to give power to the grass root through empowerment and decision making. This is made possible through the conduct of elections at the local levels through the sub-district structures. Planning has also been decentralized with the authorization of planning at the various levels especially community action planning among others. Participation in the district has the potential of project sustainability.

Accountability is a way of holding authorities responsible for actions taking in the course of delivering their services. As part of this commitment, the Pru West district holds the obligation to at every level communicate to all stakeholders usage of funds and other resources.

Key Development Issues

1. Inadequate resources of the Assembly
2. Low level of awareness
3. Political polarization

1.13.6: Citizenry Participation in Community Development/Decision Making

Citizen's participation in the district varies with respects to the issue in question. There are a number of factors including 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. Also of importance is the level of publicity and understanding of the subject. Leadership accountability mechanism also plays a great role to participation in community development. It is however noted that there is a lot of indiscipline and poor citizenry attitude to communal labour accounting for lot of filth in public place and along major drains causing disaffection in the district. These

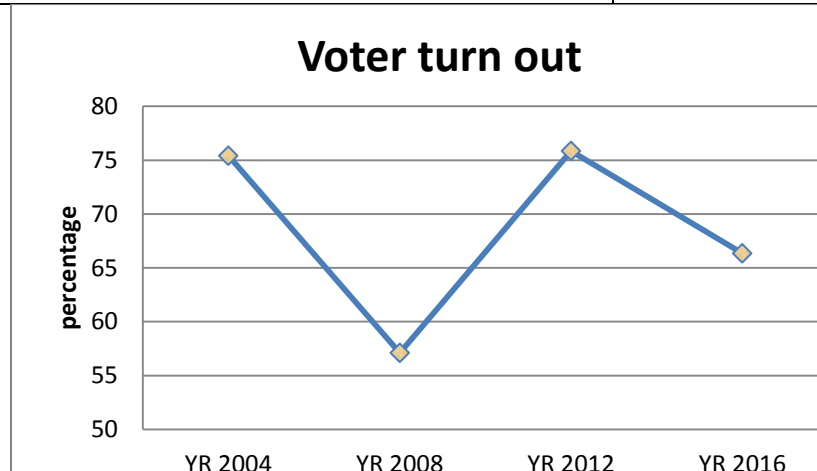
include polythene bags, open defecation, indiscriminate disposal of refuse and waste water. The DA would have to do lot of public education to change people’s behavior towards sanitation and also enforce its by-laws for compliance.

1.13.7: Citizens Participation in Elections

Trend of Participation in general elections over the past four elections are as follows: in 2012, 75.84% 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

VOTER TURN OUT IN PRU DISTRICT

YEAR	% OF TURN OUT
2012	75.84
2016	66.33



Source: DPCU, PWDA, 2018

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

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 check points, 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

Internal security and enforcement 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 headed by the DCE, Traditional Authorities and other security agencies, Bureau of National Investigations.

The District has three police stations with total staff strength of 59. With a population of 71,367 (2017 estimate), 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 urban areas within the district. The Police Administration of Ghana should therefore make efforts for proper decentralization of the Police to close the gap at the District level. This analysis is based on the existence of one police command in the district.

Key Development Issues

1. Inadequate personnel
2. Lack of vehicle for patrols
3. Inadequate telecommunication network
4. Poor road network in parts of the district

1.15 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

LED is one of the strategies that have gained global attention to self and sustainable development. It is seen as a catalyst to empowering the local people to exploit available resources for sustained economic 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 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, yam, cassava, maize, cashew, fish and related products, leather and related products, specialized agricultural produce and value chain ladder development among others. 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

The district is noted for supplying in large quantities of yam for the booming Atebubu, Ejura and Kumasi yam markets, cattle and other food crops are also produced 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

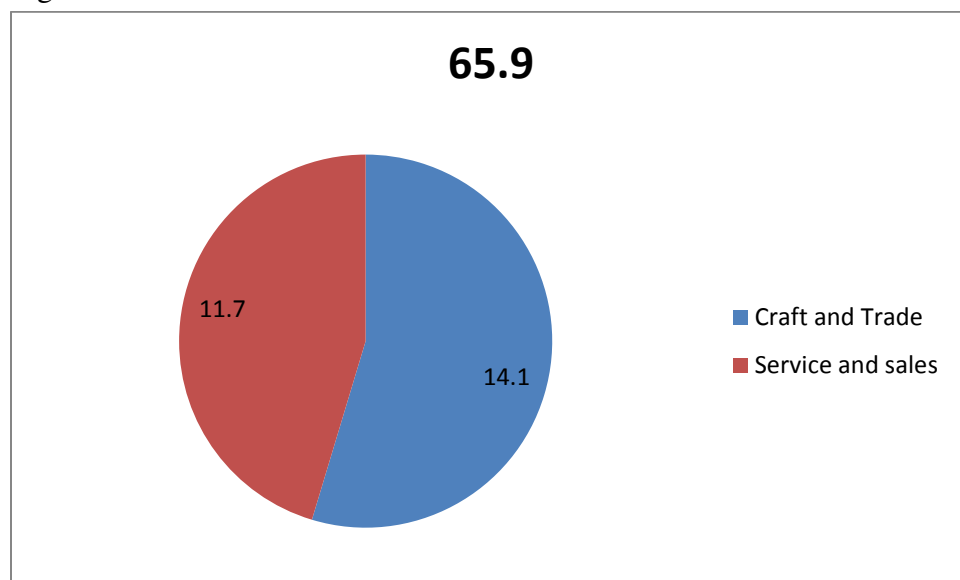
The district has a youth population which is labour active, 71.7 percent are economically active and 28.3 percent economically not active. Out of the economically active population, the employed population constitutes 97.6 percent while the unemployed constitute 2.4 percent in the district.

The proportion of females who did home duties (26.4%) is nearly three times the proportion for males (9.4%), while the percentages of those who are too old or young to work for females (13.0%) is double the rate for males (6.5%). The proportion of males in full time education (76.6%) is higher than the proportion for females (52.8%).

Table: Economic active Population

Proportion of population	Percentage
Economically active population	71.7
Economically inactive population	28.3

Figure 1.9: Distribution of Labour Force



Source: PWDA, DPCU, 2018

1.16.2 Occupation

Data on the population 15 years and older by the type of occupation and sex shows that, majority of the population is into agriculture, due to the fertile nature of farmlands in the district. A total of 65.9 percent of the employed population are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers. The next most important venture in the district is that of crafts and trade works which employs 14.1 percent of the population. The district also has 11.7 percent of its population engaged as service and sales worker. The least sector of employment in the district is clerical support jobs and managerial jobs.

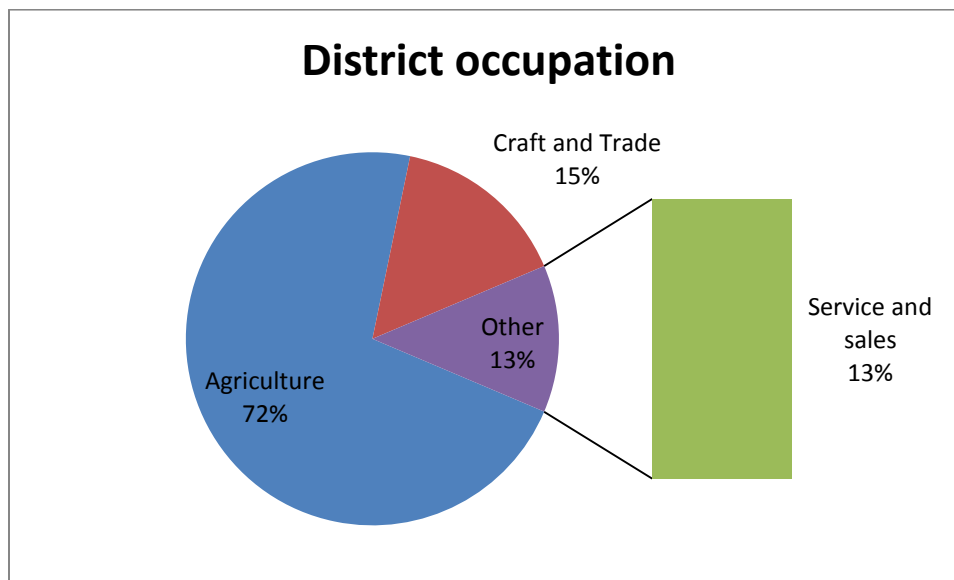
With respect to the sexes, there are more males (77.2%) engaged in agricultural forestry and fisheries in the district than females (54.4%). There are more females (21.2%) in craft and related trades work than males (7.0%), however there are equal proportions of males and females working as managers (0.9%).

Table: Occupation

Sector	Percentage(%)
Agriculture	65.9
Craft and Trade	14.1
Service and sales	11.7

Source: DPCU. PWDA, 2018

Figure: Showing Occupational Distribution



From the figure, it is evident that agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy, which employs more than half of the economically active population (labour force). Nearly every household in the District is engaged in farming or an agricultural related activity. Farming in the district is largely carried out on manual and small scale basis with economic intentions. 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 14,469 hectares of arable land only 2,058 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 and Adjaraja Beposo,.

1.16.3: Manufacturing Industries

The district has quite a number of people in the manufacturing industry (11.5%) of which 4.0 percent are males and 19.1 percent are females. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the third largest industry employing 11.4 percent. This is probably because

the district has a vibrant market from which out-board motors for powering boats and canoes as well as motor vehicles and motor cycles for transporting of goods and materials to and from in the district are sold. The sector employs 5,726 people and is mostly dominated by females who constitute 17.1 percent with only 5.8 percent of them being males.

1.16.4: Energy

The major sources of energy for lighting in the communities in the District are Electricity (38.5%), Kerosene (27.1%), Flashlight/Torch light (33%) and Firewood (0.5%), Candles are however not in use. That for looking on the other hand includes firewood (64.8%), charcoal (31%) with other sources recording minimal figures in energy for cooking. 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 surrounding districts will remedy the frequent power outages and boost small scale industries especially the Cold store operators, welding operators among others.

1.16.6 Oil and Gas

Pru West is one of the 32 identified districts for the potential onshore oil and gas exploration and development along the voltaian basin by SEA carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency. GNPC and relevant stakeholders have started gathering seismic data and information along the basin for further analysis. This has the potential of opening up the district to both local

and foreign migrants. The district will be confronted with several development challenges that will affect communities and livelihood positively and negatively.

Management in view of this has to take proactive measures to ensure that existing natural resources are not jeopardized in the quest to exploit the oil and gas. Adequate compensations, capacity building and sensitization ought to be seriously considered among the local people in order to reduce its impact.

1.16.6: Tourism

The strategic religious inclination of the district capital offers potentials for the development of tourism and the hospitality industry. Especially the festivals associated with the religious celebration which often attracts patrons from across the globe offers great opportunity for development. 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 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 confluence (meeting point) of the Pru river and the Volta lake
- The rich culture and traditions of the people of 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:

- Modena Hotel, Prang

1.16.7: Financial Institutions

The Pru District can boast of only one commercial bank (GN Bank), one rural banks (Yapra Rural Banks). All these financial institutions are concentrated only at the major communities like Prang, Abease and Zabrama.

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.

1.16.8 Cooperatives

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

1.16.9 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FINANCE

This section analyses revenue and expenditure of the Assembly, however, because the Assembly was inaugurated less than a year, there is no adequate information on expenditure and other materials.

a. Revenue sources

There are two main sources of revenue namely internal and external sources. Internal revenues are those collected by the Assembly using its own existing collection machinery. These consist of rates, lands, (excluding stool lands), fees and fines, licenses, rents, investments and miscellaneous. External sources are mostly grants from central government, including DACF, Royalties, DDF and external agencies like development partners and NGOs. The district is constrained in given trends of revenue and expenditure as indicated above.

Considering the erratic flow of the DACF and its associated restrictions regarding disbursement, both endogenous and exogenous revenue sources need to be vigorously mobilized. Advantage must be taken of the Public-Private Partnership policy of the government to explore the possibility of active private participation in revenue collection eg; property rate, as well as the development and management of facilities like market stores, public toilets, guest houses and water systems. Develop the local economy by taking advantage of Rural Enterprise Programme

being implemented by the BAC. Favorable conditions need to be created eg setting up of a Public-Private Partnership / NGO Desk to attract and facilitate NGO and private sector support to the Assembly. Existing links must also be strengthened with the Assembly's development partners to expand their operations through proposal writing

b. Expenditure

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

Capital expenditure consists of all expenditure made on development projects and programmes.

In anticipation of an increased development expenditures considering the deprive nature of the district, adequate internal revenues need to be generated as counterpart funding. Part of the internally generated revenue needs to be applied to development projects, to justify its continued payment by the people. We are unable to provide statistics on expenditure because the district is not up to a year old.

1.17 FOOD SECURITY

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

1.167.1 Food production

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

Table 7 - District Production Figures

Commodity	Cultivated area (ha)		Yield (MT/ha)		Production (MT)	
	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2014	Annual - 2015

Maize	1.9	1.91	106380.97	114151.91	202,123.85	218030.14
Rice (milled)						
Cassava	16.7	16.8	4291.82	4398.47	71673.42	73894.32
Yam	31.4	31.5	8770.15	9188.93	275382.56	289451.45
Cocoyam						
Plantain	7.2	7.0	48.69	54.53	350.62	381.72
Millet						
Sorghum						
Soybean						
Groundnut						
Cowpea						

Source: DAD, Pru District, 2017

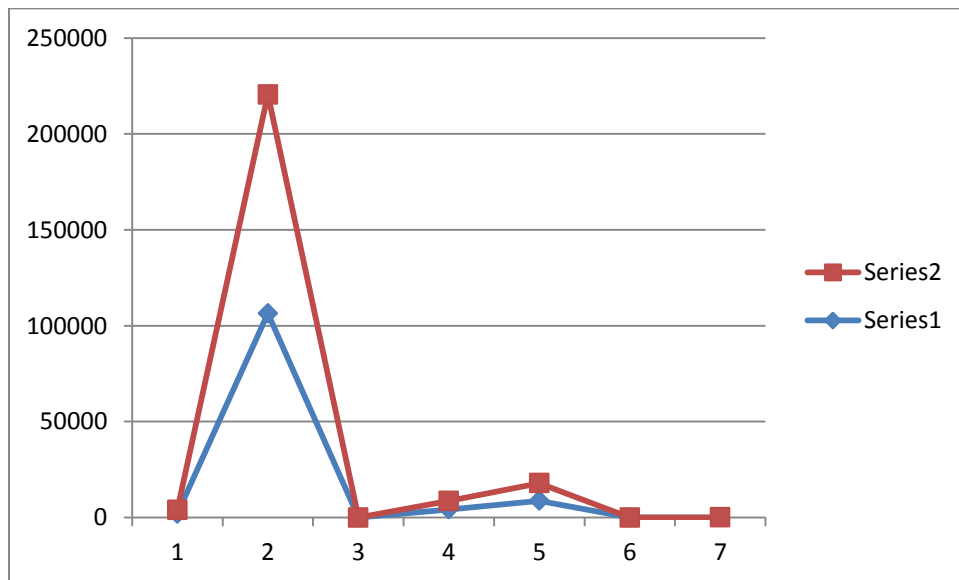


Figure: Trend of crop yield for 2014 to 2015

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

1.16.4 Livestock and Poultry production

The contribution of livestock to sustainability of food security in any place is enormous and indispensable. The district undertook livestock census in the course of the year to ascertain the performance of the sector to agric industry. Table 2.28 gives clear picture of the statistics.

Table 8 - Records on Livestock and Poultry Production

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

Source: DAD, 2017

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

1.16.5 Extension Services Delivery

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

Agric Extension Workers in the District

Year	Number of Extension workers available	Total number required
2014	10	20

2015	10	20
2016	10	20
2017	11	20

Development Issues

1. Poor access roads
2. Inadequate extension officers
3. Improper housing facilities for livestock
4. Unwillingness of farmers in adopting new technology
5. Lack of efficient market system
6. Lack of coordination in the value chain

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 Formal Education

1.19.2 Number and Ownership of Schools

From the survey, there are a total number of 167 educational institutions in the District, out of this number, 63 are pre-schools, 63 primary schools, 38 Junior High Schools and 3 Senior High Schools. Of 167 schools in the District, 131 are public schools and 36 are privately owned.

Table 9 - Numbers of Schools/Educational Facilities and Ownership

Level	Public	%	Private	%	Total	%
Pre-School	49	78%	14	22.22%	63	37.72%
Primary	49	78%	14	22.22%	63	37.72%
JHS	31	82%	7	18.42%	38	22.75%
SHS	2	67%	1	33.33%	3	0.01796407
TVET	0		0	0	0	0
Total	131	78%	36	21.56%	167	100.00%

Source: GES, Jema, 2018

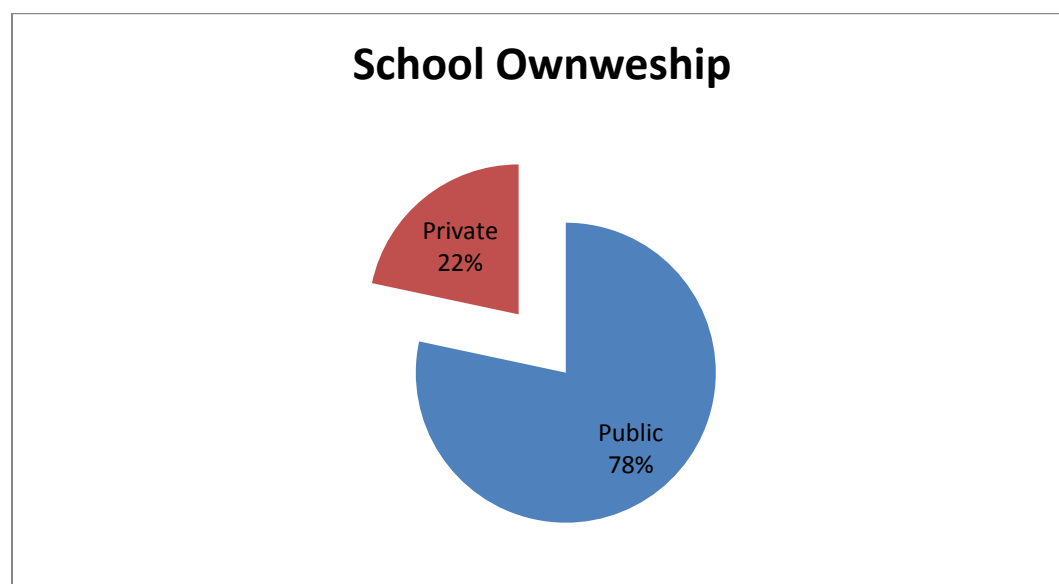


Figure: School ownership in the District

Source: DPCU, 2018

From the table above it could be seen that the total number of public schools in the District stood at 131 representing 78% of all schools in the District and 36 schools are owned by private individuals representing 22%. The analysis shows that the public sector contributes much more in the provision of schools in the District than the private sector. This situation can be attributed to huge investment that comes with the provision of educational infrastructure.

1.19.3 Enrolment Levels

This section gives the present situation with regards to the total number of pupils/students in the various level of education in the District. The enrolment rate –generated from enrolment level– measures the number of persons who are supposed to be in school and are in school. It was revealed that the entire enrolment for the district from K.G to SHS stood at 18,387 with males at 9,561(52%) while the females were 8,825 (48%). Generally males enrolment outweighed that of the females in public schools, however at the K.G level, females population was more than males population. This therefore means that more females drop out of school at the K.G level before they get to primary school. At the SHS level, the male enrolment went as far as 55% while that of the females was 45%. Management and stakeholders has to look at proactive measures that will ensure retention of the girl child at school.

Table 10 - Total Number of Schools and Enrolment for Public Schools

Level	No. of Schools	M		F		TOTAL	%
		Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%		
K.G.	49	1993	48%	2150	51.89%	4143	22.53%
PRIMARY	49	4396	51%	4362	49.38%	8658	47.09%
JHS	31	1937	56%	1500	43.64%	3437	18.69%
SHS	2	1192	55%	957	44.53%	2149	11.69%
TOTAL	131	9561	52%	8825	48.00%	18387	100.00%

Source: GES, 2018

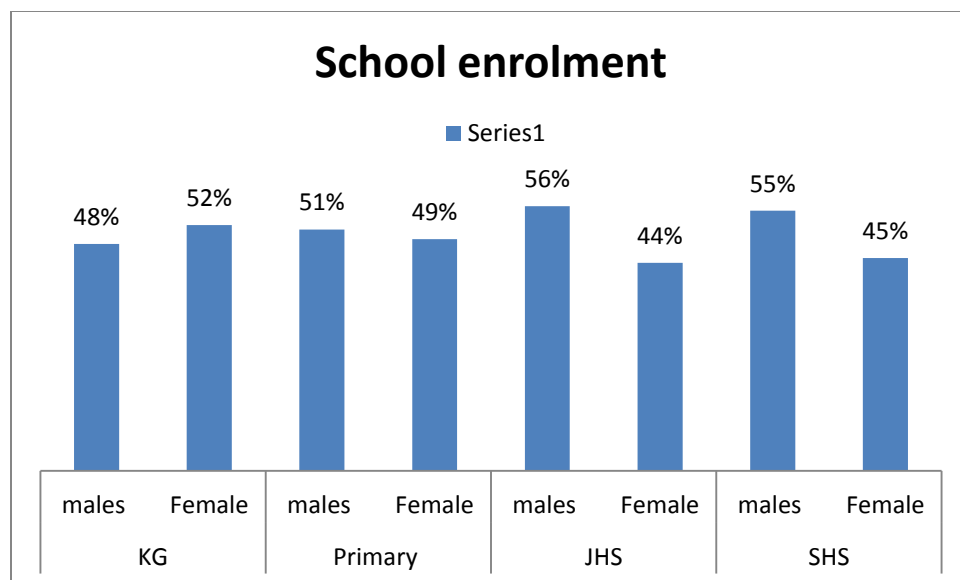


Figure: School enrolment in the district

Table 1.20 Total Number of Schools and Enrolment for Private Schools

Level	No. of Schools	Male		Female		TOTAL	%
		Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%		
K.G.	14	380	50.40%	374	49.60%	754	30.06%
PRIMARY	14	756	50.87%	730	49.13%	1486	59.25%
JHS	7	126	47.01%	142	52.99%	268	10.69%
SHS	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	36	1262		1246		2508	100.00%

1.19.4 Number and Staffing Level in Schools

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

From the table below, it was revealed that pre-school has a total of 41 (10 males and 31 females) teachers serving the 49 pre-schools across the district. Out of this number 34 of them were professional and trained teachers while 7 were untrained. This therefore means that about 8 pre-schools have no teachers if all allocated one teacher each. At the primary level, the teacher

strength stood at 231 (137 males and 89 females), out of the number, 171 were trained and 60 were not. The JHS level also had a total of 162 teachers (154 males and 8 females). About 136 were trained teachers while 26 were untrained. The two public SHSs had a staff strength of 79 (75 males and 4 females), 64 of them were professional teachers while 15 were unprofessional.

Table 11 - Staffing Level for Public Schools

Levels	Trained			Untrained			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pre-school	8	26	34	2	5	7	10	31	41
Primary	90	81	171	47	13	60	137	89	231
Junior High	128	8	136	26	0	26	154	8	162
Senior High	60	4	64	15	0	15	75	4	79
Total	286	119	405	90	18	108	376	132	513

Source: GES Report (2018)

From the table, it is indicated that some schools in the district are still without teachers while those that have teachers are not adequate. It means that stakeholders have to put up measures to staff all schools from the pre-school level to SHS.

1.19.5 Teacher Ratio and Gender Parity Index

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

Table 12 - Pupil/Teacher Ratio and Gender Parity Index

Levels of Education	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Gender Parity Index
Pre-school	101:1	0.92
Primary	37:1	0.86
Junior High	21:1	0.75
Senior High	20:1	0.70

The pupil-teacher ratio in the district is 1:101, 1:37, 1:21 and 1:20 for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively. The statistics indicate that there is so much pressure on pre-school teachers since the number of pupil to handle is above the national standards. Ratio for Primary, JHS and SHS shows less pressure on schools as the figures are less as compared to the national figures.

The results reveal that the teacher – pupil ratio at all levels of education with the exception of pre-school in the district is quite favourable. There is however disparity in the allocation of teachers. While rural communities are struggling for staff, the urban areas are over staff owing to the concentration of social amenities and better conditions of service.

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

1.19.6 Furniture Situation

Any policy recommendation which is geared towards increasing enrolment levels should as well incorporate the provision of furniture to commensurate with the intended total enrolment. We could establish the exact infrastructural gap within all public schools but the District Education Directorate indicated that all levels of education has inadequate infrastructural provision.

Table 13 - Availability of Furniture in Schools

Level of Education	Number of Furniture
Pre-School	Inadequate
PRIMARY	inadequate
JUNIOR HIGH	inadequate
TOTAL	

Source: DPCU Report (2017)

Table 14 - Infrastructure Situation in Basic Schools

Infrastructure development serves as the basis to quality education at all levels. The Pru West District is still faced with a lot of infrastructural challenges across the its communities. Schools with the exception of the SHS level still seat under trees to undertake studies. From the table below, it was indicated that 16, 10 and 5 K.G, primary and JHS were not having infrastructure.

Infrastructure Situation	Level	Number of Schools
SCHOOLS UNDER TREES	K.G	16
	PRIMARY	10
	JHS	5

Source: DPCU Field Survey, 2018

1.19.7 Status of Capitation Grant and Ghana School Feeding Programme**1.19.8 Capitation Grant**

The Capitation Grant Scheme, which was piloted in 40 most deprived regions in 2004, became fully operational in 2005. The scheme continued to be implemented to encourage participation and increase the school attendance rate. All schools had their full disbursement of the Capitation Grant for pupils in public basic schools during 2014 to 2017 academic years.

Table 15 - Capitation Grant

Indicator	2014/2015	2015/016	2016/2017
Total Amount Received	100%	100%	100%
Total Enrolment As a Result of the Grant	17846	16921	15481

1.19.9 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The district has a total of thirteen (13) beneficiary schools are currently enjoying the programme. It was observed that enrolment levels were generally high in these selected schools. Efforts must

be made to scale up the programme to benefit more schools in the District especially in the Mo areas where poverty levels are generally high.

Table 16 - Ghana School feeding Programme

Indicator	2014-2017
Total Amount Received	
No. of Schools Covered	13

Source: DPCU, 2017

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

1.19.10 Net Admission Rate (NAR) & BECE Pass Rate

The NAR measures the total numbers of pupils/students who are admitted at the various levels of education in relation to the population who are suppose to be in school. The net admission rate for the district was 72.3%.

Table 17 - Net Admission Rate and BECE Pass Rate

Indicator	Level
Net Admission Rate	72.3
BECE Pass Rate	

Source: GES, 2018

1.19.11 School Performance

An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable pupils to enter second cycle education. The district did not however have its own rate.

Table 18 - School Performance rate, 2014-2017

Year	Performance Rate (%)
2014	N/A
2015	N/A

2016	N/A
2017	N/A

Source: GES, Jema

1.19.12 Literacy Levels

The survey conducted revealed that 57% of the population is literate while as high as 43% are unable to read and write.

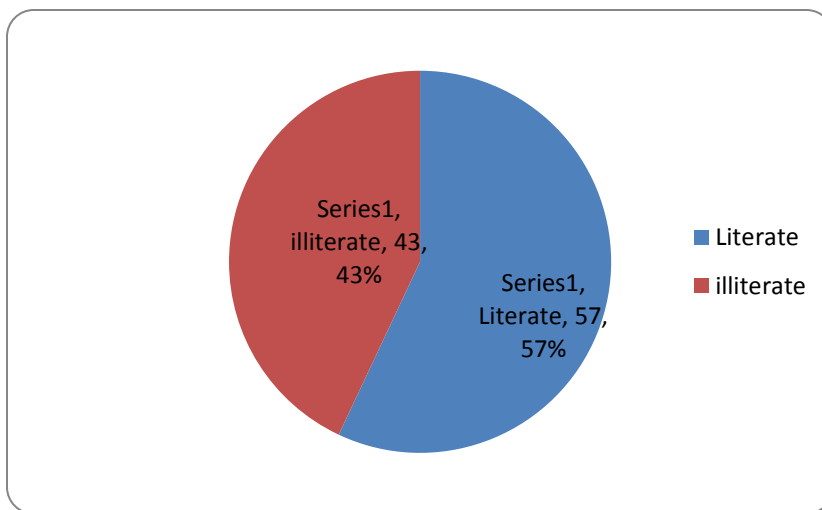
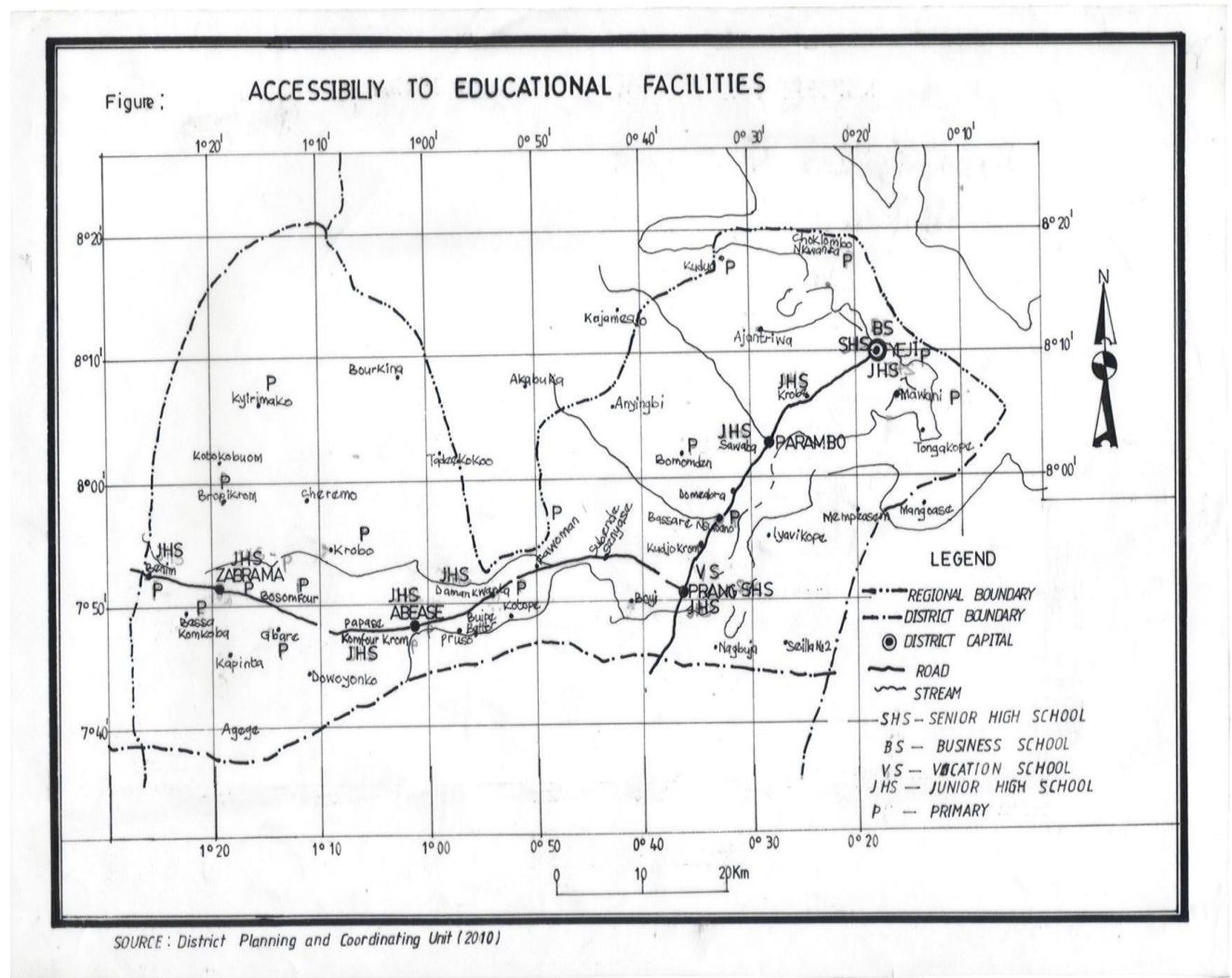


Figure 2 - Literacy Levels in the District

Source: Pru West DPCU Field Survey

The high illiteracy rate has implication for development. Policies should therefore be geared towards avenues for creation of employment and developing skills for the people. Avenues should also be created to reduce illiteracy level and increase literacy through adult education and other non-formal education.

Figure 1.19: Educational Facilities

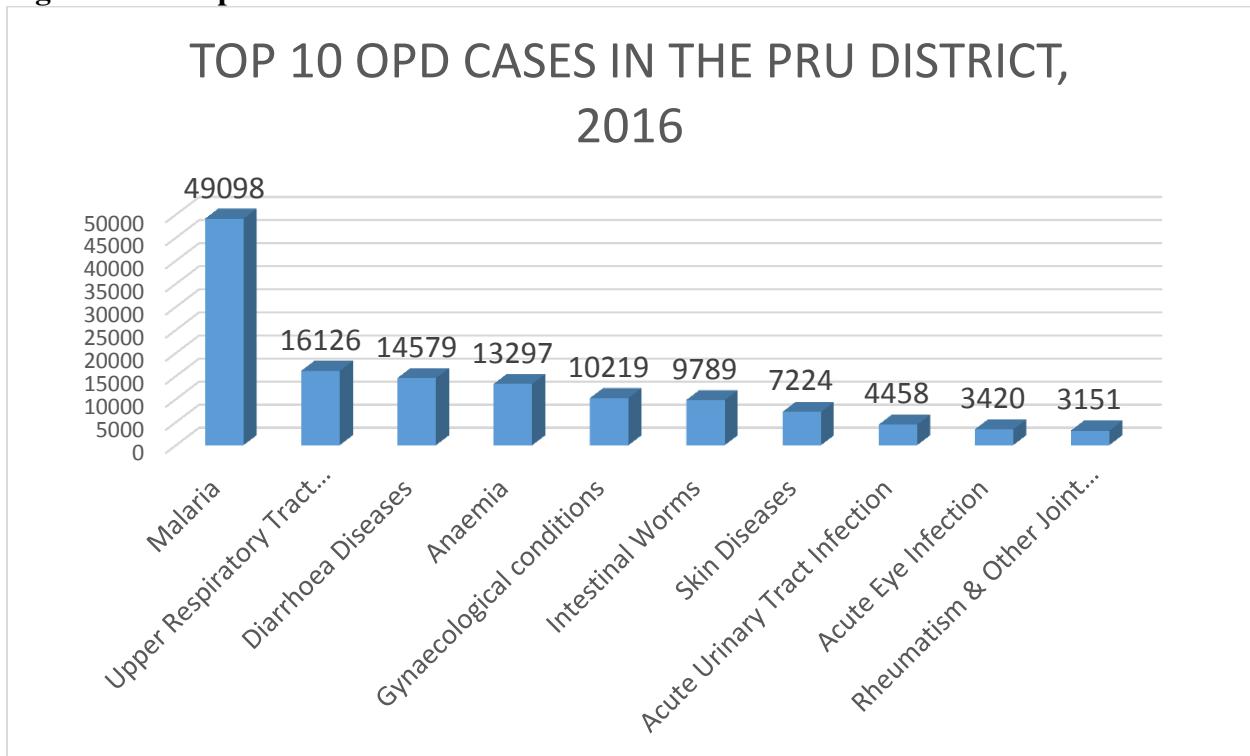


1.19.7: Health Care

The Pru West District has no hospital but served by a number of health facilities mostly public, a lot 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.

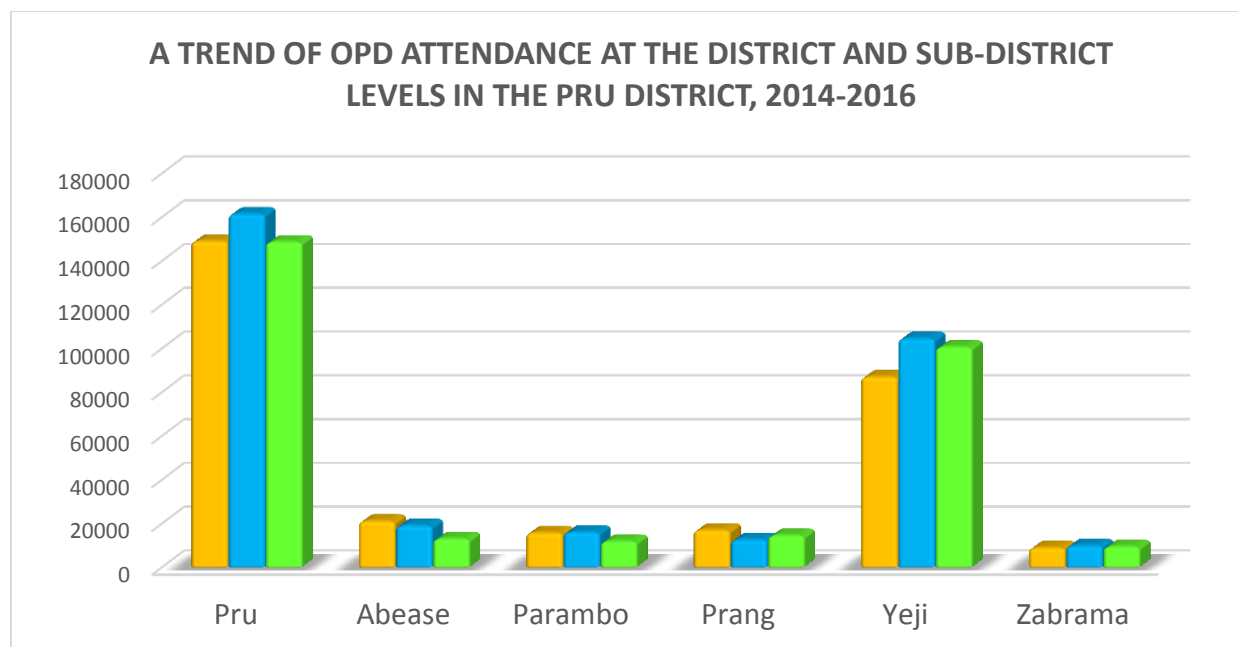
1.19.8: Incidence of Diseases in the District

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 in the urban areas from the year 2015 to 2016 which is greatly affected by the sub-districts 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
Health Centre	3
Clinic (Gov't)	2
CHPS Compound (Functional)	5
Private Maternity Homes	0
Private Clinic	0
Pharmacy shops	0

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
Prang	6	2	1	0	GHS
Zabrama	3	2	1	0	GHS
TOTAL	12	5	3	0	

The District has 8 health care facilities made up of; three (3) Health Centres and five (5) CHPS compounds. Besides these, a total of about 30 Traditional Birth Attendants have been identified and trained.

1.19.10: Health Care Professionals

The District is served by the Pru East Hospital as at 2017 with 9 Doctor 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. This analysis is however based on the entire Pru District. Data on the new district is yet to be analyzed.

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 2013 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.

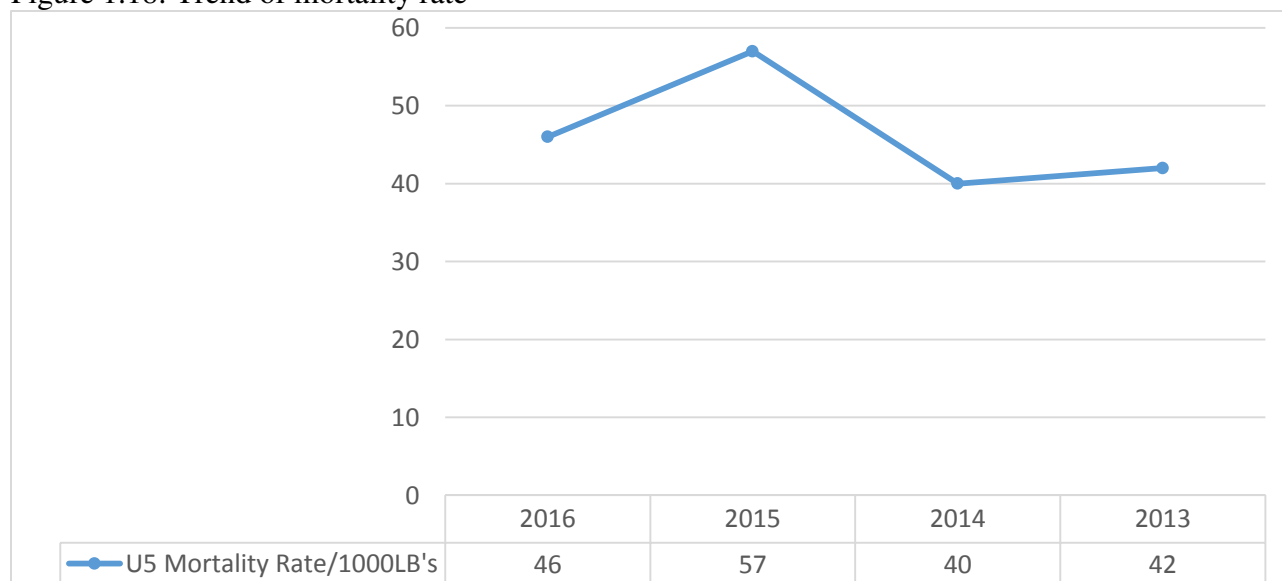
1.19.12: Infant Mortality Rate

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/1000LBs
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

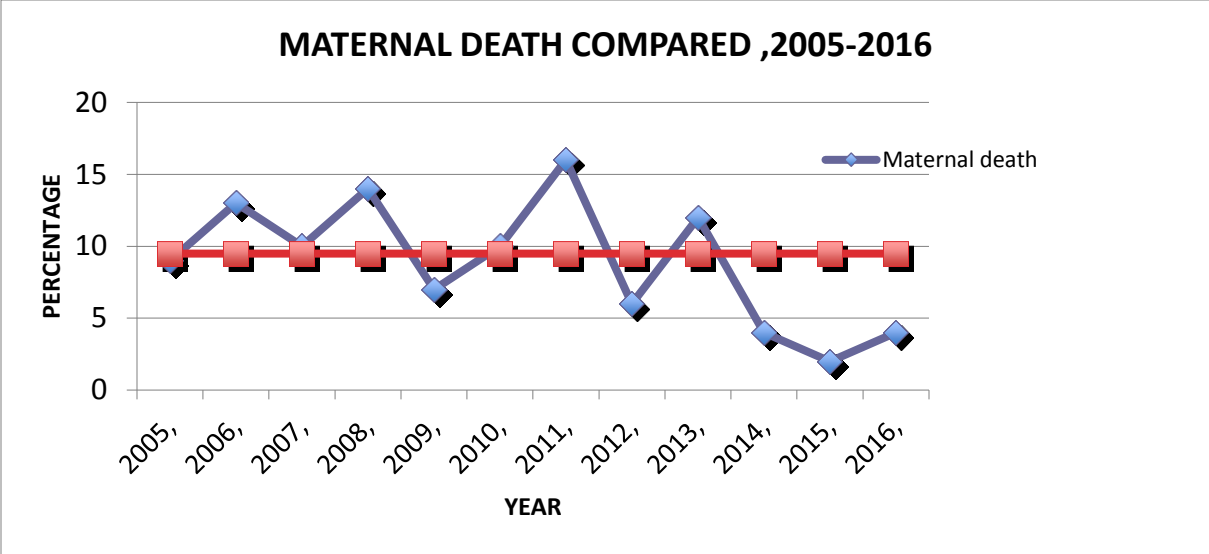
Looking at the trend by months, August and November registered the highest being 13 and 14 respectively in the year under review.

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



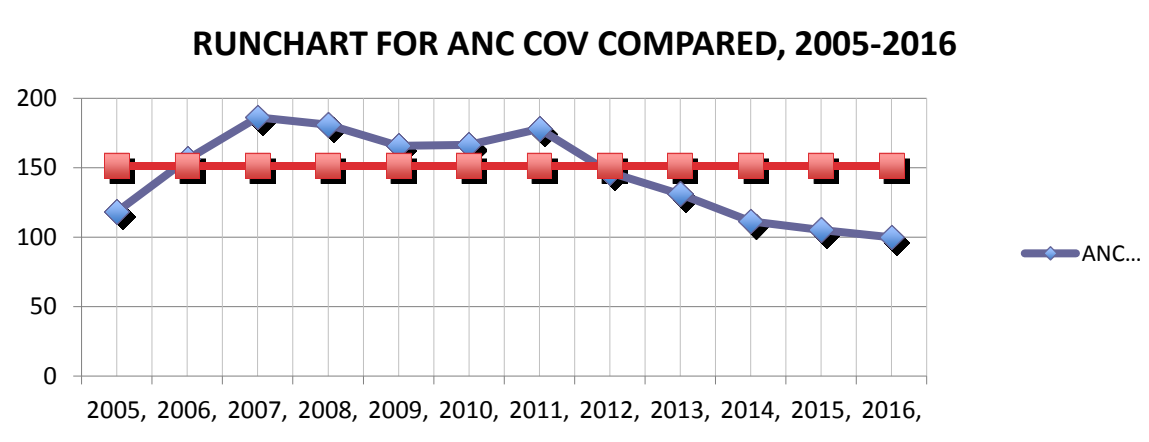
Source: District Health Department, 2017

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.

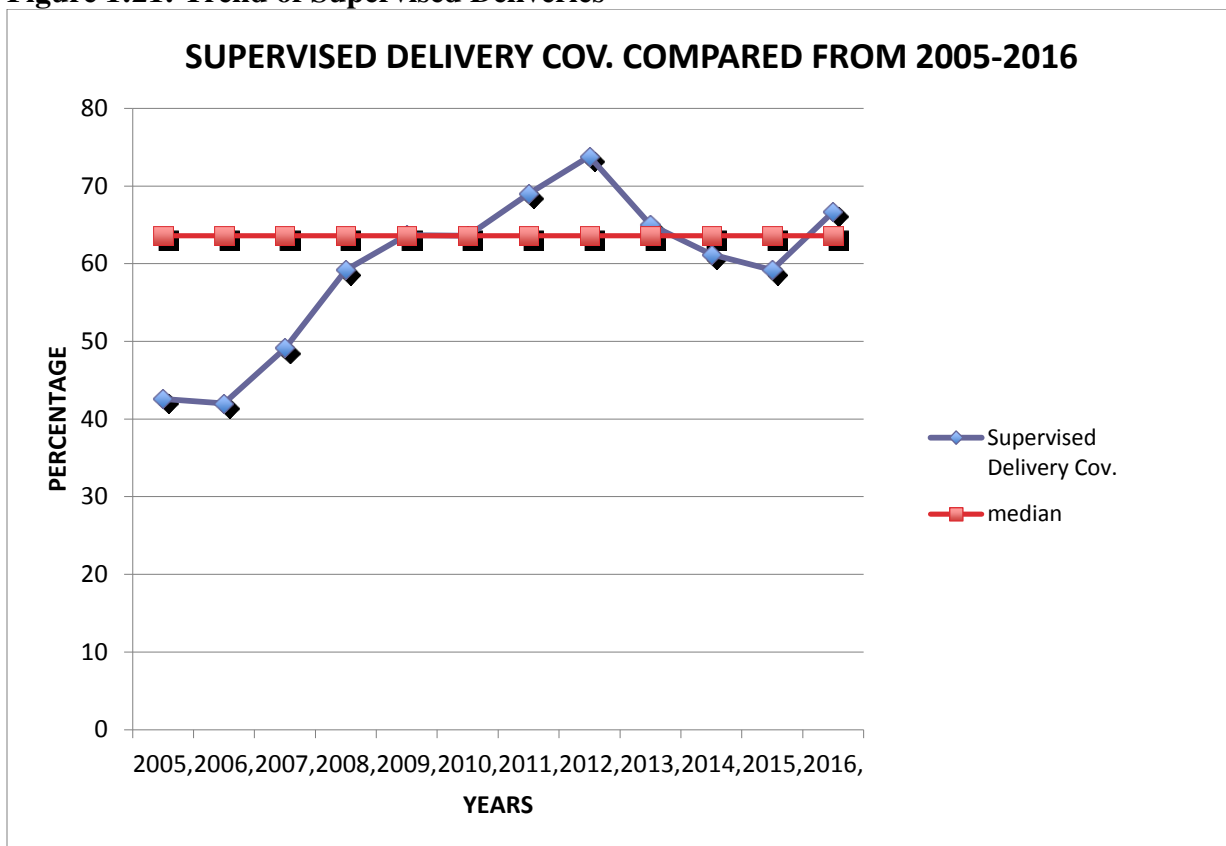
Total pregnant women making 4+ visit is 5,307 (89.1%) with average antenatal visit per client at 4.2. This shows that majority of our mother have the minimum contact required during pregnancy in the district.

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.

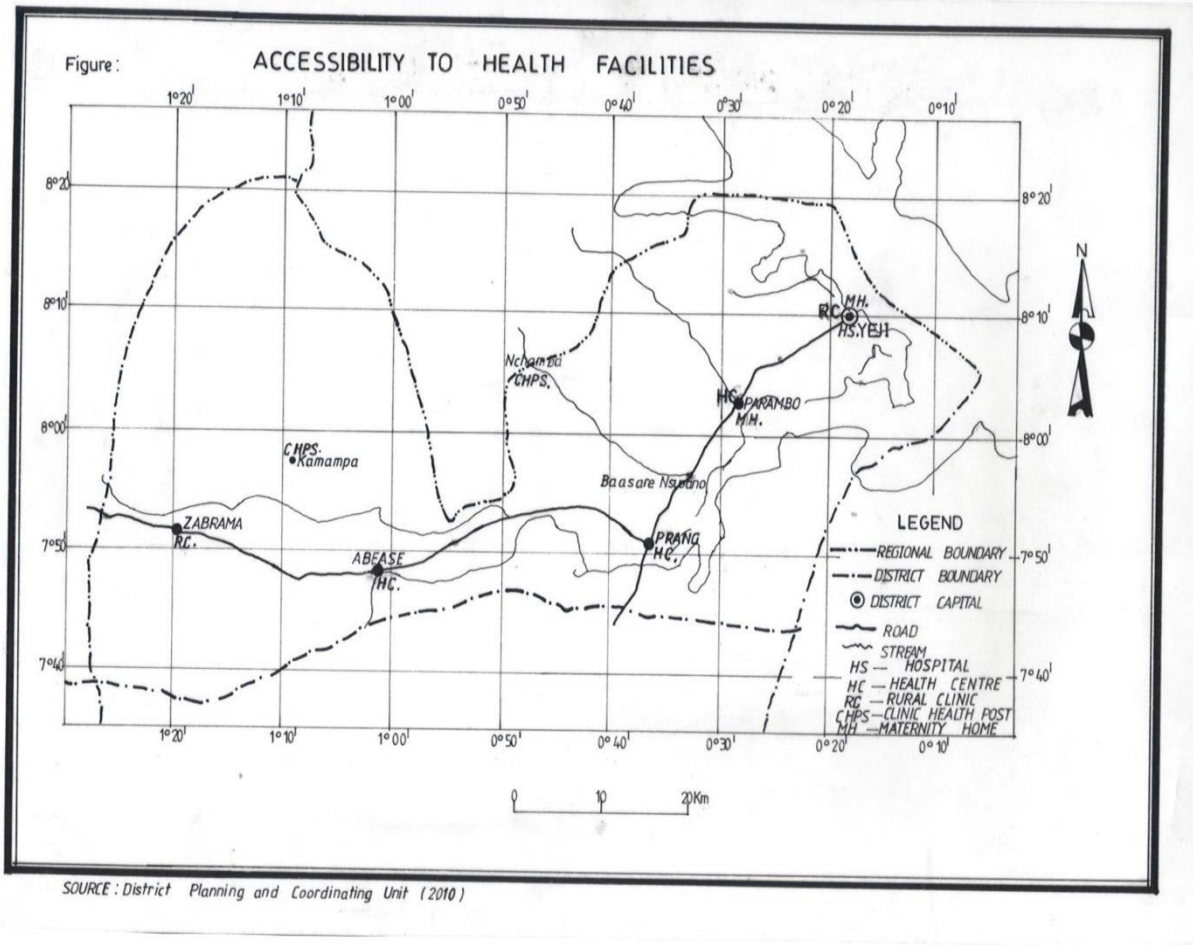
Figure 1:21: Trend of Supervised Deliveries



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).

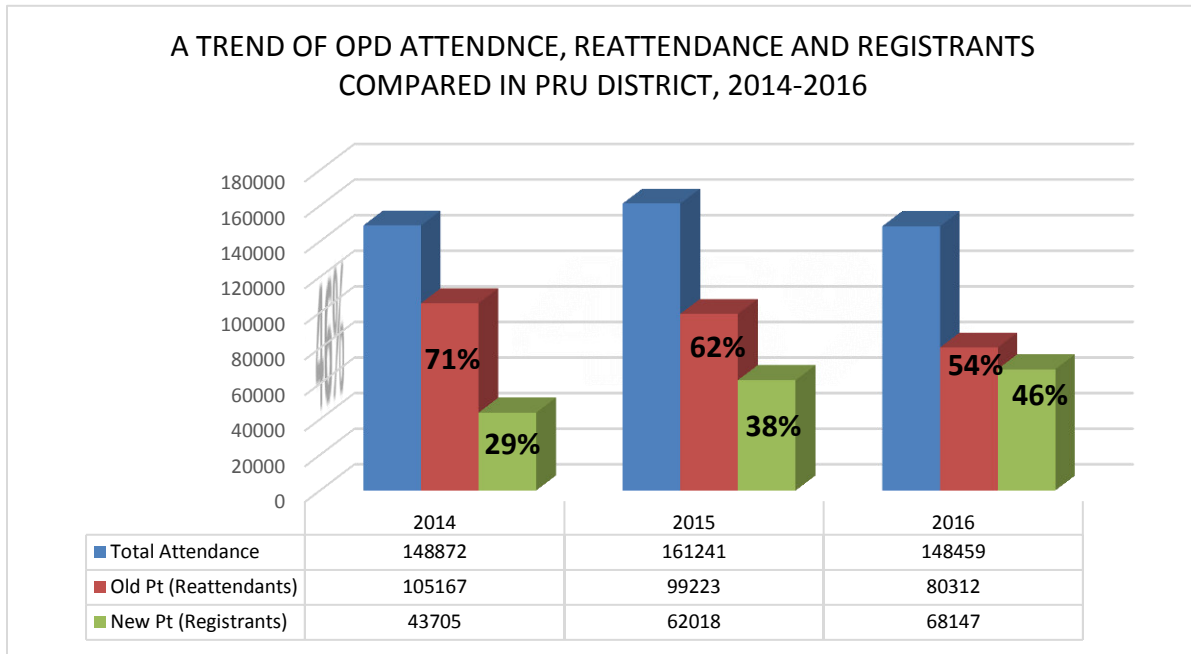
Table 27: Registration and Renewals of NHIS as at December, 2016

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

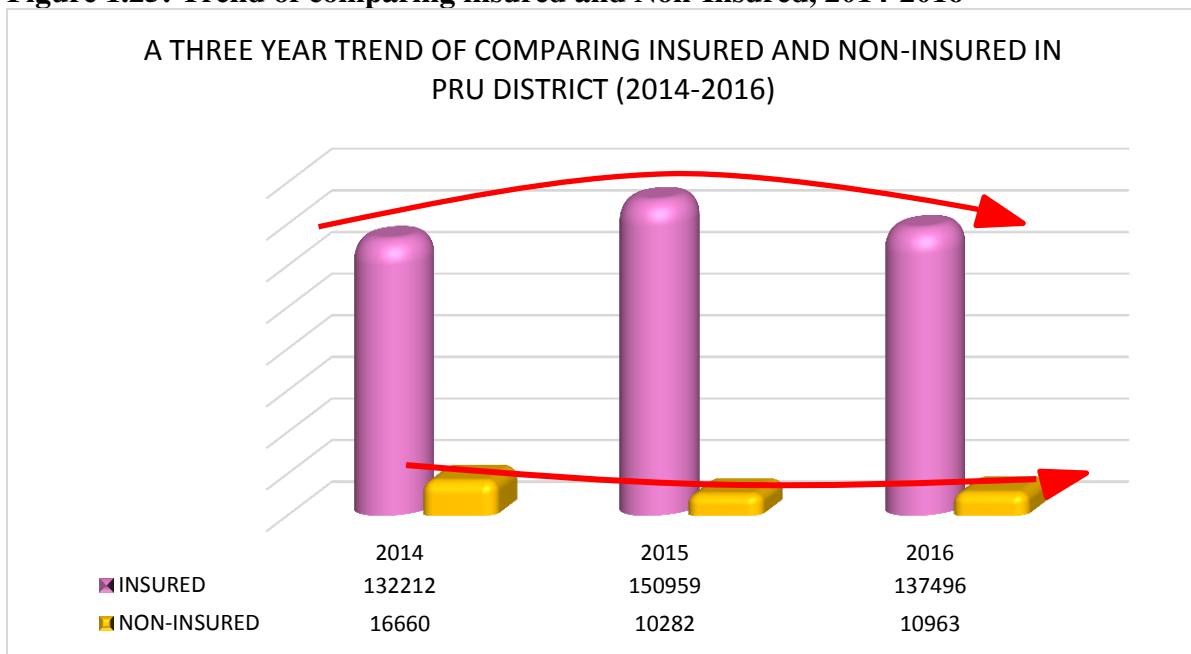
Out of the total 148459 OPD attendances, those insured were 137496 (92.6%) and those without insurance were 10963 (7.4%).

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 has no a single ICT expert to facilitate easy leaning of the teeming youth. 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 West 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.
			- Intensify education on HIV and AIDS prevention

3	Persons living with HIV/AIDS	Social stigmatization and discrimination	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	- 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.	- 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	- Exposure to extreme conditions of life. - Deprivation of basic necessities of life like food, education and health	- Intensity public education on dangers of child trafficking and right of the child. - Arrest and prosecute human trafficking offenders
6	Persons with Disabilities	- Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. - Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of occupation.	- 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	- 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.	- 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forced into early marriages often against their well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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 shocks 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 (2018– 2021)
1	Komfourkrom	Rainstorms, Bushfire
2	Krobo	Bushfire
3	Mempeasem	Flooding, Bushfires
4	Issaka Akura	Bushfires, flooding

Source: NADMO Pru District, 2017

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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of entrepreneurial skills among artisans and school

<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<p>graduates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped tourism tourist sites • Inadequate safety measures on the Volta lake and Pru River
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<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
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>	<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
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of permanent education office/Inadequate office accommodation. • Inadequate accommodation for teachers in rural/deprived

<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses development issues that will have impact in the district for the next four years (2018-2021). These issues, which are specific to the district, will be harmonized with issues from the LTNDPF 2018-2057. The issues cover various sectors such as education, health, Agriculture and LED.

2.2 Identification of Community Needs and Aspirations

The DPCU conducted a stakeholders' forum through, departmental and management meetings, community needs and aspirations. This was principally carried out for development interventions to reflect the true needs and aspirations of the people. Having finished the consultation processes, the listed needs and aspiration below came up;

1. Improve Road Network
2. Construction of classrooms
3. Extension of electricity
4. Mechanization of boreholes.
5. Disability funding.
6. Provision of Toilet facilities.
7. Construction of boreholes
8. Street light maintenance
9. Street lights extension
10. Construction of CHPS compounds
11. Construction of Market facilities
12. Complete ongoing projects
13. Construction of Police post
14. Extension of School feeding programme
15. Expansion of LEAP
16. Facilitate the provision of MASLOC

17. Provision of furniture for basic schools
18. Provision of accommodation for teachers
19. Rehabilitation of clinic/CHPS Compounds.
20. Construction of drainages.
21. Provision of household meters.
22. Construction of institutional boreholes.
23. Maintenance of water facilities
24. Formation and training of WSMTs
25. Provision of meters to be facilitated by DCE.
26. Procurement of computers/Laptop.
27. Rehabilitation of schools.
28. Construction of ICT centre
29. Nurses' quarters
30. One District One dam preparation.
31. Youth employment.
32. Construction of final waste site.
33. Construction of lorry station
34. Construction of staff accommodation
35. Construction of a VIP guest house
36. Construction of institutional latrines
37. Construction of NHIS office
38. Construction of district agriculture office
39. Organization of Town Hall meetings
- 40.

2.3 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues.

The community needs and aspirations were harmonized with the development gaps identified during performance review and updating of district profile to get development issues with implication for 2018-2021. The results are shown in table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
Improve Road Network	Poor road network	2
	Lack of post-harvest management infrastructure	1
Construction of classrooms	Inadequate classrooms	2
Extension of electricity to expanded areas	Low access to electricity	2
Mechanization of boreholes.	Inadequate access to water	2
Disability funding.	Inadequate financial support for PLWD	2
Provision of Public Toilet facility.	Inadequate sanitation facilities	2
Provision of institutional latrines	Poor hygiene and sanitation situation in schools	2
Construction of boreholes	Lack of potable water in some schools and communities	1
Street light maintenance	Non-functionality of street lights	2
	Lack of streets light in some communities	2
Construction of CHPS compound	Inadequate health facilities	2
	Inadequate access to family planning services	2
	Inadequate access to health care	2
	Incidence of non-communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS, Hypertension, diabetes, cancers etc	1
Construction of Market facilities	Inadequate marketing infrastructures	2
	Lack of ready market for farm produce	2
Complete ongoing projects under	Inadequate classrooms and CHPS compounds	2
Construction of Police post	Lack of police station in some communities	2
	Inadequate logistics for security personnel	1
Extension of School feeding programme	Limited coverage of school feeding programme	2
Expansion of LEAP	Limited coverage of LEAP	2
Facilitate access to MASLOC	Limited access to credit facilities	2
Provision of street bulbs	Damage of street lights	2
Provision of furniture (Dual desk)	Inadequate furniture for schools	2
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	1
Replacement of polytank.	Inadequate access to water	2

Teachers' bungalow.	Inadequate teachers bungalows	2
Rehabilitation of clinic/ laboratory.	Inadequate health facilities	2
	Inadequate health personnel and logistics	1
Provision of land for one district one factory.	Low level of technology in agro –processing, artisans, dressmakers etc	1
	Lack of agro- processing infrastructure	2
Construction of drainages.	Lack of drains in some major communities.	2
Provision of additional transformer.	Inadequate transformer in some communities	2
Extension of stand pipes.	Inadequate access to water	2
Shelves for CHPS.	Inadequate drugs storage facilities	0
Acquisition of land for final waste disposal	Lack of waste disposal site	0
Provision of household meters.	Inadequate households meters	2
Institutional boreholes.	Lack of boreholes in some schools and CHPS compounds	2
Maintenance of water facilities	Inadequate access to water	2
Provision of meters to be facilitated by DCE.	Inadequate access to electricity	2
Provision of computers/Laptop.	Inadequate access to ICT in schools	2
Rehabilitation of schools.	Inadequate classrooms	2
ICT Centre	Inadequate ICT centers in schools	2
	Low access to telecommunication network	1
Nurses' quarters	Inadequate nurses' quarters	2
One District One dam preparation.	Lack of irrigation facilities	2
Youth employment.	Inadequate jobs	2
	Inadequate access to credit facilities	2
	Inadequate technical and managerial skills for business developers	2
	Lack of skills for employment opportunity	2
Accommodation for District accommodation	Lack of accommodation for staff	1
Development of Water Fall at Komfourkrom	Under development of tourist infrastructure	0
Construction of final waste site.		

Construction of lorry station	Lack of packing space	2
Construction of staff accommodation	Lack of accommodation for Assembly staff	2
Construction of a VIP guest house	Absence of guest accommodation	2
Construction of NHIS office	No office accommodation for NHIS service	1
Construction of district agriculture office	No office accommodation for agric service	1
Organization of Town Hall meetings	Inadequate dissemination of government policies	2
Increase crop yield among farmers	Low agriculture productivity due to the use of outmoded farming method	2
Facilitate access to farming inputs	High cost of farm inputs and implement	1
Introduce modern technology in farming	Low level of modern technology in farming	2
Conduct sensitization on bush burning	High incidence of bush burning	2
Enforce by-laws on afforestation	Illegal and indiscriminate cutting of trees	2
Increase number of AEAs	Inadequate agric extension service	2
Inaugurate the three area councils	Mal functioning of sub-structures	2
Increase citizen participation in governance	Poor participation of citizen in development process thus planning , budgeting , implementation and monitoring	2
Procure logistics for DA departments	Inadequate logistics for DA	1
Construct office accommodation	Inadequate office accommodation	2
Increase IGF generation in the district	Poor generation and mobilization of Internal Generated Fund	2
Conduct sensitization on	Unwillingness of people to pay property rate due to Lack of education	1
Conduct sensitization on good parenting	Availability of irresponsible parents in some communities	1
Conduct sensitization on abuse	Occurrences of Child neglect, child abuses and domestic violence	1
Conduct sensitization on women participate in public activities	Women are inactive in public activities	1
TOTAL SCORE		84
AVERAGE SCORE		2.27

Source: DPCU, 2018

Key	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

An average score of 2.27 shows strong harmony between the community needs and aspiration and the issues identified from performance review and updating of district profile. This indicates that the gaps identified in the review of 2014-2017 DMTDP are still issues that will have implications for 2018-2021, therefore there should be programmes to address them.

These issues with implication for 2018-2021 were group under the thematic areas of GSGDA as shown in table 2.2 below

Table 2.2 Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate access to credit facilities 2. Inadequate technical and managerial skills for business developers 3. Low level of technology in agro –processing, artisans, dressmakers etc 4. Under development of tourist infrastructure 5. Lack of marketing infrastructures 6. Poor road network 7. Low access to telecommunication network 8. Inadequate access to MASLOC services
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture productivity due to the use of outmoded farming method 2. High cost of farm inputs and implement 3. Lack of agro- processing infrastructure 4. Lack of post-harvest management infrastructure 5. Lack of ready market for farm produce 6. Low level of modern technology in farming 7. High incidence of bush burning 8. Illegal and indiscriminate cutting of trees 9. Lack of irrigation facilities 10. Inadequate agric extension service
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor road network 2. Low access to electricity 3. Inadequate access to water 4. Inadequate sanitation facilities 5. Damage of street lights 6. Lack of streets light in some communities 7. Inadequate transformer in some communities 8. Inadequate households meters 9. Lack of boreholes in some schools and CHPS compounds 10. Lack of drains in some major communities. 11. Resettlement of Aglekame whole community
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate jobs 2. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 3. Inadequate furniture for schools

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Inadequate classrooms 5. Inadequate teachers bungalows 6. Inadequate nurses' quarters 7. Inadequate health personnel and logistics 8. Lack of skills for employment opportunity 9. Inadequate health facilities 10. Inadequate classrooms 11. Limited coverage of school feeding programme 12. Inadequate ICT centers in schools 13. Incidence of non-communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS, Hypertension, diabetes, cancers etc.
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mal functioning of sub-structures 2. Poor participation of citizen in development process thus planning , budgeting , implementation and monitoring 3. Inadequate financial support for PLWD 4. Inadequate logistics for DA 5. Inadequate residential accommodation 6. Inadequate office accommodation 7. Poor generation and mobilization of Internal Generated Fund. 8. Lack of police station in some communities 9. Limited coverage of LEAP 10. Limited coverage of MASLOC 11. Inadequate logistics for security personnel 12. Unwillingness of people to pay property rate due to Lack of education 13. Availability of irresponsible parents in some communities 14. Occurrences of Child neglect, child abuses and domestic violence 15. Women are inactive in public activities

2.4 Harmonization of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

In order to prepare a district plan in the context of the national development framework, harmonized issues with implication for 2018-2021 were harmonized with the issues from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. This was to help the district move in the same development direction with the nation as a whole. Table 2.3 shows the results for the harmonization.

Table 2.3: Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with the Agenda for Jobs, 2018–2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Poor generation and mobilization of Internal Generated Fund	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes.
	Unwillingness of people to pay property rate due to Lack of education		Narrow tax base
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		Economic Development	High cost of production inputs
			Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
	1.Inadequate ready market for agricultural produces 2.Inadequate infrastructure at market centers		Poor marketing systems
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	Inadequate access to credit facilities		Inadequate access to affordable credit
	Inadequate technical and managerial skills for business developers	Economic Development	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Under development of tourist infrastructure	Economic Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1.Inadequate transformers in some communities 2.Inadequate households meters	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
	1.Inadequate electricity in institutions 2.Damages of street lights in some communities 3.Broken down of electric poles in some communities		Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural	Lack of irrigation facilities for farming	Economic Development	Erratic rainfall patterns
	Inadequate Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)		Weak extension services delivery

Resource Management	1.1.Low agriculture productivity due to the use of outmoded farming method 2.High cost of farm inputs and implement		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
	1. High incidence of bush burning 2. Illegal and indiscriminate cutting of trees	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber
	Lack of agro- processing infrastructure	Economic Development	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
	Lack of post-harvest management infrastructure		Poor storage and transportation systems
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1.Inadequate jobs 2.Lack of skills for employment opportunity	Social Development	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	1.Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers 2.Inadequate classrooms for schools 3.Inadequate furniture for schools 4. Inadequate ICT centers in schools 5.Lack of Arabic school 6.Some classrooms are dilapidated and need rehabilitations	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels
	Limited coverage of the school feeding programme		Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
	2.Inadequate supply of Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs)		Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
	1.Inadequate health facilities 2.Inadequate nurses quarters 3. Dilapidated nature of Sabiye clinic 4. Inadequate building structures for CHPS compounds 5. Lack of shelve for Bofie CHPS compound		Gaps in physical access to quality health care

	1.High rate of malaria cases 2. Inadequate health personnel and logistics	Social Development	Poor quality of healthcare services
	Stigmatization associated with mental health cases		Unmet needs for mental health services
	Occurrences of HIV/AIDS cases		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
	High rate of teenage pregnancy		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Availability of irresponsible parents in some communities		Weak capacity of caregivers
	Occurrences of Child neglect, child abuses and domestic violence		High incidence of children's rights violation
	Women are inactive in public activities		Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	Limited coverage of LEAP		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	1.Inadequate water facilities in the district 2. Lack of boreholes in some schools and CHPS compounds	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Increasing demand for household water supply
	1. Inadequate sanitation facilities		Poor sanitation and waste management
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	1. Inadequate financial support for PLWD	Social Development	Poor living conditions of PWDs
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Low access to electricity	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Infrastructure and	Poor road network		Poor quality and inadequate road transport

Human Settlements			network
	Need for Resettling Aglekamen community		Scattered and unplanned human settlements
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Limited coverage of MASLOC	Social Development	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Lack of drains in some major communities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Poor drainage system
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low access to telecommunication network		Low broadband wireless access
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	1.Inadequate logistics for security personnel 2. Lack of police station in some communities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	1. Inadequate logistics for DA 2.Inadequate accommodation for senior and junior staff of the DA 3.Inadequate office accommodation	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
	Mal functioning of sub-structures		Ineffective sub-district structures
	Poor participation of citizen in development process thus planning , budgeting , implementation and monitoring		Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation exercises		Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans

Table 2.3 above shows harmonious relationship between issues from Agenda for Jobs 2018-2021 and issues under GSGDA II. Therefore the issues under Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 were adopted for policy interventions. These adopted issues were group under the various development dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 as shown in table 2.4 below;

Table 2.4 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of the District

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Narrow tax base 2. Poor marketing systems 3. Inadequate access to affordable credit 4. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 5. Erratic rainfall patterns 6. Weak extension services delivery 7. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 8. Poor storage and transportation systems 9. Limited access to credit by SMEs 10. High cost of production inputs 11. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 12. Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure 13. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 14. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources 15. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 16. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 3. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level 4. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 5. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 6. Poor quality of healthcare services 7. Unmet needs for mental health services 8. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 9. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates 10. Weak capacity of caregivers 11. High incidence of children's rights violation 12. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 13. Poor living conditions of PWDs 14. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups

<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p>	<p>15. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 2. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber 3. Loss of forest cover 4. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste 5. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 6. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources 7. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 8. Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions 9. Vulnerability and variability to climate change 10. Loss of trees and vegetative cover 11. Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance 12. Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts 13. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services 14. Inadequate ICT infrastructure 15. Unreliable power supply 16. High dependence on wood fuel 17. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 18. Poor management practices on construction sites 19. Poor drainage system 20. Recurrent incidence of flooding 21. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 22. Cumbersome land acquisition process 23. 24. Increasing demand for household water supply 25. Poor sanitation and waste management 26. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 27. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 28. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 29. Poor drainage system 30. Low broadband wireless access
<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 2. Weak implementation of administrative decentralization 3. Ineffective sub-district structures 4. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level 5. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 6. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization 7. Inadequate and delays in central government transfers

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 9. Inadequate security personnel 10. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry 11. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions 12. High cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgment 13. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 14. Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state 15. Insufficient funding of development communication 16. Ineffective sub-district structures 17. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 18. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
--	--

2.5 Prioritization of Development Issues

The issues adopted from Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 were prioritized by DPCU to know which of them needs urgent attention, considering available limited resources. Some tools like POCC analysis was used during the process of prioritization. The result is shown below.

2.5.1 POCC Analysis

The harmonized issues under the various thematic areas were further subjected to POCC analysis. This is imperative in order to determine the potentials and opportunities which can help in solving the problems identified and how to use these potentials and opportunities to neutralize the constraints and challenges. The output from the POCC analysis will help in the prioritization of issues. The outputs are presented below

Table 2.5 POCC analysis

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low internal revenue mobilization	-Room for improving Internal generated funds -Availability of natural resource -available Human resource	-the Street naming and property addressing system -DDF capacity building grant	-Improper property naming to boost revenue collection of the D/A. -inadequate skills and logistics for revenue collection - Unavailability of scientific database for revenue collection	-Unreliable Donors support. -Untimely release of statutory funds
Conclusion	The issue of inadequate funds can be address since there is the potential of the district assembly to improve on internally generated funds by putting up monitoring measures, extend scope of revenue to other areas and resourcing the revenue unit to perform well, this will be accomplished by the existence of the common fund and donors as the opportunities as whilst the constraint can be manage by proper property address system to boost the generation of IGF .The challenges can solve by negotiation with the donors to release funds on time.			

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor marketing systems	1.The district capital has a market which takes place on every Tuesday 2.Proximity to Atebubu, Yeji, Kintampo and Techiman markets 3.Availability of space to develop markets 4. Availability of commodities that can be sold at the markets 5. Availability of individual sellers	1.Existence of Trade and Industries 2. Availability of inter and intra district trade 3. Large consumer base	1. Lack of market centers in most communities 2. Inadequate market infrastructure at the vailable market centers Inadequate funds	Limited support from central government
Conclusion: Market centers should be established with enough infrastructure to boost locally trading and revenue mobilization.				

Adopted Issue to	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
------------------	------------	---------------	-------------	------------

be addressed	(from Baseline situation etc)			
Limited access to credit facilities	1. Availability of groups that can secure loans 2. Existence of financial facilities 3. Economic activities that ensures the ability to pay back loans 4. Existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	1. Availability of land space for the construction of credit facilities 2. Availability of labour	1. Inadequate information about loan application process. 2. Lack of collateral security 3. Lack of data on business establishments 4. Lack of banking habits	1. Inadequate credit facilities 2. High interest on credit 3. Inadequate funds/support for loans
Conclusion: More credit facilities should take the opportunity of establishing themselves in the District and giving out loans to clients				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	1. Availability of youth to embark on training 2. Presence of Business Advisory Centre 3. Graduate apprentices	1. Availability of technical/managerial training facilities in the country or world. 2. Availability of land space for constructing training facilities 3. Support from MPs FUND, DACF, GETFUND, NGO's	1. Inadequate skilled labour for business developers 2. Weak/poor educational background 3. Lack of technical/managerial training facilities in the District 4. Inadequate finance to embark on training	1. Unattractive nature of the program 2. Inadequate information about technical/managerial training facilities 3. Untimely release of DACF, GETFUND 4. Irregular release of support / unavailability of support from the donor partners
Conclusion: Support should be given to the needy and enough information about these courses and where to pursue them should be made known to the public especially potential students.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges

Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Bui National Park 2. Existence of Black Volta 3. Existence of Forest Reserves 4. Existence of development planning sub-committee 5. Existence of Bui Dam 6. Existence of wide stretch 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Ghana Tourist Board 2. Availability of tourist for visitation 3. Existence of Ministry of tourism 4. Existence of game and wildlife division 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land litigation 2. Inaccessibility of roads 3. High demand of compensation by land owners 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No accurate information on tourist sites. 2. Lack of tourist developers to make these sites attractive
Conclusion: develop brochures and flyers on tourist and mineral sites, and liaise with the Ministry of Tourism to promote the mineral and tourist sites				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate/obsolete electricity grid network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of NEDCo 2. Availability of Bui Dam 3. Existence of District Assembly 	Existence of VRA and ECG	Existence of illegal electric connection Limited knowledge on energy conservation High level of poverty to access energy services	Inadequate supply of electric poles and meters for VRA, ECG and NEDCo
Conclusion: The District Assembly should liaised with ECG to supply enough meters to citizens and also tap potentials from Bui Dam project to supplement energy gap in the district.				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of road network 2. Availability of inputs and some constructional materials (aggregates, water, etc) 3. Availability of labour 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of construction firms 2. Existence of gravels in the district 3. Governmental programmes in support of feeder 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Numerous rivers and streams 2. Rocky outcrops in some of the roads. 3. Dispersed nature of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in releasing funds from central government 2. Shoddy work resulting from poor supervision

	4. Nature of land is gently undulating 5. Presence of feeder road department	roads. 4. establishment of Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Fund	settlements	
Conclusion: There is the need for co-ordination, effective supervision, lobbying and improve resource generation capacity				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor drainage systems	1. Existence of works department 2. Communal spirit 3. Availability of construction materials 4. Availability of common fund	1. Existence of regional engineer and supervision team 2. Support from donors 3. Availability of consultants and contractors.	1. Unwillingness of communities to contribute to pay levy 2. Lack of education on drainage system.	1. Inadequate funds from the government 2. High incidence of rainfall
Conclusion: Educate communities on environmental protection and mechanism to check erosion				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor sanitation and waste management	1. Availability of environmental health officers. 2. Existence of some toilet facilities. 3. Availability of one waste management vehicle in the District (tractor) 4. Availability of solid and liquid waste dumping sites. 5. Availability of DWST 6. Existence of sanitary site user fees	1. Availability of septic emptier 2. Logistics and other supports from the government. 3. Award for best cleanest District. 4. Availability of waste management contractors in the country	1. Poor attitude of community members on disposal of solid and liquid waste 2. Inadequate logistics to convey waste products in the District 3. Inadequate environmental health staff	1. Inadequate and irregular flow of funds for solid and liquid waste management. 2. Lack of support from NGO on sanitation. 3. Lack of appropriate refuse dump sites
Conclusion: the need to acquire land for refuse disposal, lobby for support to buy logistics, strengthen and build the capacity of environmental health staff				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of raw materials (like cashew, maize etc) 2. Availability of land 3. Existence of MOFA 4. Availability of labour 5. Existence of small scale industries 6. Availability of construction materials 7. Existence of works department 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of NGOs 2. Presence of ITTU at Atebubu/Kumasi 3. Government micro finance scheme 4. Existence of financial institutions 5. Existence of agric mechanization at Sunyani. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High post-harvest loses 2. Low level of farmer's income 3. Lack of skilled labour 4. Inability to provide collateral security. 5. High compensation for land owners. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in accessing funds 2. Poor supervision and monitoring of projects.
<p>Conclusion: improve on storage facilities for agro-processors, link prospective agro-processors to credit facility, and train agro-processors on production, packaging, storage and marketing of productivity</p>				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of bye-laws against the felling of trees. 2. Existence of security personnel to enforce laws 3. Existence of volunteers 4. Existence of traditional rulers to enforce the laws. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of national law against tree felling. 2. Forestry commission at the regional level 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of illegal chain saw operators 2. High unemployment rate 3. High illiteracy level 4. Absence of forestry department in the District 5. Willingness of timber companies to give concession to chiefs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timber companies operating within the country.
<p>Conclusion: monitor the activities of chain saw operators, educate communities and enforce bye-laws on indiscriminate felling of trees, and provide alternative livelihood</p>				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of land 2. High communal spirit in communities 3. Support from District assembly 4. Availability of building materials e.g. Wood, sand, stone etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of building contractors. 2. Existence of development partners e.g. NGO's. 3. Support from the government 4. Availability of works dept. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds for school infrastructure provision 2. Non-functional SMC's/PTA's. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate flow of funds. 2. Contracts awarded to unqualified contractors. 3. Misunderstanding among stake holders on execution of school infrastructure.
Conclusion: There is the need to provide school infrastructure and teachers accommodation				

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor quality of healthcare services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilization of volunteers to be trained. 2. sponsorship package for students willing to enter health institutions 3. Existence of health facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of health training institutions in the region 2. Linkage of ministry of youth and employment to train the youth interested in health issues 3. Incentive and motivation packages from the national e.g. Car loan 4. Scholarship facility for health personnel 5. Regular posting of personnel from the national level. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate accommodation for health personnel. 2. Inadequate social amenities in the District 3. Presence of black flies deters health personnel from coming to the District. 4. poor surface condition of roads in the District 5. Inadequate means of transport for health personnel in the District. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds to sponsor health personnel 2. Inadequate transport facilities for the health sector. 3. No inclusion of the District as deprived for national awards

Conclusion: There is the need to set up sponsorship packages for indigents, and provide basic services and accommodation to attract health personnel

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate water supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of boreholes, wells and pipe borne water 2. High water table 3. Existence of trained WSMTs 4. Existence of District assembly common fund (counterpart fund) 5. Availability of trained area mechanics 6. Willingness of the people to contribute 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of CWSA 2. Availability of drilling companies 3. Willingness of NGO's to support the provision of portable water 1. establishment of 1 million dollars per constitution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficult for communities to contribute 5% counterpart 2. Poor management of water facilities 3. Power struggle among WSMT members 4. Poor maintenance culture of water facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in the release of DACF to District 2. High cost of provision of water facilities by drilling companies 3. Shoddy work resulting from poor supervision

Conclusion: there is the need to train WSMTs members, and sensitize communities on counterpart funding, regular maintenance and supervision.

Adopted Issue to be addressed	Potentials (from Baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of vast land 2. Availability of labour 3. Nearness to construction material 4. Support from District assembly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expertise required for the construction 2. Support from government 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate funds 2. Lack of key institution or department. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of government commitment 2. Inadequate flow of funds

Conclusion: funds should be allocated towards the construction of office accommodation

**all the issues were assessed through POOC analysis as shown above.*

2.5.2 Impact Analysis

The development issues were assessed through POCC analysis to know their strengths and weaknesses in implementation.

The strength of the issues were also tested against 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:
 - a) The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
 - b) Balanced development;
 - c) Natural resource utilisation;
 - d) Cultural acceptability;
 - e) Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
 - f) Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues

Impact Analysis

Impact Analysis

S/N	NMTDPF (2014-2021) Issues	Impact Analysis Criteria					
		Impact/effects	Significant	Impact on	Impact on	Total	Rank

		on meeting basic human needs/rights	multiplier effects on economic efficiency	even development	creating opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	score	
Agenda for Jobs: Economic Development							
1	Low internal revenue mobilization	2	2	2	1	8	
2	Poor marketing systems	2	2	1	1	6	
3	Limited access to credit facilities	1	2	1	1	5	
4	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	1	2	1	1	5	
5	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	2	1	1	5	
6	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	2	2	2	1	7	
		Impact/effects on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency	Impact on even development	Impact on creating opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Rank
AGENDA FOR JOBS: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
	Poor quality of education at all	2	2	2	2	8	

	levels						
	Poor quality of healthcare services						
	Poor sanitation and waste management	2	1	2	1	6	
	Inadequate water supply	2	1	1	2	6	
		Impact/effects on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency	Impact on even development	Impact on creating opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Rank
AGENDA FOR JOBS: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT							
	Inadequate/obsolete electricity grid network	1	2	2	1	6	
	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	2	1	7	
	Poor drainage systems	1	1	1	1	4	
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	2	2	1	1	6	

		Impact/effects on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency	Impact on even development	Impact on creating opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Rank
AGENDA FOR JOBS: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY							
	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	1	1	2	2	6	

Prioritized Development Issues with positive significant impacts under Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021)

S/N	Thematic NMTDPF 2018-2021	Prioritized Development Issues with positive significant impacts
	Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low internal revenue mobilization 2. Poor marketing systems 3. Limited access to credit facilities 4. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 5. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 6. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 7.
	Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. Poor quality of healthcare services

		3. Inadequate water supply 4.
	Environment, Infrastructure, Human and Human Settlement	1. Inadequate/obsolete electricity grid network 2. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 3. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires 4. 5. Poor drainage systems 6. Poor sanitation and waste management
	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1. Weak implementation of administrative decentralization

2.8 Sustainability Analysis of the Prioritised Issues

Prioritised development issues with positive significant impact in table The issues were subjected to further strategic environmental analysis to assess their internal consistency and compatibility. The results indicate that there shall sustainability of the objectives including supporting the natural environment, social and cultural conditions, the economy and institutional development. We identified negligible negative and insignificant impacts and could not affect objectives.

There was also a very strong linkage between identified issues. The collective support between issues will lead to achievement of the objectives of MTDP. There was internal consistency and compatibility between identified issues.

Sustainable Environmental Analysis of prioritised Development Issues of NMTDPF 2018-2021

S/N	Issue	Criteria	Performance Measure					
			0	1	2	3	4	5
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
1	Low internal revenue mobilization	Effects on natural resources						
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions						

2.5.3 List of prioritized adopted Issues

Having done all these analysis, DPCU presented the following List as the prioritized adopted issues of the district;

1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
2. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
3. Poor quality of education at all levels
4. Gaps in physical access to quality health care
5. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields

6. Inadequate potable water supply
7. Inadequate access to affordable credit
8. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
9. Poor sanitation and waste management
10. Poor quality of healthcare services
11. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
12. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
13. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
14. Weak capacity of caregivers
15. High incidence of children's rights violation
16. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
17. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
18. Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
19. Narrow tax base
20. Poor marketing systems
21. Erratic rainfall patterns
22. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
23. Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires
24. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network
25. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
26. Scattered and unplanned human settlements
27. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
28. Poor drainage system
29. Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
30. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
31. Poor storage and transportation systems
32. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
33. Unmet needs for mental health services
34. Low broadband wireless access
35. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting

36. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
37. Weak extension services delivery
38. Poor living conditions of PWDs
39. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
40. Ineffective sub-district structures

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

In an effort to ascertain the sustainability of the District Medium Term Plan, 2018-2021, all the prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environmental analysis. Samples of the outcome are shown below.

2.5.4 Sustainable Prioritized Issues

After the compatibility analysis and the sustainability analysis of the adopted issues, the DPCU came out with sustainable prioritized issues as shown in table 2.8 below;

Table 2.8: Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals.

DEVELOPET DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR)	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
Social Development	YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth
Social Development	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels
Social Development	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
Economic Development	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Increasing demand for household water supply
Economic Development	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Poor sanitation and waste management
Social Development	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Poor quality of healthcare services
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
Social Development	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
Social Development	POPULATION MANAGEMENT	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
Social Development	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	Weak capacity of caregivers
Social Development	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	High incidence of children's rights violation
Social Development	SOCIAL PROTECTION	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
Social Development	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons
Economic Development	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes
Economic Development	STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Narrow tax base

Economic Development	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor marketing systems
Economic Development	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Erratic rainfall patterns
Social Development	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations
Social Development	EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	PROTECTED AREAS	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network
Economic Development	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	Scattered and unplanned human settlements
Social Development	GENDER EQUALITY	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL	Poor drainage system
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization
Economic Development	TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
Economic Development	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor storage and transportation systems
Economic Development	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products
Social Development	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Unmet need for mental health services
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Low broadband wireless access
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
Economic development	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT	Weak extension services delivery
Social Development	DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	Poor living conditions of PWDs
Social Development	GENDER EQUALITY	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Ineffective sub-district structures

Source: DPCU, 2018

CHAPTER THREE

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

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlined the adopted goals, objectives and strategies as well as development projects in line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the NMTDPF 2018-2021.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Development projection helps to determine the direction of the District from one period to other.

These projections give you the trend for informed decision making regarding the kind of interventions required by the District for 2018-2021.

Its focuses on five important aspects of the District's development, namely:

- i. Social Situation;
- ii. Economic Situation;
- iii. Spatial Organization;
- iv. Environment issues; and
- v. Administrative and institutional arrangements.

3.2.1 The Social Situation

The social programme of the District development plan seeks to increase access to social services and facilities especially the deficient areas of the District, and to enhance the capacity of the District Assembly to meet the social needs of the people.

These projections considered population growth and social needs in terms of health, education, water and housing.

Population Projection

- That the growth rate of the District of 3.0% remains constant over the planning period.

Once the above assumptions have been made, the manual computation method of projection was adopted for the projection as there were data and resource constraints in the District. This involved the use of the Exponential Formula as described below;

The Exponential formula is defined as

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where P_0 =current (base year) population; P_t =the future population; r = the population growth rate; t = the projection period in years and $e=2.718282$ is a constant.

Based on the above assumptions, the population of Pru West District was projected as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Population Projection by Sex Distribution

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
2017 (Base year)	71,367	37,111	34256
2018	73,508	38224	35284
2019	75,713	39371	36342
2020	77,985	40552	37433
2021	80,324	41769	38556

Source: DPCU Population Projection, 2018

The population projection indicates that the population of Pru West District will increase from current figure of 71,367 to 80,324 between 2017 and 2021 respectively.

Table 3.2 Compressed Age -Cohort of Population Projection for Band District

AGE-COHORT	2017 (Base year)	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-14 YRS	30616	31535	32481	33455	34459
15-64 YRS	37682	38812	39977	41176	42411
65 YRS	3069	3161	3256	3353	3454
TOTAL	71367	73508	75713	77985	80324

Source: DPCU Population Projection, 2018

200.3.2 Health Needs

Health is one of the basic inputs to human development. As indicated by the demographic projection, the population of the District will grow significantly within the plan period. This situation calls for an assessment of the demand for the health services and facilities.

To decentralize health delivery in the country, the Primary Health Care (PHC) Delivery System was introduced. This system lays emphasis on preventive, curative and rehabilitative measures as they are needed. The system is operationalized at three levels, by which health services are made available to the people, namely: levels A, B and C. Table 3.3 indicates the required population threshold to make each level functional.

Table 3.3 Projections of Population Threshold for Health Facilities

HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION THRESHOLD
LEVEL A- Health Post- Rural Clinic	200-5,000
Level B- Health Centre	5,000-10,000
Level C- District poly clinic	10,00-70,000
District Hospital	70,000+

Source: DPCU Projections, 2018

Table 3.4 Estimated Health Needs of the District (2018 – 2021)

Year	District Polyclinic				Health Centres				CHPS Zone/Clinic/Health Post			
	EX	RQ	BL	AN	EX	RQ	BL	AN	EX	RQ	BL	AN
2018	-	-	2	-	3	0	4	-	5	0	5	-
2019	-	1	1	-	4	1	2	-	6	2	3	-
2020	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	8	2	2	-
2021	-	1	0	-	5	0	0	-	9	2	0	-
TOTAL		2	2		3	2	4		5	6	6	

Source: DPCU Projections, 2018

Note: EX – Existing Health Facilities, RQ – Health Facilities Required, BL – Backlog, AN – Accumulated Need

Analysis from the estimated health needs revealed that by the end of 2021, 1 District Polyclinic, 2 additional health centers and 3 clinic/health post/CHPS Zones would be needed.

This implies that there is the need for the District to invest in the construction of health facilities to ensure quality health care. There is the need for human resource to be in charge of the hospitals. Statistically, 2 doctor, 12 general nurses, 10 medical assistants and 30 community health nurses will be needed to adequately be in charge of the various health facilities in the District and thereby ensure quality health care for all.

3.2.3 Potable Water Needs

The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) public water supply standard of 300 people to 1 borehole, the District’s water requirements are indicated below.

Table 3.5 Estimated Potable Water Needs of the District

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION	WATER NEEDS (BOREHOLES)	Existing	Backlog	LIMITED MECHANISED SYSTEMS		SMALL TOWN SYSTEM	
					E	R	E	R
2018	73,508	10	N/A	30		6	0	1
2019	75,713	15	N/A	10		7	1	1
2020	77,985	5	N/A	5		5	2	0
2021	80,324	5	N/A	0		4	2	2
TOTAL		35		35		22	5	2

Source: DPCU Projection, 2018

It is realized from the Table that by the year 2021, the Assembly require 35 point sources, 22 limited mechanised systems and 2 small town systems to deliver adequate potable water supply to the entire populace. This implies that large investments would be needed to provide adequate water for the estimated population.

3.2.4 Projection for Educational Needs

a) Population for Pre-school, Primary, JHS: 2018-2021

On the basis of the standard age for Nursery, Primary and JHS education which is 0-4 years, 5-12 years, 12-15 years respectively, the expected school population was estimated for the plan period 2018-2021. The information is provided in Table 3.6

Table 3.6 Estimated Total District population and Population in Basic Education

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	NURSERY	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS
2018	73,508	10,621	10,254	8,115	4,851
2019	75,713	10,940	10,561	8,358	5,337
2020	77,985	11,268	10,878	8,609	5,497
2021	80,324	11,606	11,205	8,867	5,662

Source: DPCU Projection, 2018

It is revealed that, by the year 2021, a total of 11,606 out of the total population of 80,324 would be eligible for Nursery; 11,205 for Primary; 8,867 for Junior High School and 5,662 for SHS.

b) Demand for schools

By the national standard of 2000 population threshold of an area for a Nursery and Primary, 2500 population threshold for JHS and 25,000 population for SHS/Technical/Vocational education, the existing number of nursery (22), primary (23), JHS (14), and SHS (1) schools can adequately support the total estimated enrolment in the Nursery, Primary and JHs up to the end of 2017.

Table 3.7 Number of Schools Required in the District: 2018-2021

YEAR	POPULATION	6-UNIT CLASSROOM		3-UNIT CLASSROOM		SHS	
		E	R	E	R	E	R
2018	73,508		3		5		2
2019	75,713		4		6		0
2020	77,985		2		3		0
2021	80,324		1		2		0
TOTAL			10		16		2

Source: DPCU Projection, 2018

3.2.5 Agricultural Projection

The expected levels of production and yield in the agricultural sector of major crops in the District were considered for the projected period. The projections were calculated based on the expected population growth and the current production levels as well the potential yields of the respective crops.

The following important assumptions were made in support of the projections:

- I. There will be favourable climatic conditions and rainfall will be well distributed in the preceding years;

- II. There will be improvement and expansion of the small scale irrigation scheme in the District for arable and animal farming;

Table 3.8 Projected Production Levels for Five Major Crops (in Metric Tonnes) for the District

CROP	YEAR 208-2021			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maize	120,000	230,000	140,000	150,000
Cassava	150,000	160,500	170,000	180,500
Yam	210,000	220,000	230,000	240,000
Rice	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000
Groundnut	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000

Source: DPCU Projection, 2017

3.2.6 Environmental Issues

The survival of the people as well as the local economy, to a large extent, depends on both the natural and built environment. It is therefore prudent to take steps that promote environmental soundness through curtailing activities or practices that cause the degradation of the environment.

To this end, the plan proposal should take into consideration:

- Better and more efficient waste management, especially in the urban towns;
- Prevention of prevalent bush fires;
- Re-afforestation to serves as wind breakers;
- Maintenance of existing social facilities;
- Improved farming practices.

3.2.7 Administrative and Institutional Aspects

The successful implementation of the development plan depends on sound administrative and institutional structures that have been put in place by the District Assembly. In this direction, it is essential to create an enabling environment in which all sections of the society can contribute meaningfully to a sustained and accelerated rate of social and economic development over the plan period.

Given the present administrative and institutional structure of the Assembly, the development framework calls for:

- Creation of conducive atmosphere to ensure full participation of the local community in development and to attract private investment in the local economy;
- Coordination of all development activities in the District especially the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for equitable resource allocation; and
- Capacity building by the District Assembly through adequate staffing and commanding sufficient resources to perform its functions efficiently.

3.2.8 Demand for Police Personnel

According to the standard, the ratio of police to population ratio should be 1:500. Base on this, current and future needs of police are determined throughout the planning period. The Table 3.9 shows the police-population ration in the District.

Table 3.9 Demand for Police in the District

YEAR	POPULATION	REQUIRED	EXISTING	BACKLOG
2018	73,508	147	12	135
2019	75,713	151	12	139
2020	77,985	155	12	143
2021	80,324	160	12	148

Source: DPCU Projection, 2018

3.3 Adoption of District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP was guided by Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 has five major development dimensions. These are;

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
4. Governance, Corruption and Accountability
5. Ghana's role in international affairs

Per the guidelines for the preparation of the DMTDP, sub-goals, focus areas, objectives and strategies under these five development dimensions which relate to district specific issues should be adopted and address to bring holistic development in the district. Also, that will enable the district to plan in line with the national development direction. However, the first four development dimensions were adopted by the district since the district did not have any development issue relating to the fifth one.

Table 3.10 shows the goals, objectives and strategies of the district adopted from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

Table 3.10: Adopted goals, objectives and strategies from Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE GOAL	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/REGIONAL LINKAGE
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1 Expand and maintain the national road network 2. Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links	SDG 9.1,11.2, AU, 10
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Create opportunities for all	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	1. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities 2. Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture 3. Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills	SDG 4.4, 4.b, AU, 2
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor quality of education at all levels	Create opportunities for all	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all level	1 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children 2 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels 3. Redefine basic education to include secondary education	SDG 4, AU, 2
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Create opportunities for all	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure	SDG 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8,16.6,

				equity in access to quality healthcare 2. Expand and equip health facilities	AU, 3
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Build a Prosperous Society	Improve production efficiency and yield	1. Intensify and increase access to mechanisation along the agriculture value chain 2. Reinvigorate extension services 3 Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs,	SDG 2 AU 1,3,4,5,20
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Increasing demand for household water supply	Create opportunities for all	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	1. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems 2. Improve water production and distribution systems	SDG 6 AU 1,7,10,12,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit	Build a Prosperous Society	Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Establish electronic register for business legislation, regulations and processes which should lead to providing a complete repository of business laws and transparency for investors	SDG 16.6, 16.10 AU 4,5,20
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12

				modelling and forecasting	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor sanitation and waste management	Create opportunities for all	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<p>1. Provide public education on solid waste management</p> <p>2. Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation</p> <p>3. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p>	<p>SDG 12.8, AU 1,4,7,10,19,20</p> <p>SDG 16.6, 16.b 1,4,7,10,19,20</p> <p>SDG 6.2</p> <p>AU 1,4,7,10,19,20</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor quality of healthcare services	Create opportunities for all	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy	<p>SDG 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6</p> <p>AU 3</p>
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	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	<p>SDG 1.4, 7.1</p> <p>AU 1,6,7,9,17,20</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	Create opportunities for all	1. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	1. Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	<p>SDG 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b, AU 1,18</p>

				2. Increase awareness of child protection	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	Create opportunities for all	Improve population management	1. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 2. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	SDG 3.7, 5.3, AU 1,17,18 SDG 3.1, 3.7, AU 1,17,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Weak capacity of caregivers	Create opportunities for all	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	1. Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers 2. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	SDG Target 5.4 AU 1,17,18 SDG 1.3, 5.4, 10.4 AU 1,17,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	High incidence of children's rights violation	Create opportunities for all	Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	1. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection 2. Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking	SDG 5.3, 16.2, 16.3 AU 1,18 SDG 16.2, 6.6 AU 1,18
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Create opportunities for all	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	1. Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme	SDG 8.10, 9.3 SDG 1.3, 10.4 AU 1,17

				Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	Create opportunities for all	Ensure reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	1. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 2. Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation 3. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	SDG 3.3, 3.7 AU 3
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Narrow tax base	Build a Prosperous Society	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Review existing legislation and all administrative instructions regarding Non-Tax Revenue/Internally Generated Funds (NTR/IGF) to develop an IGF Policy	SDG 1,8,17 AU 1,4,9,20
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Poor marketing systems	Build a Prosperous Society	Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3)	SDG 2,8,9,12,17 AU 1,3,4,5,20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Erratic rainfall patterns	Build a Prosperous Society	Improve production efficiency and yield	1. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation. 2. Secure land title for designated irrigation sites	SDG 1.1, 1.4, 1.5,2.3, 2.4 AU 1,4,5,7,12 SDG 16.6 AU 1,4,5,7,12
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Create opportunities for all	Strengthen school management systems	1. Enhance quality of teaching and learning 2. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 3. Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.	SDG 4, AU2
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	Create opportunities for all	Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	SDG 1,3,5,8,17 AU 1,2,4,11,12,17,18,20
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber Forest fires	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protect forest reserves	1. Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services 2. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes	SDG 13,15,16,17 AU 7,12
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	Safeguard the natural	Enhance climate change resilience	1.0 Develop climate resilient crop cultivars and animal	SDG 2,11,13,14,15,16,17

E AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS		environment and ensure a resilient built environment		breeds 1.1 Mainstreaming of climate change in district development planning and budgeting processes	AU 7,11,12
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	SDG 7,8,9,11,12,14,13,16,17 AU 1,6,7,9,17,20
	Incidence of wildfire	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Promote alternative livelihoods, including ecotourism in forest fringe communities.	SDG 11,13,14,15,16,17 AU 7,11,12
	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	a resilient built environment		Improve incentives and other measures to encourage users of environmental resources to adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) 2. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	SDG 16.6, 17.16 AU 1,10,11,12
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Create opportunities for all	Promote economic empowerment of women	Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE	Poor drainage system	Safeguard the natural	Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans	SDG 2,9,17 AU

E AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS		environment and ensure a resilient built environment		for all MMDAs	10,11,12
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Weak implementation of administrative decentralization	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Complete the establishment of departments of MMDAs 2. Strengthen capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Build a Prosperous Society	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	1. Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards 2 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	SDG 8,9,12 AU 4,16
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Poor storage and transportation systems	Build a Prosperous Society	Improve Post-Harvest Management	1. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 2. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system	SDG 2,8,9,12 AU 5
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	Build a Prosperous Society	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Ensure effective implementation of METASIP to modernise livestock and poultry industry	SDG 2,9,12,17 AU 5

				development	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Unmet needs for mental health services	Create opportunities for all	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	SDG 3 AU 3
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Low broadband wireless access	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Enhance application of ICT in national development	1. Improve telecommunications accessibility 2. Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide	SDG 5,8,9,16,17 AU 1,10,11,12,17
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels.	1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 2. Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	SDG 5,6,16,17 AU 11,12,16
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities	SDG 9,16,17 AU 11,12
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Poor living conditions of PWDs	Create opportunities for all	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship.	1. Implement productive social inclusion interventions 2. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access	SDG 3,4,5,8,9,11,16,17 AU 1,2,3,4,10,11,12,17,18

				of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Create opportunities for all	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	SDG 1,3,5,17 AU 1,3,17,20
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Ineffective sub-district structures	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	SDG 16,17 AU 11,12,13

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the plan covers programmes and interventions necessary for addressing the sustainable prioritized issues in the district. The chapter includes Programmes of Action (POA) which will lead to achieving the adopted goals and objectives from the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021.

4.2 FORMULATION OF PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

Programme refers to a set of related activities to achieve a common objective or goal. It may refer to a grouped set of capital investment activities (e.g. improving quality of education programme), or to a specific initiative (e.g. a school feeding programme). Sub-programme, comprise a distinct grouping of services and activities that fall within the framework of a budget programme which for management reasons is desirable to identify separately within the budget programme. Table 4.1 shows programmes and sub-programmes for the district.

Table 4.1 Formulation of Programmes and Sub-Programmes

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMMES
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Expand and maintain the national road network 2.Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links 	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities 2. Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture 3. Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills 	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian 	Social services delivery	Education and youth development

education at all level	<p>children</p> <p>2. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>3. Redefine basic education to include secondary education</p>		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<p>1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>2. Expand and equip health facilities</p>	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Improve production efficiency and yield	<p>1. Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p> <p>2. Reinvigorate extension services</p> <p>3. Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs</p>	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<p>1. Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems</p> <p>2. Improve water production and distribution systems</p>	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Establish electronic register for business regulations, legislations and processes which should lead to providing a complete repository of business laws and transparency for investments	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	1. Strengthen the capacity of public institutions for undertaking policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

	econometric modelling and forecasting		
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide public education on solid waste management 2. Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation 3. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation 	Management and Administration	General Administration
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
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	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructural development
1. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant 2. Increase awareness on child protection 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Improve population management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy 2. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute a framework for developing the capacity of caregivers 2. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

	of vulnerable children		
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child 2. Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate the graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme 2. Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets 	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
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 efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) 	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Review existing legislation and all administrative instructions regarding Non-Tax Revenue/Internally Generated Fund (NTR/IGF) to develop an IGF Policy	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization

Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development	Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Improve production efficiency and yield	1. Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation. 2. Secure land title for designated irrigation sites	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Strengthen school management systems	1. Enhance quality of teaching and learning 2. Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials 3. Establish well-resourced and functional senior high institutions in all districts.	Social services delivery	Education and youth development
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship.	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Industrial Development
Protect existing forest reserves	1. Promote research, public education and awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services 2. Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes	Environmental and Sanitation management	Natural resource management
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly	1. Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development

development of human settlements	2. Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation		
Promote economic empowerment of women	Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Environmental and sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs 2. Strengthen the capacity of the Institute of Local Government Studies to deliver on its mandate	Management and Administration	General Administration
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	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	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
Improve Post-Harvest Management	1. Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative 2. Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery
Enhance application of ICT in national	1.Improve telecommunications accessibility	Infrastructural delivery and management	Infrastructural development

development	2. Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide		
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels.	1. Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability 2. Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	General Administration
Enhance public safety and security	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	1. Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery 2. Design and implement a flagship intervention to be known as "aquaculture for jobs and food"	Economic Development	Agricultural development
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship.	1. Implement productive social inclusion interventions 2. Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.	Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Administration
--	------------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------

Source: DPCU, 2018

4.3 PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (POAs)

Development Dimension: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Program mes	Sub-program mes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/i mpact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG(GHS)	IGF(GH S)	Donor (GHS)	Lead	Collab.
Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones	Economic Developm ent	Industrial Transform ation	1.Facilitate the acquisition of land for 1D1F	Land for 1D1F acquired	X	X				20,000.00		DA	Private Sector
				2. Facilitate the extension of power to 1D1F project site	Power extended to 1D1F project site	X	X			100,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Enhance Business Enabling Environment	Establish electronic register for business regulations, legislations and processes which should lead to providing a complete repository of business laws and transparency for investments	Economic Developm ent	Private Sector Developm ent	Register all businesses in the district	All businesses in the district	X	X			3,000.00			BAC	DA
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development				Facilitate access of viable SMEs to credit facilities	All viable businesses	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			BAC	DA

Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development		Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Rehabilitate an office accommodation for District Agric Department	Office accommodation rehabilitated		X			30,000.00			DA	Private sector
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of 40 no. market sheds for Dama Nkwanta and Zambrama	Market facility constructed		X	X		500,000.00			DA	Private sector
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of lorry park at Prang	Lorry park constructed			X		200,000.00			DA	Private sector
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of yam market for Prang and Zambrama	Yam markets constructed			X	X	200,000.00			DA	Private sector
Ensure improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support the establishment of DCACT	DCACT established		X	X	X	3,000.00			DA	MOFA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials,	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Support the implementation of planting for food	Planting for food and jobs implemented	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			MOFA	DA

	and other agro inputs,		ent	and jobs	d									
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Disseminate existing crops technological packages to 1,000 farmers through farm and home visits by end of 2021	Dissemination of technology package conducted	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			MOGA	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Organize field days with 30 farmers on demonstration sites by end of 2021	Field days organised for farmers	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			MOFA	DA
				Conduct 20 on farm trials on two new varieties on high yielding and drought tolerant with 20 farmers in 20 communities by end of 2021	On field trials conducted	X	X	X	X				MOFA	DA
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of market sheds at Konfourkrom	Market sheds constructed				X	120,000.00			MOFA	DA
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Construction of dam with irrigation facilities in 15 selected communities	Irrigation dam constructed		X	X	X	200,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Ensure improved Public Investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as	Economic Development	Agriculture	Establish District Agriculture Advisory Services	DAAS established	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			MOFA	DA

	feeder roads, electricity and water	ent	Developm ent	(DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies										
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme	Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e Developm ent	Implementation of the yield improvement programme	Yield improvement programme implemented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			MOFA	DA
Improve production efficiency and yield	Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e Developm ent	Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Agricultural mechanization increased	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			MOFA	DA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e Developm ent	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Farmers capacity developed	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			MOFA	DA
Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks	Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e Developm ent	Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks	Agriculture insurance promoted	X	X	X	X		8,000.00		MOFA	DA
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development	Launch a comprehensive National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) to support start-ups and early stage business with financing and business development	Economic Developm ent	Private Sector Developm ent	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Youth ventured into agriculture	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to	Youth supported	X	X	X	X	100,000.00			MOFA	DA

	services	ent	Developm ent	financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital										
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e Developm ent	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Disease control intensified	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	10,000.00		MOFA	DA
Improve Post- Harvest Management	Provide support for small- and medium- scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	Economic Developm ent	Agricultur e Developm ent	Provide support for small- and medium- scale agro- processing enterprises	Small scale and medium scale agro- processing enterprises supported	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			MOFA	DA
Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses	Economic Developm ent	Fisheries and Aquacultu re Developm ent	Reduce illegal fishing and post- harvest losses	Illegal fishing post- harvest losses	X	X	X	X	40,000.00			MOFA	DA
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development	Economic Developm ent	Tourism and Creative Art Developm ent	Mainstream tourism development in district development plan	Tourism developmen t mainstream ed	X	X	X	X		20,000.00		TDA	DA
Develop a competitive creative arts	Create awareness of the importance of tourism	Economic Developm ent	Tourism and	Facilitate the publication and organisation of	Publication on festivals	X	X	X	X		100,000.0 0		DA	Media

industry	and creative arts	ent	Creative Art Development	Mauleed and Nkyifie festivals to international community										
----------	-------------------	-----	--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Development Dimension: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Education														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construction of 16No.3Unit Classroom blocks	16 No. 3-unit classroom blocks constructed	3	4	6	4	2,200,000.00	1,000,000.00		DA	Private Sector
				Construction of 10 No.6Unit Classroom blocks	10 No. 6-unit classroom blocks constructed	1	3	4	2	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		DA	Private Sector
				Complete the construction of 5 no. 3-Unit classroom blocks	5 no. 3-unit classroom blocks completed	2	3			300,000.00	30,000.00		DA	Private Sector
				Construction of 10No. teachers quarters	10 no. of teachers quarters constructed	1	3	3	3	1,000,000.00	800,000.00		DA	Private Sector
				Complete the construction of 1 no. 6-Unit classroom blocks	1 no. 6-unit classroom blocks completed		1			140,000.00	30,000.00		DA	Private Sector

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Renovation of 5 no. teachers bungalow	5no. teachers bungalow renovated		2	2	1	150,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construction of 4no. 3-unit KG blocks	4no. KG blocks constructed	2			2	800,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Renovation of 6No. selected public schools	Selected communities					90,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Extension of school feeding programme to 6 public basic schools	School feeding programme extended		3	3		10,000.00				
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construction of boys dormitory for Prang and Abeaseman SHS	2 no. boys dormitory constructed		1	1		3,000,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construct 1no dinning hall for Prang SHS	1no. dinning hall constructed		1			1,000,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construct 2 no. Assembly halls for Prang and Abeaseman SHS	2no. Assembly Halls constructed		1	1		2,000,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construct 1no. 2 storey classroom blocks for Prang SHS	1no. 2storey constructed for Prang SHS			1		3,000,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Procure and 700 classroom desk for Prang SHS	Furniture procured for Prang SHS		350	350		150,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Procure furniture for Prang SHS dinning hall	Furniture for hall procured			500		200,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construct 3no. staff quarters for Abeaseman SHS	3no. staff quarters constructed		1	2		900,000.00			GETFund	Private Sector
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Provision of 2,000 Dual-desks Furniture for Schools	2,000 dual desks furniture schools supplied	500	500	500	500	1,000,000.00			DA	Private Sector

Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Support for brilliant but needy students	Brilliant but needy students supported	30	50	50	30	500,000.00			DA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Organise STME Clinics	STME Clinics organised	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Support organisation of Mock Examination	Mock examination organised	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Development	Education and Training	Construction of 7 No. 6-seater Institutional latrine for D/A JHS	7 No. 6-seater institutional latrines constructed	1	2	3	1		100,000.00	500,000.00	DA	Private Sector
Health														
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)				Construction of 2No. Maternity blocks	2 no. maternity blocks constructed	1		1		400,000.00			DA	Private Sector
	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access	Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 5 No. CHPS compounds	5 no. CHPS compounds constructed	0	2	2	1	1,000,000.00	250,000.00		DA	Private Sector

	to quality health care													
	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure and supply essential drugs to health facilities	Drugs procured for health facilities	1	1	1	1	100,000.00			DA	Private Sector
	Strengthen the referral system	Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure 3no. ambulances for Prang, Abease and Zambrama Health Centres	3no ambulances procured for Prang, Abease and Zambrama		1	2		300,000.00			DA	Private Sector
	Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	Social Development	Health and Health Services	Facilitate the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme(NHIS)	NHIS implemented	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			DHIA	DA
	Expand and equip health facilities	Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct a fence wall for Prang Health Centre	Fence wall constructed				1	700,000.00			DA	Private Sector
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 3 no. Nurses Quarters at Prang, Abease and Zambrama	3no. nurses quarters constructed		1	1	1	600,000.00			DA	Private Sector
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure furniture for Prang Health Centre	Furniture procured			1		30,000.00			DA	Private Sector
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct records and other facilities room for Prang Health Centre	Records office constructed			1		120,000.00			DA	Private Sector
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	HIV activities coordinated	1	1	1	1		80,000.00		DA	Private Sector

		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Malaria activities prevented	1	1	1	1		40,000.00		DA	Private Sector
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Maternal and adolescent reproductive health programmes improved	1	1	1	1		40,000.00		DHD	DA
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women	Routine immunization expanded	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DHD	DA
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	Child health promotion promoted					20,000.00			DHD	DA
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-	Counseling and testing Prevention and Mother to Child Transmission conducted	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DHD	DA

				to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)										
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Family Planning and nutrition education conducted	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			DHD	DA
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	HIV/AIDS workshop conducted	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DHD	DA
		Social Development	Health and Health Services	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWH As and the vulnerable with NHIS	Identification of OVCs/PLWH and the vulnerable registered	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			DHD	DA
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Promote healthy and balance diet among the different age	Balanced and healthy diet promoted	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			GHS	DA

				groups										
Ensure food and nutrition security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Nutrition outcome improved	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			GHS	DA
Improve population management	Eliminate child and teenage pregnancy	Social Development	Population Management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Child marriage eliminated	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			GHS/SW CD	DA
Harness demographic dividend	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people.	Social Development	Population Management	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people	Educational campaign on socio-cultural barriers conducted	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			GHS/SW CD	DA
Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development	Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon	Social Development	Population Management	Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon	District economy improved	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			GHS/SW CD	DA

Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Vulnerable access basic necessities	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			GHS/SWCD	DA
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Expand the LEAP programme to 20 communities	LEAP programme expanded to 20 communities			1		20,000.00			DSD	DA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Development	Child and family welfare	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets	Child and social protection interventions mainstreamed	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			SWCD	DA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs	Social Development	Child and family welfare	Develop database for PWD in the district	Data base developed	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			SWCD	DA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Social Development	Child and family welfare	Facilitate the implementation of social intervention policies	Social protection interventions expanded	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			SWCD	DA

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 3no. Small Town Water Systems	3no. small town water systems constructed	1	1	1	0			5,000,000.00	DA	Private sector
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Extend water supply to Aboa	Water extended to Aboa		1			150,000.00				
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill 40no boreholes with hand pumps	40no. boreholes with hand pumps drill	5	15	10	10			600,000.00	DA	Private sector
Improve access to safe and reliable sanitation services for all	Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construct 20No. public toilets in selected communities		5	5	5	5	1,200,000.00			DA	Private sector
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Repair and rehabilitate 40 boreholes	40 boreholes repaired	5	15	15	5	80,000.99			DA	Private sector
Improve access to safe and reliable sanitation services for all	Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Evacuate 2 refuse dams in the district	2 refuse dams evacuated		1	1		160,000.00			DA	Private sector
Improve access to safe and reliable sanitation services for all	Develop the 'Water for All' programme, in line with SDG 6	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Procure 10No. refuse containers	10No. refuse containers procured		1			100,000.00			DA	Private sector

Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and mechanise 20no. boreholes	20no. mechanised systems constructed	5	5	5	5	840,000.00			DA	Private sector
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Environmental and sanitation management	Water and Sanitation	Conduct water quality test for 200 pump sources	Water quality test for 200 pump sources conducted		100	100		60,000.00			DA	CWSA/GWCL
Improve access to safe and reliable sanitation services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems	Environmental and sanitation management	Water and Sanitation	Acquire and develop final waste disposal sites for Prang, Zambrama and Abease	3 final disposal sites acquired	1	1	1		120,000.00			DA	DEHU, TC
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities	Environmental and sanitation management	Water and Sanitation	Form and train 80 WSMTs in the district	80 WSMTs formed and trained	0	30	30	20	60,000.00			DA	Private sector
		Environmental and sanitation management	Water and Sanitation	Construct 2no. slaughter slaps	2no. slaughter slaps constructed	1	1			68,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Enhance the well-being of the aged	Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction	Social Development	The aged	Mainstream aged policies in district plans	Aged policies mainstreamed	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			SWCD	DA

	strategies													
Ensure adequate healthcare for the aged	Enhance geriatric healthcare in Ghana Health Service through the training of geriatric healthcare professionals and care givers	Social Development	The aged	Promote the implementation of NHIS policies on the aged	NHIS on aged implemented	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			SWCD	DA
Promote economic empowerment of women.	Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female applicants	Social Development	Gender Equality	Disburse MASLOC funds to empower women	MASLOC funds disbursed	1	1	1	1		20,000.00		MASLOC	DA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social Development	Disability and Development	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	PWDAs provided with financial support					500,000.00			MASLOC	DA
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursements to PWDs	Social Development	Disability and Development	Procure and supply start-up kids to people with disability	Start-up kids provided for PWDs	1	1	1	1	400,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Place job creation at the centre of national	Social Development	Employment and Decent	Facilitate the implementation of government	Government flagship programmes on	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			DA	Responsive agencies

	development agenda	nt	jobs	flagship programmes on employment creation	employment facilitated									
Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information	Social Development	Youth Development	Establish youth desk to build capacity of the youth	Youth Desk established		1			1,500			NYA	DA
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition	Social Development	Sports and Recreation	Support the organization of annual galla for the three Area Councils	Support organization annual galla	1	1	1	1	60,000.00			DA	GES
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition	Social Development	Sports and Recreation	Procure sporting materials for public schools	Sporting materials procured for public schools	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DA	Private Sector

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	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Protect existing forest reserves	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Protected Areas	Train Heads of Departments and key staff on integration of biodiversity in development planning	Biodiversity mainstreaming training conducted	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			FC	DA

	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems	Infrastructural Delivery and Management		Conduct sensitization on forest and wetland conservation in communities along reserved areas	Sensitization conducted in selected communities	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			FC	DA
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Environmental pollution	Prosecute offenders on noise pollution and burning of toxic materials	Offenders prosecuted	1	1	1	1	8,000.00			EPA, GPS	DA
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enforcement of reforestation policies	Reforestation policies enforced	1	1	1	1	4,000.00			FC	DA
			Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Plant trees in degraded areas	Trees planted		1	1	1	1	40,000.00			FC
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Encourage the cultivation of climate smart indigenous agriculture production	Climate smart indigenous agriculture production cultivated	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			EPA	DA
Reduce greenhouse	Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability	Sensitize chiefs and other key stakeholders on	Chiefs and stakeholders sensitized	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			FC	DA

gases	Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognised groups	Management	and change	green Ghana campaign										
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Disaster prevention	Support NADMO with basic tools for effective operation	NADMO supported	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			NADMO	
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport Infrastructure	Engineer all linking roads within the urban and rural communities in the district	Linking roads engineered	1				10,000.00			FRD	DA
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construct 150 kms of feeder roads in the district	150 km of feeder roads constructed	1	1	1	1	4,000,000.00			FRD	Private sector
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of all access roads within Prang, Abease and Zambrama	Access roads constructed	1	1	1	1	3,000,000.00			FRD	Private sector

Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Rehabilitate and maintain all existing roads	Roads maintained	X	X	X	X				FRD	Private sector
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Improve telecommunications accessibility	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Information Communication Technology(ICT)	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication in remote areas	Telecommunication coverage extended		X				5,000.00		MoC	DA
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities		Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Science Technology and innovation	Construction of modern ICT centre at Abease and Prang	Modern ICT constructed		X	X			1,200,000.00		MoC	DA
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy and Petroleum	Rehabilitation of street lights	Street lights rehabilitated	X	X	X	X		900,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy and Petroleum	Facilitate the completion of rural electrification project	Rural electrification project completion	X	X					80,000.00	GoG/DA	Private sector
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Expand the distribution and transmission networks	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy and Petroleum	Extension of national grid to 7 unserved communities	15 Unserved communities served with light			X	X		1,500,000.00		GoG/DA	Private sector

Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Drainage and flood control	Conduct public education on effects of indiscriminate refuse disposal	Education refuse management conducted	1	1	1	1	10,000.00			DEHU	DA
Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Drainage and flood control	Organize anti-flooding education in selected communities	Anti-flood education conducted	1	1	1	1	10,000.00				
Address recurrent devastating floods	Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Disaster control	Equip Disaster Volunteers with wellington boots and cutlasses	Disaster volunteers equipped	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Maintenance	Undertake regular maintenance culture on DA properties	Maintenance undertaken	1	1	1	1		100,000.00		DA	Private sector
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Prepare layouts for 20 major communities	Layouts prepared		10	10			40,000.00		DA	Private sector
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Maintenance	Valuation of properties in the District.	Properties evaluated			1	1		80,000.00		DA	Private sector

orderly development of human settlements														
		Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Street naming	Complete implementation of street naming and property addressing system	Street naming completed		1	1					PPD	DA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Rural development	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development(LED)	LED implemented	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			BAC	DA
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Improve access roads within Prang and Zambrama Zongos	Access roads constructed	1	1	1	1	2,000,000.00			GoG	DA/Private sector
		Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transportation	Construction of speed ramps in major communities	Speed ramps constructed		1	1	1	90,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Upgrade inner cities, Zongos and slums and prevent the occurrence of new ones	Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Construct Community Centre at Prang Zongo	Community constructed			1		1,200,000.00			GoG/DA	Private sector

Development Dimension: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Construct residential accommodation for Decentralized Departments	6 No bungalows constructed for Decentralized departments	1	2	2	1	1,800,000.00			DA	GOG MLGRD
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1. Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1No. Modern 5-bedroom executive lodge	1No. 5-bedroom modern executive lodge constructed		1			300,000.00			DA	Private Sector
	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Administration	2.Procure office equipment and logistics for DA and other departments	Logistics procured for offices of DPCU members	1	1				200,000.00		DA	Private sector
Improve decentralised planning	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)	Governance, corruption and decentralisation	Local government and decentralisation	Facilitate the implementation planning and budgeting in compliance with relevant legal frameworks	Planning and budgeting implemented	1	1	1	1	160,000.00			DPCU	DA

		Management and Administration	General Administration	3. construct Office Administration block	Office Administration block completed	1				4,00,000.00			MLGRD /DA	Private Sector
		Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Stationary supplied for administrative work	1	1	1	1	80,000.00			DA	MLGRD DPCU
	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct regular meetings on spatial Planning committees	Regular meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	48,000.00			PPD	DA
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct sensitization on spatial planning regulations	Sensitization conducted	1	1	1	1		20,000.00		PPD	DA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Finance	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors on revenue mobilization	Capacity building workshop	1		1			20,000.00		DA	Private sector
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare and implement revenue improvement plans	Revenue improvement action plan conducted		1	1			20,000.00		DFD	DA
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay	Civic education conducted	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			DFD	DA

				tax										
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 4No. Motor bikes	4no. motor bikes procured		4			20,000.00			DA	Private sector
		Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 12No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Office logistics procured	3	9	4		25,000.00			DA	Private sector
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	4 No. community durbars organized to encourage the public to show interest in public projects and policies	1	1	1	1		80,000.00		NCCE	DA
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the effective operation of district sub-structures	District Sub-structures supported	4	4	4	4	80,000.00			DPCU	DA
Improve popular participation	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in	Governance, Corruption and Public	General Administration	Procurement of 1No. Pick up vehicle	1No. 4X4 Pick-up procured					150,000.00			DA	Private Sector

at regional and district levels	development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Accountability												
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Administration	General Administration	Surveying and documentation of Assembly landed properties		1				24,000.00			DA	SD
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair, maintenance, Insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Official vehicles maintained	1	1	1	1	80,000.00			DA	Private sector
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Preparation of DMTDP (2018-2021)	DMTDP prepared	1				50,000.00			DPCU	DA

	accountability													
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and Administration	General Administration	2. Conduct public hearing, Town Hall meetings and social accountability exercises on project implementations	Quarterly community engagement exercises organized	2	2	2	2	80,000.00			DPCU	DA, TA, CSOs, NGOs
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	support for Monitoring and Evaluation activities	M&E activities supported	4	4	4	4	80,000.00			DPCU	DA, TA, CSOs, NGOs
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Support for National events and celebrations	National events supported	2	2	2	2	120,000.00			DA	DPCU
Enhance capacity for	Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and	Enforce the issuance of Environmental	EPA permit complied	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DA	EPA

policy formulation and coordination	Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes and implementation of projects.		Coordination	Permit for all Assembly's projects										
Enhance public safety and security	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighbourhood watch schemes	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Human security and public safety	Provide adequate logistical support to security agencies in the district	Logistics provided	1	1	1	1	60,000.00			GPS	DA
Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Corruption and economic crime	Implement district NACAP	District NACAP implemented	1	1	1	1	40,000.00			DPCU	TA, CSOs, NGOs etc
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of Justice	Strengthen operation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system to ensure speedy administration of justice	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Law and order	Strengthen the role of Traditional Authorities in the district	Traditional Authorities strengthened	1	1	1	1	60,000.00			DA	TA
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Launch a good society campaign to promote good national values, attitudinal change, patriotism, pursuit of	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Attitudinal change and patriotism	Resource the NCCE and District Social Services Department to educate communities on	NCCE and Social Welfare departments resourced	1	1	1	1	20,000.00			SWCD/ NCCE	DA

	excellence and discipline			critical values										
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Promote planning platforms to provide supportive infrastructure for approved behaviour	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Attitudinal change and patriotism	Implement community self-help project scheme	Self-help projects supported	1	1	1	1	200,000.00			DA	Private Sector, Opinion Leaders
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Establish institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Development communication	Organise regular town hall meetings	Town Hall Meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	64,000.00			DPCU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
Promote culture in the development process	Mainstream culture in all aspect of national	Governance, corruption and public accountability	Culture for national development	Integrate local festivals in economic development	Local festivals integrated	1	1	1	1	64,000.00			DA	TA

4.4 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY/PLAN

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilising and utilising financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. The matrix below shows the indicative financial plan.

Table 4.2 Indicative Financial Strategy

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021(GH¢)	Expected Revenue					Gap(GH¢)	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG(GH¢)	IGF(GH¢)	Donor (GH¢)	Others (GH¢)	Total revenue(GH¢)			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,196,000.00	2,038,000.00	158,000.00	-		4,307,915.00	-2111,915	1. Campaign for IGF mobilization will be intensified. 2. The DA will explore to identified new rateable items and increase its tax base by covering artisans, petty traders and all sort of income generating activities. 3. Potential tourist sites will be developed and improved upon the existing ones 4. The local economy will be re-structured from raw agricultural produce to value addition through industrialization and agro-processing.	Proposals will be written and presented to appropriate institutions, NGOs, Banks, Donor agencies and international organizations to solicit funds to supplement the implementation of 2018-2021 DMTDP.
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	14,447,000.00	10,542,000.00	3,825,000.00	80,000.00		17,461,533	-3,014,533		
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	35,489,500.99	26,999,500.99	2,390,000.00	6,100,000.00		4,652,970	30,836,530.99		
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	4,005,000.00	3,665,000.00	340,000.00	-		5,713,720	-1708,720		
TOTAL	56,137,500.00	43,244,500.99	6,713,000.00	6,180,000.00		32,136,138.00	22,001,362.00		

The District Assembly will need an amount of **Fifty-Six Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis, Ninty-Nine (GH¢ 56,137,500.99)** to successfully implement all the activities in the 2018-2021 MTDP as shown in table 4.2. However, the total cost of the plan is Fifty-Six Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Seven Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis **GH¢ 56,137,500.00**. However, the expected cash inflow is Thirty-Two Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Ghana Cedis (**GH¢32,136,138**). The financial gap is Twenty-Two Million, One Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty-Two Ghana Cedis **GH¢ 22,001,362**. This clearly shows that without strong financial intervention from donors and development partners, the DA will find it difficult to complete the implementations of activities in the plan. Summary of resource mobilization strategy has been shown in the matrix.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (AAPs)

This chapter identifies planned programmes from the broad composite Programme of Action on annual bases. The annual activities and their corresponding indicative budget represent the plan of action for each year of implementation (2018; 2019; 2020; 2021).

The AAPs are presented below;

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2018

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2018

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Industrial Transformation	1. Facilitate the acquisition of land for 1D1F	Prang	0	200 acre land acquired for construction of a factory			X			50,000.00		DA	TA
		2. Facilitate the extension of power to 1D1F project site	Prang	0	Electricity Extended to Factory Site			X	X		80,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Register all business entities in the District	Abease, Prang, Zambrama and Dama Nkwanta		All business within the target communities registered	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			DA, BAC	REP, GOG, NBSSI
Economic Development	Private sector development	Facilitate access of viable SMEs to credit facilities	District wide	0	All businesses linked	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DA, BAC	REP, GOG, NBSSI
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of yam market	Prang		Yam market constructed				X	200,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Rehabilitation of office accommodation for Dist. Agric Department	Prang	0	Office accommodation rehabilitated		X				30,000.00		DA	Private Sector

Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of yam market	Prang	0	Yam market constructed	X	X				110,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of DCAT	Entire District		DCAT implementation supported	X	X	X	X		15,000.00		DA	DDA, FBO
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire District		Implementation of planting for food and jobs supported		X	X			200,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Disseminate existing crops technological packages to 1000 farmers through farm and home visits by end of 2017	Entire District		Technologies disseminated		X	X			20,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Organize 6 field days with 30 farmers on demonstration sites by end of 2017	Entire District		Demonstration days organised		X	X			4,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Conduct 20 on farm trials on two new varieties on high yielding and drought tolerant with 20 farmers in 20 communities by end of 2017	Entire District		on farm trial of two new varieties carried out		X	X			5,000.00		DDA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Establish District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies	Prang		DAAS established		X	X		4,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Implementation of the yield improvement programme	Entire District		Yield improvement programme implemented		X	X		5,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Entire District		access increased		X	X		2,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Entire District		Farmers capacity developed		X	X		1,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks	Entire District		Agriculture Insurance promoted		X	X		2,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Entire District		Youth ventured into agriculture		X	X		40,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the	Entire District		Youth provided with financial support		X	X		4,000.00			DDA	DA

		provision of start-up capital												
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease surveillance intensified		X	X		3,500.00			DDA	DA

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Development	education and training	Construction of NO.3 Unit teachers quarters	Cherembo	0	1 No. 3-unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	180,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Provision of 600 Dual-desks Furniture for Schools	Selected communities		600 dual desks supplied			X	X	110,820.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Support for brilliant but needy students	Entire District		Needy but brilliant students supported	X	X	X	X	25,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Organise STME Clinics	Selected Schools		STME Clinics organised		X	X		16,438.90			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs

Social Development	education and training	Support organisation of Mock Examination	Entire District		Mock Examination organised	X	X			25,000.00			GES	DA
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. boys dormitory for Abease SHS	Abease		1 No. dormitory constructed			X	X	190,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Benim		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed			X	X	241,080.61			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Cheremoko		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed					241,080.61			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training												DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Ajaraja HS	Ajaraja		1 No. 3-unit classroom block completed			X	X	240,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Failia JHS	Adabrease		1 No. 3-unit classroom block completed			X	X	240,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Failia JHS	Prang		1 No. 3-unit classroom block completed			X	X	240,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Renovation of 2 selected public schools	Beposo and Dama Nkwanta		1 No. 3-unit classroom block					60.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs

					completed										
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for D/A No.2 Primary	Pang		6-Unit classroom block constructed								300,000.00	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for D/A JHS	Abease D/A JHS		1No.6-unit institutional latrine								400,000.00	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for Presby Primary	Komfourkrom		1No.6-unit institutional latrine								70,000.00	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 1No. Maternity block at Zambrama Health Centre	Zambrama		Marternity block constructed								350,000.00	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 1NO.CHPS	Dama Nkwanta		CHPs compounds completed	X	X						43,837.98	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure and supply essential drugs to health facilities	All Health Facilities		Drugs procured for health facilities	X	X						25,000.00	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X				8,305.00	GH S	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria prevention supported	X	X	X	X				10,000.00	GH S	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For	Prang		Staff bungalow constructed								250,000.00	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc

		Ghana Health Service												
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Facilitate the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme(NHIS)	Entire District		NHIS scheme implemented	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria activities prevented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Entire District		Maternal and adolescent reproductive health programmes improved	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women	Entire District		Routine immunization expanded	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	Entire District		Child promotion week conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHI A	DA

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)	Entire District		Counseling and testing Prevention and Mother to Child Transmission conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Entire District		Family Planning and nutrition education conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	Entire District		HIV/AIDS workshop conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				DHI A	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	Entire District		Identification of OVCs/PLWH and the vulnerable registered	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				DHI A	DA
Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Promote healthy and balance diet among the different age groups	Entire District		Balanced and healthy diet promoted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				DHI A	DA
Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition outcome improved	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				DHI A	DA

Social Development	Population Management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Entire District		maternal and reproductive programmes	X	X	X	X	3,000.00				DS D	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services	Entire District		Educational campaign on socio-cultural barriers conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				PC	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Entire District		Child marriage eliminated	X	X	X	X	2,000.00				DS D	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people	Entire District		Educational campaign conducted	X	X	X	X	2,000.00				DS D	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition improved	X	X	X	X	3,000.00				DS D	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon	Entire District		District economy improved	X	X	X	X	2,500.00				BA C	DA
Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Entire District		Vulnerable empowered	X	X	X	X	4,000.00					

Social Development	Child and family welfare	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets	Entire District		Child protection interventions developed	X	X	X	X	2,000.00				
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Entire District		Social Protection intervention expanded	X	X	X	X	2,000.00				
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Develop data base for PWD in the district	Prang		Data base for PWD developed	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			SW CD	DA
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Small Town Water System	Prang		Small Town Water System constructed at Prang					2,800,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construct 1No. 6 seater Biodegradable WC at Prang Police Station	Prang		1No. Biodegradable WC constructed			X	X	50,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC with bathinn facilities for Parang Eastand North	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		120,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Abease	Abease		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Zambrama	Zambrama		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Repair and rehabilitate 10 boreholes	Slected communities		10 boreholes repaired	X	X			20,000.00			DA	Private Sector

Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Evacuation of 1No. Refuse dump at Zambrama	Zambrama		Refuse dump evacuated	X					80,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitate 2No. Public toilets	Prang		2No. Public toilets rehabilitated			X	X		70,560.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Acquire and develop final waste disposal site	Prang		final disposal site acquired			X	X		60,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of 1No. Meat shop in Prang	Prang		Meat shop rehabilitated			X	X		35,600.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of slaughter slap	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Slaughter slap constructed			X	X		68,500.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and mechanised 6No. Limited solar mechanised systems	Beposo, Cherembo, Abease, Cherembo, Komfourkrom and Dama Nkwanta		Solar mechanised systems completed						263,000.00			DA	MSI
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Komfourkrom	Komfourkrom		Mechanised boreholes constructed						80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Zambrama	Zambrama		Mechanised boreholes constructed						80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drilling of 5 No boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities		Boreholes with hand pumps drilled						100,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector

Social Development	The aged	Mainstream aged policies in district plans	Entire District		Aged policies mainstreamed						2,500.00		SW CD	DA
Social Development	The aged	Promote the implementation of NHIS policies on the aged	Entire District		NHIS on aged implemented						2,500.00		SW CD	DA
Social Development	Gender Equality	Disburse MASLOC funds to empower women	Entire District		MASLOC funds disbursed						5,000.00		MA SLO C	DA
Social Development	Disability and Development	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	Entire District		PWDAs provided with financial support					125,000.00			MA SLO C	DA
Social Development	Disability and Development	Procure and supply start-up kids to people with disability	Entire District		Start-up kids provided for PWDs					100,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Social Development	Employment and Decent jobs	Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programmes on employment creation	Entire District		Government flagship programmes on employment facilitated					5,000.00			DA	Responsive agencies
Social Development	Sports and Recreation	Support the organization of annual galla for the three Area Councils	Entire District		Support organization annual galla					15,000.00			DA	GES
Sports and Recreation	Procure sporting materials for public schools	Sporting materials procured for public schools	Entire District		Sporting materials procured for public schools					10,000.00			DA	Private Sector

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal(s):Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Road infrastructure	Engineer all linking roads within the urban and rural communities in the district			Linking roads engineered					10,000			FRD	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Education and training	Train Heads of Departments and key staff on integration of biodiversity in development planning	Prang	0	HoDs trained on biodiversity			X		2,500			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management		Conduct sensitization on forest and wetland conservation in communities along reserved areas	Prang	0	Communities trained	X				10,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Environmental pollution	Prosecute n offenders on noise pollution and burning of toxic materials	Prang		offenders prosecuted	X				2,000			EPA/FC	DA

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enforcement of reforestation policies	Entire District		Reforestation policies enforced				X	1,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Plant trees in degraded areas	selected communities		Trees planted		X			10,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Encourage the cultivation of climate smart indigenous agriculture production	Entire District		Climate smart indigenous agriculture production encouraged		X	X		5,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Sensitize chiefs and other key stakeholders on green Ghana campaign	Entire District		Chiefs and key stakeholders sensitized					10,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Disaster prevention	Support NADMO with basic tools for effective operation	Entire District		NADMO supported	X				5,000			GoG	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Abease-Cherembo Zambrama road	Cherembo		Abease-Cherembo-Zambrama road constructed					5,000,000.00			GoG/DA	DWD, FRD,
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements		Rehabilitation of street lights	entire district	0	street lights rehabilitated			X	X	45,500.00			DA	DWD/VRA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	routine maintenance of access roads	entire district		access roads maintained	X			X	250,000.00			DA	DWD,FRD

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Daman-Nkwanta-Sankasi feeder road			Dama-Nkwanta-Sankasi road constructed									130,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of Cherembo-Bronikrom feeder road			Cherembo-Bronikrom road reshaped									76,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of cherembo-Kyiremoko feeder road	Cherembo, Kyiremoko		Cherembo and Kyiremoko road reshaped									54,600.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Agyekum-Boekroa	Agyekum		Road constructed									70,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Kojoabe road	Kojoabe		Road constructed									65,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Nyavikorpe road	Nyavikorpe		Road constructed									74,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Bankama--Nsoano feeder road	Bankama		Road constructed									67,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Komfourkrom-Badee road	Komfourkrom		Road constructed									120,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Rural development	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development(LED)			LED implemented									5,000.00			BAC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Improve access roads within Prang and Zambrama Zongos			Access roads constructed									500,000.00			GoG/DA	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of access roads in town	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Access roads constructed									87,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Preparation of base map for the district	Prang		District base map prepared					40,000.00			DA	Private sector, DPU/PPD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy and Petroleum	Facilitate the completion of rural electrification project	Rural electrification project completion		Rural Electrification completed	X		X	X	40,000.00			GoG	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy	Extension of electricity supply to new areas	15 communities		Electricity supply extended			X	X	80,000.00				DWD/VRA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Program mes	Sub-program mes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2018)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd _d	3 rd _d	4 th	GoG	I G F	Do nor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1No. residential accommodation for Assembly Staff	Prang		6 No bungalows constructed for Decentralized departments				X	300,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure office equipment and logistics for DA and other departments	Prang		Logistics procured for offices of DPCU members					100,000.00			DA	private sector

Governance, corruption and decentralisation	Local government and decentralisation	Facilitate the implementation planning and budgeting in compliance with relevant legal frameworks	Prang		Planning and budgeting implemented									40,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	3. construct Office Administration block	Prang		Office Administration block completed					X				4,000,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Prang		Stationary supplied for administrative work	X	X	X	X					20,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct regular meetings on spatial Planning committees	Prang		Regular meetings on spatial planning conducted	X	X	X	X					15,000.00			PPD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct sensitization on spatial planning regulations	Entire District		Regular meetings conducted	X	X	X	X					5,000.00			PPD	DA
Management and Administration	Finance	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors on revenue mobilization	Prang		Capacity building capacity conducted				X					10,000.00			DFD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax	Entire District		Civic education conducted	X								5,000.00			NCCE	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 4No. Motor bikes	Prang		4no. Motorbikes procured	X	X	X						20,000.00			DA	Private sector

ration														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 12No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Prang		12 no. Laptops procured					25,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair,maintenance, Insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Prang		official vehicles repaired	X	X	X		20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair and maintain official building and structure	selected buildings		official buildings repaired	X	X	X		35,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	Prang		Office supplies procured		X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the effective operation of district sub-structures	Prang		District-substructures operational		X	X	X	20,000.00			DPCU/DPU	DA
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Surveying and documentation of Assembly landed properties	selected sites		official landed properties surveyd				X	24,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public	General Administration	Procurement of 1No. Pick up vehicle	Prang		Pick up procured					150,000.00			DA	Private sector

Accountability														
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Preparation of DMTDP (2018-2021)	Prang		DMTDP prepared			X	X	50,000.00			DA/DPCU/DPU	DPCU/DPU, DA,UCM
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	support for Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Entire District		M&E conducted					20,000.00			DPCU/DPU	Chiefs, AM, UCM
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Support for National events and celebrations	Entire District		National events supported					30,000.00			DA	GES,DAD
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Security	Support Security Operations in the district	Entire District		Security operations supported	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DA	GPS
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Capacity building of Hon Assembly members	Prang		capacity of Hon Assembly Members built				X	27,938.90			DA	Private sector

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Support for community self-help projects	Entire District		Community initiated projects supported			X	X	116,097.23			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Participation in official conferences, meetings and workshops	appropriate venues		Participated in official conferences			X	X	40,000.00			DA	MDAs
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Procurement of Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	DA		Motobikes procured					100,000.00			DA	Private sector
	Development Communication	Organize regular town hall meetings periodically around key Government initiatives	Abease, Prang, and Zambrama		Town Hall meetings organised	X	X	X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Corruption and economic crime	Implement district NACAP	Entire District		NACAP implemented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
	Culture for National development	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Entire District		Awareness created	X				5,000.00			NCCE/ISD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Enforce the issuance of Environmental Permit for all Assembly's projects	Entire District		EPA permits issued	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPCU	DA

	tion													
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Law and order	Strengthen the role of Traditional Authorities in the district	Entire District		Traditional Authorities strengthened	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DPCU	TA
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Culture for national development	Integrate local festivals in economic development	Entire District		Local festivals integrated			X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2019

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Industrial Transformation	1. Facilitate the acquisition of land for 1D1F	Prang	0	200 acre land acquired for construction of a factory			X			50,000.00		DA	TA
		2. Facilitate the extension of power to 1D1F project site	Prang	0	Electricity Extended to Factory Site			X	X		80,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Register all business entities in the District	Abease, Prang, Zambrama and Dama Nkwanta		All business within the target communities registered	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			DA, BAC	REP, GOG, NBSSI
Economic Development	Private sector development	Facilitate access of viable SMEs to credit facilities	District wide	0	All businesses linked	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DA, BAC	REP, GOG, NBSSI
Economic Development	Private sector development	Rehabilitation of office accommodation for Dist. Agric Department	Prang	0	Office accommodation rehabilitated		X				30,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of 40 market shed for Zambrama and Dama Nkwanta	Dama Nkwanta, Zambrama		Market sheds constructed	X	X	X			200,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of Lorry Park	Prang	0	Lorry Park Construction		X	X			123,000.00		DA	Private Sector

Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of DCAT	Entire District		DCAT implementation supported	X	X	X	X		15,000.00		DA	DDA, FBO
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire District		Implementation of planting for food and jobs supported		X	X			200,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Disseminate existing crops technological packages to 1000 farmers through farm and home visits by end of 2017	Entire District		Technologies disseminated		X	X			20,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Organize 6 field days with 30 farmers on demonstration sites by end of 2017	Entire District		Demonstration days organised		X	X			4,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Conduct 20 on farm trials on two new varieties on high yielding and drought tolerant with 20 farmers in 20 communities by end of 2017	Entire District		on farm trial of two new varieties carried out		X	X			5,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Construction of dam with irrigation facilities in 5 selected communities	Adjaraja/ Beposo, Burkina, and others		Dam constructed	X	X			200,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Implementation of the yield improvement programme	Entire District		Yield improvement programme implemented		X	X		5,000.00			DDA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Entire District		access increased	X	X		2,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information	Entire District		Farmers capacity developed	X	X		1,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks	Entire District		Agriculture Insurance promoted	X	X		2,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Entire District		Youth ventured into agriculture	X	X		40,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Entire District		Youth provided with financial support	X	X		4,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease surveillance intensified	X	X		3,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	selected youth		Youth ventured into agriculture	X	X		25,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	selected youth		Youth supported	X	X		25,000.00			DDA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease control intensified		X	X		2,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises	Entire District		Small scale and medium scale agro-processing enterprises supported		X	X			150,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses	Fishing communities		Illegal fishing post-harvest losses					10,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Tourism and Creative Art Development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plan	Prang		Tourism development mainstreamed	X		X					GTA	DA/Media
Economic Development	Tourism and Creative Art Development	Facilitate the publication and organization of Mauleed and Nkyifie festivals to international community	Prang		Publication on festivals			X	X		25,000.00		GTA	DA/Media

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No.3Unit teachers quarters	Abua	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	180,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Complete the construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Krobo	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			56,915.75			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Complete the construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Ankrakuk a		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			49,897.44			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Cherembo JHS	Cheremoko		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			77,994.21			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Complete the construction of 3No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Cheremoko, Krobo and Ankrankuka		3No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			300,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Complete the construction of No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Cheremoko, Krobo and Ankrankuka		1No. 6-unit classroom block completed	X	X			140,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Abua		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					134,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM,

														Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Provision of 600 Dual-desks Furniture for Schools	Selected communities		600 dual desks supplied							110,820.00	DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Support for brilliant but needy students	Entire District		Needy but brilliant students supported							25,000.00	DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Organise STME Clinics	Selected Schools		STME Clinics organised							16,438.90	DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Support organisation of Mock Examination	Entire District		Mock Examination organised							25,000.00	GES	DA
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No.2-Unit teacher quarters	Cherembo		1 No.2-unit teachers quarters constructed							25,000.00	DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No.2-Unit teacher quarters	Benim		1 No.2-unit teachers quarters constructed			X	X			241,080.61	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No.2-Unit teacher quarters	Cheremoko		1 No.2-unit teachers quarters constructed							241,080.61	DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training												DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc

Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Failia JHS	Adabrese		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					240,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Failia JHS	Prang		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed			X	X	240,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for D/A No.2 Primary	Pang		6-Unit classroom block constructed					300,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Extension of School Feeding Programme to 3 public schools	Beposo, YawPare and Kamanpa		3 public schools served with school feeding programme					5,000.00			GSFP	DA
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Failia JHS	Pang		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					300,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for D/A JHS	Abease D/A JHS		1No.6-unit institutional latrine					400,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for Presby Primary	Komfourkrom		1No.6-unit institutional latrine					70,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 2no. 3-unit classroom blocks	Prang		2no. 3-unit KG classrooms constructed		X		X	400,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 1No. Maternity block at Zambrama Health Centre	Zambrama		Maternity block constructed					350,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Complete the construction of 1NO.CHPS	Dama Nkwanta		CHPs compounds completed	X	X			43,837.98			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure and supply essential drugs to health facilities	All Health Facilities		Drugs procured for health facilities	X	X			25,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	8,305.00			GHS	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria prevention supported	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GHS	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Zambrama		Staff bungalow constructed					250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Facilitate the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme(NHIS)	Entire District		NHIS scheme implemented	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria activities prevented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Entire District		Maternal and adolescent reproductive health programmes improved	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women	Entire District		Routine immunization expanded	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	Entire District		Child promotion week conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)	Entire District		Counseling and testing Prevention and Mother to Child Transmission conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Entire District		Family Planning and nutrition education conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	Entire District		HIV/AIDS workshop conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	Entire District		Identification of OVCs/PLWH and the vulnerable registered	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA

Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Promote healthy and balance diet among the different age groups	Entire District		Balanced and healthy diet promoted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition outcome improved	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Entire District		maternal and reproductive programmes					3,000.00				
Social Development	Population Management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Entire District							4,000.00				
Social Development	Population Management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Entire District		Child marriage eliminated	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people	Entire District		Educational campaign conducted	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition improved	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon	Entire District		District economy improved	X	X	X	X	2,500.00			BAC	DA
Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Entire District		Vulnerable empowered	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DSD	DA

Social Development	Child and family welfare	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets	Entire District		Child protection interventions developed	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Entire District		Social Protection intervention expanded	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Small Town Water System	Abease		Small Town Water System constructed		X			1,300,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Extend water supply to Aboa	Aboa		Piped water extended to Aboa					150,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construct 1No. 2 seater Biodegradable WC at Prang Police Station	Prang		1No. Biodegradable WC constructed			X	X	15,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC with bathinn facilities for Parang South and West	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		120,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Yawpare and Cherembo	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		120,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Fawoman	Fawoman		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Benim	Benim		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Repair and rehabilitate 10 boreholes	Slected communities		10 boreholes repaired	X	X			20,000.00			DA	Private Sector

Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Evacuation of 1No. Refuse dump at Zambrama	Prang		Refuse dump evacuated	X					80,000.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Procure 10 No. refuse containers	Prang		10 NO. refuse containers procured	X	X				100,000.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitate 2No. Public toilets	Prang		2No. Public toilets rehabilitated			X	X		70,560.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Acquire and develop final waste disposal site	Abease and Zambrama		final disposal site acquired			X	X		80,000.00		DA	DEHU, TA, Private Sector
Environmental and sanitation management	Water and Sanitation	Conduct water quality test for 100 pump sources	Entire District		Meat shop rehabilitated			X	X		30,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Form and train 30 WSMTs	Entire District		Slaughter slab constructed			X	X		21,000.00		DPCU / DWS T	DA
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and mechanise 1No. Borehole with overhead tank Assembly residence	Prang		1No. Mechanised bore hole constructed			X	X		40,000.00		DA	DWD, DWST
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	drill and mechanise 4No. Boreholes at selected CHPS compounds and Abease SHS	Selected communities		Mechanised boreholes constructed		X	X	X		120,000.00		DA	DWD, DWST
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and Mechanised 5No. Limited mechanised systems	Buipe, Konfourkr om, Kamanpa, Yaw Pare, and Benim		Limited mechanised systems completed						210,000.00		DA	MSI

Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Small Town Water System	Abease		Small Town Water System constructed at Prang					1,700,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Komfourkrom	Komfourkrom		Mechanised boreholes constructed					80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Zambrama	Zambrama		Mechanised boreholes constructed					80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drilling of 15 No boreholes with hand pumps	Seila, Ankrakuka, Budam, Krobo, Bronikrom, Cheremoko, Kotokobum, Burkina, Wadiebour, Nyamekyere and others		Boreholes with hand pumps drilled					350,000			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	The aged	Mainstream aged policies in district plans	Entire District		Aged policies mainstreamed						2,500.00		SWCD	DA
Social Development	The aged	Promote the implementation of NHIS policies on the aged	Entire District		NHIS on aged implemented						2,500.00		SWCD	DA

Social Development	Gender Equality	Disburse MASLOC funds to empower women	Entire District		MASLOC funds disbursed												MASLOC	DA
													5,000.00					
Social Development	Disability and Development	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	Entire District		PWDAs provided with financial support												MASLOC	DA
													125,000.00					
Social Development	Disability and Development	Procure and supply start-up kits to people with disability	Entire District		Start-up kits provided for PWDs												DA	Private Sector
													100,000.00					
Social Development	Employment and Decent jobs	Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programmes on employment creation	Entire District		Government flagship programmes on employment facilitated												DA	Responsive agencies
													5,000.00					
Social Development	Youth Development	Establish youth desk to build capacity of the youth	Entire District		Youth Desk established												NYA	DA
													1,500.00					
Social Development	Sports and Recreation	Support the organization of annual galla for the three Area Councils	Entire District		Support organization annual galla												DA	GES
													15,000.00					
Sports and Recreation	Procure sporting materials for public schools	Procure sporting materials procured for public schools	Entire District		Sporting materials procured for public schools												DA	Private Sector
													10,000.00					

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Education and training	Train Heads of Departments and key staff on integration of biodiversity in development planning	Prang	0	HoDs trained on biodiversity			X		2,500			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management		Conduct sensitization on forest and wetland conservation in communities along reserved areas	Prang	0	Communities trained	X				10,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Environmental pollution	Prosecute offenders on noise pollution and burning of toxic materials	Prang		offenders prosecuted	X				2,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enforcement of reforestation policies	Entire District		Reforestation policies enforced				X	1,000			FC	DA

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Plant trees in degraded areas	selected communities		Trees planted	X				10,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Encourage the cultivation of climate smart indigenous agriculture production	Entire District		Climate smart indigenous agriculture production encouraged					5,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Sensitize chiefs and other key stakeholders on green Ghana campaign	Entire District		Chiefs and key stakeholders sensitized					10,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Disaster prevention	Support NADMO with basic tools for effective operation	Entire District		NADMO supported	X				5,000			GoG	DA
Environment , Infrastructure and Human Settlements		Rehabilitation of street lights	entire district	0	street lights rehabilitated			X	X	45,500.00			DA	DWD/VR A
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	routine maintenance of access roads	entire district		access roads maintained	X			X	250,000.00			DA	DWD,FR D
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Daman-Nkwanta-Sankasi feeder road			Dama-Nkwanta-Sankasi road constructed					130,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of Cherembo-Bronikrom feeder road			Cherembo-Bronikrom road reshaped					76,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of cherembo-Kyiremoko feeder road	Cherembo, Kyiremoko		Cherembo and Kyiremoko road reshaped					54,600.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Agyekum-Boekroa	Agyekum		Road constructed					70,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Kojoabe road	Kojoabe		Road constructed					65,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Nyavikorpe road	Nyavikorpe		Road constructed					74,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Bankama--Nsoano feeder road	Bankama		Road constructed					67,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Komfourkrom-Badee road	Komfourkrom		Road constructed					120,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of access roads in town	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Access roads constructed					87,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Preparation of base map for the district			District base map prepared					40,000.00			DA	Private sector, DPU/PPD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	implement street naming and property addressing system	Prang	0	All streets and properties within Prang anre named	X	X				40,000.00		DA, DPCU	MLGRD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Prepare layouts for 10 major settlement of the District	Prang, Abease,		Layout prepared					66,826.00			DA	Private sector, DPU/PPD

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy	Extension of electricity supply	15 communities		Electricity supply extended			X	X	80,000.00			DWD/VR A
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy and Petroleum	Facilitate the completion of rural electrification project	Rural electrification project completion		Rural Electrification completed	X		X	X	40,000.00		GoG	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	ICT	Construction of modern ICT centre at Abease	Prang		ICT centre constructed					1,200,000.00		MoC/Private sector	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Rural development	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development(LED)			LED implemented					5,000.00		BAC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Improve access roads within Prang and Zambrama Zongos			Access roads constructed					500,000.00		GoG/DA	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transportation	Construction of speed ramps in major communities	Major communities		Speed ramps constructed					30,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Information Communication Technology(ICT)	Facilitate the extension of telecommunication in remote areas	Cherembo, Bronikrom and Benim		Telecommunication network extended		X			5,000.00		MoC	DA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Program mes	Sub-program mes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2019)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 2No. residential accommodation for Assembly Staff	Prang		2 No bungalows constructed for Decentralized departments				X	600,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure office equipment and logistics for DA and other departments	Prang		Logistics procured for offices of DPCU members					100,000.00			DA	private sector
Governance, corruption and decentralization	Local government and decentralization	Facilitate the implementation planning and budgeting in compliance with relevant legal frameworks	Prang		Planning and budgeting implemented					40,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Prang		Stationary supplied for administrative work	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	private sector

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct regular meetings on spatial Planning committees	Prang		Regular meetings on spatial planning conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			PPD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct sensitization on spatial planning regulations	Entire District		Regular meetings conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			PPD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare and implement revenue improvement plans	Prang		Revenue improvement action plan developed				X	5,000.00			DFD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax	Entire District		Civic education conducted	X				5,000.00			NCCE	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 4No. Motor bikes	Prang		4no. Motorbikes procured	X	X	X		20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 12No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Prang		12 no. Laptops procured					25,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1No. Modern 5-bedroom executive lodge	Prang		Modern 5-bedroom executive lodge constructed	X	X	X	X	300,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair, maintenance, Insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Prang		official vehicles repaired	X	X	X		20,000.00			DA	Private sector

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair and maintain official building and structure	selected buildings		official buildings repaired	X	X	X		35,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	Prang		Office supplies procured		X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the effective operation of district sub-structures	Prang		District-substructures operational		X	X	X	20,000.00			DPCU /DPU	DA
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Procurement of 1No. Pick up vehicle	Prang		Pick up procured					150,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	support for Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Entire District		M&E conducted					20,000.00			DPCU /DPU	Chiefs, AM, UCM
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Support for National events and celebrations	Entire District		National events supported					30,000.00			DA	GES,DAD
Governance, Corruption and	Security	Support Security Oerations in the district	Entire District		Security operations supported	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DA	GPS

Public Accountability														
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Capacity building of Hon Assembly members	Prang		capacity of Hon Assembly Members built			X	27,938.90			DA	Private sector	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Support for community self-help projects	Entire District		Community initiated projects supported		X	X	116,097.23			DA	Private sector	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Participation in official conferences, meetings and workshops	appropriate venues		Participated in official conferences		X	X	40,000.00			DA	MDAs	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Procurement of Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	DA		Motobikes procured				100,000.00			DA	Private sector	
	Development Communication	Organize regular town hall meetings periodically around key Government initiatives	Abease, Prang, and Zambrama		Town Hall meetings organised	X	X	X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA, CSOs, NGOs

Governance, corruption and public accountability	Corruption and economic crime	Implement district NACAP	Entire District		NACAP implemented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
	Culture for National development	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Entire District		Awareness created	X				5,000.00			NCCE /ISD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Enforce the issuance of Environmental Permit for all Assembly's projects	Entire District		EPA permits issued	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPCU	DA
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Law and order	Strengthen the role of Traditional Authorities in the district	Entire District		Traditional Authorities strengthened	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DPCU	TA
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Culture for national development	Integrate local festivals in economic development	Entire District		Local festivals integrated			X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2020

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Private sector development	Facilitate access of viable SMEs to credit facilities	District wide	0	All businesses linked	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DA, BAC	REP,GOG, NBSSI
Economic Development	Private sector development	Rehabilitation of office accommodation for Dist. Agric Department	Prang	0	Office accommodation rehabilitated		X				30,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of 40 market shed for Zambrama and Dama Nkwanta	Dama Nkwanta, Zambrama		Market sheds constructed	X	X	X			200,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of Lorry Park	Prang	0	Lorry Park Construction		X	X			123,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of yam market	Prang	0	Yam market constructed	X	X				110,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of DCAT	Entire District		DCAT implementation supported	X	X	X	X		15,000.00		DA	DDA, FBO
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire District		Implementation of planting for food and jobs		X	X			200,000.00		DDA	DA

					supported									
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricult ure and Rural Develop ment	Disseminate existing crops technological packages to 1000 farmers through farm and home visits by end of 2017	Entire District		Technologie s diseminat ed		X	X			20,000.0 0		DDA	DA
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricult ure and Rural Develop ment	Organize 6 field days with 30 farmers on demonstration sites by end of 2017	Entire District		Demonstrati on days organised		X	X			4,000.00		DDA	DA
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricult ure and Rural Develop ment	Conduct 20 on farm trials on two new varieties on high yielding and drought tolerant with 20 farmers in 20 communities by end of 2017	Entire District		on farm trial of two new varieties carried out		X	X			5,000.00		DDA	DA
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricult ure and Rural Develop ment	Construction of dam with irrigation facilities in 10 selected communities	Adjaraja/Bepo so		Dam constructed	X	X			200,000.00			DDA	DA
Econom ic Develop ment	Agricult ure and Rural Develop ment	Implementation of the yield improvement programme			Yield improvement programme implemente d					5,000.00			DDA	DA
Econom ic Develop	Agricult ure and Rural	Increase access to agricultural mechanization along			access increased					2,500.00			DDA	DA

ment	Development	the value chain												
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information			Farmers capacity developed						1,500.00			DDA DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks			Agriculture Insurance promoted						2,000.00			DDA DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Entire District		Youth ventured into agriculture		X	X			40,000.00			DDA DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Entire District		Youth provided with financial support		X	X			4,000.00			DDA DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease surveillance intensified		X	X			3,500.00			DDA DA
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	selected youth		Youth ventured into agriculture		X	X			25,000.00			DDA DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	selected youth		Youth supported		X	X			25,000.00			DDA DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease control intensified		X	X		2,500.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises	Entire District		Small scale and medium scale agro-processing enterprises supported		X	X			150,000.00	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses	Fishing communities		Illegal fishing post-harvest losses					10,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Tourism and Creative Art Development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plan	Prang		Tourism development mainstreamed	X		X				GTA	DA/Media
Economic Development	Tourism and Creative Art Development	Facilitate the publication and organization of Mauleed and Nkyifie festivals to international community	Prang		Publication on festivals			X	X		25,000.00	GTA	DA/Media

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No.3Unit teachers quarters	Buipe	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed	X	X			180,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No.4Unit teachers quarters	Yawpare	0	1No. 4-unit classroom block constructed			X	X	220,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No.3Unit teachers quarters	Nyamebekyere	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed		X	X		200,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 2no. 6-Unit classroom block	Budam and Cherembo		1No.6 unit classroom block completed	X	X			700,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Buipe and Ohiampe	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			400,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Burkina		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			200,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs

Social Development	education and training	Construction of boys dormitory for Prang and Abeaseman SHS	Prang		2 no. boys dormitory constructed					3,000,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1no dinning hall for Prang SHS	Prang		1no. dinning hall constructed					1,000,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construct 2 no. Assembly halls for Prang and Abeaseman SHS	Prang and Abease		2no. Assembly Halls constructed					2,000,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1no. 2 storey classroom blocks for Prang SHS	Prang		1no. 2storey constructed for Prang SHS					3,000,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Extension of School Feeding Programme to 3 public schools	Benim, Cherembo		3 public schools served with school feeding programme					5,000.00			GSFP	DA
Social Development	education and training	Procure and supply 700 classroom desk for Prang SHS	Prang		Furniture procured for Prang SHS					150,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Procure furniture for Prang SHS dinning hall	Prang		Furniture for dinning hall procured					200,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs

Social Development	education and training	Construct 3no. staff quarters for Abeaseman SHS	Abease		3no. staff quarters constructed					900,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for RC JHS	Zambrama		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			200,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Renovation of 4 selected public schools	Senyansi and others		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					60.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Provision of 600 Dual-desks Furniture for Schools	Selected communities		600 dual desks supplied					110,820.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Support for brilliant but needy students	Entire District		Needy but brilliant students supported					25,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Organise STME Clinics	Selected Schools		STME Clinics organised					16,438.90			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Support organisation of Mock Examination	Entire District		Mock Examination organised					25,000.00			GES	DA

Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Kamanpa		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed					25,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Benim		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed			X	X	241,080.61			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Cheremoko		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed					241,080.61				
Social Development	education and training													
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with anillary facilities	Benim		1 No. 6-unit classroom block completed					240,000.00				
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for Failia JHS	Adabrease		1 No. 3-unit classroom block completed					240,000.00				
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for Failia JHS	Prang		1 No. 3-unit classroom block completed			X	X	240,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for D/A No. 2 Primary	Pang		6-Unit classroom block constructed					300,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc

Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for Failia JHS	Pang		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					300,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for D/A JHS	Abease D/A JHS		1No.6-unit institutional latrine					400,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for Presby Primary	Yawpare		1No.6-unit institutional latrine					70,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 1No. Maternity block at Kamanpa Health Centre	Kamanpa		Marternity block constructed					180,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Complete the construction of 1NO.CHPS	Dama Nkwanta		CHPs compounds completed	X	X			43,837.98			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure and supply essential drugs to health facilities	All Health Facilities		Drugs procured for health facilities	X	X			25,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	8,305.00			GHS	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria prevention supported	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GHS	DA

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Kamanpa		Staff bungalow constructed					250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Abease		Staff bungalow constructed					250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 3bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Dama Nkwanta		Staff bungalow constructed					250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Facilitate the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme(NHIS)	Entire District		NHIS scheme implemented	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure furniture for Prang Health Centre	Prang		Furniture procured and supplied to Prang Health Centre		X			30,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct records and other facilities room for Prang Health Centre	Prang		Records room constructed				X	80,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria activities prevented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Entire District		Maternal and adolescent reproductive health programmes improved	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women	Entire District		Routine immunization expanded	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	Entire District		Child promotion week conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)	Entire District		Counseling and testing Prevention and Mother to Child Transmission conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Entire District		Family Planning and nutrition education conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00				DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils	Entire District		HIV/AIDS workshop conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00				DHIA	DA

		from selected schools												
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	Entire District		Identification of OVCs/PLWH and the vulnerable registered	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Promote healthy and balance diet among the different age groups	Entire District		Balanced and healthy diet promoted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition outcome improved	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health			maternal and reproductive programmes	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DHD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.			family Planning and nutrition integrated	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DHD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Entire District		Child marriage eliminated	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA

Social Development	Population Management	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people	Entire District		Educational campaign conducted	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition improved	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon	Entire District		District economy improved	X	X	X	X	2,500.00			BAC	DA
Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Entire District		Vulnerable empowered	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets	Entire District		Child protection interventions developed	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Entire District		Social Protection intervention expanded	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Expand the LEAP programme to 20 communities	20 communities		LEAP programme expanded to 20 communities					20,000.00			DSD	DA

Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Small Town Water System	Zambrama		Small Town Water System constructed				X		1,300,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construct 1No. 2 seater Biodegradable WC at Prang Police Station	Prang		1No. Biodegradable WC constructed				X	X	15,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC with bathinn facilities for Parang East	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed			X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Prang South	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed			X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Abease	Abease		10-seater WC toilet constructed			X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Zambrama	Zambrama		10-seater WC toilet constructed			X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
		Evacuation of 1No. Refuse dump at Zambrama	Zambrama		Refuse dump evacuated	X					80,000.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Repair and rehabilitate 20 boreholes	Slected communities		10 boreholes repaired	X	X				40,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitate 2No. Public toilets	Dama Nkwanta and Zambrama		2No. Public toilets rehabilitated				X	X	70,560.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector

Environmental and sanitation management	Water and Sanitation	Conduct water quality test for 100 pump sources	Entire District		Meat shop rehabilitated			X	X	30,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Form and train 30 WSMTs	Entire District		Slaughter slap constructed			X	X	21,000.00			DPCU / DWS T	DA
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of slaughter slap	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Slaughter slap constructed			X	X	68,500.00			DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and mechanise 1No. Borehole with overhead tank Assembly residence	Prang		1No. Mechanised bore hole constructed			X	X	40,000.00			DA	DWD, DWST
		drill and mechanise 4No. Boreholes at selected CHPS compounds and Abease SHS	Selected communities		Mechanised boreholes constructed		X	X	X	120,000.00			DA	DWD, DWST
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and Mechanised 5No. Limited mechanised systems	Benim, Fawoman, Dama Nkwanta, Krobo and Ohiempe		Limited mechanised systems completed					210,000.00			DA	MSI
		Construction of Small Town Water System	Abease		Small Town Water System constructed at Prang					1,700,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector

		Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Komfourkrom	Komfourkrom		Mechanised boreholes constructed					80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
		Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Zambrama	Zambrama		Mechanised boreholes constructed					80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
		Drilling of 5 No boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities		Boreholes with hand pumps drilled					100,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	The aged	Mainstream aged policies in district plans	Entire District		Aged policies mainstreamed						2,500.00		SWCD	DA
Social Development	The aged	Promote the implementation of NHIS policies on the aged	Entire District		NHIS on aged implemented						2,500.00		SWCD	DA
Social Development	Gender Equality	Disburse MASLOC funds to empower women	Entire District		MASLOC funds disbursed						5,000.00		MASLOC	DA
Social Development	Disability and Development	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	Entire District		PWDAs provided with financial support					125,000.00			MASLOC	DA
Social Development	Disability and Development	Procure and supply start-up kids to people with disability	Entire District		Start-up kids provided for PWDs					100,000.00			DA	Private Sector

Social Development	Employment and Decent jobs	Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programmes on employment creation	Entire District		Government flagship programmes on employment facilitated					5,000.00			DA	Responsive agencies
Social Development	Sports and Recreation	Support the organization of annual galla for the three Area Councils	Entire District		Support organization annual galla					15,000.00			DA	GES
Sports and Recreation	Procure sporting materials for public schools	Sporting materials procured for public schools	Entire District		Sporting materials procured for public schools					10,000.00			DA	Private Sector

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Biodiversity conservation	Train Heads of Departments and key staff on integration of biodiversity in development planning	Prang	0	HoDs trained on biodiversity			X		2,500			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management		Conduct sensitization on forest and wetland conservation in communities along reserved areas	Prang	0	Communities trained	X				10,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Environmental pollution	Prosecute offenders on noise pollution and burning of toxic materials	Prang		offenders prosecuted	X				2,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enforcement of reforestation policies	Entire District		Reforestation policies enforced				X	1,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Plant trees in degraded areas	selected communities		Trees planted		X			10,000			FC	DA

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Encourage the cultivation of climate smart indigenous agriculture production	Entire District		Climate smart indigenous agriculture production encouraged					5,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Sensitize chiefs and other key stakeholders on green Ghana campaign	Entire District		Chiefs and key stakeholders sensitized					10,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Disaster prevention	Support NADMO with basic tools for effective operation	Entire District		NADMO supported	X				5,000			GoG	DA
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements		Rehabilitation of street lights	entire district	0	street lights rehabilitated			X	X	45,500.00			DA	DWD/VRA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	routine maintenance of access roads	entire district		access roads maintained	X			X	250,000.00			DA	DWD,FRD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Daman-Nkwanta-Sankasi feeder road			Dama-Nkwanta-Sankasi road constructed					130,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of Cherembo-Bronikrom feeder road			Cherembo-Bronikrom road reshaped					76,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of cherembo-Kyiremoko feeder road	Cherembo, Kyiremoko		Cherembo and Kyiremoko road reshaped					54,600.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Agyekum-Boekroa	Agyekum		Road constructed					70,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Kojoabe road	Kojoabe		Road constructed					65,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Nyavikorpe road	Nyavikorpe		Road constructed					74,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Bankama--Nsoano feeder road	Bankama		Road constructed					67,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Komfourkrom-Badee road	Komfourkrom		Road constructed					120,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of access roads in town	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Access roads constructed					87,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Preparation of base map for the district			District base map prepared					40,000.00			DA	Private sector, DPU/PPD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	implement street naming and property addressing system	Prang	0	All streets and properties within Prang anre named	X	X				40,000.00		DA, DPCU	MLGRD
Revenue mobilization	Finance	Valuation of properties in the District.	Prang	0	all properties in Prang valued						25,000			
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Rural development	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development(LED)			LED implemented					5,000.00			BAC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Improve access roads within Prang and Zambrama Zongos			Access roads constructed					500,000.00			GoG/DA	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transportation	Construction of speed ramps in major communities	Major communities		Speed ramps constructed					30,000.00			DA	Private Sector

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Prepare layouts for 10 major settlement of the District	Prang, Abease,		Layout prepared					66,826.00			DA	Private sector, DPU/PPD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy	Extension of electricity supply	10 communities		Electricity supply extended			X	X	80,000.00				DWD/VRA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Construct Community Centre at Prang Zongo	Prang		Community constructed		X			1,200,000.00			GoG/DA	Private Sector
		Construction of modern ICT centre at Abease	Abease		ICT centre constructed					1,200,000.00			MoC/Private sector	DA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Program mes	Sub-program mes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2020)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 2No. residential accommodation for Assembly Staff	Prang		2 No bungalows constructed for Decentralized departments				X	600,000.00			DA	private sector
Governance, corruption and decentralization	Local government and decentralization	Facilitate the implementation planning and budgeting in compliance with relevant legal frameworks	Prang		Planning and budgeting implemented					40,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	4. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Prang		Stationary supplied for administrative work	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	private sector
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Conduct regular meetings on spatial Planning committees	Prang		Regular meetings on spatial planning conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			PPD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and	Conduct sensitization on spatial planning	Entire District		Regular meetings conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			PPD	DA

ation	Coordinat ion	regulations												
Managem ent and Administr ation	Finance	Organize capacity building workshops for revenue staff/collectors on revenue mobilization	Prang		Capacity building capacity conducted			X		10,000.00			DFD	DA
Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinat ion	Prepare and implement revenue improvement plans	Prang		Revenue improvement action plan developed				X	5,000.00			DFD	DA
Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinat ion	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax	Entire District		Civic education conducted	X				5,000.00			NCCE	
Managem ent and Administr ation	General Administr ation	Procurement 4No. Motor bikes	Prang		4no. Motorbikes procured	X	X	X		20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Managem ent and Administr ation	General Administr ation	Procurement 12No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Prang		12 no. Laptops procured					25,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governan ce, Corruptio n and Public Accounta bility	General Administr ation	Repair,maintena nce, Insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Prang		official vehicles repaired	X	X	X		20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governan ce, Corruptio n and Public Accounta bility	General Administr ation	Repair and maintain official building and structure	selected buildings		official buildings repaired	X	X	X		35,000.00			DA	Private sector

Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	Prang		Office supplies procured		X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the effective operation of district sub-structures	Prang		District-substructures operational		X	X	X	20,000.00			DPCU/DPU	DA
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Procurement of 1No. Pick up vehicle	Prang		Pick up procured					150,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	support for Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Entire District		M&E conducted					20,000.00			DPCU/DPU	Chiefs, AM, UCM
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Support for National events and celebrations	Entire District		National events supported					30,000.00			DA	GES,DAD
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Security	Support Security Operations in the district	Entire District		Security operations supported	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DA	GPS

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Capacity building of Hon Assembly members	Prang		capacity of Hon Assembly Members built				X	27,938.90			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Support for community self-help projects	Entire District		Community initiated projects supported			X	X	116,097.23			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Participation in official conferences, meetings and workshops	appropriate venues		Participated in official conferences			X	X	40,000.00			DA	MDAs
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Procurement of Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	DA		Motobikes procured					100,000.00			DA	Private sector
	Development Communication	Organize regular town hall meetings periodically around key Government initiatives	Abease, Prang, and Zambrama		Town Hall meetings organised	X	X	X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Corruption and economic crime	Implement district NACAP	Entire District		NACAP implemented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPU	TA, CSOs, NGOs

	Culture for National development	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Entire District		Awareness created	X					5,000.00			NCCE/ISD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Enforce the issuance of Environmental Permit for all Assembly's projects	Entire District		EPA permits issued	X	X	X	X		10,000.00			DPCU	DA
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Law and order	Strengthen the role of Traditional Authorities in the district	Entire District		Traditional Authorities strengthened	X	X	X	X		15,000.00			DPCU	TA
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Culture for national development	Integrate local festivals in economic development	Entire District		Local festivals integrated			X	X		16,000.00			DPCU	TA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (AAP) FOR 2020

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Economic Development	Private sector development	Facilitate access of viable SMEs to credit facilities	District wide	0	All businesses linked	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DA, BAC	REP, GOG, NBSSI
Economic Development	Private sector development	Rehabilitation of office accommodation for Dist. Agric Department	Prang	0	Office accommodation rehabilitated		X				30,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Private sector development	Construction of yam market	Prang	0	Yam market constructed	X	X				110,000.00		DA	Private Sector
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of DCAT	Entire District		DCAT implementation supported	X	X	X	X		15,000.00		DA	DDA, FBO
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs	Entire District		Implementation of planting for food and jobs supported		X	X			200,000.00		DDA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Disseminate existing crops technological packages to 1000 farmers through farm and home visits by end of 2017	Entire District		Technologies disseminated		X	X			20,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Organize 6 field days with 30 farmers on demonstration sites by end of 2017	Entire District		Demonstration days organised		X	X			4,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Conduct 20 on farm trials on two new varieties on high yielding and drought tolerant with 20 farmers in 20 communities by end of 2017	Entire District		on farm trial of two new varieties carried out		X	X			5,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Construction of Komfourkrom market sheds	Komfourkrom		Market sheds constructed			X	X		100,000.00		DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Construction of dam with irrigation facilities in 5 selected communities	selected		Dam constructed	X	X			200,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Implementation of the yield improvement programme	Entire District		Yield improvement programme implemented					5,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain	Entire District		access increased					2,500.00			DDA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information			Farmers capacity developed					1,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Promote agriculture insurance schemes to cover agriculture risks			Agriculture Insurance promoted					2,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Entire District		Youth ventured into agriculture	X	X			40,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Entire District		Youth provided with financial support	X	X			4,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease surveillance intensified	X	X			3,500.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Private Sector Development	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	selected youth		Youth ventured into agriculture	X	X			25,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	selected youth		Youth supported	X	X			25,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Agriculture and Rural Development	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Entire District		Disease control intensified	X	X			2,500.00			DDA	DA

Economic Development	Agriculture Development	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises	Entire District		Small scale and medium scale agro-processing enterprises supported		X	X				150,000.00	DDA	DA
Economic Development	Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses	Fishing communities		Illegal fishing post-harvest losses					10,000.00			DDA	DA
Economic Development	Tourism and Creative Art Development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plan	Prang		Tourism development mainstreamed	X		X					GTA	DA/Media
Economic Development	Tourism and Creative Art Development	Facilitate the publication and organization of Mauleed and Nkyifie festivals to international community	Prang		Publication on festivals			X	X		25,000.00		GTA	DA/Media

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunities for all														
Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab .
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No.3Unit teachers quarters	Cherembo	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block constructed	X	X	X	X	180,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-Unit classroom block at Prang West	Prang		1No.6 unit classroom block completed	X	X			300,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Fawoma and Bayaa	0	1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			400,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bitu JHS	Beposo		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed	X	X			77,994.21			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Complete the construction of 1No. 3Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Daman Nkwanta		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					134,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Provision of 600 Dual-desks Furniture for Schools	Selected communities		600 dual desks supplied					110,820.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Suport for brilliant but needy students	Entire District		Needy but brilliant students supported					25,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector,

														AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Organise STME Clinics	Selected Schools		STME Clinics organised					16,438.90			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Support organisation of Mock Examination	Entire District		Mock Examination organised					25,000.00			GES	DA
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Cherembo		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed					25,000.00			DA	GES, Private sector, AM, Chiefs
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Benim		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed			X	X	241,080.61			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construct 1 No. 2-Unit teacher quarters	Cheremoko		1 No. 2-unit teachers quarters constructed					241,080.61				GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training													GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Seila Primary	Seila		1 No. 3-unit classroom block completed					240,000.00				GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc

Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for NK JHS	Zambrama		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					240,000.00			GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for Failia JHS	Prang		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed			X	X	240,000.00		DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 2no. 3-unit classroom blocks	Prang		2no. 3-unit KG classrooms constructed		X		X	400,000.00		DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for D/A No.2 Primary	Kamanpa		6-Unit classroom block constructed					300,000.00		DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with anillary facilities for Failia JHS	Pang		1No. 3-unit classroom block completed					300,000.00		DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for D/A JHS	Abease D/A JHS		1No.6-unit institutional latrine					400,000.00		DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	education and training	Construction of 6-seater Institutional latrine for Presby Primary	Komfourkrom		1No.6-unit institutional latrine					70,000.00		DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 2NO.CHPS	Fawoman and Cherembo		CHPs compounds completed					700,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 1NO.CHPS	Abua		CHPs compounds completed	X	X			250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construction of 1NO.CHPS	Krobo		CHPs compounds completed	X	X			250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Procure and supply essential drugs to health facilities	All Health Facilities		Drugs procured for health facilities	X	X			25,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct a fence wall for Prang Health Centre	Prang		Fence wall constructed					700,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	8,305.00			GHS	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria prevention supported	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			GHS	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Prang		Staff bungalow constructed					250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs

														etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Construct 1No. 2bedroom Semi-detached Bungalow For Ghana Health Service	Abease		Staff bungalow constructed					250,000.00			DA	GHS, Private Sector, AM, Chiefs etc
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Facilitate the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme(NHIS)	Entire District		NHIS scheme implemented	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Coordinate HIV activities in the district	Entire District		HIV activities coordinated	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Support to malaria prevention	Entire District		Malaria activities prevented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Entire District		Maternal and adolescent reproductive health programmes improved	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine immunization as part of the Expanded Programme (EPI) to protect children under five and pregnant women	Entire District		Routine immunization expanded	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA

Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize Child Health Promotion Weeks	Entire District		Child promotion week conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Conduct routine counseling and testing (CT) and Prevention from Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)	Entire District		Counseling and testing Prevention and Mother to Child Transmission conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.	Entire District		Family Planning and nutrition education conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Organize refresher HIV/AIDS workshop for sixty (60) pupils from selected schools	Entire District		HIV/AIDS workshop conducted	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Health and Health Services	Identification and registration of children, OVCs/PLWHAs and the vulnerable with NHIS	Entire District		Identification of OVCs/PLWH and the vulnerable registered	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Promote healthy and balance diet among the different age groups	Entire District		Balanced and healthy diet promoted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA

Social Development	Food and Nutrition	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition outcome improved	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			DHIA	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health			maternal and reproductive programmes					3,000.00				
Social Development	Population Management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.								4,000.00				
Social Development	Population Management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Entire District		Child marriage eliminated	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people	Entire District		Educational campaign conducted	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve nutrition outcomes among adolescent girls and women in their fertility ages	Entire District		Nutrition improved	X	X	X	X	3,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Population Management	Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon	Entire District		District economy improved	X	X	X	X	2,500.00			BAC	DA

Social Development	Poverty and inequality	Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life	Entire District		Vulnerable empowered	X	X	X	X	4,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets	Entire District		Child protection interventions developed	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Child and family welfare	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children	Entire District		Social Protection intervention expanded	X	X	X	X	2,000.00			DSD	DA
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Small Town Water System	Prang		Small Town Water System constructed at Prang					1,300,000.00			DA	CWSA , Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construct 1No. 2 seater Biodegradable WC at Prang Police Station	Prang		1No. Biodegradable WC constructed			X	X	15,000.00			DA	DEHU , Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC with bathinn facilities for Parang East	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU , Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Prang South	Prang		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU , Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Abease	Abease		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU , Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of 10-seater WC toilet for Zambrama	Zambrama		10-seater WC toilet constructed		X	X		52,000.00			DA	DEHU , Private Sector

Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Evacuation of 1No. Refuse dump at Zambrama	Zambrama		Refuse dump evacuated	X					80,000.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitate 2No. Public toilets	Prang		2No. Public toilets rehabilitated			X	X		70,560.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of 1No. Meat shop in Prang	Prang		Meat shop rehabilitated			X	X		35,600.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of slaughter slap	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Slaughter slap constructed			X	X		68,500.00		DA	DEHU, Private Sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and mechanise 1No. Borehole with overhead tank Assembly residence	Prang		1No. Mechanised bore hole constructed			X	X		40,000.00		DA	DWD, DWST
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	drill and mechanise 4No. Boreholes at selected CHPS compounds and Abease SHS	Selected communities		Mechanised boreholes constructed		X	X	X		120,000.00		DA	DWD, DWST
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drill and mechanised 3No. Limited solar mechanised systems	Selected communities		Solar mechanised systems completed						210,000.00		DA	MSI
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Form and train 20 WSMTs	Entire District		WSMTs formed and trained			X	X		15,000.00		DPC U/ DWST	DA
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Small Town Water System	Abease		Small Town Water System constructed at Prang						1,700,000.00		DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector

Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Komfourkrom	Komfourkrom		Mechanised boreholes constructed					80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Construction of Limited Mechanised system for Zambrama	Zambrama		Mechanised boreholes constructed					80,000.00			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	Water and Sanitation	Drilling of 50 No boreholes with hand pumps	Selected communities		Boreholes with hand pumps drilled					100,000			DA	CWSA, Chiefs, AM, Private sector
Social Development	The aged	Mainstream aged policies in district plans	Entire District		Aged policies mainstreamed						2,500.00		SWCD	DA
Social Development	The aged	Promote the implementation of NHIS policies on the aged	Entire District		NHIS on aged implemented						2,500.00		SWCD	DA
Social Development	Gender Equality	Disburse MASLOC funds to empower women	Entire District		MASLOC funds disbursed						5,000.00		MASLOC	DA
Social Development	Disability and Development	Provide PWDs with financial support to pursue their education	Entire District		PWDAs provided with financial support					125,000.00			MASLOC	DA
Social Development	Disability and Development	Procure and supply start-up kits to people with disability	Entire District		Start-up kits provided for PWDs					100,000.00			DA	Private Sector

Social Development	Employment and Decent jobs	Facilitate the implementation of government flagship programmes on employment creation	Entire District		Government flagship programmes on employment facilitated								DA	Responsive agencies
										5,000.00				
Social Development	Sports and Recreation	Support the organization of annual galla for the three Area Councils	Entire District		Support organization annual galla								DA	GES
										15,000.00				
Sports and Recreation	Procure sporting materials for public schools	Sporting materials procured for public schools	Entire District		Sporting materials procured for public schools								DA	Private Sector
										10,000.00				

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab.
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Education and training	Train Heads of Departments and key staff on integration of biodiversity in development planning	Prang	0	HoDs trained on biodiversity			X		2,500			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management		Conduct sensitization on forest and wetland conservation in communities along reserved areas	Prang	0	Communities trained	X				10,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Environmental pollution	Prosecute n offenders on noise pollution and burning of toxic materials	Prang		offenders prosecuted	X				2,000			EPA/FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Enforcement of reforestation policies	Entire District		Reforestation policies enforced				X	1,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Plant trees in degraded areas	selected communities		Trees planted		X			10,000			FC	DA

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Encourage the cultivation of climate smart indigenous agriculture production	Entire District		Climate smart indigenous agriculture production encouraged						5,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Climate variability and change	Sensitize chiefs and other stakeholders on green Ghana campaign	Entire District		Chiefs and key stakeholders sensitized						10,000			FC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Disaster prevention	Support NADMO with basic tools for effective operation	Entire District		NADMO supported	X					5,000			GoG	DA
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements		Rehabilitation of street lights	entire district	0	street lights rehabilitated			X	X		45,500.00			DA	DWD/VRA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	routine maintenance of access roads	entire district		access roads maintained	X			X		250,000.00			DA	DWD,FRD
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Daman-Nkwanta-Sankasi feeder road			Dama-Nkwanta-Sankasi road constructed						130,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of Cherembo-Bronikrom feeder road			Cherembo-Bronikrom road reshaped						76,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Reshaping of cherembo-Kyiremoko feeder road	Cherembo, Kyiremoko		Cherembo and Kyiremoko road reshaped						54,600.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Agyekum-Boekroa	Agyekum		Road constructed						70,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,

Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Kojoabe road	Kojoabe		Road constructed					65,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Nyavikorpe road	Nyavikorpe		Road constructed					74,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Bankama--Nsoano feeder road	Bankama		Road constructed					67,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of Komfourkrom-Badee road	Komfourkrom		Road constructed					120,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transport infrastructure	Construction of access roads in town	Prang, Abease, Zambrama		Access roads constructed					87,000.00			DA	DWD, FRD,
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Rural development	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development(LED)			LED implemented					5,000.00			BAC	DA
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Zongo and Inner Cities Development	Improve access roads within Prang and Zambrama Zongos			Access roads constructed					500,000.00			GoG/DA	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Transportation	Construction of speed ramps in major communities	Major communities		Speed ramps constructed					30,000.00			DA	Private Sector
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Settlement development	Preparation of base map for the district			District base map prepared					40,000.00			DA	Private sector, DPU/PPD
Revenue mobilization	Finance	Valuation of properties in the District.	Prang	0	all properties in Prang valued						25,000			
Infrastructural Delivery and Management	Energy	Extension of electricity supply	5 communities		Electricity supply extended			X	X	80,000.00				DWD/VRA

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
Program mes	Sub-program mes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule (2021)				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab .
Managem ent and Administr ation	General Administr ation	Construct 1No. residential accommodation for Assembly Staff	Prang		1 No bungalows constructed for Decentralized departments				X	300,000.00			DA	private sector
Governan ce, corruption and decentrali sation	Local governme nt and decentrali sation	Facilitate the implementation planning and budgeting in compliance with relevant legal frameworks	Prang		Planning and budgeting implemented					40,000.00			DA	private sector
Managem ent and Administr ation	General Administr ation	4. Provide stationary for administrative activities	Prang		Stationary supplied for administrative work	X	X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	private sector
Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinat ion	Conduct regular meetings on spatial Planning committees	Prang		Regular meetings on spatial planning conducted	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			PPD	DA
Managem ent and Administr ation	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinat ion	Conduct sensitization on spatial planning regulations	Entire District		Regular meetings conducted	X	X	X	X	5,000.00			PPD	DA

Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Intensify Civic Education on the need for the citizenry to pay tax	Entire District		Civic education conducted	X					5,000.00			NCCE	
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 4No. Motor bikes	Prang		4no. Motorbikes procured	X	X	X			20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement 12No. Laptops and 4No. Desk top computers	Prang		12 no. Laptops procured						25,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair,maintenance, Insurance, and running expenses of official vehicles and other equipment	Prang		official vehicles repaired	X	X	X			20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Repair and maintain official building and structure	selected buildings		official buildings repaired	X	X	X			35,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	1.Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	Prang		Office supplies procured		X	X	X		20,000.00			DA	Private sector
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the effective operation of district sub-structures	Prang		District-substructures operational		X	X	X		20,000.00			DPCU/ DPU	DA
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Procurement of 1No. Pick up vehicle	Prang		Pick up procured						150,000.00			DA	Private sector

bility														
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	support for Monitoring and Evaluation activities	Entire District		M&E conducted					20,000.00			DPCU/DPU	Chiefs, AM, UCM
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Support for National events and celebrations	Entire District		National events supported					30,000.00			DA	GES, DAD
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Security	Support Security Operations in the district	Entire District		Security operations supported	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DA	GPS
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Capacity building of Hon Assembly members	Prang		capacity of Hon Assembly Members built				X	27,938.90			DA	Private sector
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Support for community self-help projects	Entire District		Community initiated projects supported			X	X	116,097.23			DA	Private sector

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	General Administration	Participation in official conferences, meetings and workshops	appropriate venues		Participated in official conferences			X	X	40,000.00			DA	MDAs
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Governance	Procurement of Motor Bikes for Hon. Assembly Members	DA		Motobikes procured					100,000.00			DA	Private sector
	Development Communication	Organize regular town hall meetings periodically around key Government initiatives	Abease, Prang, and Zambrama		Town Hall meetings organised	X	X	X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Corruption and economic crime	Implement district NACAP	Entire District		NACAP implemented	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPU	TA, CSOs, NGOs
	Culture for National development	Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation	Entire District		Awareness created	X				5,000.00			NCCE/ISD	DA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Enforce the issuance of Environmental Permit for all Assembly's projects	Entire District		EPA permits issued	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			DPCU	DA
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Law and order	Strengthen the role of Traditional Authorities in the district	Entire District		Traditional Authorities strengthened	X	X	X	X	15,000.00			DPCU	TA

Governance, corruption and public accountability	Culture for national development	Integrate local festivals in economic development	Entire District		Local festivals integrated			X	X	16,000.00			DPCU	TA
--	----------------------------------	---	-----------------	--	----------------------------	--	--	---	---	-----------	--	--	------	----

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter describes monitoring and evaluation arrangement made to ensure successful implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021)

6.2 Monitoring

The Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) adopted four Development Dimensions from the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) which are designed to meet the needs of the people in terms of addressing the macro-economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economic and placing it on a path of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For this reason, monitoring of activities in the MTDP is essential to bring holistic development in the District.

6.2.1 Monitoring Indicators

One of the critical requirements in the preparation of the District M&E Plan is the definition of the most appropriate indicators and setting targets that are achievable and directly related to the DMTDP goal and objectives. Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the sign post that will lead to the stated goal and objectives.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Planning and Co-coordinating Units (RPCUs) and Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies (MMDAs) designed core indicators which are in line with the SDGs/AU Agenda 2063 for monitoring in all MDAs and MMDAs in the Country.

Table 6.1 shows the core indicators

Table 6.1: Core Indicators

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Build a Prosperous Society										
Policy Objective 1: Improve production efficiency and yield										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<u>% increase in yield of selected crops</u> Maize Rice (Milled) Yam Cassava Cashew Pawpaw Mango Banana	Assessing food security in the district	Output	N/A	10.0 5.0 15.0 15.0 20.0 - 2.0	5.0 5.0 16.0 17.0 20.0 - 3.0	5.0 5.0 15.0 15.0 20.0 - 5.0	3.0 5.0 15.0 18.0 20.0 - 5.0		Annually	MOFA DPCU
Policy Objective 2: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development										
Change in Tourist arrivals (%)	Monitoring tourism development	Outcome	N/A	10%	20%	30%	30%	60% local tourist and 40% foreign tourist	Annually	DPCU

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Create opportunities for all										
Policy Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
a. Gross Enrolment Rate • Primary • JHS • SSS	Monitoring pupil's access to education. Thus every child of school going age should be in school	Outcome	N/A	70%	73%	75%	73%	40% girls 40% boys and 20% vulnerable children	Monthly	GES DPCU
b. Net Admission Rate in Primary School				73%	74%	76%	80%			
<u>Gender Parity index</u> -KG	Ensuring gender equality in access to	Outcome	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.01	1	50% girls and 50% boys in	Annually	GES DPCU

-PRIMARY -JHS -SHS -TVET	education		1.12 1.13 1.11 -	1.09 1.09 1.09 -	1.06 1.06 1.06 -	1.03 1.03 1.03 -	1 1 1 -	school at all levels		
Policy Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Ensuring eradication of HIV/AIDS	Outcome	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5%		Annually	GHS DPCU
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Monitoring Maternal Health	Outcome	N/A	0/100000	0/100000	0/100000	0		Annually	GHS DPCU
Under – five mortality rate	Monitoring child health	Outcome	N/A	0	0	0	0		Annually	GHS DPCU
Malaria case fatality in children under years per 10,000 population	Reducing malaria cases in the district	Outcome	N/A	2/10000	1/10000	0	0		Annually	GHS DPCU
Policy Objective 3: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development										
Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Checking youth unemployment	Impact	N/A	20%	20%	30%	35%		Annually	BAC DPCU RCC

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION : ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Policy Objective 1: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion/Length of roads maintained/rehabilitated -Tarred (in km) - Reshaping (in km)	Creating good transport network	Output	N/A	50km 10km 90km	100km 25km 120km	150km 30km 110km	70km 10km 70km		Annually	DPCU FRD
Policy Objective 2: Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy										
% of households having access to electricity	Ensuring households are connected to the national grid	Output	65%	75%	90%	95%	100%		Annually	DPCU
Policy Objective 3: Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion										

Hectares of degraded forest restored or rehabilitated a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and wetland	Monitoring desertification	Output	N/A	100ha	120ha	120ha	120ha		Annually	MOFA TAs DPCU
Policy Objective 4: Enhance application of ICT in national development										
Tele density/ penetration rate	Ensuring wider coverage of mobile network	Output	60%	75%	85%	90%	95%		Annually	DPCU
Policy Objective 5: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										
Proportion of Population with sustainable access to safe water source.	Ensuring adequate water access	Output	48%	70%	80%	90%	100%		Annually	DPCU CWSA
Policy Objective 6: Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Proportion of Population with access to improved Sanitation (flush toilet, KVIP, Household latrine).	Monitoring sanitation issues	Output	48%	55%	65%	75%	85%		Annually	DPCU CWSA DEHO

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.										
Goal as adopted in DMTDP: Maintain a stable, united and safe society.										
Policy Objective 1: Strengthen fiscal decentralization										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	Improving IGF mobilization	Output	N/A	75%	80%	85%	90%		Weekly	Revenue Mob. Unit DPCU RCC
Amount of Development Partners and NGOs funds contribution to DMTDP Implementation	Monitoring support from development partners	Outcome	N/A	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00		Quarterly	DPCU Finance Department
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure not in the annual budget)	Ensuring fiscal management	N/A	-	100%	100%	100%	100%		Annually	DPCU Finance Department

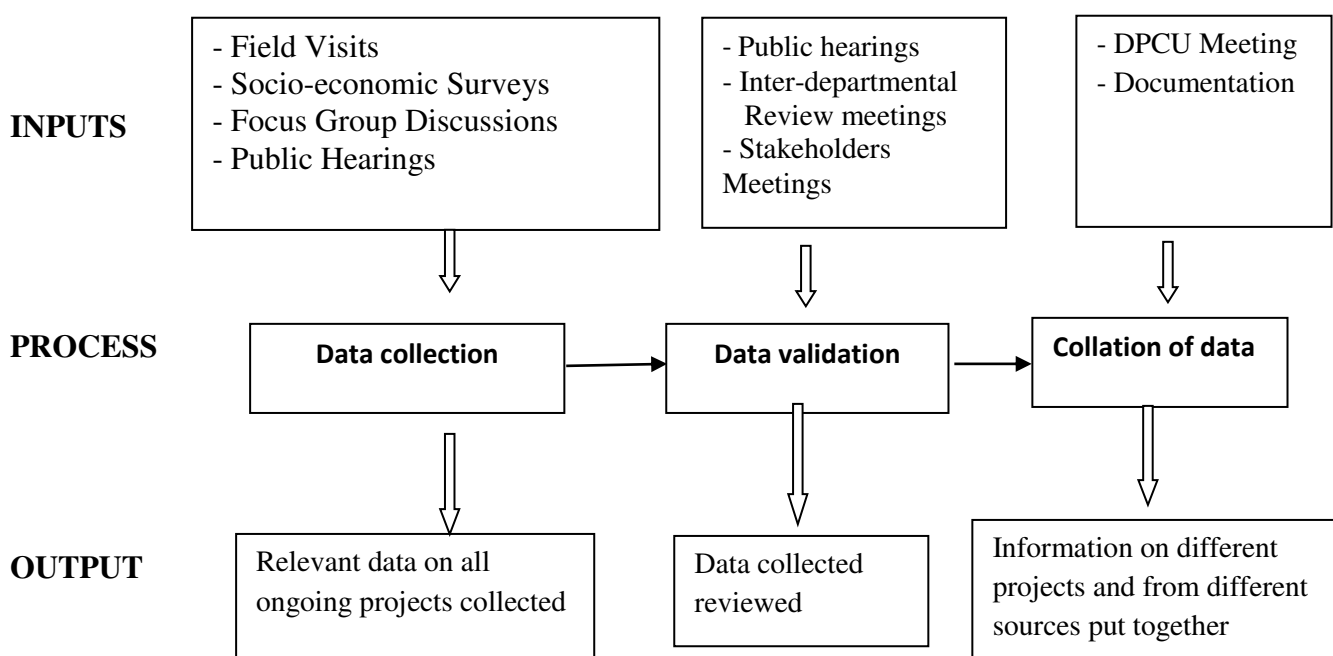
Policy Objective 2: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly										
Number of reported cases of abused (children, Women and Men)	Ensuring child and family welfare	Outcome	-	0	0	0	0		Annually	SW/CD DPCU DOVSU
Policy Objective 3: Enhance security service delivery										
Police citizen ratio	Improving security force in the district	Output	N/A	1:11200	1:11000	1:900	1:800		Quarterly	GPS DPCU RCC

6.2.2: Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.

The DPCU planned on how data should be;

- i. Collected;
- ii. Collated (including those gathered by other departments and agencies as well as CSOs);
- iii. Processed and validated.
- iv. Analyzed and information generated from the results of the project/activities in relations to the indicators (core and district specific) and targets of the DMTDP.

Fig 6.1: Framework for data collection



Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
yield of Maize	November to December	Survey covering all maize farmers in the district	Males females	i. 2 tonnes per hectare ii. 5% increase in yield from 2017 iii. 7% increase for males, and 4% for females
yield of cassava	November to December	Survey covering all cassava farmers in the	Males females	i. 10% increase in yield from 2017 ii. 5% increase for

		District		males, and 3% for females
yield of yam	January to February	Survey covering all yam farmers in the District	Males females	i. 15% increase in yield from 2017 ii. 7% increase for males, and 4% for females
yield of mango	April to June	Survey covering all mango farmers in the district	Males females	i. 20% increase in yield from 2017 ii. 25% increase for males, and 15 % for females
yield of Cashew	January to May	Survey covering all maize farmers in a	Males females	i. 30% increase in yield from 2017 ii. 35% increase for males, and 25% for females
yield of rice	November to December	Survey covering all rice farmers in a district	Males Females	i. 15% increase in yield from 2017 ii. 20% increase for males, and 10 for females
number of cattle	January to March	Survey covering all cattle farmers	Males Females	i. 15% increase in the number of livestock from 2017 ii. 20% increase for males, and 10 for females
number of sheep	January to March	Survey covering all sheep farmers	Males Females	i. 5% increase in the number of livestock from 2017 ii. 7% increase for males, and 3% for females
number of goat	January to March	Survey covering all goat farmers	Males Females	i. 5% increase in the number of livestock from 2017 ii. 7% increase for males, and 3% for females
Proportion of roads maintained/reshaped/upgraded	January to February	Survey covering all road networks	1. Feeder roads 2. Urban roads 3. Trunk roads	1. 50% increased from 2017 2. 40% increased from 2017 3. 30% increased from 2017
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored	January	Survey of all degraded forest	1. Charcoal activities 2. Lumbering activities 3. Farming practice	1. 20% decreased from 2017 2. 30% decreased from 2017 3. 30% of farmers adopted improved farming methods
Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity	January	Household survey	1. Urban households 2. Rural households	1. 50% increased from 2017 2. 70% increased from 2017
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive)	December	Sample survey of 500 pregnant women and 1,000	1. Pregnant women 2. Adult	1. 70% decreased from 2017 2. 70% decreased from

		volunteer testing	population	2017
Maternal mortality ration (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	December	Surveys and Hospital records	1. supervised delivery 2. Home delivery	1. reduce mortality rate to 1/100,000 2. reduce home delivery mortality to 2/100,000
Under-five mortality rate (number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	December	Surveys and Hospital records	1. supervised delivery 2. Home delivery	1. reduce mortality rate to 5/1,000 2. reduce home delivery mortality to 10/1,000
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000.00 population	December	Surveys and Hospital records	1. Children with regular post-natal records 2. Children without adequate post-natal care	1. reduce mortality rate to 2/10,000 2. reduce home delivery mortality to 5/10,000
Proportion of households able to meet minimum nutritional requirements throughout the year	January, 2019, 2020, 2021	Sample survey of 1,000 out of permanent settlers in the district	i. Male-headed households ii. Female-headed households iii. Eastern parts of the sector iv. Western parts of the district	i. 50% of all households - 5% increase from 2012 ii. 70% for male headed - 5% increase from 2017 iii. 40% for female headed - 10% decrease from 2012 iv. 80% for the Eastern - 10% increase from 2012 v. 40% for the Western - 10% increase from 2012
Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	January	Survey, data collection	1. Urban population 2. Rural population	1. 80% increased from 2017 2. 70% increased from 2017
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	January	Survey, data collection	1. Urban population 2. Rural population	1. 80% increased from 2017 2. 70% increased from 2017
Gross Enrolment Rate for primary school	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. 50% increased from 2017 2. 40% increased from 2017
Gross Enrolment Rate for Junior High school	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. 40% increased from 2017 2. 30% increased from 2017
Gross Enrolment Rate for Senior High school	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. 80% increased from 2017 2. 20% increased from 2017
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. increased to 90% by end of 2019 2. increased to 70% by end of 2019
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Kindergarten	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools	1. achieve a parity index of 1 in public schools

			enrolment	
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Primary School	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. achieve a parity index of 1 in public schools
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Junior High School	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. achieve a parity index of 0.80 in public schools
Gender Parity Index (Ratio) in Senior High School	December	Data collection and school records	1. Public schools enrolment 2. Private schools enrolment	1. achieve a parity index of 0,70 in public schools
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training.	December	Surveys and data collection	1. Urban population 2. Rural population	1. 40% increased from 2017 2. 45% increased from 2017
Total amount of internally generated revenue	December	Data collection	1. Western part 2. Eastern part	1. 50% increased from 2017
Teledensity/Penetration Rate	December	Surveys and data collection	1. Urban population 2. Rural population	1. 90% increased from 2017 2. 80% increased from 2017
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	December	Data collection	1. Local NGOs 2. International NGOs	1. 70% increased from 2017 2. 60% increased from 2017
Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	December	Data collection, DPCU meetings	1. Budget conformity with DMTDP 2. Procurement plan conformity with DMTDP	1. 100% compliance with DMTDP 2. 100% compliance with DMTDP
Number of reported cases of abuse	December	Data collection, DPCU meetings	1. child abuse 2. women abuse 3. men abuse	1. child abuse reduced to 0 cases by 2019 2. women abuse reduced to 0 by 2019 3. men abuse reduced to 0

6.2.3 Reporting arrangement

A crucial but often forgotten is planning how the M&E information will be disseminated to relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. Copies of the APR and quarterly reports will be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC, MLGRD, and other stakeholders. Sharing the content of the report with other stakeholders at the sub-district and community levels will increase the accountability and transparency of the DA as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction. Furthermore, it will boost the commitment of the stakeholders to support development interventions that emerge from the M&E exercise. Some of the dissemination techniques that will be used include:

- Meeting with Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, representatives of Area Councils and other opinion leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities
- Holding workshops and community meetings at central locations throughout the District

A mechanism for providing feedback to DA will form part of the dissemination. This will ensure that lessons learned can be applied to planning and decision making by the DCE, DA and other district authorities.

6.2.4 How dissemination will be done

It is very important to develop a mechanism or strategy for conveying the information in the reports to all the various actors. Information dissemination will be at two levels. The reporting system adopted for institutions is very different from that of the local communities.

Quarterly and annual progress reports will be forwarded to them for their comments.

However, for the local and beneficiary communities, dissemination would be done through the following mechanisms comprise activities such as

- Quarterly stakeholders meetings
- Town hall meetings and durbars.
- Annual public hearings using focus group discussions in all communities
- Quarterly meetings with the General Assembly and tasking them to carry the message to their communities.

Communication Activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities etc.	Community durbars, drama, role play etc.	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Meeting with Political leadership	1. To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15 th to 30 th January	DPCU
	2. To update them on the status of implementation		Round-table discussion and, PowerPoint presentations.	October to December	

Conduct Public Education on the DMTDP	Create public awareness and acceptance on DMTDP	CSOs, NGOs and other bodies	Public durbars	January to March	DPCU
Dissemination of the DMTDP	Update key stakeholders on implementation of DMDTP	NDPC, RCC, Assembly Members	Meetings, APR, QPR	Quarterly, Annually	DPCU
Conduct seminar on the DMTDP	Create awareness on the plan	TA, CSOs, NGO, general public	Meetings, radio talks	Annually	DPCU
Publication of DMTDP on Assembly's website	Create access of public to the plan	NGOs, CSOs, Development Partners	Internet	January, 2019	DPCU

6.3 Evaluation

The rationale of evaluation is to measure changes brought about by the implementation of development programmes and projects in the DMTDP. This is also the ultimate goal of planning. The Assembly will work towards this end through the assessment of outcomes of interventions implemented in respect of the various thematic areas. In view of the medium term nature of the planning cycle, the Assembly will undertake a mid-term and terminal evaluation of the DMTDP as some of the ways to assess the impact (medium term) of the implementation of various development interventions in the district. In addition, Beneficiary Assessment surveys will also be undertaken by the Assembly through the private sector to elicit users or beneficiaries perspectives on the value of implemented interventions. This information will be relevant to local policy makers for decision making and planning.

The evaluation arrangement were made using the following criteria

- Relevance
- Effectiveness
- Impact
- Sustainability

6.3.1 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to ensure the participation of community members in M & E activities, participatory monitoring methods such as the use of Community Score Card will be combined with other conventional M & E tools to ensure comprehensiveness. Other tools such as Citizen Report

Cards, Focus Group Discussions will be used. The Assembly will partner NGOs/CBOs to use these tools to monitor and evaluate the relevance of programmes and projects implemented in the district. DPCU will use the following tools in conducting the evaluation.

1. Participatory Rural Appraisal.
2. Citizen Report Card.
3. Community Score Card.
4. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

The DPCUs would also consider the following steps in planning for PM&E:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.
- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.

6.3.2 Stakeholders Analysis

The stakeholders in the district development refer to organizations, groups and individuals who are involved in issues and strategies connected to the socio-economic development of the district and can be affected by successful redress or otherwise of the issues. This section outlines the roles of the stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation process of the district. DPCU will consider the following tools in conducting

Table 6.2 Stakeholders' Analysis

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/interest/ Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	Formulate policy guidelines, policy direction and capacity building	Evaluation of M&E reports, result dissemination, hold orientation on the guidelines, technical backstopping
LGS	Primary	Service management, policy direction, technical assistance, job analysis, administration,	Hold capacity training, technical backstopping,
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction,	Supervisory role, provide

		guidelines, performance targets, advisory service	logistical support, dissemination of results, evaluation
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Provide financial resources, technical advisory	Inspection of projects, training and orientation on M&E,
RCC	Primary	Technical assistance, advisory services, capacity building, performance target, harmonization of MMDA M&E plans, conduct project inspection	Organize M&E training, inspection, harmonization of M&E plans, data collection, reporting and dissemination of M&E results.
District Assembly	Primary	Formulation of by-laws discussion and adoption of plans, programmes and projects, approval of the DMTDP	M&E preparation, M&E data collection, dissemination of M&E results, inspection of projects, compilation of M&E plan.
Member of Parliament	Primary	Promulgation of laws, decision making, common fund for programmes and projects	Inspection, dissemination of M&E report, evaluation, supervision,
Traditional Authorities	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability,	Data collection, result dissemination and reporting, evaluation, inspection of project, supervision
Unit Committee members	Primary	Take part in development planning process	Data collection, evaluation, dissemination, reporting, supervision, inspection
Local communities	Primary	Help mobilise IGF and monitor development projects	Data collection, result dissemination, reporting,
Other MDAs	Secondary	Policy guidelines, performance targets, advisory services,	Data collection, M&E result dissemination, reporting, inspection, citizens engagement,
Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance and advisory services	Evaluation, inspection, disseminate results
CSOs	Secondary	Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability,	Results dissemination, evaluation, seminars, meetings,
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability	Result dissemination, project inspection, evaluation, publication of M&E results

Source: DPCU, 2018

6.3.3M & E Conditions and Capacities

Successful M & E requires the availability of the necessary conditions and capacities such as an approved plan, qualified personnel and logistics. An assessment of the conditions, capacity of personnel and logistics level for M & E provided mixed results which have been presented in the table below.

Table 3: Assessment of Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacities in the district

Issues	Existing Situation	Gaps	Recommended Solution
DMTDP			
Availability of approved DMTDP	DMTDP 2018-2021 has been prepared and approved	-	-
Human Resource			
Availability of relevant capacity and human resource requirements for M & E in the district	Presence of 2 DPCU staff (DPO & DBA) Full complement of DPCU members	There is no Physical planning Officer(PPO) in the districts	PPO should be posted to manage the district in order to address the emerging developments
No. of DPCU staff with the required education, requisite M & E skills and knowledge	4 DPCU staff (DPO, DCD, DDA, DDE) have some knowledge and skills in M&E	The DPCU lack requisite skills in M&E	NDPC should organize training workshops for DPCU members on M&E
Availability of office space for DPCU's activities	Availability of separate offices for DPO & DBA for DPCU activities	-	-
Availability of M&E skills among DPCU members and staff	About one- quarter of DPCU members possess report writing, monitoring and evaluation, development planning, team and consensus building techniques, database management and facilitation skills.	About two-third of DPCU members do not possess requisite skills in Database mgt. and other computer programmes, M&E, Development Planning, facilitation skills and team and consensus building	Training workshops for DPCU on the gaps will enhance their performance in the implementation of their core mandate.
Issues	Existing Situation	Gaps	Recommended Solution
Logistics			
Presence of vehicle for M & E activities	DA has Six (3) vehicles in a pool but only two are working	No. specific vehicles for M & E activities	A vehicle should be procured for M & E activities and project inspection
Documentation centre	DCD, DFO, DPO DWD	DA does not have a	Metal cabinet

(with periodicals, acts and legislative instruments, development plans, guidelines and manuals)	and DBA have some relevant documents in their offices.	documentation centre	should be provided in the District Planning Unit to be used as a documentation centre
Availability of computers and accessories at the DPCU	Desktop computer, laptop, printer and scanner are not available at the DPCU Secretariat. Photocopiers, projectors are not available; at the typing pool.	DPCU relies on town service from private entities, where necessary. DA has no LCD or projector, screen, for its activities	Laptops, Desktops computers, CD (projector), screen and printers should be procured
Availability of statistical software applications for data management	Availability and use of basic Microsoft Office software programs (Excel and Access) for data management	DA does not have any statistical software application for data management	SPSS or relevant data management and analysis software should be purchased. And members trained on its usage

DPCU 2018

The Analysis of the conditions and capacities for monitoring and evaluation shown in the table above has revealed that the Assembly has significant weaknesses in human resource and logistics necessary for M&E activities. The recommendations provided in table needs to be addressed to enhance the DPCU's capacity for M&E activities. M&E Budget has captured the gaps for improvement.

Further assessment of the district's capacity for monitoring and evaluation was done using the DPCU Capacity and Management Index. The Assembly scored 5.6 as the average total on a scale of 1 – 10 (1 - being the least and 10 - highest). The Assembly's score means that its capacity for monitoring and evaluation is average. This implies capacity conditions, which low scores were obtained, such as M & E skills/knowledge, Availability of Funds for M & E and timely release of funds must be addressed to enable the Assembly to efficiently implement the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Refer to table 3 on DPCU Capacity and Management Index for details.

Table : DPCU Capacity and Management Index

INDICATORS	TOTAL SCORE	AVERAGE SCORE	REMARKS
1. Qualifications of personnel	38/13	5.00	Low
2. Staff Compliment	38/13	5.00	Low
3. M&E Skills and Knowledge	7.69/13	1.00	Very Low

4. Availability of Funds for M& E Activities	40/11	3.64	Low
5. Utilization of funds approved for M&E activities	83/11	7.54	High
6. Timely Access to funds for M&E activities	42/9	4.66	Low average
7. Ability of Leadership to address short, medium and long term development needs	82/11	7.45	High
8. Availability of full complement of Management	38/11	5.00	Low
9. Size of Workload	70/11	6.36	High Average
10. Availability of motivation/incentives	58/11	5.27	Average
11. Availability of office space and equipment/facilities	42/11	3.81	Low
Total Average Score		54.73/13=4.21	Low Average

DPCU 2018

The interpretation of the scores have been provided to enable the stakeholders appreciate the capacity index of the district in monitoring and evaluation activities. Below is the interpretation of the scores for your study.

Table 5: Interpretation of total average score of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Index

Rating	Interpretation
10	Highest
9	Higher
8	Medium High
7	High
6	High Average
5	Average
4	Low Average
3	Low
2	Lower
1	Lowes

6.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan

This is a summary of M&E activities that will take place within the four year period. Table below shows the plan

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME																ACTORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET
	2018				2019				2020				2021					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Conduct Terminal Evaluation of the Plan														June			DPCU	15,000.00
Organize mid-term Evaluation of the Plan										June							DPCU	5,000
Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sept	Dec	DPCU	2,000.00
Prepare Annual Progress Report		Feb				Feb				Feb				Feb			DPCU	2,000.00
Publication of Report (Dist. Newsletter)		Feb				Feb				Feb				Feb			DPCU	6,000.00
Organize training prog. for DPCU	Jan				Jan				Jan				Jan				DPCU	68,870.00
Organize Participatory M&E workshop for opinion leaders and community leaders		Apr				Apr				Apr				Apr			DPCU	7,214.00
Hold quarterly review meetings (with partners)	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	DPCU	20,288.00
Organize quarterly DPCU meetings	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	Mar	Jun	Aug	Dec	DPCU	11,872.00

Undertake quarterly field visits	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	Feb	May	Aug	Nov	DPCU	19,520.00
TOTAL																		157,764.00

PRU WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



OIL AND GAS PLAN

FOR 2019-2021

PREPARED BY DISTRICT PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

IN

MARCH, 2019

Contents

1.0 District profile.....	3
1.1. Climate	3
1.2 Vegetation.....	3
1.3 Relief and Drainage	3
1.4 Soil.....	3
1.5 Geology and Minerals	4
1.6 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment	4
1.7 Water Security	4
1.8 Natural Resource Utilization.....	4
1.9.0 Demography.....	5
1.9.1 Population Size and Growth Rates.....	5
1.9.2 Rural/Urban Split	5
1.9.3 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)	5
1.9.4 Traditional Setups	5
1.10 Security	6
1.11 Oil and Gas	6
1.12 Soil	6
2.1 Key Development Issues in Oil and Gas	7
2019 Annual Action Plans	17
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	17
2020 Action Plan	21
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	21
2021 Action plan	25
Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	25

1.0 District profile

The Pru West District was carved out of the Pru District in December, 2017. The District was established under Legislative Instrument (L.I.2335) of 2017 and inaugurated on 15th March, 2018. Pru West District lies between Longitudes 0°30'W and 1°26'W and Latitudes 7°50'N and 8°22'N. It shares boundaries with six (6) other districts, namely Pru East to the North, Sene West 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.

1.1. 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

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.

Oil and gas potential exploration within the district is another area of concern that will have great impact on biodiversity and the green economy. The potential of mass destruction and biodiversity is eminent. The coexistence of human and other living creatures will also be affected.

1.7 Water Security

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

There is however potential pollution threats on the water bodies following the onshore oil and gas exploration within the district. Preventive measures ought to be considered by all key stakeholders including Environmental Protection Agency, Ghana National Petroleum Commission, Central Government, NGOs and CSOs in protecting both underground and surface water.

1.8 Natural Resource Utilization

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.

1.9.0 Demography

1.9.1 Population Size and Growth Rates

The District has an estimated population of 71,367 (estimated 2017) with a relatively high growth rate of 3.0% which is higher than the regional and national growth rates of 2.5% and 2.7% respectively. Out of this population figure, males accounted for 37,111(52%) and females 34,256 (48%). The entire population of the district constituted about 3.0% of the regional estimated population of about 2,787,048.

1.9.2 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 Prang, Zabrama, Abease and Komfourkrom. Table 1.2 below illustrates the population of the district, by type of locality and sex.

1.9.3 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Migration trend in Pru West District shows that 26.70 percent migrated into the district. The high rate of immigration is attributed to the vast and arable land of the district, agricultural activities continues to serve as pull factor for settler and migrant populations mostly from northern part of Ghana, news of oil and gas exploration cannot be underestimated. The survey revealed that, 60% of the total migrant population is from the three Northern regions of Ghana (Northern, Upper West, Ashanti and Volta Regions). However, Northern Region leads in terms of percentage with 27.2% followed by Upper West Region 18.8% of the total migrant population.

1.9.4 Traditional Setups

The district currently has two Traditional Paramount Chiefs namely; Prang Paramountcy and Abease Paramountcy. It is believed that, these paramountcies are from the Nchuburu and Brong ethnic groupings who work together as separate traditional leadership structure, there however spotted internal litigations in some few communities but the district is generally peaceful in terms of traditional administration. Despite this, the two paramountcies collaborate in promoting the development of the District.

1.10 Security

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

1.11 Oil and Gas

Pru West is one of the 32 identified districts for the potential onshore oil and gas exploration and development along the voltaian basin by SEA carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency. GNPC and relevant stakeholders have started gathering seismic data and information along the basin for further analysis. This has the potential of opening up the district to both local and foreign migrants. The district will be confronted with several development challenges that will affect communities and livelihood positively and negatively.

Management in view of this has to take proactive measures to ensure that existing natural resources are not jeopardized in the quest to exploit the oil and gas. Adequate compensations, capacity building and sensitization ought to be seriously considered among the local people in order to reduce its impact.

1.12 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.

CHAPTER TWO

This chapter looks at the key issues and their harmonization to the oil and gas sub-sector in the district. The issues identified are however not exhaustive.

2.1 Key Development Issues in Oil and Gas

The following issues were identified at DPCU meeting and key stakeholder engagements within the district. It represented the total views of the district.

Theme	Issues	Recommendation	Activities/Strategies
Overarching (Cross-cutting)	1. Absence of spatial and land use plan 2. inadequate local capacity to monitor oil and gas activities 3. lack of education and awareness creation to promote coexistence and management of high expectations 4. lack of comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy for oil and gas activities 5. lack of grievance redress mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts 6. inadequate capacity for managing disaster 7. inadequate funding for stakeholder consultation and participatory approaches 8. Environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero oil and gas activity on the Volta Lake and its 200m buffer as per EPA Onshore oil and gas Guidelines • Water management in onshore oil and gas activities • Draw on lessons learnt from the extractive industry such as mining to enhance onshore oil and gas developments • Ensure broad consultations with all stakeholders to secure commitments based on mutually beneficial outcomes • Develop a comprehensive communication strategy for oil and gas activities in the basins • Ensure strict adherence to the commitments made in EIAs and other permits involving both industry and regulators • Establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts before their escalation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of land use plan • Capacity building on oil and gas • Capacity building and sensitization on cost and benefits of oil and gas activities • Sensitize communities on buffer zones • Regular surveillance • Establish a District Grievance Redress Committee • Capacity building on disaster management • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting •

POCC Analysis

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Pollution of water bodies and environmental degradation	-existence of water bodies -DWST office -Existence of Forestry Commission	-GNPC to provide technical support for sensitization of communities -EPA to protect surface water through buffer zoning - using Forestry Commission to conduct sensitization	-inadequate funding -	- Unavailability of scientific database
Conclusion	The issue pollution and environmental degradation during the activities of oil and gas can be solved because of the great potentials and opportunities available for the district.			

Impact Analysis

S/ N	NMTDPF (2014-2021) Issues	Impact Analysis Criteria					
		Impact/effects on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effects on economic efficiency	Impact on even development	Impact on creating opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues	Total score	Rank
Agenda For Jobs: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement							
1	Absence of spatial and land use plan	2	2	2	2	8	
2	Inadequate local capacity to monitor oil and gas activities	2	2	2	2	8	
3	lack of education and awareness	1	2	1	1	5	

	creation to promote coexistence and management of high expectations						
4	lack of comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy for oil and gas activities	1	1	1	1	4	
5	lack of grievance redress mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts	1	2	2	1	6	
6	Inadequate capacity for disaster management	2	1	2	1	6	
7	inadequate funding for stakeholder consultation and participatory approaches	1	1	2	1	5	

Sustainable Environmental Impact Analysis on oil and gas activities

S/N	Issue	Criteria	Performance Measure					
Agenda For Jobs: Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlement								
1	Absence of spatial and land use plan	Effects on natural resources		X				
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions			X			
		Effects on economy			X			
		Institutional issues					X	
2	inadequate local capacity to monitor oil and gas activities	Effects on natural resources		X				
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions				X		
		Effects on economy			X			
		Institutional issues	X					
3	lack of education and awareness creation to promote coexistence and management of high expectations	Effects on natural resources		X				
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions						
		Effects on economy						
		Institutional issues						
4	lack of comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategy for oil and gas activities	Effects on natural resources						
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions						
		Effects on economy						
		Institutional issues						
5	lack of grievance redress mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts	Effects on natural resources						
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions						
		Effects on economy						
		Institutional issues						
6	Inadequate capacity for disaster management	Effects on natural resources						
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions						
		Effects on economy						

		Institutional issues						
7	Inadequate funding for stakeholder consultation and participatory approaches	Effects on natural resources						
		Effects on socio-cultural conditions						
		Effects on economy						
		Institutional issues						

Adopted Goals and Objectives

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT				CORRESPONDING LINKAGE WITH GLOBAL AND REGIONAL GOALS	
FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES	SUSTAINABLE DEV'T GOALS	AFRICAN UNION'S AGENDA 2063 GOALS
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts 2. Major land use challenges in the oil belts especially Western Region 3. Inadequate capacity to manage waste and disaster in the industry 4. Poor coordination among state institutions 5. Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry 6. 	Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3) 2. Develop local capability in all aspects of the oil and gas value chain 	SDGs 14	AU 1 and 7

Programme of Action

Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Subprogrammes	Project s/ activities	Outcome/im pact indicators	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies				
						2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Capacity building of Assembly staff on monitoring of oil activities	Capacity of selected staff build	X	X	X	30,000.00	3,000.00	50,000.00	DA	Min. of Environment/Energy
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Send selected staffs for learning visits to best practicing countries on oil and gas management	Learning visit carried	X		X	100,000.00		40,000.00	GNPC	DA
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan for oil and gas activities	Stakeholder engagement plan developed	X					10,000	DA	GNPC
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Develop spatial land use plans (structure/local plans) for selected towns	District spatial land use plan developed	X			30,000.00	6,000.00	40,000.00	DA	Survey Department

Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Establish District Physical Planning Department	District Physical Planning Department established	X			20,000.00			DA	PPD
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Public sensitization on coexistence and manage community expectation	Public education conducted	X	X	X	60,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GNPC
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Conduct public education on disaster prevention and risk reduction	Public education conducted	X	X	X	60,000.00			DP CU	Private Sector
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Train Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members on oil and gas risk management	Assembly members and Unit Committees trained	X	X		20,000.00		10,000.00	DP CU	AM
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Train and provide logistics and equipment for NADMO staff on emergency	Logistics provided	X	X		40,000.00			DP CU	Private sector

				response									
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Build capacity on oil and gas activities and public expectation	Capacity built	X	X	X	45,000.00			DP CU	Private Sector
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Develop local capacity on participatory planning	Local capacity of participatory planning developed	X			40,000.00		20,000.00	DP CU	Community member
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning	Local capacity strengthens	X		X	30,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	DA	EPA/G NPC
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Conduct training for the District Agriculture Department on climate resilient practices	Training conducted	X	X	X	40,000.00		20,000.00	DP CU/ DD A	Private sector
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Conduct training for local farmers on Climate resilient cropping and	Training conducted	X	X	X	60,000.00		30,000.00	DP CU/ DA	Private sector

				Animal husbandry									
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Provide equipment and logistics to community volunteers	Equipment procured	X	X	X	50,000.00		20,000.00	DA	Community members
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Plantation of trees along protected areas and water bodies	Trees planted	X	X	X	1,000,000.00		500,000.00	DA	Community members
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Capacity building on disaster management	Capacity on disaster management built	X	X	X	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	DA	NADM O/FS
Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector	Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Establishment and operationalization of District Grievance Redress Committee	District Grievance Redress Committee established	X	X	X	60,000.00		20,000.00	DA	TA/AM
Enhance public safety and security				Construction of a District Police headquarters at Prang			X		1,500,000.00		500,000	GN PC/ DA	Private sector
Enhance public				Procurement of			X		200,000.00			GN PC/	Private sector

safety and security				1no. 4X4 pick-up for police patrol								DA	
---------------------	--	--	--	------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	--

2019 Annual Action Plans

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
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
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Establishment of Physical Planning Department	Prang		Physical Planning Department Established		X			20,000.00			DA	PPD
	Inauguration district statutory planning committee	Prang		District Statutory Planning Committee inaugurated		X			4,000		6,000	DA	DP, Forestry commission

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Provide equipment and logistics to community volunteers	Entire district	-	No. of equipment procured		X	X		40,000.00		25,000	AgNRM	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Plantation of trees along protected areas and water bodies	Selected communities	-	No. trees planted		X	X				50,000	DP	DA, Forestry Commission, EPA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Conduct training for the District Agriculture Department on climate resilient practices	-	-	No. of staff trained		X	X				20,000	DPU	DAD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Conduct training for local farmers on Climate resilient cropping and Animal husbandry	Selected communities	-	No. of farmers trained		X	X				40,000	DPU	DAD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Conduct public education on disaster prevention and risk reduction	Selected Communities	-	No. of community		X	X	X	30,000			DA	NADMO

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Build capacity on oil and gas activities and public expectation	Selecte d commu nities	-	No. of trainings conducted		X	X		20,000			DA	GNPC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Develop a comprehensive district land use plan	Entire district		No. of maps developed		X			30,000 .00	10,000.00	40,000.00	DA	Survey Department
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Conduct public education and training on coexistence and public expectation on oil and gas	Entire district	Sub-district s	No. of participants trained			X	X	40,000 .00			DA	GNPC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Develop local capacity on participatory planning	Entire district		No. of communities trained			X	X	30,000 .00			DPU	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Establishment and operationalization of District Grievance Redress Committee	Prang		No. of meetings organised		X	X	X	20,000 .00			DA	NGO, CSOs

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan for oil and gas activities	Prang		No. of plans prepared		X			20,000.00			DPCU	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Plant trees along water bodies and buffer zones	Selecte d communities		Length of buffer zone covered		X	X		40,000.00			FC	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members on oil and gas risk management	Sub-structure level		No. of Assembly/Unit committee members trained			X	X	20,000.00			DPCU	DA/GNPC
	Build capacity of DPCU and relevant staff of the Assembly on oil and gas activities	Prang		No. of trainings conducted		X	X		15,000.00			DPCU	DA

	Send selected staffs for learning visits to best practicing countries on oil and gas			No. of staff sent outside the country		X			70,000.00			GNPC	DPCU/DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train and provide logistics and equipment for NADMO staff on emergency response	-	-	No. of staff trained and equipped			X		15,000		10,000	DA	DP

2020 Action Plan

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
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
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Provide equipment and logistics to community volunteers	Entire district	-	No. of equipment procured		X	X		40,000.00		25,000	AgNRM	DA

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Plantation of trees along protected areas and water bodies	Selecte d commu nities	-	No. trees planted		X	X				50,000	DP	DA, Forestry Commission, EPA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Conduct training for the District Agriculture Department on climate resilient practices	-	-	No. of staff trained		X	X				20,000	DPU	DAD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Conduct training for local farmers on Climate resilient cropping and Animal husbandary	Selecte d commu nities	-	No. of farmers trained		X	X				40,000	DPU	DAD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Conduct public education on disaster prevention and risk reduction	Selecte d Comm unities	-	No. of community		X	X	X	30,000			DA	NADMO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Build capacity on oil and gas activities and public expectation	Selecte d commu nities	-	No. of trainings conducted		X	X		20,000			DA	GNPC

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Conduct public education and training on coexistence and public expectation on oil and gas	Entire district	Sub-districts	No. of participants trained			X	X	40,000.00			DA	GNPC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Establishment and operationalization of District Grievance Redress Committee	Prang		No. of meetings organised		X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	NGO, CSOs
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Plant trees along water bodies and buffer zones	Selected communities		Length of buffer zone covered		X	X		40,000.00			FC	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members on oil and gas risk management	Sub-structure level		No. of Assembly/Unit committee members trained			X	X	20,000.00			DPCU	DA/GNPC

2021 Action plan

Adopted Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment													
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
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Provide equipment and logistics to community volunteers	Entire district	-	No. of equipment procured		X	X		40,000.00		25,000	AgNRM	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Plantation of trees along protected areas and water bodies	Selected communities	-	No. trees planted		X	X				50,000	DP	DA, Forestry Commission, EPA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Natural resource conservation and management)	Conduct training for the District Agriculture Department on climate resilient practices	-	-	No. of staff trained		X	X				20,000	DPU	DAD

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT(Natural resource conservation and management)	Conduct training for local farmers on Climate resilient cropping and Animal husbandry	Selecte d commu nities	-	No. of farmers trained		X	X				40,000	DPU	DAD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Conduct public education on disaster prevention and risk reduction	Selecte d Comm unities	-	No. of community		X	X	X	30,000			DA	NADMO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Build capacity on oil and gas activities and public expectation	Selecte d commu nities	-	No. of trainings conducted		X	X		20,000			DA	GNPC
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Develop a comprehensive district land use plan	Entire district		No. of maps developed		X			30,000 .00	10,0 00.0 0	40,000.0 0	DA	Survey Department
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Conduct public education and training on coexistence and public expectation on oil and gas	Entire district	Sub-district s	No. of participants trained			X	X	40,000 .00			DA	GNPC

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Develop local capacity on participatory planning	Entire district		No. of communities trained			X	X	30,000.00			DPU	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Establishment and operationalization of District Grievance Redress Committee	Prang		No. of meetings organised		X	X	X	20,000.00			DA	NGO, CSOs
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan for oil and gas activities	Prang		No. of plans prepared		X			20,000.00			DPCU	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Plant trees along water bodies and buffer zones	Selecte d communities		Length of buffer zone covered		X	X		40,000.00			FC	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members on oil and gas risk	Sub-structure level		No. of Assembly/Unit committee members trained			X	X	20,000.00			DPCU	DA/GNPC

	management												
	Build capacity of DPCU and relevant staff of the Assembly on oil and gas activities	Prang		No. of trainings conducted		X	X		15,000.00			DPCU	DA
	Send selected staffs for learning visits to best practicing countries on oil and gas			No. of staff sent outside the country		X			70,000.00			GNPC	DPCU/DA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and management)	Train and provide logistics and equipment for NADMO staff on emergency response	-	-	No. of staff trained and equipped			X		15,000		10,000	DA	DP
Governance, corruption and public accountability	Construction of a District Police headquarters at	Prang		No. of Police Station constructed	X	X	X	X	1,500,000.00			PWDA/ GNPC	Private sector

INDICATIVE BUDGET

S/N.	SOURCE OF FUNDING	AMOUNT (GH¢)
	GoG/GNPC	3,400,000.00
	Development Partners	1,300,000.00
	IGF	29,000.00
	TOTAL	4,729,000.00