



**REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**(DMTDP 2018 - 2021)**

**DRAFT REPORT**

**NOVEMBER, 2017**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This plan is the District Medium Term Development plan of the Sene East District Assembly for the period 2018 – 2021.

The document contains the development programs of the District formulated to respond directly to the felt needs of the people.

The plan is prepared to conform to the President’s Coordinated Program of Economic and Social Development Policies (PCPESDP) interventions outlined in the plan have been categorized under the four (4) goals of PCPESDP. These are;

1. Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy
2. Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment
3. Create an Equitable, Healthy and Disciplined Society
4. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions

### **1.1 Plan preparation processes**

The plan was formulated on the basis of NDPC guidelines for the preparation of MTDP. The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) prepared the plan. However, the Assembly appointed an 8 member sub-planning team to steer deskwork processes of the plan preparation. This sub team reported to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) quarterly to review information and data gathering for the write – up. The sub team members consisted of;

Nii-Djeshie Douglas	Dist. Coordinating Director
Mr. Abdulai Ibrahim Alhassan	District Planning Officer
Mr. Teye Mensah	District Finance Officer
Mr. Cosmos Aduse-Poku	Dist. Agric. Director
Mr. Frank Ampomah	Asst. Director, Supervision –GES
Mr. Godfred Deku	District Works Engineer
Mr. Benjamin Edoufo Abam	District Budget Analyst
Mr. M. J. Dangbe	Dist. Env. Health Officer

## **1.2 Methodology**

The planning team applies both quantitative and qualitative data as important tools for the collection of data for the exercise. In this regard, the Planning team utilized both primary and secondary data sources adequately. Secondary sources of data gathered included literature from previous plans, CSOs and Departmental profiles on the district among others.

As part of data gathering for the primary sources, the Planning team visited the two Area councils (Bassa and Kajaji) and interacted with communities and their representatives to discuss issues relating to the DMTDP and to solicit their inputs into the plan. Their inputs as a primary source was gathered through focus group discussions transect walks interview, community fora among others. This provided a participatory approach to the plan to enable the community own and participates in its implementation. The public forum organized in the communities also enabled the planning team to priorities the needs identified.

Heads of Departments and Civil Society organizations including the traditional authorities submitted inputs into the plan in the form of written memoranda.

The team also reviewed previous plan (2014 – 2017) and presented the result together with the needs identified to a harmonization workshop where the final priorities were selected for implementation under the 2018-2021 Plan. The workshop also assigned reason for inaction on some programs under previous plan and the way forward.

The participants of the harmonization workshop include Assembly members, Unit Committees, Area Councilors, Traditional Authorities, Departments of the Assembly and Civil Society organizations.

Public hearing forums were conducted at Kajaji and Bassa area councils after draft plan was completed. Stakeholders at the sub district made constructive inputs into the draft plan at this stage which facilitated the final compilation of the programs for the plan period. The plan preparation was therefore participatory and informed by the needs and aspirations of the people and based on agreed priorities.

### **1.3 Background of the plan**

The content of the plan is structured on the basis of NDPC guidelines which consist of six chapters with specific activities.

Chapter one provides information on the background of the district and current situation of development. It outlines in-depth description of physical characteristics, demographic analysis, spatial analysis, state of social services and their development implications, district economy and the structure of the District and governance structure of the district Assembly. It also provides insight into district potentials, opportunities and key development constraints and challenges. This chapter also provides analysis of performance of the previous plan (2014 – 2017) with summary of key development challenges identified.

Chapter two deals with district development priorities linked to the relevant pillars of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018 – 2021) and key outputs to be focused on during implementation of the plan.

Also, chapter three deals with district development focus, goals and objectives. A statement on a clear district goal consistent with the NMDTPF, 2018 – 2021 goal, Development priorities, specific objectives, strategies and activities to achieve the main goal of the district.

Notwithstanding, chapter four is basically on the development programs and sub-programs. This chapter outlines broad composite programs of Action which consists of all programs earmarked for implementation within the plan period and indicative budget for the plan period.

Again, chapter five is the Annual Action Plans, processes for its implementation and arrangements made for various stakeholders involvement in the implementation of the 4-year action plans.

Chapter six provides monitoring arrangement of the plan during implementation. It provides a comprehensive approach on how projects and programs will be monitored and evaluated to ensure total efficiency. This chapter also spelt out the communication strategy that would be used during the implementation process of the four year development plan. It provides a comprehensive approach on how information on the plan implementation could be disseminated.

#### **1.4 Indicative financial plan**

A financial plan has been formulated to provide guide in respect of funds for implementation of the plan. The plan identifies sources of fund for each of the 4-year plan. It also outlines strategies for funding deficit that results from excess expenditure over revenue.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ADP	-	Area Development Project
AFD	-	Agency for France Development
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AEAS	-	Agric. Extension Agent
ANC	-	Antenatal Clinic
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CBE	-	Compliment Basic Education
CT	-	Counseling and Testing
CBO	-	Community Based - Organization
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning Services
CLTS	-	Community LED Total sanitation
CD	-	Community Development
DESSAP	-	District Environment Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
DFID	-	Department For international Development (UK)
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DWE	-	District Works Engineer
DISEC	-	District Security committee
DIC	-	District Implementation Committee
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DEHU	-	District environmental Health Unit
DEHO	-	District Environmental Health Officer
DP	-	Development Partners
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
DWD	-	District Works Department
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DADU	-	District Agriculture Development Unit
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DRMT	-	District Health Management Team
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Teams
DBO	-	District Budget Officer
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organisations
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
FSD	-	Forestry Service Division
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GSOP	-	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund

GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GHA	-	Ghana Highway Authority
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GPI	-	Gender Parity Index
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GAPs	-	Good Agricultural Practices
GPRS	-	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GYEEDA	-	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Authority
GLSS	-	Ghana Living Standard Survey
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Net
ISD	-	Information Services Department
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
IVRDP	-	Inland Valley Rice Development Project
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LGSS	-	Local Government Service Secretariat
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LED	-	Local Economic Development
ME	-	Metric Tonne
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MDA	-	Ministries Department and Agencies
MMDA	-	Metropolitan District and District Assemblies
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NCCE	-	National Commission on Civil Education
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisations
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHIA	-	National Health Insurance Authority
NID	-	National Immunisation Day
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civil Education
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NRGP	-	Northern Rural Growth Programme
NYA	-	National Youth Authority
NFED	-	Non Formal Education Division
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census

PLHIV	-	People Living with HIV
POCC	-	Potential Opportunity Constructs and Challenges
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
REP	-	Rural Enterprise Programme
RTF	-	Rural Technology Facility
RTIMP	-	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SRWSP	-	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
VLTC	-	Volta Lake Transport Company
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
WVG	-	World Vision Ghana
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committees

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 CURRENT SITUATION OF DEVELOPMENT

### 1.1 Background

The Sene East District is one of the 27 administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It was established by a legislative instrument LI 2091 with a population of 61,076 with males being 32,211 while females stands at 28,865 (PHC, 2010) and a projected population of 70,945 for 2017 with the males population of 34,846 and females being, 36,099 (GSS, 2017 Projections). The district capital is Kajaji. In respect to the classification of Ghana Statistical Service, the district is a rural district (GSS, 2010PHC). This means the district has no single urban community.

It is far remote from the regional capital, Sunyani. It is about 300Km from Sunyani, and about 233Km from Kumasi the regional and commercial capital of Ashanti region. The distance of district makes it remote and inaccessible to both the Administrative capital (Sunyani) and the commercial capital (Kumasi). This has affected its potential to attract investors and development agencies to the district.

Most of the settlements in the district lack basic social services such as potable water, health, education and sanitation facilities as well as qualified personnel to man existing facilities. The interior communities are linked with very bad roads in terms of quality and distribution and this stifles inter and intra trade activities. The feeder roads become unusable during the rainy season. This increases travel time and subsequently delays transportation of farm produce which are perishable to the Kajaji market.

It is a fact that, the aforementioned trends may create negative impression about the potentials of the district; it has rich vegetation and climate that support cultivation of variety of crops such as yam, vegetable, mangoes, cashew among others. It has a large track of undeveloped land for agro based or industrial projects. This has been the pull factor for the settler farmers to the area. The district also is endowed with clay deposits at Krenkuase and oil deposit at Premoase. The other potential of the district is the availability of water bodies such as Volta Lake and the Sene River which can be used for irrigation farming during the dry season

The location of the district is also strategic since it serves as an entry point to the region from the Volta and Eastern regions by means of the ferry on the Volta Lake.

# **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND CURRENT SITUATION OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT**

## **Introduction**

This section reviews the previous Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) with the aim of learning lessons and their implications to inform the preparation of the current Medium Term Development Plan (2018 - 2021). This will help identify additional information that will be required for the situational analysis stage and develop the process and means of collecting data/information.

In the case of the Sene East District, the review covers four years (2014 – 2017). This plan was the first development plan the district prepared and implemented over the four year period after its creation in 2012.

## **Development Vision**

To be a reputable local government entity that promptly satisfies the socio-economic needs of the people to achieve sustainable economic growth to enhance living standards.

## **Development mission**

The Assembly exists to work in partnership with community members and civil society organizations to improve access and quality to basic social and economic services to create opportunities for wealth creation and to empower all citizenry in the district to effectively participate in local governance.

## **Performance Review**

The preparation of the 2018-2021 District Medium-Term Development Plan started with a review of the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP of the District. The review gave a fair picture of the District's performance under the various sectors and departments over the period. The District Medium-Term Development Plan (2014 - 2017) was prepared based on seven broad thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDAII) as indicated in the plan. These broad areas include:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management
- Oil and gas development
- Infrastructure and human settlements
- Human development, productivity and employment
- Transparent and accountable governance

## **The Process of the Performance Review**

Planning is all about solving the problems of the people with them, hence the need to actively involve the beneficiaries of the plan. In accordance with this, the participatory process was used in reviewing the performance of DMTDP (2014 - 2017). Various stakeholders at both the District and Sub-District levels were engaged in a three-day workshop at the District capital to collect and collate disaggregated data for the performance review. Those involved in the review exercise included the

- Members of DPCU;
- Chairpersons of the two (2) Area Councils;
- Heads of None – decentralized Department, and

- Non-Governmental Organization like Community Development Alliance, Ghana

Since these stakeholders were actively involved during the preparation and implementation of the plan, it was imperative to engage them at this stage of the planning process in order for everybody to appreciate the overall progress that the district had chalked during the plan implementation period.

During the data collection and collation exercise, all stakeholders were asked to produce their Annual Performance Report (APR) from 2014 up to 2017. These reports were collated and served as the instrument for measuring holistically the status of development of the district over the plan period. The development indicators generated during the preparation of the monitoring and evaluation plan were used as yardsticks to measure the development status of the district. The assessment was done in relation to the seven pillars of GSGDA II, which are stated above. The extent of achievement of the district goals and objectives set are as shown in the table below:



## STATUS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS UNDER GSGDA II

*Table 1 Performance of the District*

Period	Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining microeconomic stability						
	Policy Objective: Improve fiscal resource mobilization and public expenditure management						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad project/activity	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Revenue mobilization	Tax education and collection	Orientate Revenue Collectors to increase revenue generation				Fully Implemented
	“	“	Set targets for revenue collectors	1	4	4	Fully Implemented
	“	“	Organize forum on taxing export items of traders, TAs and GPRTU	0	2	1	Fully implemented
	“	“	Undertake routine monitoring of revenue collection	10	48	30	Suspended
	“	“	Purchase value books for revenue collection	2	2	2	Fully implemented
	“	Re-gravelling of kajaji market	Improve sections of Kajaji market to increase revenue generation	1	1	1	Fully implemented
	Develop capacity of local contractors to be competitive	Local content development	Training of local contractors on contract bidding and project management	0	2	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Facilitate the implementation of LESDEP				Not implemented
	“	“	Facilitate the establishment and implementation of BAC				Not implemented
	“	“	Provide support for SMEs to improve capacity				Not implemented
	“	“	Develop existing and establish new market centers	1	5	1	Partially implemented
	“	“	Train local artisans	0	250	50	On-going
2015	Revenue mobilization	Tax education and collection	Update data on ratable items	0	8	8	Fully implemented
	“	“	Undertake routine monitoring of revenue collection	1	16	16	Fully

							implemented
	“	“	Purchase value books for revenue collection	2			Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize 5 stakeholders meeting on 2014 Fee Fixing Resolution by August 2014	2	5	3	Started but abandoned
	“	“	Organize training workshop on revenue collection techniques and approaches for revenue collectors	0	2	1	Started but abandoned
	“	“	Organize revenue mobilization campaign and education quarterly each year	2	16	7	Started but abandoned
	“	“	Provide logistic to revenue collectors	2	8	6	Started but abandoned
	“	“	Organize quarterly Budget Committee meeting to review implementation of the composite budget	4	16	8	Started but abandoned
2016	Revenue mobilization	Tax education and collection	Train revenue collectors on revenue mobilization techniques				Fully implemented
	“	“	Update data on ratable items				Fully implemented
	“	“	Establish revenue task force				Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize stakeholder meeting on improving conditions of fish market				Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize Budget committee meetings quarterly				Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize fee fixing resolution meeting				Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize monthly revenue collectors review meetings				Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize community sensitization on tax payment				Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize Finance and Administration sub-committee quarterly meeting				Fully implemented
	“	“	Provide logistic to revenue collectors				Fully

							implemented
	“	“	Undertake routine monitoring of revenue collection	4	16	12	On-going
	“	“	Purchase value books for revenue collection	2	6	4	On-going
	“	“	Establish annual award scheme for best revenue collectors	0	4	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Organize stakeholder meetings on new sources of revenue	1	4	3	On-going
2017	Revenue mobilization	Tax education and collection	Organize stakeholder meetings on new sources of revenue	1	4	4	Fully implemented
	“	“	Award best revenue collectors annually				
	“	“	Purchase value books for revenue collection	2	8	6	On-going
	“	“	Provide logistic to revenue collectors	1	4	3	On-going
	“	“	Organize F& A sub-committee quarterly meeting	4	16	12	On-going
	“	“	Organize community sensitization on tax payment	1	100	20	On-going
	“	“	Organize monthly revenue collectors review meetings	5	48	20	On-going
	“	“	Organize fee fixing resolution meeting	1	4	4	Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize Budget committee meetings quarterly	3	16	7	On-going
	“	“	Update data on ratable items	2	8	4	On-going
	“	“	Undertake routine monitoring of revenue collection	4	16	14	On-going
	“	“	Train revenue collectors on revenue mobilization techniques	2	8	4	On-going
	“	“	Monitor the revenue and expenditure pattern of the Assembly	4	16	16	Fully implemented
Thematic Area: <b>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN THE GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b>							
Policy Objective: Expand opportunities for job creation through Private Sector Competitiveness							
2014	Enhance local economic development	Implement local economic development	Facilitate the implementation of BAC activities	0	1	0	Not Implemented

		Strategies					
	“	“	Facilitate access of private sector to micro credit promote LED	0	1	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Re-graveling of market	0	1	1	On-going (Phase I implemented)
	“	“	Paving of Kajaji market	0	1	1	On-going (Phase I implemented)
	“	“	Construct market Hostel facility with Bath & Toilet facilities	0	1	1	Fully Implemented
	“	“	Construct lockable market stores	0	20	0	Not implemented
	Improve on technical and vocational skills base in the district	Implement technical and vocation training strategies	Support 30 female school leavers to undergo apprentice training under SEDA Livelihood project	0	300	30	On-going
	“	“	Organize skill and vocational training for PWDs	0	25	0	Not implemented
2015	Enhance local economic development	Implement local economic development Strategies	Facilitate access of private sector to micro credit promote LED	0	25	0	Not implemented
	Improve on technical and vocational skills base in the district	Implement technical and vocation training strategies	Support 30 female school leavers to undergo apprentice training under SEDA Livelihood project	0	300	30	On-going
	“	“	Organize skill and vocational training for PWDs	0	25	0	Not Implemented
	Enhance local economic development	Implement local economic development Strategies	Re-graveling of market for market women to promote micro businesses	0	1	1	On-going (Phase I implemented)
	“	“	Paving of Kajaji market	0	1	1	On-going (Phase I implemented)

	“	“	Construct market Hostel facility with Bath & Toilet facilities	0	1	1	Fully implemented
	“	“	Construct lockable market stores	5	20	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Facilitate the implementation of BAC activities	0	1	0	Not implemented
2016	Enhance local economic development	Implement local economic development Strategies	Establish 10,000 hectares of Eucalyptus	0	1	0	Not Implemented but land acquired
	“	“	Support local entrepreneurs to establish business in the District under LED program	1	50	5	Not fully implemented
	“	“	Train and support 50 youth on Bee keeping and grass cutter rearing under LED	5	30	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Train local masonry artisans on building technology under LED	0	10	10	Fully implemented
	“	“	Train local artisans on business and environmental management under LED	0	50	45	On-going
	“	“	Train 50 women in soap and pomade making	0	50	0	Not implemented
			Organize business management training for artisans under SEDA livelihood project	0	50	50	Fully implemented
	“	“	Organize vocational and skills training for PWDs	0	200	20	On-going
	“	“	Support PWDs to establish business	0	25	10	On-going
	“	“	Train petty traders on business development skills	0	45	35	On-going
	“	“	Train 40 hairdressers, Barbers, and dressmakers on business management and development	20	40	40	Fully implemented
	“	“	Construct 200 market stores	15	200	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Paving of Market	0			Fully implemented

	“	“	Organize business development skills for 50 farmers, fishermen and livestock farmers		50	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Construct 200 market stalls		200	0	Not implemented
2017	Enhance local economic development	Implement local economic development Strategies	Acquire and develop new industrial site for artisans	0	1	0	Not implemented
	“	“	Train 50 youth to establish Bee keeping				Not implemented
	“	“	Organize business development skills for 50 crop farmers, fishermen and livestock farmers				Not implemented
	“	“	Train 20 women in soap and pomade making				Not implemented
	“	“	Organize vocational and skills training for PWDs				On-going
	“	“	Support PWDs to establish business				On-going
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: To improve the level of infrastructure and human settlement conditions in the district							
2014			Development of physical layout for Kajaji SHS and Assembly's new site	0	2	2	Successfully implemented
			Construct Community post office	0	1	0	Not implemented
			Construct teachers bungalow	3	5	2	
			Payment of outstanding bill for Assembly's Grader and provision of fuel for running	1	1	1	Successfully implemented
			Maintenance and Extension of electricity to rural communities and Schools	9	25	10	On-going
			Drill 9 No. boreholes under IDA project		9	5	Not successfully implemented due to low water

							table
		Construction of Feeder Roads	10kms	45km	36.13km		On-going
		Rehabilitation of feeder road (critical spots)	1	3	2		On-going
Sanitation and hygiene conditions	Implement sanitation and hygiene practices	Acquire sanitary tools and equipment					On-going
“	“	Dislodge and rehabilitate 6No. public toilets	2	6	6		Successfully implemented
Creation of access to education	Embark on access to education activities	Complete 1No. 3 Unit classroom block with stores, and staff common room		1	1		Successfully implemented
“	“	Const. 1 No. 3 Unit pavilion and construction of office and store		1	1		Successfully implemented
		Construct 1No. 4 Unit observation room		1	1		Successfully implemented
Access to health services	Strategies for creation of access to health services	Construct 1No. CHPS Compound		1	1		Successfully implemented
		Construct 1No. 4-unit Nurses' quarters		1	1		Successfully implemented
		Construction of CHPS Compound		1	1		Successfully implemented
Security and justice	Strategies for maintenance of law and order	Support completion of Police Quarters		3	2		On-going
“	“	Continue, Complete and furnish of police station	1	1	1		Successfully implemented
“	“	Maintenance of Assembly Structures					On-going
“	“	Construct DCE Bungalow					Not implemented
Monitoring and inspection	Develop monitoring and inspection	Procure 2 No. Motor Bikes for Project inspection		2	0		Not Implemented

		strategies					
	“	“	Procure 4x4 pick-up	1	1	1	Successfully implemented
2015			Development of physical layout for Kajaji SHS and Assembly’s new site	0	2	2	Fully implemented
			Construct community post office	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			Payment of outstanding bill for Assembly’s Grader and provision of fuel for running				On-going
			Maintenance and Extension of electricity to rural communities and schools	11	50	15	On-going (3 completed)
			Construction of 27.9KM Feeder Road				
			Rehabilitation of feeder road (Critical Spots)				
			Opening -up and construction of feeder roads				
2016			Construct small town water limited mechanization pipe system				
			Construct mechanized water facilities				
			Construct small earth dam				
			Rehabilitation of 20No. Boreholes				
			Construct 10No. Boreholes				
			Construct 2No. Small town water facility				
			Provision of street and communal dust				
			Undertake public education on building regulations				
			Connect communities to National Electricity grid				
			Extend electricity to new developed areas				
			Maintain and install street lights				



			Extend electricity to schools				
			Provide solar lights to communities				
			Construct 60.5 km feeder roads				
			Rehabilitate 146.8km feeder roads				
			Develop scheme and layout to regulate infrastructure development				
2017			Organize public education on building regulation and haphazard development to prevent storm disaster				
			Extend Electricity to school without lights				
			Connect 10 Communities to the National electricity grid				
			Mechanize 4No. Boreholes				
			Construct 10No. Boreholes				
			Rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes				
			Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines				
			Rehabilitate 100km feeder road				
<b>Thematic Area: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To improve agriculture production to increase income of farmers and fishermen</b>							
2014			Train 300 farmers on the proper use of agro-chemicals				
			List agricultural households and holders in 10 enumeration area				
			Measure farms of selected households and establish yield plots				
			Harvest and weigh produce from yields study in 10 enumeration areas				

			Carry out field inspection and selection of farmers for the block farming program				
			Train 160 farmers on the need to integrate crops with livestock Sensitized 6 communities on improved storage methods for grain and legumes				
			Train 15 AEAs and TAs on best animal husbandry practices				
			Vaccinate 10,000 birds, 2,000cattle and 6000 ruminants against Newcastle , CBRDP and PPR				
			Establish 2 nursery sites to support the restoration of degraded land, climate change and wind/rain storm prevention				
			Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of agric. activities				
			Undertake monthly monitoring of AEAs activities				
			Commemorate farmers day				
			Acquire 100 hectares of land for Climate Change disaster reduction plantation projects along the Volta Lake				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for cashew plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare				

			degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 10 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 10 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Sensitize fishermen on the use of appropriate fishing gears, legal methods of fishing and disaster prevention				
			Procure farm inputs and seedlings for GSOP project				
			Undertake 50 monitoring supervision/ SRID activities				
			Implement NREGS activities				
			Train 300 farmers on good agricultural practices				
			Undertake 192 monitoring, supervision/ SRID activities				
			5 AEA's makes 960 field visits to disseminate existing technological packages/SRID				

			activities to farmer				
			Promote to local staple food for School Feeding Program				
			Introduce a sustained program of vaccination for all livestock				
2015			Train 300 farmers on the safe use of agrochemicals				
			List agricultural households and holders in 10 enumeration area				
			Measure farms of selected households and establish yield plots				
			Harvest and weigh produce from yields study in 10 enumeration areas				
			Carry out field inspection and selection of farmers for the block farming program				
			Train 160 farmers on the need to integrate crops with livestock				
			Sensitized 6 communities on improved storage methods for grain and legumes				
			Train 15 AEAs and TAs on best animal husbandry practices				
			Vaccinate 10,000 birds, 2,000 cattle and 6000 ruminants against Newcastle , CBRDP and PPR				
			Establish 2 nursery sites to support the restoration of degraded land, climate change and wind/rain storm prevention				
			Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation of agric. Activities				
			Undertake monthly monitoring of AEAs activities				
			Commemorate farmers day				
			Acquire 100 hectares of land for Climate Change disaster reduction plantation projects along the Volta Lake				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for cashew plantation				

			for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 10 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 10 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Rehabilitation of 20 hectare degraded land for mango plantation for climate change and disaster reduction				
			Sensitize fishermen on the use of appropriate fishing gears, legal methods of fishing and disaster prevention				
			Procure farm inputs and seedlings for GSOP Climate change project				
			DDA make 50 monitoring supervision / SRID activities				
			DO's make 192 monitoring, supervision / SRID activities				
			5 AEA's makes 960 field visits to disseminate existing technological packages /SRID activities to farmer Promote fortification to staple during processing (micronutrient fortification and blending product) and link to school feeding program				
			Implement NRG activities				
			Train farmers on good agricultural practices				

			Introduce a sustained program of vaccination for all livestock				
2016	Capacity building	Develop and implement comprehensive capacity building plan	Train 7 DO'S and AEAs on improve agriculture practice				
	"	"	Train 300 farmers on improved agricultural practices				
	"	"	Sensitize communities on improved storage methods for grain and legumes				
	"	"	Organize community sensitization on animal disease control and surveillance				
	"	"	Sensitize fishermen on improved fishing gears and legal fishing methods and disaster prevention				
	"	"	Sensitize and establish cage fishing				
	Marketing of agriculture produce	Activities for promoting marketing of agriculture produce	Purchase a fishing boat for community sensitization on the islands				
	"	"	Develop data on processed fish from landing site				
	"	"	Commemorate National Farmers Day				
			Undertake 960 field visits to sensitize farmers on new technologies and SRID				
			Undertake monitoring of SRID activities in the district				
	Livestock rearing	Implementation of activities on livestock	Conduct livestock census				

	Combating of climate change effects	Develop and implement strategies to combat climate change	Maintain 100 hectares of GSOP farm plantations for climate change				
	“	“	Organize anti-bush fire campaigns				
	“	“	Enact bye-laws to restrict indiscriminate bush burning				
	“	“	Sensitize communities to plant trees to prevent wind storms				
	“	“	Organize stakeholders forum on bush fire prevention				
2017	Provision of Extension services	Farmer education	Orientate 300 farmers on dry season vegetable farming				
			Orientate 200 farmers on storage and marketing of yams Train DO's and DA's on monitoring and inspection techniques of Agric. activities				
			Undertake monitoring of SRID activities				
			Sensitize communities on improved storage methods for grains, legumes and Tubers				
			Sensitize fishermen on the use of approved fishing gears and appropriate fishing methods				
	Livestock production and management	Activities on livestock production	Vaccinate small ruminants and local birds against disease				
	climate change Activities	Combating of climate change strategies	Organize anti-bush fire campaign				
	“	“	Maintain 100 hectare GSOP farms for climate change				
	Farmer motivation	Celebration of	Organize farmers day celebration				
<b>Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPOWERMENT</b>							
<b>Policy Objective: To improve the human resource capacity to enhance productivity and employment</b>							
2014			Supervise Zoom-lion Workers to provide sanitary services to				

		the public				
		Organize quarterly public health education on sanitation and hygiene				
		Organize orientation workshop for food vendors butchers on food hygiene screening				
		Facilitate the implementation of Ghana School Feeding Program				
		Organize STME Clinics for schools				
		Organize common examination for basic schools				
		Organize my First Day at School Program				
		Provide financial assistance to 20 brilliant and needy students to enter SHS				
		Provide financial assistance to 30 teacher trainees in colleges				
		Construct 1No. 1No. 6Unit classroom block				
		Construct 1No 2Unit Semi - detached teachers quarters				
		Completion of 1 No 3 Unit teachers quarters at SDA school Under Self-Help Project				
		Completion of 1No 3 Bedroom teachers quarters with bathroom and toilet facilities under self- help initiated project				
		Completion of 4Unit 2bedroom terrace teachers				



			quarters				
			Provide financial assistance to PWDs				
			Monitor the implementation and usage of PWD Funds				
			Organize sensitization workshop for 50 Area Council members and opinion leaders to promote the implementation of Disability Act				
			Undertake the NID program				
			Undertake malaria control and prevention				
			Organize forum on teenage pregnancy campaign				
			Organize sensitization on the use of water facilities and management				
			Support to AFD and IDA water projects in the District				
			Organize sensitization program on the improvement of girl child education				
			Commemorate World AIDS Day for stigma reduction				
			Develop work place AIDS policy on HIV and AIDS				
2015			Supervise Zoomlion Workers to provide sanitary services to the public				
			Oganise quarterly public health education on sanitation and hygiene				
			Organise orientation workshop for food vendors butchers on food hygiene screening				
			Facilitate the implementation of Ghana School Feeding Program				

		Organise STME Clinics for schools				
		Organise common examination for basic schools				
		Organise my First Day at School Programme				
		Provide financial assistance to 20 brilliant and needy students to enter SHS				
		Provide financial assistance to 30 teacher trainees in colleges				
		Construct 1No. 1No. 6Unit classroom block				
		Construct 1No 2Unit Semi -detached teachers quarters				
		Completion of 1 No 3 Unit teachers quarters at SDA school Under Self-Help Project				
		Completion of 1No 3 Bedroom teachers quarters with bathroom and toilet facilities under self- help initiated project				
		Completion of 4Unit 2bedroom terrace teachers quarters				
		Provide financial assistance to PWDs				
		Monitor the implementation and usage of PWD Funds				
		Organize sensitization workshop for 50 Area Council members and opinion leaders to promote the implementation of Disability Act				
		Undertake the NID programme				
		Undertake malaria control and prevention				
		Organize forum on teenage pregnancy campaign				
		Organize sensitization on the use of water facilities and management				
		Support to AFD and IDA water projects in the District				
		Organize sensitization program on the improvement of girl child education				

			Commemorate World AIDS Day for stigma reduction				
			Develop work place AIDS policy on HIV and AIDS				
2016	Environmental Sanitation and water facilities management	Environmental health services	Acquire sanitary tools				
		“	Acquire and develop new refuse disposal sites Evacuate and relocate heap of refuse				
		“	Procure refuse containers for public use				
		“	Dislodge and rehabilitate public latrines				
		“	Sensitize communities to construct household latrines				
		Water facilities management	Re-activate WSMTs to manage water facilities				
		Environmental health services	Organize community sensitization on food hygiene				
		Environmental health services	Screen and register food vendors in the district				
		“	Organize community sensitization on environmental hygiene				
	“	Health Services Delivery	Undertake the NID program				
			Undertake malaria control and preventive program				
			Provide financial support for 20 Health trainees				
			Construct OPD block				
			Construct District Health Administration block				
			Construct 2No. CHPS compound				
			Organize public education on know-your-status				
		Organize community sensitization on stigmatization against PLWHIV					
		Organize quarterly DAC meetings					

		Commemorate world HIV/AIDS Day				
		Construct 2 No. 2 bedroom semi-detached Nurses quarters				
		Facilitate the upgradation of Kajaji Health Center to Polyclinic				
Social Service Delivery	Education, Youth and Sports Development	Implement the GSFP in high school drop-out areas				
“	“	Continuation and Completion of 7No. classroom blocks in 7 communities				
	“	Organize STME clinic for girls				
		Organize common examination for basic schools				
		Organize my first day at school program				
		Provide Financial Assistance to 20 qualified but needy students to enter SHS				
		Provide Financial Assistance to 20 Teacher Trainees				
		Provide sporting equipment to schools and Soccer Teams				
		Establish complementary basis education (CBE) for out of school children				
		Establish education endowment fund (EEF)				
		Provide 60 life jackets for schools on the islands and Circuit supervisors to ensure safety on the islands				
		Construct office accommodation for GES Directorate				
		Organize management and leadership skills seminars for Head Teachers				
		Train GES Office Staff on the accurate use of EMIS data				
		Construct 4No. Pavilions for schools				
		Construct 3 No. 6 unit classroom block				
		Provide building materials for schools renovations				

	“	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide financial assistance to PWDs				
	“	“	Train 50 PWDs on skills development				
	“	“	Rehabilitation of Community Centers				
2017	Social services	Education, Youth and Sports Development	Implement GSFP in high school drop-out areas Organize STME Clinics for girls				
		“	Organize common examination for basic schools				
		“	Organize my first day at school program				
		“	Provide 60 bicycles to needy girls who travel more than 3km to school				
		“	Construct 2 No. 5 unit urine pits				
		“	Construct dining hall with Kitchen				
		“	Complete the construction of 1No. 12 unit classroom block, Dormitory and Administration block				
		“	Establish and Construct new SHS				
		“	Construct 10No. 6 unit classroom block				
		“	Construct 12No. Teachers quarters				
	Social Services	Social welfare and Community Development	Organize community sensitization on PWDs funds and targeting				
		“	Train 50 PWDs on skills development				
	Social Services	Health Service Delivery	Construct 1No. 5 unit bedroom bungalow for health personnel				
		“	Construct 3No CHPS compound				
		“	Undertake the NID program				
		“	Organize 4 public for a on adolescent reproductive health				
		“	Undertake community durbar on male involvement in ANC and CWC				
	“	Organize quarterly DAC meetings					
	“	Commemorate world HIV/AIDS Day					

		“	Organize community sensitization on stigmatization against PLWHIV				
		“	Organize public education on know-your-status				
	Environmental Sanitation and Water facilities management	Environmental and Hygiene services Delivery	Organize community sensitization on food hygiene				
		“	Screen and register food vendors				
		“	Conduct house to house inspection on environmental sanitation				
		“	Create new community cemetery				
<b>Thematic Area: TRANSPARANCY AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>							
Policy Objective: To Ensure efficient participation in decision making in all sectors.							
2014			Facilitates the activities of the two traditional councils in the district				On-going
			Organize Disaster management training for district stakeholders				Fully implemented
			Organize a-2day workshop on conflict resolution and management for district stakeholders				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly Sub Committee meetings of the Assembly				Fully implemented
			Organize 4 General Assembly meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize monthly DISEC meetings				Fully implemented
			Prepare District medium term Development plan				Fully implemented
			Maintain and repairs office furniture and fixtures				Fully implemented
			Construct 1 No 3 bedroom staff bungalow				Fully implemented

			Support the completion and furnishing of two police stations				Fully implemented
			Purchase stationary for office use annually				Fully implemented
			Monitor the utilization and implementation of DDF, DACF,MP Common Fund				Fully implemented
			Organize stakeholders workshop on women participation in local governance				Fully implemented
			Support staff to travel to attend official duties				Fully implemented
			Pay utility bills of the Assembly				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly DPCU meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly DAC meetings				Fully implemented
			Maintain general office equipment				Fully implemented
			Procure fuel to official vehicle				Fully implemented
			Provide protocol services for Assembly guest				Fully implemented
			Implement the Street naming and property addressing policy				Fully implemented
			Furnishing of 2No. Area Council offices				Fully implemented
			Implement Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Program (GARHP)				Fully implemented
2015			Facilitates the activities of the two traditional councils in the district				Fully implemented

			Organize Disaster management training for district stakeholders				Fully implemented
			Organize a-2day workshop on conflict resolution and management for district stakeholders				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly Sub Committee meetings of the Assembly				Fully implemented
			Organize 4 General Assembly meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize monthly DISEC meetings				Fully implemented
			Prepare District medium term Development plan				Fully implemented
			Maintain and repairs office furniture and fixtures				Fully implemented
			Construct 1 No 3 bedroom staff bungalow				
			Support the completion and furnishing of two police stations				
			Purchase stationary for office use annually				
			Monitor the utilization and implementation of DDF, DACF, MP Common Fund				
			Organize stakeholders workshop on women participation in local governance				
			Support staff to travel to attend official duties				
			Pay utility bills of the Assembly				
			Organize quarterly DPCU meetings				
			Organize quarterly DAC meetings				
			Maintain general office equipment				
			Procure fuel to official vehicle				
			Provide protocol services for Assembly guest				
			Implement the Street naming and property addressing policy				
			Implement Ghana Adolescent				



			Reproductive Health Program (GARHP)				
			Furnishing of 2No. Area Council offices				
2016			Organize quarterly Assembly meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly sub-committee meeting				Fully implemented
			Organize monthly DISEC meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly statutory planning committee meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize a day forum on participation of women in public life				Not implemented
			Construct District Police Head Quarters				Not implemented
			Construct District Fire service station				Not implemented
			Complete Bassa police station				Fully implemented
			Establish Community radio				Not implemented
			Construct 1No.3 bedroom bungalow for DA staff				Not implemented
			Construct DCE Bungalow				Not implemented
			Procure 1No. 4 x 4 Pick-up	1			Not implemented
			Organize district forum on peace in 2016 general elections for political parties				Fully implemented
2017			Organize quarterly Assembly meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly sub-committee meetings				Fully implemented
			Organize monthly DISEC meetings				Fully

							implemented
			Organize quarterly statutory planning meeting				Fully implemented
			Undertake community sensitization on women empowerment				On-going
			Construct 1No. 6 unit bedroom bungalow for guest house				Fully implemented
			Organize quarterly DPCU meeting				Fully implemented
			Procure 4No. Motor bikes for inspection				Not implemented

*Table 2 Total Releases from Government of Ghana*

<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (WAGES AND SALARIES)</b>							
YEAR	REQUESTED AS PLANNED (A)	APPROVED AS PER CEILING (B)	RELEASED (C)	DEVIATIONS		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (D)	VARIANCE (C – D)
				A - B	B - C		
2014	565,936.84	565,936.84	579,666.47	0.00	(13,729.63)	579,666.47	0.00
2015	619,072.85	619,072.85	682,182.72	0.00	(63,109.87)	682,182.72	0.00
2016	705,062.56	705,062.56		0.00			
2017							
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS</b>							
2014	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
2014	391,804.00		195,423.00				
2015	428,901.50	428,901.50	183,217.59	0.00	245,683.91		
2016	425,766.00	425,766.00					
2017							

*Table 3 All Sources of Financial Resources for the District Assembly*

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual	Varian	Planned	Actual	Varian	Planned	Actual	Varian	Planned	Actual	Varian

		received	ce		received	ce		received	ce		received	ce
GoG	600,837.84	579,666.47	21,171.37	656,170.35	694,667.31	(38,496.96)	727,682.56			748,338.50		
IGF	165,699.40	187,275.10	(21,575.70)	208,799.74	209,057.08	(257.34)	215,333.40			227,663.40	47,259.50	180,403.90
DACF	2,366,031.12	1,119,993.60	1,246,037.52	3,286,332.15	2,388,971.62	897,360.53	3,498,976.91	2,356,411.92	1,142,564.27	3,770,387.00	11,160.26	3,759,226.74
DDF	587,846.00	944,754.84	(356,908.84)	637,846.00	356,540.00	281,306.00	641,090.00	685,979.00	(44,889.00)	641,090.00	0.00	641,090.00
Others (please specify)	1,256,182.00	389,856.08	(866,325.95)	1,508,184.65	327,067.21	1,181,117.44	1,771,165.03	586,075.18	1,185,089.85	1,977,317.00	15.11	1977301.89
Total												

### **Lesson Learnt from the Performance Review of DMTDP (2014 -2017)**

The review of the objectives, goals and activities of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2014- 2017 indicates that some planned goals and objectives were not realized or achieved. This could either be on – going, completed or abandoned. However, the plan activities were captured in the 2014 - 2017 action plans and subsequently budgeted for in the yearly composite budget of the Assembly. The table below shows a summary of the reasons for deviation, non-achievement, problems during implementation of the plan as well as weaknesses and the lessons learnt from the review. This progress will serve as a guide in the prioritization of programs in the 2018 - 2021 DMTDP. Programs and projects to be selected will be achievable within the plan period.

#### **Reasons, challenges and lessons learnt from review**

<b>Reasons for non-achievement</b>	<b>Challenges encountered</b>	<b>Lessons Learnt from Review</b>
Some goals were unrealistic hence unachievable	Untimely release of funds for implementation	Source of funding for projects should be realistic
Some goals and objectives were not time bound	Lack of public education on plan affected the implementation	Funds should be released for funding of projects
No specific and realistic sources of funding for projects	inadequate sources of project funding and determination	Sources of funding must be stated for tracking of progress
Erratic flow of DACF affected plan implementation	Projects travelled beyond expected completion date attracted price fluctuation	All on-going and abandoned project need to be completed before implementing new ones
Inadequate funding as a result of unplanned deductions at source by local government	The expected amount from DACF fell short hence most projects were rolled over into the ensuing year	Conduct trend analysis of DACF to inform management development plan processes

### **SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

From the review conducted, several key development issues have been identified and below are the issues linked to their respective thematic areas in the GSGDA II. The table below shows the identified issues with their thematic areas.

**Table 4: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate employment opportunities</li> <li>• Low internally generated revenue</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to support budget implementation</li> <li>• High level of poverty</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor market infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor access of credit by SMEs</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High farmer extension officer ratio</li> <li>• High cost of agro-inputs</li> <li>• High incidence of bush fires and deforestation</li> <li>• Poor methods of farming and fishing</li> <li>• Inadequate agro-processing facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate veterinary staff</li> <li>• Indiscriminate felling of trees</li> </ul>
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of the local content component</li> <li>• Training youth on the use petroleum products</li> <li>• Campaign on precautionary measures against explosion of petroleum products</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network and conditions</li> <li>• Poor housing conditions</li> <li>• Scattered nature of settlements</li> </ul>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate water and sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Lack of district hospital</li> <li>• Inadequate professional health and education staff</li> <li>• High illiteracy level</li> <li>• Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>• High rate of Teenage Pregnancy and student drop out</li> <li>• High computer illiteracy</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-adherence to development plans</li> <li>• Lack of planning schemes for communities</li> <li>• Inadequate residential and office accommodation for public officers</li> <li>• Lack of gazette bye-laws</li> <li>• Low women participation in decision making</li> <li>• High incidence of armed robbery</li> <li>• Low presence of police and other security agencies</li> </ul>

### **1.2.5 Suggestions for 2018 - 2021 DMTDP**

- The Development Plan should be a guide to development programs
- Adequate funds should be made available for the implementation of program and projects
- Enactment, gazette and enforcement of bye-laws on human activities in the district
- Rehabilitation of existing and construction of new feeder roads
- Improving market structures for enhanced revenue mobilization
- Creating an enabling environment for internet services
- Disaster issues should be incorporated in every outreach program
- Hold stakeholders meeting on chainsaw operations and charcoal burning
- Tourism sites should be identified and developed
- Communities should be engaged on environmental issues and management. eg bush fires
- Development of alternative livelihood programs
- Prioritized needs and aspirations of communities should be considered
- Access to quality and affordable health care services and education
- Access to quality and affordable potable water and sanitation facilities must be incorporated into the plan
- Enhancement of justice and security services
- Improving housing conditions to attract professional staff to the district

## **1.3 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

### **1.3.1 Location and Size**

The Sene East District is located in the north-eastern corner of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It covers a vast land area of 4,392.4sq.km and shares boundaries with East Gonja District to the north, Krachi West to the East, Sene West to the West and Kwahu North to the south. The district is located between longitudes 0° 15'E and 0° 15'W and latitudes 7° N and 8° 30'N. The large land size could be seen as a potential area for agricultural development. The location of the district is also strategic since it serves on an entry point to the region from the Volta and Eastern regions by means of the ferry on the Volta Lake.

*Figure 1: Sene East In National Context*

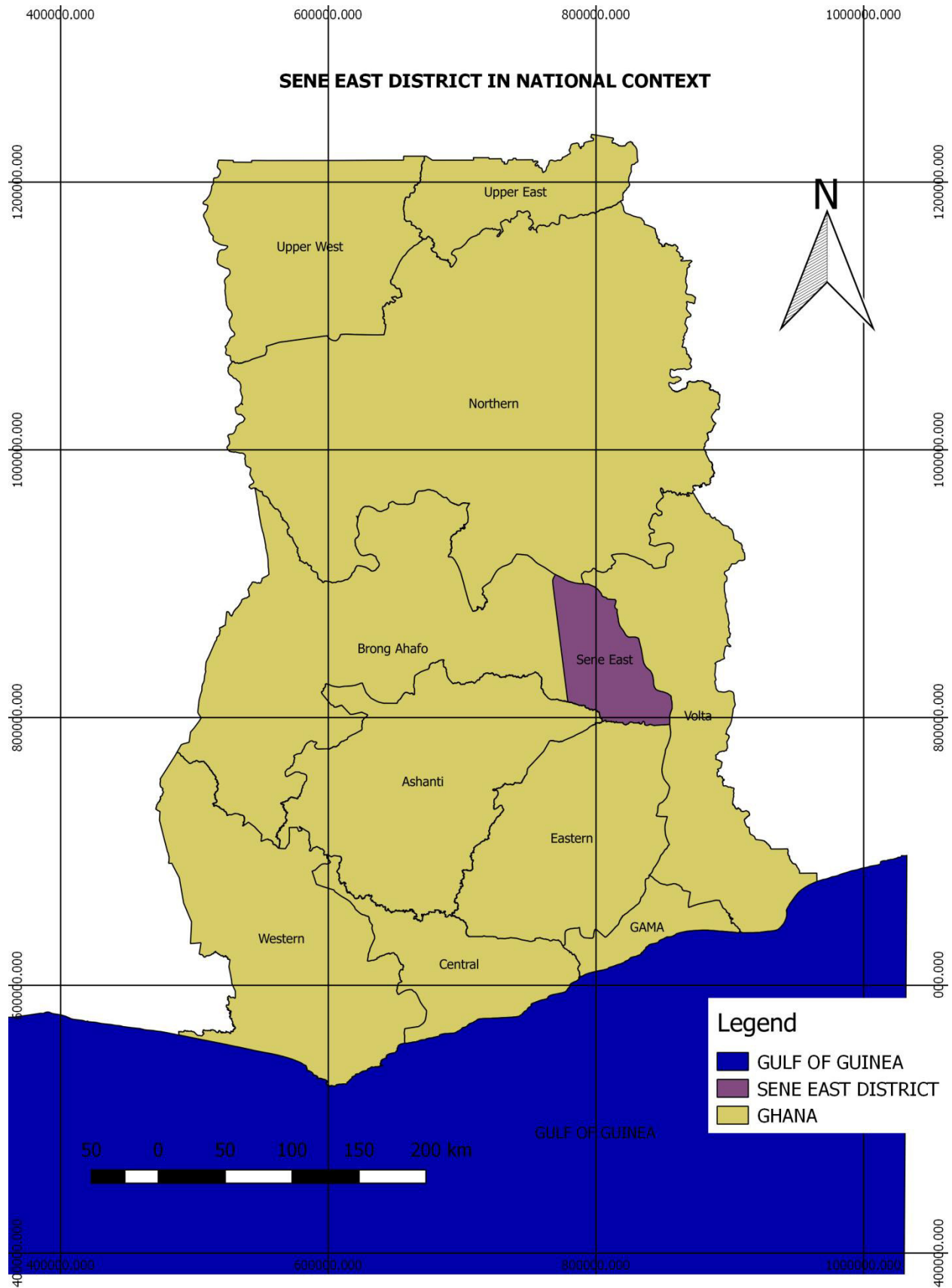


Figure 2: Sene East in Regional Context

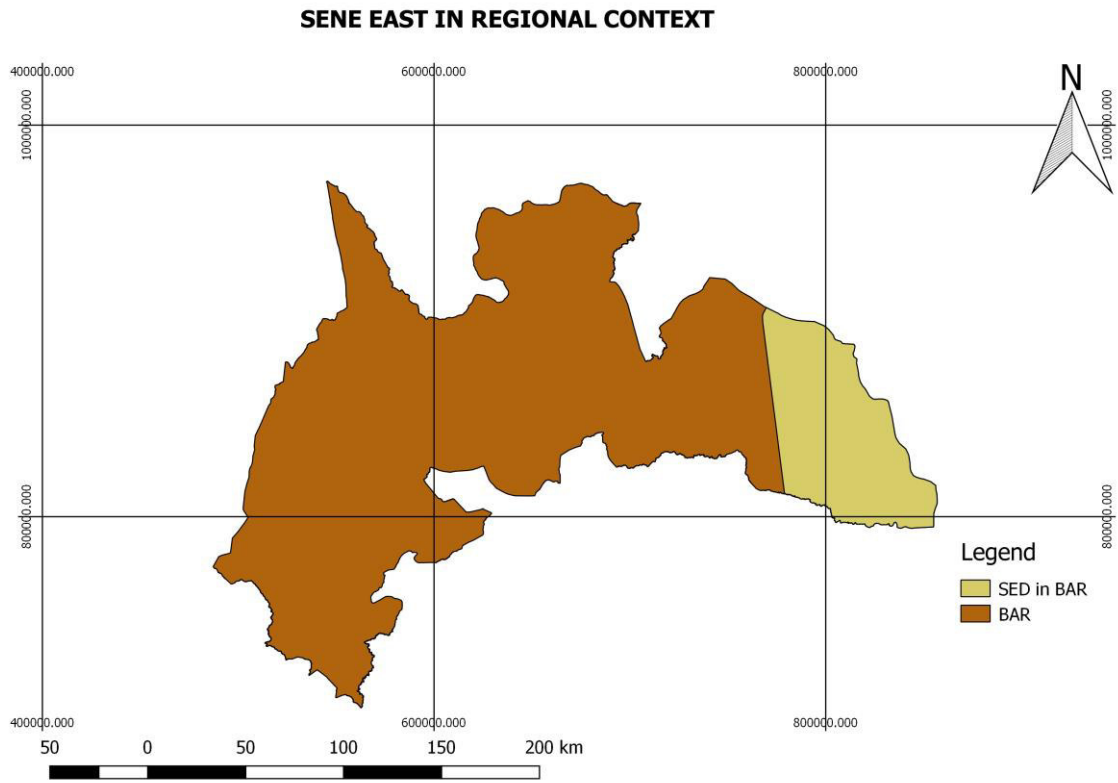
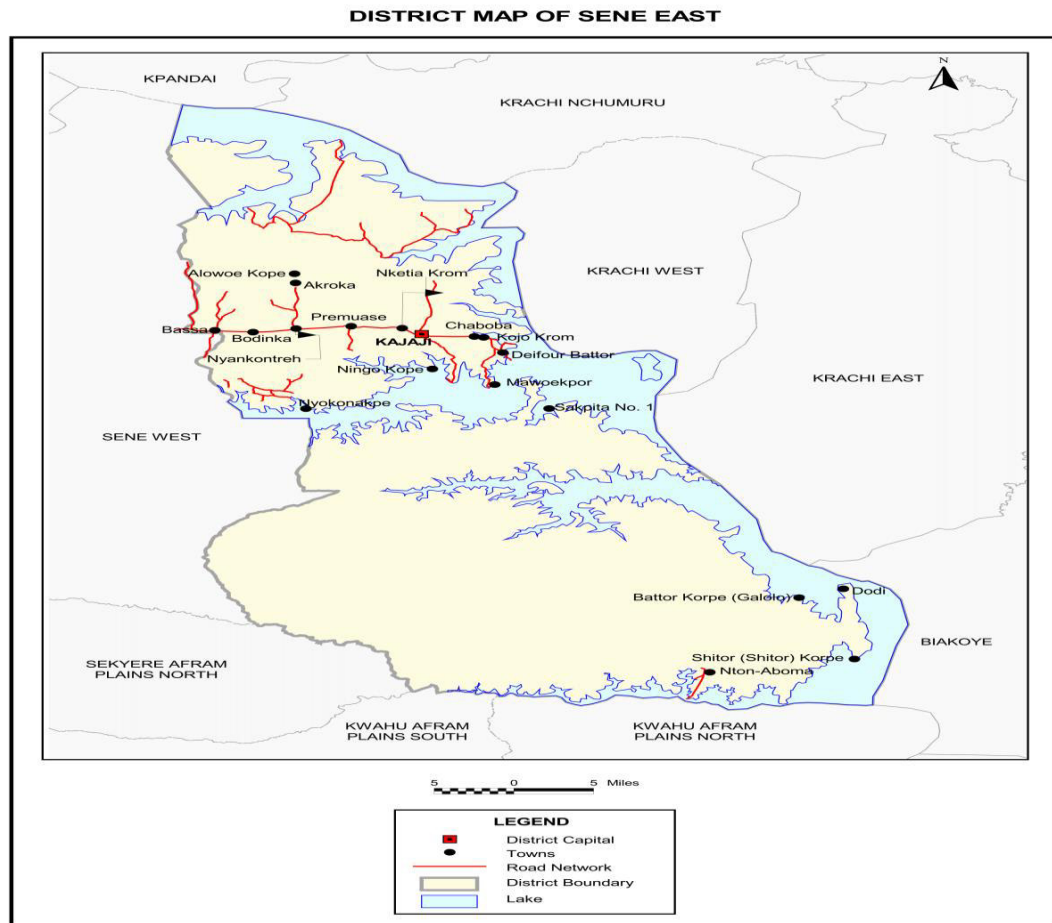




Figure 1 Map of Sene East District



Source: GSS, 2010PHC

### 1.3.2 Climate and Vegetation

### 1.3.3 Climate

The district falls between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climatic Regions of Ghana and experiences two seasons rainy and long dry seasons. The rainy season starts from April to October giving way to the dry season from November to March.

The rainfall distribution varies from year to year, sometimes with intermittent droughts and floods mostly peaking in August. Generally, the rainfall ranges between 900mm – 1,098.0mm per annum. As it is characteristic of the Brong Ahafo Region, the district has also a bi-modal rainfall regime. April to July is the period for the major rainfall while September to late October, is the minor period. The occurrence of droughts or floods affects crop growth, thus resulting in reduced crop yields every year, as optimal nutrients intake by the crops is impaired.

The district is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year with a mean annual temperature of about 27° C. The Relative Humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75 percent. It, however, varies generally between the wet and dry months.

The dry conditions during this period promote bushfires, which are sometimes consciously started by farmers and hunters, or unconsciously by improper handling of fire. The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around mid-November and ending in March. This condition predisposes the area to rampant bushfires.

#### 1.3.4 Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is predominantly Guinea Savanna woodland with light undergrowth and scattered trees. The major and economic trees are shea, dawadawa, baobab, mahogany, papao, senya, kane, onyina, kubre, kyenkyen, watapor, wama and neem species.

Generally, tall grasses such as the elephant grasses and varieties of anthropogenic species mixed with these trees can be identified in the district. The vegetation opens up gradually and the trees reduce in height as one travels to the northern end of the district.

The district's vegetation remains the utmost economic attraction and a pull factor for migrant farmers mostly from the northern regions to cultivate yam. The most successful crop under this vegetation is yam and therefore it is no surprise that the district is among the leading producers of yam in the country.

Regrettably, human activities such as bush burning, tree felling for fuel, timber logging, poor farming practices, sand and gravel winning are gradually contributing to the destruction of the vegetation and consequently the environment. These activities expose the district to threat of desertification which will affect the economic fortunes of the district.

### **1.3.4 Cultural Structure**

There are two main chiefdoms in the district, namely; Bassa and Kajaji Traditional Councils. Sene East district is a heterogeneous society inhabited by several ethnic groups and they include, Krachi, Beche, Konkombas/Basare, Ewe, Hausa and Dagombas.

The predominant ethnic group is the Krachi and minor ethnic groups are Hausa and Dagombas. All these ethnic groups are good neighbours which could be a conduit to sustain peace and tranquility.

Sene East District has all the three major religions in Ghana. These include Christianity, African traditional religion and Islam. Christianity is the predominant religion followed by the African traditional religion and lastly by Islamic religion. Despite the differences in religious affiliations, they still co-exist to ensure peace and development.

The district celebrates two major annual festivals. The festivals are Bribe Yam Festival and Aninyipe Festivals. These festivals are celebrated by the two traditional councils. The Bribe Yam festival is celebrated by the Bassa traditional council to initiate the eating of new yams while the Aninyipe festival is celebrated by Kajaji traditional council to thank their gods for ushering them into a new year and pray for prosperity.

#### 1.4 Settlement systems

Sene East District settlement system is not different from the three Northern regions in the country. As it is predominately farming communities, it had the dispersed type of settlements which are very far from each other. This affects the equitable distribution of social services and

infrastructure. The accessibility of facilities such as health, agriculture extension, banking services, police services, and production and market centers becomes extremely difficult for majority of the communities. With this challenge, most of the settlements resorted to the use of facilities closer to them across other jurisdiction beyond the district.

### Transportation Infrastructure

The main transportation network in the district is by road. It has a trunk road that connects the district to other districts. This road becomes unmotorable during the rainy seasons. The inhabitants of the district also use water transport to cross to the “oversea” areas in the district and Volta Region for both social and economic activities. The transport system is basically managed by the private sector. They do not enjoy the Metro Mass transport system of government. This gives the private transport owners the tool to exploit the masses through high cost of transport costs.

### 1.3.2 Drainage and Sanitation Infrastructure

#### Drainage and topography

The Sene District forms part of the Voltaian sandstone basin, which is the most extensive physiographic region of the country. The landscape of the district is generally flat and low-lying with an average height of 166 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. However there are isolated rocks in certain parts of the district.

The district lies within the Sene-Obosom river basins and the Volta Lake. The district is not well drained as no major rivers are found except the intermittent tributaries of the Volta Lake and the Sene River. Two major rivers drain the district. These are the Volta Lake and the Sene River. This has provided opportunities for the emergence of fishing as a major economic activity in the district.

In addition to these major rivers, there are streams/tributaries which dry up during the dry season leaving the district with no surface water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The valleys of these streams/tributaries are however suitable for the development of small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle and sheep.

The Volta Lake covers a considerable portion of the district. The formation of the Volta Lake has resulted in the creation of a number of islands in the district. These islands represent opportunities for tourism development, which has not yet been exploited.

The great potential of the Volta Lake in the development of the district has not been fully harnessed. For instance, it could aid irrigated agricultural development in the district, and treated water supply. However, the lake has provided opportunities for water transport in the district. With the construction of the eastern corridor trunk road which connects the Brong Ahafo region to the eastern and Volta through the Volta lake at Kajaji the District capital, water transport is expected to boost economic activities in the area.

### Sanitation Infrastructure

The district has some few number of sanitation infrastructure such as bath and toilet facilities as well as public dust bins.

*Bathing facility used by households*

Table 8.13 presents bathing facilities used by households in the district. The table shows that the major bathing facilities in the district are own bathroom for exclusive use utilized by 31.1 percent of households, open space around house (17.6%) and shared separate bathroom in the same house (17.2%). The table further reveals that, other bathing facilities are also used by the residents of the district among which are, private open cubicle, shared open cubicle and bathroom in another house. Like cooking spaces, bathing facilities also reflect the status of settlements in which they are found. As explained earlier, as increases in size, young married couples who want some kind of privacy take up plots at the fringes of the village to try to establish themselves. They first put up what they call kitchens on the plot where they spend the best part of the day. They only go to the main family house to sleep when the day's chores are over but not until they have had a bath. Any temporary structure such as an open space around the kitchen house or an open cubicle outside could serve the purpose of a bathing facility.

**Table 4 Bathing facility used by household**

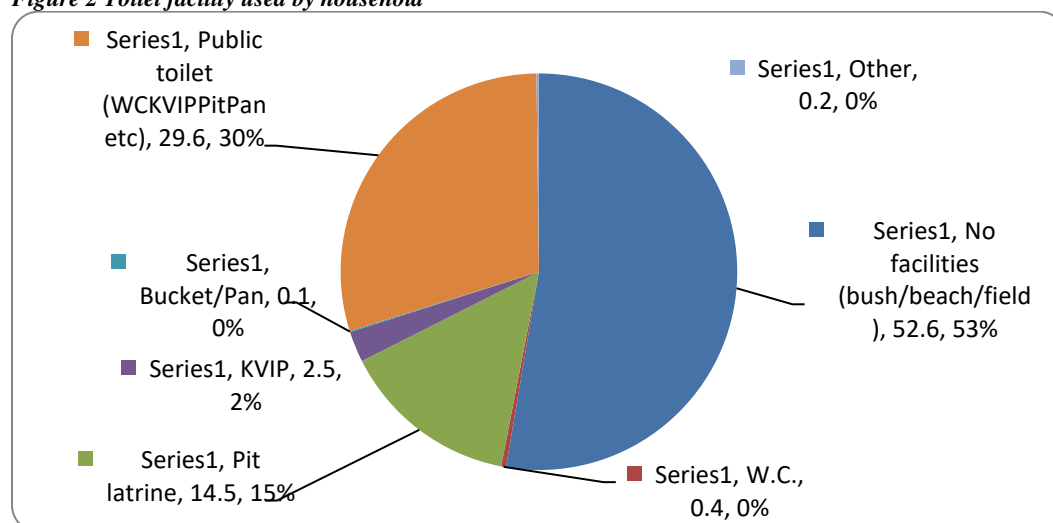
	Total country	Region	Total	Localities		
				%	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100	-	100
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	3,486	3,486	31.1	-	31.1
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	1,923	1,923	17.2	-	17.2
Private open cubicle	381,979	1,455	1,455	12.9	-	13
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	1,093	1,093	9.8	-	10
Public bath house	140,501	18	18	0.2	-	0
Bathroom in another house	187,337	935	935	8.3	-	8
Open space around house	372,556	1,975	1,975	17.6	-	17.6
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	257	257	2.3	-	2
Other	16,276	59	59	0.5	-	1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010PHC

#### **Toilet facility used by household**

Table 8.14 shows the type of toilet facility used by households in the district. The data show that, more than half (52.6%) of the total households in the district have no toilet facilities and use the bush and open fields. This shows how residents of the district are patronizing open defecation which is very dangerous to human health. Other toilet facilities used by household in the district are public toilets (29.6%), pit latrine (14.5%) and KVIP (2.5%). The dominant toilet facilities are a reflection of the largely rural nature of the district.

**Figure 2 Toilet facility used by household**



## Method of Waste Disposal

### Solid waste disposal

The methods of solid waste disposal in the district is presented in Table 8.15. Generally the main method of solid waste disposal in the district is through public dumping (open space) and dumping indiscriminately.

The data in Table 8.15 show that, 42.8 percent of households disposed their solid waste indiscriminately followed by Public dump (open space) with a percentage of 39.7 percent and the third practice is by public dump (container) constituting 6.9 percent in the district. Again, Table 8.15 reveals that, both buried and Burning as a way of waste disposal by households is not common in the district; only 2.2 percent bury their solid waste and 3.1 percent burn their solid waste.

**Table 5 Methods of solid waste disposal by households**

	Total country	Region	District			
			Total	%	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100	0	100
Collected	785,889	548	548	4.9	0	4.9
Burned by household	584,820	349	349	3.1	0	3.1
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	778	778	6.9	0	6.9
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	4,444	4,444	39.7	0	39.7
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	4,797	4,797	42.8	0	42.8
Buried by household	182,615	250	250	2.2	0	2.2
Other	53,805	35	35	0.3	0	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010PHC

### Liquid waste disposal

Table 8.16 shows method of liquid waste disposal in the district. The data shows that less than two percent (1.7%) of households in the district dispose their liquid waste through a sewerage system, through drainage system into gutter and through drainage into a pit (soak away), while nine out of every ten (95.7%) households throw their liquid waste onto a street or outside and onto compounds. The Table further reported that, only 2.6 percent of the households in the district disposed of their liquid waste into gutters.

The high proportion of persons disposing of liquid waste on compounds and streets may account for the unsanitary sites in most of the settlements in the district where the liquid waste become stagnant and potential sites for breeding insects and causing diseases. Since the District is a newly created one and settlements in the district are rural communities which do not have well-constructed and adequate gutters, the District Assembly needs to draw up an integrated and comprehensive medium term District Environmental and Sanitation Plan (DESSAP) to facilitate good sanitation and hygiene behaviors among residents in the district .

**Table 6 Method of liquid waste disposal by households**

	Total country	Region	District			
			Total N	%	Urban %	Rural %
Total	5,467,054	11,201	11,201	100	0	100
Through the sewerage system	183,169	106	106	0.9	0	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	56	56	0.5	0	0.5
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	35	35	0.3	0	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	2,013	2,013	18.0	0	18.0
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	286	286	2.6	0	2.6
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	8,702	8,702	77.7	0	77.7
Other	38,294	3	3	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010PHC

### District Poverty Profiling

The poverty rate in the district is high due to poor the base of micro enterprises and industrial establishment. About 74.5% of the people in the district are farmers. Out of this, about one-third of the produce perishable produces and due to lack of storage facilities prices of the produce during bumper are low harvest. This makes their life miserable and unable to care for their dependents. The long dry season period in this transitional savannah zone exacerbates the poverty situations of these subsistence farmers. The following is the poverty characteristics of the district;

**Table 7 Poverty dynamics**

POVERTY POCKET	LOCATION	EXTEND OF DEPRIVATION	POSSIBLE INTERVENTION
1	Bassa sub- district (Bassa area council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network and surface conditions</li> <li>• Scattered communities</li> <li>• Poor farming and fishing methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of health and facilities provision of educational facilities</li> <li>• Provision of health and education personnel</li> </ul>

2	Kajaji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor housing conditions</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate trained teachers and health personnel</li> <li>• Lack of access to financial services</li> <li>• Inadequate market centres</li> <li>• Inadequate access to electricity</li> <li>• High illiteracy level</li> <li>• Inadequate access to potable water and Sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Population dominated by migrants without technological know-how</li> <li>• High unemployment rate among the youth</li> <li>• High rate of child labour and child trafficking</li> <li>• Lack of access to secondary education</li> <li>• Poor housing condition</li> <li>• High incidence of deforestation</li> <li>• High level of bush burning</li> <li>• Low income levels</li> <li>• Dwindling fortunes of farmers income</li> <li>• Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Livestock diseases</li> <li>• Inadequate access to electricity</li> <li>• Low participation in Governance</li>   <li>• Population dominated by migrants without technological know-how</li> <li>• Difficulty in accessing credit facilities</li> <li>• Poor road network and surface conditions</li> <li>• High unemployment rate among the youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build farmers and fishermen capacity on modern farming and fishing methods</li> <li>• Public education on bush fire prevention</li> <li>• Planting of trees to restore degraded forest</li> <li>• Improve condition of existing feeder roads and</li> <li>• Construct new feeder roads to link production centres</li> <li>• Sensitise farmers to cultivate mango and cashew</li> <li>• Extension of electricity to rural communities</li> <li>• Provision of farm and fishing inputs at subsidies prizes</li> <li>• Establish skill development centres</li> <li>• Establish financial institution to support growth of micro enterprises</li> <li>• Support the development of livestock production</li>   <li>• Provision of health facilities</li> <li>• provision of education facilities</li> <li>• Provision of health and education personnel</li> <li>• Build farmers and</li> </ul>
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	Sub district (Kajaji Area Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate school and health infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate trained teachers and health personnel</li> <li>• High rate of child labour and child trafficking</li> <li>• Low access to secondary education</li> <li>• Poor housing condition</li> <li>• High incidence of deforestation</li> <li>• Dwindling income levels of farmers</li> <li>• Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate access to electricity</li> <li>• Scattered nature of communities</li> <li>• Low participation in Governance</li> <li>• Low adoption of farming and fishing technology</li> <li>• Low presence of small businesses</li> <li>• High illiteracy rate</li> <li>• Lack of skill development centres</li> <li>• High migration of youth to urban centres</li> </ul>	<p>fishermen capacity on modern farming and fishing methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public education on bush fire prevention</li> <li>• Planting of trees to restore degraded forest</li> <li>• Improve condition of existing feeder roads</li> <li>• Construct new feeder roads to link production centres</li> <li>• Sensitise farmers to cultivate mango and cashew</li> <li>• Extension of electricity to rural communities</li> <li>• Provision of farm and fishing inputs at subsidize prices</li> <li>• Establish skill development centres</li> <li>• Establishment of facilitate financial institutions to support growth of micro enterprises</li> <li>• Support the development of livestock production</li> </ul>
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#### Key Development Problems

- High migrant settlers
- Low access to market
- Low coverage of electricity
- Lack of Fuel stations
- Delay in the opening-up of eastern corridor roads
- Poor transportation system
- Poor road conditions and networks
- Lack of Fire Service Station
- Low access to security services eg. police
- Low hospitality facilities
- Severed distribution of economic facilities



- Fewer marketing centers
- Poor accessibility to financial services
- Poor accessibility to health services
- Lack of land use plans
- Lack of appropriate property addressing system
- Poor infrastructural development

### District Economy

According to the classification of settlements by the Ghana Statistical Service, the district is entirely rural (GSS, 2010PHC). However, it is revealed that, Kajaji (the District Capital) had attained urban status (DPCU, 2014 Field Survey).

Just as it pertains in most rural districts in Ghana, the predominant economic activity is agriculture and it is the mainstay of the district economy. Other economic activities include manufacturing/agro processing, trade, commerce and services. Apart from services the rest of the economic activities are in the informal sector.

### Industry of employment

The industry of the employed population provides information about the structure of the district economy. Changes in the structural composition of employed population often reflect the direction of social and economic development. For instance, with progress in industrialization, the proportion of workers in agriculture decreases while workers in manufacturing and service sectors increase (GSS, 2010PHC).

Table 4.4 shows employed population 15 years and older by industry and sex. Out of the employed population of 28,077, 68.7 percent are employed in the Agriculture forestry and fishing in the district and 19.1 percent are engaged in the manufacturing while wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constitutes 5.7 percent.

The Table further shows that, other major industries such as education (1.3%), accommodation and food service activities (0.9%), transportation and storage (0.7%) and public administration (0.5%) employ some segments of the population. It also shows that both mining and quarrying and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies had no employees in the district. In terms of sex analysis, the Table revealed that all physically intensive industries such as construction transportation and storage are male dominated, with more females belonging to whole sale and retail industry and accommodation and food services industry

**Table 8 Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex**

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,077	100.0	14,913	100.0	13,164	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	19,284	68.7	12,874	86.3	6,410	48.7
Mining and quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	5,349	19.1	466	3.1	4,883	37.1
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and	21	0.1	8	0.1	13	0.1

remediation activities						
Construction	107	0.4	106	0.7	1	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,589	5.7	535	3.6	1,054	8.0
Transportation and storage	199	0.7	191	1.3	8	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	250	0.9	32	0.2	218	1.7
Information and communication	18	0.1	16	0.1	2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	25	0.1	18	0.1	7	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	33	0.1	19	0.1	14	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	147	0.5	124	0.8	23	0.2
Education	374	1.3	300	2.0	74	0.6
Human health and social work activities	100	0.4	49	0.3	51	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	23	0.1	20	0.1	3	0.0
Other service activities	356	1.3	86	0.6	270	2.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	191	0.7	63	0.4	128	1.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010PHC

## Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's micro economy. About 74.2% of the labour force in the district is engaged in agriculture. Food crop farming is what is mainly practiced by farmers in the district. Due to the soil capability of the district, crops like yam, rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, and sorghum are grown widely. The minor crops grown are plantain and cocoyam. The district also has the potential to cultivate non-traditional crops like cabbage, carrot, pineapple, sweet potato, sesame, and sun flower and soya beans.

The district is one of the major producers of yams, rice and groundnuts in the country. There is, however, a small amount of animal husbandry. It is worthy to note that most farmers in the district produce on subsistence level and therefore earn very low income. In this respect, poverty levels in the district especially among the migrant farmers are very high.

Fishing is also undertaken by communities along the Volta Lake and Sene River. The sector is one of the most vibrant economic activities in the district. The District Assembly derives greater proportion of its internally generated revenue from the fish trade. The fish market located at Kajaji, the district capital attracts traders from Kumasi, Techiman, Ejura and other parts of the country to purchase fish for retail in bigger markets in the country. This sector employs many of people along the two major water bodies. It is estimated that 45% of those engaged in agriculture and fishing are males while 55% are females.

### 1.11.2 Types of Farming activities

Table 18 indicates the distributions of agricultural households in the district in four main farming activities. The four main activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. From the Table, 8,198 agricultural households in the district are engaged in different farming activities. It shows that, households can be engaged in one or more farming activities in the district. The predominant farming type among agricultural households is crop farming (86.0%) followed by livestock

rearing (56.5%). Exactly one percent of households are engaged in tree growing with only 0.3 percent involved in fish farming. This indicates that interest in afforestation is low whereas propensity to degrade the natural vegetation keeps escalating.

**Table 9 Households by agricultural activities and locality**

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Households</b>	11,201	100.0	0	0	11,201	100.0
Households engage in						
Agriculture	8,198	73.2	0	0	8,198	73.2
Crop Farming	7,054	86.0	0	0	7,054	86.0
Tree Planting	78	1.0	0	0	78	1.0
Livestock Rearing	4,631	56.5	0	0	4,631	56.5
Fish Farming	27	0.3	0	0	27	0.3

**Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC**

#### 1.11.3 Types of livestock, numbers and keepers

The district has about 187,387 total livestock reared by 7,890 keepers and average livestock per keeper is 24 livestock as at 2010. This could mean that, a keeper may have more than one kind of livestock. Chicken rearing is predominant in the district. It shows that, 93,819 chickens are reared by 3,404 keepers with an average of 28 chickens per keeper.

Goats are the second most (23,422) prominent animal reared representing 12.5 percent of animals reared in the district with 1,694 keepers and each keeper having an average of 14 goats. The third and fourth dominant animals' reared in the district are cattle (21,619) and sheep (19,664) by 705 and 963 keepers respectively. Averagely, each of these keepers has 31 cattle and 20 sheep. Few people in the district rear doves, pigs and guinea fowls (GSS 2010).

#### 1.11.4 Land Management

Land management is invested in the Paramount Chief and therefore the Paramount Chief becomes the custodian of all lands under the jurisdiction of the traditional area. In the district, family heads do not own land but the sub chiefs in the various communities manage the land on behalf of the paramountcy. Methods of acquisition are of two fold. One is lease especially for large scale farming for fifty years. The other one which is the commonest way of land acquisition for farming and other agricultural uses in the district is to consult the respective sub chiefs for a piece of land and pay a token. After its use for the purpose of acquisition, the land is reverted to the paramountcy. This process makes land acquisition in the district very easy and therefore open to prospective investors who wish to invest in agriculture. The district has large tract of large uncultivated land within the transitional savannah zone and will be suitable for mechanized farming.

#### 1.11.5 Farm labor

In the wake of rural migration, farm labor is increasingly becoming difficult to access especially during the cropping season. In this regard, the demand for labor has increased over the years. Categories of people engaged as farm labor are youth migrants from the north and school leavers. However, some farmers liaise with friends and relatives to form farm clearing gangs to weed in turns for group members. With the migration of youths to the urban areas in search of white colour jobs, it is anticipated that food production in the district could be negatively affected if no attractive farm infrastructure is put in place for mechanized agriculture.

The new Assembly is making frantic effort to collaborate with Social Investment Fund (SIF), Northern Rural Growth Project (NRGP) and financial institutions to assist farmers to acquire inputs such as agriculture machinery, fertilizers and agro chemicals to improve upon performance and crop yield in the sector.

#### 1.11. 6 Diseases and Pests Control

The outbreak of diseases and pests in the district are closely monitored by Extension staff of Agriculture Department. Moreover, when such occurs, control is usually done effectively with the assistance from MOFA Regional Office and the District Assembly in collaboration with other organizations such as NADMO, ZOOMLION etc.

#### 1.11.7 Storage, Post-Harvest Management and Processing of produce

There are no proper storage facilities. What is available for uses by the farmers are improvised and cannot stand the test of time. Farmers therefore dispose-off their farm produce very early and this attracts low prices. Storage facility for storing large quantities of food stuffs such as rice, maize etc. is lacking in the district. Processing of farm produce in the district is very low. The processing plant for milling paddy rice into polished rice and other cereals are not sufficient. Farmers would not gain much if their farm produce are not processed to add value before sales. This reduces their income levels and consequently affects their standard of living.

#### 1.11.8 Transportation and Marketing

Transportation is a major problem in the district. All the major roads and feeder roads are in a very deplorable state. Due to the poor state of the roads, carting of foodstuffs from the farms to the market centers has become a huge task. Consequently, transportation is done with the very few tractors in the district. Other modes of transportation include use of bicycles, motor bikes, carrying on the head and the usage of donkeys.

Transportation has adversely affected marketing in the district as buying and selling has become slow. This stems from the poor road conditions and network. Farm produce sometimes get rotten. In this respect, farmers are not able to attract good market for their produce and are compelled to sell their produce to middlemen at very low prices which result in low income generation for the farmers.

#### 1.5.2 Road Network

One major determinant of pattern of settlements in a locality is road. The motorability of roads influences growth in population and aids poverty reduction since economic growth will also be achieved. However, the road network and conditions in the district are deplorable and this exacerbates poverty situation of the people. The Atebubu-Kojokrom road ends at Deiffour along the Volta Lake. The trunk road from Atebubu-Kwame Danso is not tarred and very deplorable. The road is naturally unmotable during rainy and dry seasons. However, Kwame Danso to Deiffour is under construction of which about 40kms are tarred. All the major feeder roads are linked to this main road.

At this point, out boat Motors, Ferry and canoes carry passengers and goods across the lake to the Volta Region and the island communities. Parts of the district particularly lands beyond the Sene River and Volta lake have no roads at all. This is because there are no bridges across the Sene River and the Volta, thus rendering of the areas inaccessible by road. The poor nature of the road network is a major

constraint to the development of the district. For instance, farmers in the district are among to the major yam producers in the country but find it difficult to transport farm produce to marketing centres and therefore large quantities go bad. This situation hampers the effort of the Assembly to improve the living conditions of the people to enable them to move out of poverty.

The conditions of roads in the district are generally deplorable compelling commercial drivers to charge exorbitant fares which also affect prices of farm produces. The feeder roads are not properly linked and therefore increase the fares of haulage to marketing centres.

The Assembly in its effort to improve the situation has identified all the deplorable engineered and non-engineered roads for construction and rehabilitation. About seven of these roads had been recently constructed to improve network. The Assembly is also facilitating to ensure the tarring of the Kojokrom-Atebubu road which forms part of the Eastern corridor roads to open up the district to investors and the rest of the world. The figure below depicts the total number of accessible feeder roads in the district.

### 1.5.3 Rural Urban Split

The 2010 Population and Housing Census depict a zero rural-urban split for the district. It described the district as complete rural in nature. This situation poses a problem for the distribution of higher order services and functions in the district. Services must have the required threshold population before they are provided. The implication therefore is that, almost all the settlements may not qualify for higher order services.

### 1.5.4 Distribution of Socio Economic Infrastructure

The distribution of socio economic facilities is skewed towards the largest and accessible settlements. These settlements can also be regarded as the first and Second order settlements in our situation. Those areas are densely populated zones where Commercial activities are concentrated. For example, Kajaji, Kojokrom, Bassa, Nyankontre, Premuase and Bodinka are the settlements that enjoy greater proportions of economic infrastructure in the district.

The Highway linking Brong Ahafo (starting from Atebubu to Krachi) to Volta Region through the Volta Lake runs through the centre of Kajaji as the district capital's as well as the other five localities mentioned. Similarly, it is served with banks, police station, Senior High School and other key facilities. Kajaji (district capital) enjoy appreciable level of key infrastructure at the expense of the majority of settlements.

To ensure evenly distribution of facilities and development, the Assembly is tirelessly packaging programs and projects from both local and national interventions for implementation.

### 1.5.5 Key Production Centres

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of Sene East District. The district is endowed with a vast agricultural fertile land and water bodies that readily support farming activities. The main agricultural activities are fishing and crop production. Major crops grown are yams, cassava, and rice. Others are maize, groundnuts, and sorghum. However, a few people are also engaged in animal and poultry production. The district is one of the key producers of yam and fish in the region. Small scale industries are few in the district. Examples are gari processing, tailoring and dressmaking, welding and blacksmithing, Vulcanizing, fitting and repairs of motor vehicles and pito brewing.

### 1.5.6 Accessibility to other Services

**Market centers:**

The district is privileged with only one major and vibrant market centre located at Kajaji, the district capital with other community market centres at Premuase- Asuoso ,Akroka and Nyankontre. With the exception of Kajaji fish market which is large, the rest are small village level markets which are slated for upgrading by the Assembly. The traders travel far and near to purchase farm produce such as yam and fish to retail in the large markets all over the country.

Currently, the district has four market centres. The market centres and their market days are depicted in the table below:

*Table 10 Location of Major Markets in the District*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Market Day</b>
Kajaji	Wednesday-Thursday
Nyankontre	Monday
Premuase	Sunday
Akokra	Friday

**Source: SEDA, DMTDP 2014-2017**

However, the market is weekly based and is regularly accessed by traders from Atebubu, Kumasi, Takoradi, Accra, Techiman, Ejura, Prang, Kwame Danso, Nkoranza Yeji and some parts of Volta region such as Krachi.

The main facilities available to the traders are urinals, toilets, and Lorry Park. None of the market has a slaughter house. Most of the stalls at the Kajaji market are roofed with thatch. Farmers from the hinterland travel long distances by tractors, cargo and motorbikes to access the main market at Kajaji. The major items sold at these markets include yams, rice, groundnuts, cowpea and fish which are products of the district, and manufactured items brought in from outside the district. One of the main problems of these markets is poor road conditions. During the rainy season, main buyers from the cities are reluctant to visit these markets since it becomes difficult for them to transport their goods away from the district. The few that attempt sometimes spend several days waiting for transport, while others get stuck on the muddy road.

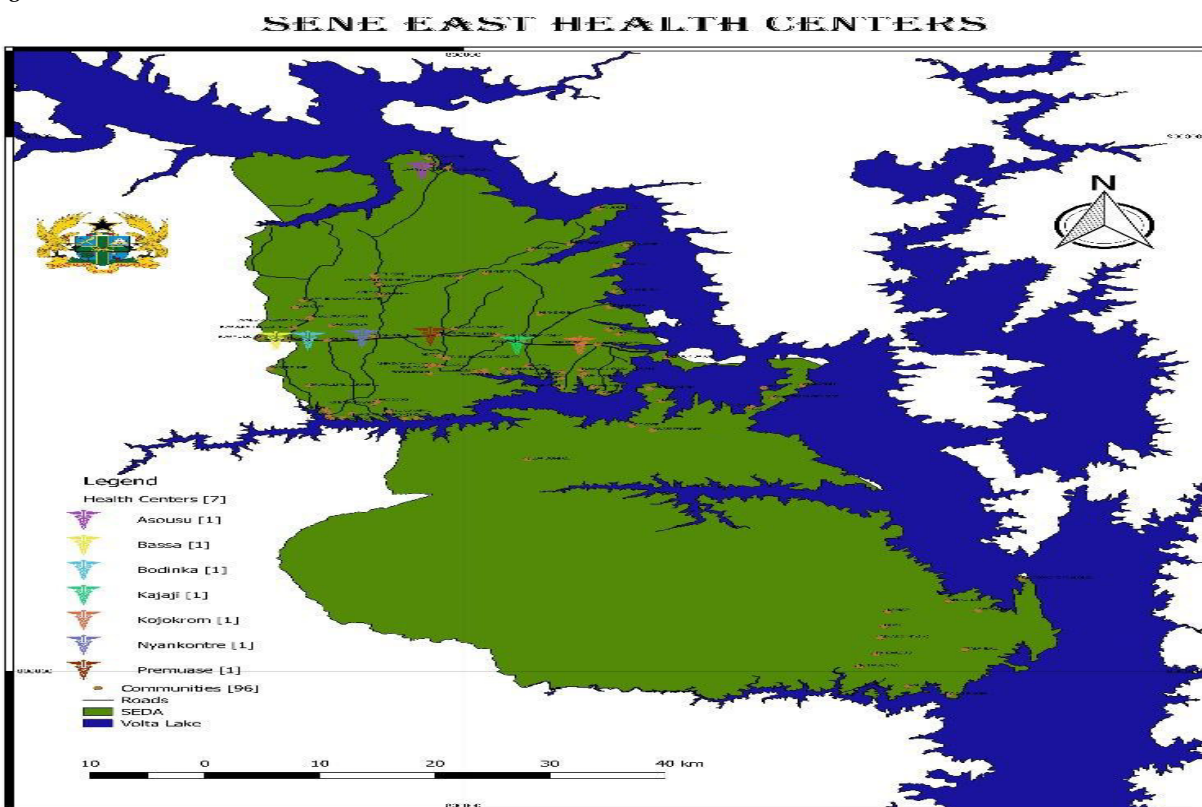
**Banking / Financial Services**

Sene East District has three Rural Banks which are Yapra Rural Bank, Amantin & Kesei community Bank and GN Bank all operating in the district capital, Kajaji. The services of these banks are easily accessible by communities closer to the trunk road. However, communities outside the major trunk road would have to travel long distances through feeder roads, footpaths and bicycle lanes to transact business with the banks particularly.

**Health Facilities**

Currently, the district has three health centers located at Bassa, Kajaji and Kojokrom. These facilities are easily accessible to people living along the main trunk road (Kwame Danso/Kojokrom road). This means, the interior communities travel long distances to access health care services from the three health centers. However, there are few functional CHPS compounds, thus lower level health facilities at Nyankontre, Premuase and CFAO Quarters. The rest include Bodinka serving the health needs of the rural dwellers. Emergency cases are often referred to the Kwame Danso, Atebubu and Krachi Government Hospitals. The figure below shows the types of health facilities in the district.

Figure 3 Health Centres in Sene East



### Police and Fire Stations

There are police stations located at Kojokrom and Bassa. Communities living along the trunk road easily access the police stations at the expense of communities living in the remote areas who struggle to access the stations. Due to poor accessibility by majority of people living in the inaccessible areas, effort is being made by the District Security Committee to establish police post at strategic and locations. This will go a long way to forestall occasional disturbances that erupt in respect of chieftaincy and criminal cases.

Apparently, the district has no Fire Service Station. Fire related activities are managed by Fire Service Station at Atebubu, about 85 km from Kajaji, the Capital of Sene East District. This makes accessibility to fire service a difficult task. Due to the importance of a Fire Service Station, the Assembly is currently putting plans to get a Fire Service Station in the district.

### Communication Facilities

Apparently, the district has four cellular telecommunication networks available to all communities in the district. These cellular networks are MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel. However, Vodafone and MTN are the major service providers that have full network in the district. The 2010PHC reveals that 7,838 persons own mobile phones in the district representing 20.7 percent of the population.

The high dependency on ICT in the district has improved businesses and other services thereby facilitating the establishment of micro enterprises because people can easily communicate with their relatives in any part of the country in particular and around the world in general. It has relatively reduced the high dependency on transportation and increased the value of liquid cash.

### Postal Services

There is currently no Post Office in the district. There is however only one (1) Postal Agency located at Kwame Danso in the Sene West District. The Postal Agency at Kwame Danso is considered viable and there are plans to upgrade it to the status of a Post Office. However, access to this facility is extremely difficult for people in the district. This and other factors such as the advent of cellular phone and internet facility have reduced its patronage.

### Transport Services

Public road transport services are provided by the Ghana Private Road Transport Union of the Trades Union Congress (GPRTU of TUC). The main branch is at Kojokrom with local branches at Kajaji, Bassa and Nyankontre. The services are provided with cargo trucks, mini-buses and tractors with trailers. Due to the poor road conditions, road transport service providers complain of high vehicle operating costs. Part of the high cost is transferred to the passengers in the form of high transport fares.

Road Transport services are generally inadequate in the district. For instance, due to the poor nature of the roads in some parts of the district, tractors are the only mode of transport used to carry both passengers and goods. Alternatively, since commercial transport is difficult to access many people use motorbikes and bicycles for commuting from one location to the other. Ownership of motorbike ratio is 1: 169 which is very high.

Water transport is also important in the district. The Volta Lake Transport Company (VLTC) operates in the district. It is the principal mode of transport for most of the settlements located along the lake and the island communities. The general pattern is that the Volta Lake Transport conveys goods and passengers across and outside the district. Thus, fish and farm produce from the island communities and communities located along the lake are traded along the lake. Due to the difficulty in reaching these island communities, much of the potential revenue accruing from the trading activities along the lake is lost to the district Assembly. VLTC has one pontoon; it commutes between Kete-Krachi in the Volta Region and Deiffour in the Brong Ahafo Region which is an hour nautical drive. This route is a key component of the proposed eastern corridor road project which starts from Deiffour through kojokrom-Kajaji to Atebubu a distance of 90km. This road when tarred will connect the Brong Ahafo Region to Volta region.

To increase access to island settlements, a number of private canoes which are fitted with motors, operate on the Volta Lake to serve the island communities since one pontoon from the VLTC is inadequate to serve all. This provides an opportunity to access the island communities.

### Hospitality Service

Apparently, there is only a guest house in the district located at Kajaji. This can be considered as a constraint for tourism development in the district. It is a constraint for people who visit the district to transact business. There is no standard restaurant in the district.

Traditional restaurants (Chop Bars) can however, be found in the larger settlements and market towns. Some of them operate only during market days to service visitors to the markets. However, efforts are being made to enhance the standard of this industry in the district. The District Assembly is constructing a hostel, bath and toilets facilities for traders come to trade in the district capital. The traditional council is also putting-up one- story guest house. These Projects have reached advanced stages and are expected to be complete before the end of 2015.



## **Governance**

Good governance is hinged on the efficient and decentralized management of public policy and resources. To this extent, people are empowered to participate and influence the process of decision making on issues that affect their lives. Participatory decision making on poverty reduction and issues of sustainable growth of the economy is therefore critical.

In this light, there is the need for legal, regulatory and institutional framework, which promotes and sustains the accountability of government business and machinery through public scrutiny by civil society organizations. This is one of the cardinal principles underlying the establishment of decentralised local governance system which is known as District Assembly in Ghana. The concept promulgated by the 1992 republican constitution and subsequently established by an Act of parliament started with 110 Metropolitan, District and District Assemblies in 1993 by has grown to 216 as at 2012 of which Sene East District is one.

### **1.25.1 Political Administration**

The Sene East District is one of the new Assemblies created to deepen access to governance. It was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 2091 of 2012. It is the highest planning political and administrative authority in the district. By statutory declaration as contained in section one (1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) under which it operates the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district. It is responsible for the overall development of the district by preparing and approving its development plans and budget .The composition of the Assembly is diverse and it is outlined explicitly in the local government Act (Act 462). It is composed of:

The District Chief Executive appointed by the president of the republic and approved by two thirds of members present. Two thirds of members call Assembly Members are elected in an electoral area through universal adult suffrage (19 electoral areas in the Sene East District)

Other members not exceeding one-third of the total membership of the Assembly are nominated by the president of the Republic. One Member of Parliament elected through universal adult suffrage in the constituency of the district (Ex-officio member).

The Sene East District Assembly has 26 members and only three persons are women. Membership is therefore dominated by men to the detriment of women. This could affect participation of women in decision making as the highest political and administration decision making body of the district.

The District Chief Executive is the representative of the central government in the district. He is to facilitate speedily implementation of central government programs and local development initiatives. The District Chief Executive chairs the Executive Committee of the Assembly, which is expected to oversee the day-to-day administration of the district. The executive committee is made up of chairpersons of the various sub-committees of the General Assembly. The sub-committees of this Assembly are seven in number. They are;

1. Finance and Administration
2. Works
3. Development Planning
4. Social Services
5. Justice and Security
6. Agriculture and
7. Education

These Sub-committees deliberate on issues in great detail and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for consideration which in turn submit to the General Assembly for ratification and approval.

### **1.25.2 Functions of the Assembly**

The core business of the Assembly is deliberative, legislative and executive. The main functions are as follows:

- Responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation of and submission to the Regional Coordinating councils for approval development plans and budgets of the district
- Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources of the district

- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiative and development.
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the district.
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the district
- In cooperation with appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice
- Initiate , sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred by law or any other enactment and
- Perform any functions as may be referred to it by the central government

### **1.25.3 Substructures of the Assembly**

The Sene East District Assembly has two sub district councils also known as Area councils. This ensures effective participation in decision making at the grass root. Memberships of the councils are drawn from the Unit Committees which are at the base of the Ghana's local government structure. There is one Unit Committee in each of the 19 electoral areas. Each Unit Committee has 5 members who assist the Area council to perform its functions. The two area councils are Kajaji and Bassa.

The Area Councils have the responsibility to strengthen the coordination of the development of the communities to ensure equitable distribution of socio-economic programmes and projects in a manner that will promote sustainable growth in the district. They prepare short term, medium and long term development plan for the area. They also help in revenue mobilization, among others. Some of the main functions are as follows:

- Mobilize members of the area for initiation, implementation and monitoring of self-help and public development projects.
- Organize communal and voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation, forestation and construction of social facilities.
- Enumeration and keeping records of all ratable persons and properties

- Provide an enabling focal point for the discussion of local socio-economic and political problems and recommending remedial actions.
- Educate the local people of their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities in consultation with the district of NCCE
- The Councils lead their people to initiate, plan and implement projects that meet the priority and aspiration of the people.
- They also mobilise resources and labour for the construction of projects in the communities.

The area councils have not been effective in the performance of their core mandates due to various factors. These include lack of remuneration for staff, logistics and offices among others. To revamp their functions, the Assembly has provided furnished office accommodation and trained members on their responsibilities.

#### **1.25.4 Departments of the Assembly**

To facilitate the process of decentralization and promotion of development at the local level, the Local Government Act of 1993 and local government service Act 2003 propose the establishment of government departments. The Assembly by design has 11 Departments and these are expected to put their expertise at the disposal of the Assembly. Their inputs into the running of the Assembly are visible sub-committee meetings, initiation and implementation of programs in the communities. The Heads of these departments are ex-officio members of the subcommittees. The District Coordinating Director steers their activities to ensure harmony to avoid duplication.

In accordance with LI 1961 of 2009 the Assembly has two types of departments. The first department is called schedule 1A which became operational immediately after the passage of the LI 1961 of 2009. The second type of departments called Schedule 1B will be operational after the laws establishing them are rectified. Meanwhile such departments will remain decentralised in the district until rectification of the laws. Below is the list of the Departments:

#### **First Schedule (Regulation 1 A)**

- Central Administration Department
- Works Department

- Physical Planning Department
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Social welfare and Community Development
- Legal Department
- Waste Management Department
- Urban Roads Department
- Budgeting and rating Department
- Transport Department

**Second Schedule (Regulation 1 B)**

- Physical Planning Department
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Finance Department
- Department of Education, Youth and Sports
- Disaster Prevention and Management Department
- Natural Resources Conservation Department Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division
- District Health Department

Apparently, the existing departments in the district are;

- Central Administration
- Works Department
- Community Development and Social welfare
- Department of Environmental Health
- Department of Health
- Department of Education
- Department of Agriculture

Specialized agencies operating in the District are; Ghana Police Service, National Commission for Civic Education, Electoral Commission, and Non Formal Education Division.

However, good governance in the district is affected by the absence of a number of departments, and weak capacity of the existing ones. The non-existence of some key departments affects the business of the Assembly. The staffs are also faced with problem of office and residential accommodation and logistics. In this respect, the Assembly is making frantic effort to address these problems.

#### **1.25.5 Public hearing and Communication strategies**

The Assembly organizes public hearings for its budget and development plans to ensure accountability and transparency. Businesses in the district are given opportunity to make inputs into preparation of Fee Fixing and Resolutions the development budgets before they are finally approved. These stakeholders discuss appropriateness of specific rates and make recommendations to the Assembly.

The preparation of this district medium term development plan incorporated community inputs before approval. Public hearings were organized to solicit inputs from community members at the Kajaji and Bassa area councils before finalization and approval by the general Assembly. This process ensures accountability and transparency and also ownership of the plan by the people.

Additionally, the Assembly disseminates reports and ensures participation in its activities by the various stakeholders to up-date them on the transactions of the Assembly. For example the Sene east District Assembly lead by DPCU and departments organize quarterly monitoring of programs to ensure projects are being implemented according to plan objectives. DPCU therefore involves CSOs, substructures and the communities in these programs. The reports are disseminated to the stakeholders including the regional coordinating councils and the Ministry of Local government and rural Development.

The major obstacle to this system is the delay in the release of funds to the DPCU to facilitate the processes. Hence, the Assembly has been sensitized by NPDC to attached urgency to these activities.

#### **1.25.6 Civil Society Organization's (CSOs) Participation and Social accountability**

CSOs in the district ensures that governance reaches the door steps of ordinary people to ensures they are empowered to participate in Assembly's business to reduce poverty. World Vision

Ghana has been the foremost NGO that has provided basic social services to the district for the past twenty years. The organization has facilitated the organization of public education and sensitization workshops for the stakeholders and communities to enhance their capacities to participate in local governance. Some of the programs World Vision Ghana assisted the Sene East Assembly includes: conflict management, empower women to participate in local governance, business management training among others to build capacities of the local people.

World Education Ghana an NGO is in the district to assist implement Complimentary Basic Education (CBE) policy in the district. They mobilizes out of school children to teach for some specific period before transferring them to the public system. Currently, it has trained about 65 Community Facilitators from 32 communities who are to handle the schools that are to be establishing under this policy. This system is to ensure that every child gets formal education to contribute to local governance.

The Nkomi traditional council in Kajaji has supported the local governance system by providing office accommodation in the district. The problem faced by the Assembly is that CSOs are not adequate in the district.

Social accountability forums are usually organized by the Assembly especially during community visit by the District Chief to interact with the communities. In this respect, the Assembly and the communities deliberate on district programs and address them. For example the Sene East District Assembly in 2014 visited 26 communities to organize social accountability for its programs.

#### **1.25.7 Security Situation in the district**

The police are the lead agents in the maintenance of law and order in the district. There are two (2) Police posts in the district. These are located at Bassa and Kojokrom. The total number of men in the district is 6, (Bassa 3 and Kojokrom 3) for a population of 61,076. This shows inadequate police service in the district to combat crime especially armed robbery. Some of the problems of the Police Service in the district include inadequate office and residential accommodation, Lack of communication equipment, inadequate personnel, inadequate stationery, and inadequate funds for their operations. The service also lacks modern communication gadgets required for effective operations. There is one police vehicle in the

district. The District Assembly supports in the fueling and maintenance of the vehicle to enable the security force in the district to carry out their operations effectively. Again, there is police Special Weapon Training (SWAD) Team in the district patrolling to ensure security and peace for the citizenry. This is to help both business and social activities to go on effectively without fear and panic on the part of the public.

#### **1.25.8 Judiciary Service**

The district currently has no Magistrate Court. It accesses court services at Kwame Danso. This court convenes three times in a week. The Court has only one permanent magistrate with about six (6) other support staff. The administration of justice in the district is not without problems. These range from insufficient sitting capacity of the court room, lack of furniture, lack of office equipment including computers and telephone facilities. The distance and poor road network to the court are problematic in accessing justice.

#### **1.25.9 Fire Services**

Apparently, the district has no fire station. Fire related activities are managed by Fire Service Station at Atebubu-Amantin District, about 90 km from Kajaji the Sene East District Capital. This makes accessibility to Fire Service very difficult to all in the district.

Owing to the importance of a fire station, the Assembly has planned to construct an office block and residential facilities for a new fire station in the district.

#### **1.25.10 National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)**

Being relatively new the district still depends on the mother district (Sene West) in accessing NADMO services. It only has a station officer who carries all disaster issues from the district to the Sene West District (Mother District) for redress. Interestingly, the Sene East District Assembly has officially acquired a temporal office accommodation for the NADMO district office. In this regard, plans are far advanced to get the office formally established and set in motion to render needed services to disaster victims when the need arises.

#### **Key development problem**

- Low presence of Department of the Assembly
- Low capacity of some departments and Assembly members
- Low participation of women in governance
- Lack of logistics for departments established



- Low CSOs presence
- Inadequate security personnel and logistics
- Lack of District court
- Lack of fire station in the district
- Lack of NADMO office in the district

## **Social Services**

### **Health Care delivery Services**

#### **Health facilities and Logistics**

Management of health facilities in the district is the responsibility of the Ghana Health Service (GHS). Due to its new status the district has no hospital and therefore depends largely on Kwame Danso Government hospital in the Sene West District of the Brong Ahafo Region and Kete-Krachi Government hospital of the Krachi West District in the Volta Region. The implication is that it will take a considerable period before a qualified medical doctor is posted to the district. Despite the absence of a district hospital and a medical doctor, the district has three health centres located at Bassa, Kajaji and Kojokrom and two functional CHPS Compounds a lower level health facility at Nyankontre and improvised CHPS at Asuoso and Premuase. Since there is no hospital, the health centres cannot admit patients and therefore refer all critical cases to Sene West District of about 60km by road and Kete-Krachi hospital a two hour journey across the Volta Lake.

This trend has led to poor geographical access to health facilities by the poor subsistence farmers and fishermen who live in the remotest areas such as Housakope, Todzekope, CFAO Quarters, Abugame, Barpa, Tabus and Akroka among others. Efforts to improve access are also hampered by inadequate logistics such as motorbikes and vehicles. The District health directorate as at 2014 had only one vehicle and one functional motorbike. Hospital facilities such as laboratory, X-ray, ambulance and basic facilities are lacking and therefore impede smooth health service delivery in the district.

The district has 38 islands located on the Volta Lake. Inhabitants of these Islands are migrants fishermen from Greater Accra, Central and Volta Regions. These people have no single health facility and therefore convey the sick by private canoes on long distance to access health care at Kajaji, Kojokrom and Kete-Krachi. Apparently the District Health Directorate has no boat and accessories to facilitate the delivery of health services to the Island communities. The difficulty

involved in reaching the Islands hampers effort of the District Assembly and the Health Directorate in their public health education and immunization endeavors. Poor access to health care delivery in these areas has negative consequences since the potential for spread of communicable diseases is very high.

### **Health Infrastructure**

Sene East district has no district hospital and thereby depend largely on Kate-Krachi and Kwame Danso for emergency services. Three health centers can be found in the district at Kojokrom, Bassa and Kajaji. Nyankontre, Asuoso and premuase are being operated as CHPS compounds. The table below depicts the health infrastructure in the district.

*Table 11 Number and Types of Health facilities in the District*

<b>Name of the Facility</b>	<b>Number</b>
District Hospital	0
Health Centers	3
Number of CHPS compounds	5
Private Health Facilities	0
Maternity Homes/Clinics	0

**Source: GHS Sene East District, 2016**

The district is very poorly resourced. Some of the inhabitants of the Volta Lake Islands are nomadic and move around following the fish, which makes it difficult to locate them. The Island communities do not currently have any health facility. Due to the poor access to medical services, the potential for diseases to spread in these areas is very high.

### **Effort to Improve the Situation**

Since there is no district hospital the Assembly is constructing observation room at the Kajaji health centre to facilitate the admission of emergency cases in the district. The Assembly in conjunction with the District Health Directorate have zoned the district into 19 Community Based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones to establish CHPS compounds in these areas to improve access to health delivery. In this regard, four CHPS Compounds are being established at Wanzam, Sumsumpe, CFAO Quarters and Premuase. It is therefore anticipated that by the end of the plan period the Assembly will collaborate with interested Donors and CSOs to establish the rest of the facilities.

### 1.12.2 Health Personnel

Apparently, the district has no medical doctor. The few health facilities are manned by intermediate health personnel at post. The District Directorate of Health service has not received its full complement of staff. This huge human resource gap is likely to affect the achievement of the millennium development goals especially those related to health.

The gap is also created as a result of unwillingness of professionals to accept postings to the district as it is deprived. Personnel at post as at 2014 are shown in the table below:

*Table 12 Health personnel in the District*

NO	PERSONNEL CATEGORY	NO AT POST	GAP
1	Medical doctor	0	1
2	Physician Assistant	1	3
3	Midwife	4	6
4	Enrolled Nurse	39	0
5	Public Health Nurse	0	1
6	Community Health Nurse	44	6
7	Disease control	2	3
8	Field Technician	5	6
9	Health Assistant	3	4
10	Medical record Assistant	0	5
11	Laboratory Technologist	1	2
12	Supply officer	0	1
13	Accounts officer	1	1
14	Security	3	2
15	Casuals	11	5
16	Staff Nurse	1	6
17	Technical Officer(Health information)	2	1
18	Staff Nurse (Phychiatry)	2	0
19	Pharmacy Technician	1	2
20.	Health Promotion Officer	0	2
	Total	60	60

**Source: GHS – Sene East District, 2016**

It can be observed that key personnel such as Medical Doctor, Physician Assistant and Midwives are absent and inadequate and this militates against efficient health service delivery. The human resource gap which is 60 or 100% is another impediment to health care delivery in the district. This gap will certainly increase with the introduction of current Assembly programmes to improve geographic access through the expansion of CHPS compounds from 2 to 19 functional CHPS compounds within the four years of the plan period. This situation requires concerted

effort of all stakeholders to address the gap before the end of the planning period and the universities who are bonded to serve in the district for at least three years after completion.

### 1.12.3 Incidence of Diseases and Illnesses

Although diseases of various forms are reported at the health facilities in the district, malaria is the most reported. In Ghana malaria is endemic and perennial. Although everyone is at risk of malaria infection, children under five years of age and pregnant women are at higher risk due to their lowered immunity. It is the number one cause of morbidity that accounts for about 38% of all outpatient illness and 35% of all admissions and about 34% of all deaths in children under five years (NMCP 2010 Annual Report). In the Sene East District just as it pertains in other parts of the country, malaria continues to be a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the district as depicted in the table below:

*Table 13 Top ten diseases*

S/N	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
1.	Malaria	6005	Malaria	4954	Malaria	4515	Malaria	5808
2.	URTI	2026	URTI	2751	URTI	1654	URTI	2848
3.	Diarrhea	1452	Diarrhea	1804	Diarrhea	1581	Diarrhea	2189
4.	Intestinal Worms	1033	Intestinal Worms	1759	Intestinal Worms	1254	Intestinal Worms	1847
5.	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	1010	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	1653	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	891	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	987
6.	Anemia	895	Anemia	1433	Anemia	708	Anemia	878
7.	Skin Disease	574	Skin Disease	625	Skin Disease	536	Skin Disease	671
8.	Eye Infection	212	Eye Infection	350	Eye Infection	170	Eye Infection	205
9.	Acute Ear Infection	185	Acute Ear Infection	227	Acute Ear Infection	164	Acute Ear Infection	172
10.	Urinary Tract Infection	138	Urinary Tract Infection	208	Urinary Tract Infection	141	Urinary Tract Infection	110

**Source: GHS-Sene East District, 2016**

The table above indicates an increase in the number of outpatient cases compared with the same period of the previous year. Malaria remains top cause of outpatient cases. Malaria continues to lead the table representing about 35% of all cases.

The most important thing to note is that the vulnerable people, especially children under five year are severely affected.

Malaria generally affects communities with poor environmental sanitation. Most of the affected who were farmers could not produce to meet family needs. Similarly, this affects school attendance and increased hospital bills.

#### **1.12. 4 Maternal and Child Mortality**

Among the key objectives of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4, is the need to reduce maternal and childhood mortality. The 2008 Demographic Health Survey showed a 30% reduction in under-five mortality rate.

The decline is from 111 per 1000 live- births in 2003 to 80 live births per 1000 in 2008 while neonatal rates also declined from 43 per 100 live- births in 2003 to 30 per 1000 live births in 2008 in Ghana.

At the district level progress has equally been made in terms of contribution to reduction in child and maternal mortality. Antenatal services have improved and these have facilitated increased in attendance of pregnant women. For instance, a total of 1,260 pregnant women were registered in the ANC accounting for 62%. Women that visited antenatal clinic were 3614. Pregnant women who were treated with TT2+ were 1138 which gives 63.9%. Total deliveries in all facilities including Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) between 2012-2013 were 504 representing 42.2%. It is worthy to note that no child death was recorded. The table below gives details:

*Table 14 ANC Registrants and Attendance from 2012-2013*

<b>No</b>	<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
1	ANC Registrants	2126	1260
2	ANC Attendance	2126 (122.6%)	1260 (62.9%)
3	% with 4+ Visits	1078	770
4	TT2+	338 (33%)	549 (49%)

**Source GHS Sene East District**

The District Health Directorate intends to cover all the 38 Islands to improve child and maternal health. This is because the current data did not cover most of the Island communities. The challenge facing the directorate is inadequate funds and logistics. If the challenges are not

addressed it may retard the effort of the district in reducing maternal and child mortality and consequently affect the attainment of millennium development goal 4.

### 1.12.5 Fertility

Fertility normally refers to frequency of child bearing among a population while Fertility rate measures the relative frequency with which births occur within a given population

It is also important to understand the concept of total fertility rate. This is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended child bearing if she were to pass through all her child bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

From table 31, the total fertility rate for the district is 4.6 children per woman which is higher than the regional value of 3.58.

Additionally the general fertility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of births in a given year by the number of women aged 15 to 49 and multiplying by 1,000. In this respect, the General Fertility Rate for the district is 138.2, compared with the regional figure of 105.9. This means that 138 children are born to a 1000 women in the district (GSS 2010).

Crude birth rate also refers to the number of births per 1,000 persons in a population over a given period of time (i.e. 1 year). It is a ratio of the number of births to the total population. The crude birth rate for the district is 30.4 which is higher than the regional figure of 26.3.

In this respect, the district crude birth rate of 30.4 implies that there are 30.4 live births for every 1000 population in the district.

*Table 15 Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth rate by district and region*

District	Population	Number of women 15-49 years	Number of births in last 12 months	Total Fertility Rate	*General Fertility Rate	**Crude Birth Rate
All Districts	2,310,983	572,813	60,685	3.58	105.9	26.3
Sene East	61,076	13,442	1,858	4.6	138.2	30.4

**Source: GSS, 2010PHC**

### 1.12.6 Children ever born and surviving

The number of children ever born per woman measures the life time and cumulative fertility performance of female in the reproductive age group 15-49 years. About 52,507 children have ever been born and 46,078 are surviving by women aged 12 years and older in the district. Table 32 shows that the number of children ever born increases with age and gets to highest point at age 44. Children surviving include all babies born alive by female 12 years and older.

*Table 16 Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child*

Age	Number of Females	Children Ever Born			Children Surviving		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	17,901	52,507	27,262	25,245	46,078	23,802	22,276
12 - 14	1,810	20	13	7	16	11	5
15 - 19	2,635	373	196	177	332	164	168
20 - 24	2,459	2,826	1,543	1,283	2,606	1,394	1,212
25 - 29	2,385	5,506	2,878	2,628	5,050	2,587	2,463
30 - 34	2,021	7,150	3,716	3,434	6,601	3,419	3,182
35 - 39	1,584	7,189	3,751	3,438	6,482	3,339	3,143
40 - 44	1,355	7,577	3,955	3,622	6,765	3,510	3,255
45 - 49	1,003	5,624	2,906	2,718	4,971	2,583	2,388
50 - 54	827	4,972	2,583	2,389	4,250	2,200	2,050
55 - 59	449	2,805	1,442	1,363	2,332	1,218	1,114
60 +	1,373	8,465	4,279	4,186	6,673	3,377	3,296

**Source: GSS 2010PHC**

### 1.12.7 Health Insurance Key development problem

- Poor geographic access to health facilities
- Lack of district hospital
- inadequate health personnel
- Inadequate residential, office accommodation and logistics
- Low motivation for health personnel
- Low public education on the prevention and control of public health diseases
- Inadequate and untimely release of funds from central governments for district programmes
- Abuse of scheme by both providers and clients
- High poverty level of health insurance clients who are mostly farmers resulting in low premium collection
- Poor road conditions
- Delay in the release of the new identity cards for health insurance scheme

### **1.13 HIV and AIDS**

The emergences of the Human Immune Virus (HIV) infection and the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been of great concern to the world and the Sene East District due to its negative effect on the social and economic development of the district.

Data on HIV/AIDS infection and PLHIV in the district is inadequate to generalize the rate of infection. Data gathered in the district is only from pregnant women, blood donors and general OPD among others. Though there is about 99% awareness of the disease, testing of community members is inadequate to make a concrete data. The scanty data gathered so far indicates less than 1% incidence, mostly between ages 15 – 45. There is high incidence of STI and other opportunistic infection, mostly among the females and this confirms the vulnerability of women in the district. The data obtain for a 3-year period are follows

- 2011-0.024%
- 2012-0.004%
- 2013- Not yet computed

***Source: GHS-Kajaji***

The data above indicate that the rate of incidence fluctuate which does not give a clear picture of the situation due to inadequate data. The district in terms of HIV/AIDS management however has a number of packages for the general public. These are spelt out in the District HIV/ AIDS work plan.



Children, orphans and women are the population most at risk in the district. PLHIV are made vulnerable due to high level stigmatization and discrimination in the district. 90% of the PLHIV in the district are peasant farmers and the condition of the disease makes them unproductive.

Apparently, there is no PLHIV association in the district. In this regard, the District Assembly in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service with support from donors are putting plans together to establish an income generating activity (poultry farm) for PLWHIV. Similarly, the Assembly and GHS are rolling out community programmes in Behavioral change communication, Counseling and Testing (CT), peer educator activities and condom promotion among others.

High risk areas in the district are Kajaji, Kojokrom and Bassa communities and this can be attributed to easy mobility of its residents to urban communities elsewhere which leads to multiple marriages. Social functions such as markets, funerals, wedding/marriage ceremonies and excessive merry making during school entertainments have been identified as areas where transmissions occur.

The District Health Directorate in collaboration with the District Assembly, District AIDS Committee and other stakeholders are carrying out sensitization campaign on prevention, control, stigma and discrimination. Packages to control and manage the infection within the health sector include:

- STI control program
- Know Your Status Campaign
- TC services during working hours
- PMTCT services on ANC days
- TC/PMTCT in all health facilities in the district
- Management of OIs
- Home based care
- Provide care and support services
- Public education in on stigma reduction

#### **1.13.1 Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) Implementing Arrangement**

GAC has been the national body coordinating HIV and AIDS program in the district. In this respect, they have been funding district programs in conjunction with the Assembly. As at 2018,

greater proportion of GAC funding to district programs were routed through national and local NGOs had ceased and therefore Assemblies were tasked to support district programs.

The District Assembly has implemented a lot of activities on HIV and AIDS from the NSF II. This HIV/AIDS plan was integrated into the 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2018-2021) and all outlined funding of the activities in the plan were borne by the Assembly as integral part of the Assembly's core activities.

### **1.13.2 Strategies for Plan Period**

A weak human resource implies no development and due to the nature of the infection which affects both social and economic development, the district has put in place a number of strategies. These include:

- Strengthen coordination, monitoring and evaluation of district programs
- Encourage more CSOs in and out of the district to be involved in the control and management of the infection
- Intensify public education
- Support ART services, care and support for PLHIV
- Solicit support from NGOs and others
- Implement integrated NFS II activities in the DMTDP 2018 - 2021

### **Key development problems**

- Inadequate data on PLHIV
- High level of stigmatization against PLHIV
- Lack of support for PLHIV
- Inadequate funds to support HIV/AIDS programs
- Poor coordination of HIV/AIDS programs in the district

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PRIORITIES**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

The Sene East District is one of the 27 administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. It is confronted with many development challenges. The District Assembly is prepared to tackle all development challenges bedeviled with the district so as to improve the living conditions of the people. Key among the challenges is inadequate human resource and basic infrastructure in the health, education, water and sanitation sectors.

Having harmonized development problems/issues, it is necessary to link these issues to the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018 – 2021 to ensure compatibility of district and national goal and avoid conflict of interest and duplication of efforts. Based on this, the specific needs of the district were prioritized under the (NMTDPF, 2018 – 2021) which spans from 2018-2021. This chapter presents development prospects adapted from the National Development Policy Framework that are key to the district's development.

#### **2.1 Linking Harmonized Development Problems/Issues with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018 – 2021**

The linkage of harmonized identified development problems/issues in the district to the MTDPF 2018-2021 is necessary to ensure conformity, harmony and prevent conflicting of district and national interests. Having analyzed the current development situation, a number of development challenges which can militate against the achievement of the plan during the plan period have been identified. The identification of these development issues provides the basis for interventions in the district as summarized below;

- ❖ Low savings and investment
- ❖ Low income levels
- ❖ Low revenue generation
- ❖ Low capital base for SMEs
- ❖ Poor access roads
- ❖ Low production and productivity
- ❖ High unemployment rate
- ❖ Inappropriate technologies

- ❖ Lack of credit/capital
- ❖ Inadequate storage facilities
- ❖ Poor Housing conditions
- ❖ Low standard of education
- ❖ Increasing trends in deforestation and land degradation
- ❖ Inadequate ICT facilities
- ❖ Inadequate access to health services
- ❖ Low access to water and sanitation
- ❖ Unreliable energy supply
- ❖ Poor environmental condition
- ❖ Low entrepreneurial skills
- ❖ Inadequate HIV and AIDS awareness
- ❖ Inadequate support for HIV and AIDS activities
- ❖ Stigmatization of PLHA
- ❖ High incidence of child labor/trafficking
- ❖ Inadequate support for Disables
- ❖ Inadequate involvement of vulnerable in decision making
- ❖ Negative cultural practices against women
- ❖ Inadequate staffing (DA, Education and Health)
- ❖ Inadequate coordination among Departments
- ❖ Low women participation in decision making
- ❖ Inadequate access to Justice
- ❖ Non-functioning of sub-structures
- ❖ Ill-equipped security services

## 2.2 COMMUNITY NEEDS

NO.	AREA COUNCIL	ELECTORAL AREA	NAME OF COMMUNITY	PRIORITISED NEEDS IDENTIFIED
1.	Bassa	Gbili/Wanzam	a. Gbili	1. School building 2. Feeder road construction 3. Potable water 4. CHPS Compound <b>5. Electricity</b>
			b. Bilaba	6. School building 7. Construction of feeder road <b>8. Electricity</b>
			c. Wanzam	9. Clinic 10. Feeder road <b>11. Electricity</b>
			d. Wajul	12. School building 13. Solar light
			e. Bungaya	14. potable water 15. electricity 16. road ( Paa willie- Bungaya)
			f. Amponsah	17. Electricity 18. Feeder road
			g. Kpanja	19. Feeder road 20. Electricity
			h. Alozokope	21. Solar lights
			i. Fieye	22. Solar lights
			j. Chevi	22. Electricity  23. Clinic

		Premuase	a. Premuase	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teachers quarters for both primary and JHS</li> <li>2. Classroom block for JHS</li> <li>3. Construction of Premuase/Okoto Akuraa and Tokponya feeder road</li> <li>4. Toilet facility</li> <li>5. Waste container</li> <li>6. Extension of electricity</li> <li>7. School feeding programme</li> <li>8. Support to self help projects</li> <li>9. Create employment opportunities for the youth</li> </ol>
			b. Okoto Akuraa	
			c. Nketiakurom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Construction of Okoto Akuraa/Premuase feeder road</li> <li>11. Electricity</li> <li>12. Teachers quarters</li> <li>13. Toilet facility</li> <li>14. Potable water</li> <li>15. Employment for the youth</li> <li>16. Education on the need for women active participation in community development decision making and leadership</li> <li>17. School feeding</li> <li>18. Establishment of JHS</li> </ol>
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19. Extension of electricity</li> <li>20. Toilet facility</li> <li>21. Potable water</li> <li>22. School building</li> <li>23. Employment opportunity for the youth</li> <li>24. Organize civic rights education</li> </ol>

		Yawkrah/Akrokah	a. Yawkrah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Completion of six unit classroom block</li> <li>26. Bridge construction</li> <li>27. Teachers accommodation</li> <li>28. Sumsumpe Yawkrah feeder road construction</li> <li>29. Provision of water</li> <li>30. Electricity</li>   <li>31. Campaign against child labour</li> <li>32. Campaign for girl child education</li> </ul>
			b. Akrokah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33. Construction of sumsumpe/Akrokah feeder road</li> <li>34. Completion of six unit classroom block</li> <li>35. Electricity</li> <li>36. Teachers accommodation</li> <li>37. Water</li> <li>38. KVIP</li> <li>39. Organize campaign on civil rights</li> </ul>
			c. Sumsumpe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40. Provision of CHPS compound</li> <li>41. Electricity</li> <li>42. Water</li> <li>43. Formation of disability association</li> </ul>
			d. Aliwoekope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>44. Construction of feeder road</li> <li>45. Teacher accommodation</li> <li>46. Electricity</li> <li>47. Organize girl child education campaign</li> </ul>
			e. Abogyese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48. School building</li> <li>49. Feeder road</li> <li>50. Solar lights</li> <li>51. Embark on pupil enrolment derive</li> </ul>
		Nyankontre	Nyankontre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52. Community market</li> <li>53. Provision of public toilet facility</li> <li>54. Collection of refuse</li> <li>55. Community center</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56. Teachers quarters construction</li> <li>57. Control of erosion</li> <li>58. Extension of electricity</li> <li>59. Construction of Nyankontre/Ohiasomawo feeder road</li> <li>60. Organise campaign against child labour</li> <li>61. Sensitisation on the negative effects on teenage pregnancy and force marriage</li> </ul>
		Balla/Todzikope	a. Balla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>62. School</li> <li>63. Asuoso Jn-Bala Feeder Road 6km</li> <li>64. Electricity</li> <li>65. Bore hole</li> <li>66. Sensitization on teenage pregnancy</li> <li>67. Campaign against child labour</li> </ul>
			b. Tokpenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68. Road</li> <li>69. School</li> <li>70. Electricity</li> <li>71. Clinic</li> <li>72. Toilet facility</li> <li>73. Bore hole</li> <li>74. Community sensitisation on child labour</li> </ul>
			c. Nfante Akuraa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>75. Construction of six classroom block</li> <li>76. Road</li> <li>77. Bore hole</li> <li>78. Electricity</li> <li>79. Teachers quarters</li> </ul>
			d. Brugu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80. Road</li> <li>81. Electricity</li> <li>82. Bore hole</li> <li>83. Sensitisation on child labour</li> <li>84. Campaign against teenage pregnancy</li> </ul>



			e. Johnkope	85. Solar lights 86. Community sensitization on teenage pregnancy 87. road
			f. Moseskope	88. Solar lights 89. School building 90. Teenage pregnancy campaign 91. Child labour education 92. Premix fuel
			g. Balikope	93. Road 94. School 95. Solar light 96. Clinic 97. Financial assistance finishing nets and engine boat 98. Education on good and modern fishing practices
			h. J.J. Akuraa	99. Electricity 100. School 100. Road 101. sensitization on teenage pregnancy 102. education on effects of child labour
			i. Buya	103. school 104. lights 105. ICT for school children 106. Road
			j. Todzikope	107. feeder road 108. classroom for JHS 109. Teachers quarters 110. clinic 111. electricity 112. bore hole 113. toilet facility 114. sensitization on teenage pregnancy

			k. Cannan	115. electricity 116. road 117. campaign against teenage pregnancy
			l. Mabon	118. Electricity 119. Road 120. School 121. community sensitization on child labour 122. teenage pregnancy
			m. Chakai	123. School 124. Solar lights 125. provision of farm inputs 126. fishing out boat motor 127. teenage pregnancy education 128. education on effects child labour
			n. Awudi	129. electricity 130. fishing nets 131. fertilizer 132. road 133. community sensitization on teenage pregnancy 134. sensitization on child labour
			o. Kwabenyi	135. health insurance 136. solar lights 137. road 138. school 139. zinc 140. community sensitization on teenage pregnancy
			p. Adamandokope	141. out boat motors 142. fishing nets 143. fish pond 144. community sensitization on teenage pregnancy 145. community sensitization on child labour

			q. Atta Akura	146. road 147. lights 148. school 149. community sensitization on child labour
			r. Torfitofi	150. lights 151. road 152. community sensitization on child labour 153. community sensitization on teenage pregnancy
	Hausakope/Asuoso	a. Hausakope	154. construction of Hausakope/Asuoso feeder road 155. teachers bungalow 156. electricity 157. inadequate teaching staff	
		b. Asuoso	158. completion of school building 159. provision of premix for fisher men 160. potable water 161. electricity 162. Teachers quarters 163. regravelling of Nyankontre/Asuoso feeder road 164. Albon motors for fisher men	
		c. Gayo Madi	165. school building 166. construction of Gayo/Asuoso feeder road 167. Teachers bungalow	
	Wanando/oldman	a. Kwaraja line	168. construction of Nyankontre/Ohiasumawu feeder road 169. provision of health center 170. teachers quarters for Ziga-kope SDA primary school 171. support farmers with tractors 172. formation of anti-teenage pregnancy groups	
			173. sensitize communities on child labour 174. rehabilitation of old market at Ohiasumawu	

			b. Bassari line	<p>175. construction of Nyankontre/Ohiasumawu feeder road  176. provision of health center  177. teachers quarters at Bassari line  178. support farmers to acquire farm tractors  179. educate communities on negative effects of child labour  180. campaign against teenage pregnancy</p>
			c. Oldman kope	<p>181. construction of Nyankontre/Ohiasumawu feeder road  182. provision of health center  183. rehabilitation of old market  184. provide out boat motors and fishing gears to fishermen  185. community sensitization on child labour  186. education forum on teenage pregnancy</p>
			d. Agyata	<p>187. construction of Nyankontre/Ohiasumawu feeder road  188. construction of health post at Ohiasumawu  189. teacher quarters at SDA primary  190. fertilizer subsidy for farmers  191. provide out boat motors to fishermen  192. provide financial support to farmers  193. formation of anti-teenage pregnancy groups  194. community education on child labour</p>
			e. Nyekornakpoe	<p>195. provide community sensitization on child labour  196. community sensitization on teenage pregnancy  197. teachers quarters at SDA primary at Ziga-kope  198. Provide small out boat motors for fishermen.  199. provide CHPS compound at Ohiasumawu  200. Construct Nyakontare/Ohiasumawu feeder road.</p>
		CFAO quarters	CFAO QUARTERS	201. CHPS compound

		Bassa	a. Bodinka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of 3 unit, store, office school block</li> <li>2. Potable water</li> <li>3. Bodinka town road spot improvement</li> <li>4. Campaign on girl-child education</li> <li>5. Posting of qualified and competent teachers</li> <li>6. Supply of adequate teaching and learning materials</li> <li>7. Sensitize community on the active involvement of women in development decision making</li> </ol>
			b. Bassa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mechanised Potable small water system</li> <li>2. Rehabilitate 6 unit classroom block</li> </ol>
2.	Kajaji	Kojokrom	a. Kojokrom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extension of electricity in town</li> <li>2. Construction of teachers quarters</li> <li>3. Construction of police quarters</li> <li>4. Construction of health center</li> <li>5. Provide sheds at lake side for traders</li> <li>6. Construction of public toilet facility</li> <li>7. Construction of town market</li> <li>8. Provide additional rubbish container</li> <li>9. Provide community center</li> <li>10. Provide ICT center for JHS</li> <li>11. Construction of six unit classroom block</li> </ol>
		Lala	a. Lala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completion of three unit classroom block</li> <li>2. Provide cement to support community self constructed six classroom block completion</li> <li>3. Provision KVIP</li> <li>4. Provision of electricity</li> <li>5. Sensitization of basic rate payment</li> <li>6. Provision of CHPS compound</li> <li>7. Community education on teenage pregnancy</li> </ol>

			b. Mogyaduro	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of KG block</li> <li>2. Provision of KVIP</li> <li>3. Provision of electricity</li> <li>4. Community sensitization on basic rate payment</li> <li>5. Provision of CHPS compound</li> </ol>
			c. Ogetse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of six classroom block</li> <li>2. Provision of KVIP</li> <li>3. Provision of electricity</li> <li>4. Education on basic rates payment</li> <li>5. Education on proper handling of farm animals and domestic ones</li> </ol>
			d. Togo line	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of KG block</li> <li>2. Provision of KVIP</li> <li>3. Community sensitization on how to handle farm animals.</li> </ol>
			e. Willikope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of KG block</li> <li>2. Provision of Public toilet facility</li> <li>3. Education on modern technology of rearing farm animals</li> </ol>
			f. Pantuline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of public toilet facility</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation of Oldmawulawoe feeder road</li> <li>3. Educate farmers on proper methods of rearing farm animals</li> <li>4. Provision of electricity</li> </ol>
		Gyemoae	a. Dieffour line	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of drainage in town</li> <li>2. Construction of KVIP</li> <li>3. Provision of classroom block for SDA JHS</li> <li>4. Training of youth in; soap making, batik tie and dye etc.</li> </ol>

		Adesae	b. Bassare line	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drainage in town</li> <li>2. Evacuation of refuse dump</li> <li>3. Provide classroom block at SDA JHS</li> <li>4. Completion of temporal structure in the school</li> <li>5. Train youth in: soap making, batik tie and dye etc.</li> </ol>
			c. Pawili	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide KVIP</li> <li>2. Provide additional potable water point</li> <li>3. Organize sensitization on importance of education and job learning</li> <li>4. Support to acquire SADA tractors</li> <li>5. Training youth in vocational/technical skills, eg. Soap making, batik tie and dye etc.</li> </ol>
			a. Nkomi and Nsunua lines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of KVIP</li> <li>2. Provision of community library</li> <li>3. Provision of additional refuse container</li> <li>4. Extension of water points to new areas</li> <li>5. Construction of drains and tarring of town roads</li> <li>6. Regravelling of market</li> <li>7. Levelling of refuse dumping site at Nkomi</li> <li>8. Community sensitization and youth education on drugs abuse</li> <li>9. Sensitize community on communal labour and self projects initiation</li> <li>10. Provide block farming in the communities</li> </ol>
		Dadetoklo	a. Dadetoklo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reshaping of Dadetoklo feeder road</li> <li>2. Provision of CHPS compound</li> <li>3. Provision of toilet facility</li> <li>4. Provide JHS block</li> <li>5. Extension of electricity to; Asibe Akuraa, Gamor Korfe, wanzam no.2</li> </ol>
			b. Deifour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide KVIP</li> <li>2. Construct JHS classroom block</li> <li>3. Create job ventures for the youth</li> </ol>

				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Provide school feeding programme</li> <li>5. Extension of electricity</li> <li>6. Campaign against bush fires</li> </ol>
		Bakpa	a. Bakpa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of teachers quarters</li> <li>2. Educate community on basic rates payment</li> <li>3. Provision of two public toilets</li> <li>4. School feeding</li> <li>5. Provide sporting equipments to school children</li> <li>6. Construction of feeder road</li> </ol>
			b. Krenkuase	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of 3 classroom block</li> <li>2. Community sensitization on basic rates payment</li> <li>3. Connection to national electricity grid</li> <li>4. Support girl child education</li> <li>5. Provision of potable water</li> <li>6. Support household women in farming</li> <li>7. Encourage women participation in elections</li> </ol>
			c. Adda-kope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of live jacket to engine boat operators</li> <li>2. Organize training for the youth on batik tie and dye, soap making etc.</li> <li>3. Provision of public toilet facility</li> <li>4. Public education on girl child education</li> <li>5. Organize annual peace forum</li> </ol>
			d. Mepe-kope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of electricity</li> <li>2. Provide support to youth in agriculture</li> <li>3. Educate farmers on good farming practices</li> <li>4. Organize anti-bush fire campaigns</li> <li>5. Provide potable water</li> </ol>



			e. Manayikpoo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of three class room block</li> <li>2. Construction of feeder road</li> <li>3. Provide school feeding support to pupils</li> <li>4. Campaign for enrolment of children into school</li> <li>5. Provide teachers quarter</li> <li>6. Sensitize community on the need for girl-child education</li> <li>7. Connecting the community to national electricity grid</li> <li>8. Provide subsidized fertilizer to farmers</li> <li>9. Support for self help projects</li> </ol>
			f. Kosore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide engine boat for transportation purposes</li> <li>2. Support for self help projects</li> <li>3. Provide solar light</li> <li>4. Support farmers with block farming projectsProvide engine boat for transportation purposes</li> <li>5. Support for self help projects</li> <li>6. Provide solar light</li> <li>7. Support farmers with block farming projects</li> </ol>
		Abugame	a. Ayetsekope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Renovation of three classroom block , store and office</li> <li>2. Construction of Kajaji/Ayetsekope feeder road</li> <li>3. Provide CHPS Compound</li> <li>4. Financial Support farmers to expand farm lands</li> <li>5. Provide farm inputs to farmers</li> <li>6. Support fishermen for good yields</li> <li>7. Provide solar lights</li> </ol>
			b. Abugame	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of classroom block</li> <li>2. Teachers quarters</li> <li>3. CHPS compound</li> <li>4. Financial support to farmers</li> <li>5. Potable water</li> <li>6. Provide farm inputs</li> <li>7. Community sensitization on teenage pregnancy</li> <li>8. Campaign on girl child education</li> </ol>

				9. Organize anti-bush fire campaign
			c. Torsitse-kope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of school block</li> <li>2. Construct feeder road</li> <li>3. Provide CHPS compound</li> <li>4. Financial support to farmers</li> <li>5. Premix fuel for fishermen</li> <li>6. Community sensitization on girl child education</li> <li>7. Education forum on child labour</li> <li>8. Provide out boat motor for transportation</li> <li>9. Educate fishermen on modern methods of fishing</li> </ol>
			d. Awuyakope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide school building</li> <li>2. Construction of feeder road</li> <li>3. Provide out boat motors</li> <li>4. Community sensitization on teenage pregnancy</li> <li>5. Education forum on child labour</li> <li>6. Provide solar light</li> <li>7. CHPS Compound</li> <li>8. Premix fuel</li> </ol>
			e. Frobon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct feeder road</li> <li>2. Provide school building</li> <li>3. Provision of solar lights</li> <li>4. Provide subsidized farm inputs</li> <li>5. Organize sensitization on girl child education</li> <li>6. Organise quarterly forum on child labour</li> </ol>
			f. Jalla Akuraa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of school block</li> <li>2. Construct feeder road</li> <li>3. Construct CHPS compound</li> <li>4. Financial support to farmers</li> <li>5. Provision of solar lights</li> <li>6. Provide subsidized and available farm inputs</li> <li>7. Provide support to the disability population</li> <li>8. Support women to participate in decision making in the</li> </ol>

				community 9. Encourage women active involvement in decent politics
			g. Agla-kope	
			h. Gakope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitate feeder road</li> <li>2. Construct school building</li> <li>3. Provide CHPS compound</li> <li>4. Provide out boat motors and nets to fisher men</li> <li>5. Community sensitization on child labour</li> <li>6. Provide solar lights</li> <li>7. Organize public education on teenage pregnancy</li> <li>8. Sensitize community on girl –child education</li> </ol>
			i. Kajakope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide health centre</li> <li>2. Out boat motors to fishermen</li> <li>3. Educate community on child labour</li> <li>4. Provide school infrastructure</li> <li>5. Solar lights</li> <li>6. Construct feeder road</li> </ol>
			j. Jeruselem	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide health centre</li> <li>2. Construct school building</li> <li>3. Provide KVIP</li> <li>4. Solar lights</li> <li>5. Financial support to farmers</li> <li>6. Community sensitization on girl child education</li> <li>7. Education on child labour</li> <li>8. Organize education on the effects of teenage pregnancy</li> </ol>
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide roofing sheets foe school building</li> <li>2. Provide out boat motor for transportation</li> <li>3. Smoking wire for fish- mongers</li> <li>4. Community sensitization on teenage pregnancy</li> <li>5. School infrastructure</li> <li>6. Construction of feeder road</li> </ol>

				7. Supply of solar lights
		Atrapa	a. Kaboanya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completion of school building</li> <li>2. Construction of teachers quarters</li> <li>3. Provide KVIP</li> <li>4. Organize community cleaning exercise</li> <li>5. Connection to the national electricity grid</li> <li>6. Rehabilitate Kajaji/Kaboanya feeder road</li> <li>7. Organize education on girl child education</li> <li>8. Organize yearly enrolment drive</li> </ol>
			b. Ningo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct feeder road</li> <li>2. Provide teachers quarters</li> <li>3. Solar lights</li> <li>4. Public toilet facility</li> <li>5. Potable water</li> </ol>
			c. Sikape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Completion of school building</li> <li>2. Provide teachers quarters</li> <li>3. Provide KVIP</li> <li>4. Posting of teachers</li> <li>5. Organize anti-bush fire campaign</li> <li>6. Encourage girl child education</li> <li>7. Provide school infrastructure</li> </ol>
			d. Atrapa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct feeder road to Atrapa</li> <li>2. Provide electricity</li> <li>3. Provide KVIP</li> <li>4. Provide health center</li> <li>5. Organize yearly peace campaign</li> <li>6. Provide potable water</li> </ol>
			e. Abuoso	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connect to rural electrification project</li> <li>2. Provide school infrastructure</li> <li>3. Provide public toilet facility</li> <li>4. Construction of teachers quarters</li> </ol>

				5. Construct Abuosu feeder road 6. Girl-child education campaign 7.
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**Harmonization of Community Needs & Aspiration and Identified Development Problems Criteria**

The community needs and aspirations identified were harmonized and related to the development problems/gaps/issues under the performance review of the GSGDA II. To ensure harmony, each community need was scored against the key development problems/gaps/issues under the performance review in a scale as with the following definitions;

***Table Scoring***

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

**Harmonization of Community Needs & Aspiration and Identified Development Problems/Issues from review of Performance and Profiling from 2014-2017 Matrix**

Each of the community need is matched against identified development issue to establish the relationship between each. The above criteria in table X is used to establish the relationships. At this point, it was realized that, the relationship between the community need

and identified development issues show a strong relationship and therefore scored 2. The table below shows the scores of each community needs and identified development gap.

**Table Z: Community needs and Identified Development issues relationship matrix**

No.	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development Problems/gaps/Issues ( from Performance and Profile)	Score
1	Improve revenue mobilization	Poor revenue mobilization	2
2	Improve Assembly's expenditure management	Poor expenditure management	2
3	Improve access to credit by entrepreneurs	Limited access to credit facilities to entrepreneurs	2
4	Facilitate the development of employable skills among the youth	High unemployment rate among the youth	2
5	Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at the basic and secondary level.	Inadequate educational infrastructures	2
6	Increase access to potable water	Inadequate access to potable water	2
7.	Improve women's participation in local governance.	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	2
8.	Construction/Rehabilitation of educational infrastructure	Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure	2
9.	Rehabilitation/construction of roads	Poor road network and conditions	2
10.	Construction of drains to check erosions on roads	Inadequate drains along roads	2
11.	Improve market and production centers in the Districtity	Inadequate infrastructure at major market centers	2
12.	Train farmers on improved methods of farming	Use of traditional methods of farming	2
13.	Provision of ICT facilities in basic schools	Inadequate access to ICT facilities in Basic schools	2
14.	Provision of teachers accommodation	Inadequate teachers accommodation	2
15.	Draw a comprehensive District settlement scheme	Unplanned human settlement and weak development control	2
16.	Provision of health staff accommodation	Inadequate health staff accommodation	2
17.	Increase access to health facilities and services	Inadequate health facilities	2
18.	Increase award of scholarships to needy pupils/students especially	High school dropout rate among females	2

	females		
19.	Provision of toilet/sanitation facilities	Poor and inadequate toilet/sanitation facilities	2
20.	Extension of electricity to rural communities	Low electricity coverage in rural communities	2
21.	Inadequate financial resources/logistics for the functioning of the sub-district structures	Non-operational of sub-district structures	2
22.	Enhance access to credit facilities and farm inputs	Limited access to credit facilities and farm inputs	2
23.	Increase agricultural extension officers to farmers	Inadequate agricultural extension officers to farmers	2
24.	Inadequate potable water	Provision of potable water	2
25.	Organize anti-bush fire campaign	High incidence of bush fires	2
26.	Increase the number of Police personnel	High crime rate including armed robbery	2
	Total Score		52
	Average Score (Total score/Total Number of Development Issues)		2

### **Key Development Issues of GSGDA II and their implication for 2018 - 2021**

From the performance review and situation analysis, the DPCU then summarised all the identified development issues and grouped them under the appropriate thematic areas of the GSGDA II as indicated in the table below. This is to facilitate identification of issues with implications for the medium-term national development plan (MTNDP), 2018-2021 of the long term national development plan, 2018-2057.

**Table 7: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021 Matrix**

<b>Thematic Areas of GSGDA II</b>	<b>Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)</b>
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weak capacity of MMDAs to generate and manage non-tax revenue</li> <li>2. Poor Expenditure management</li> </ol>

<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor Entrepreneurial skills and orientation</li> <li>2. Inadequate capital base and small financial market</li> <li>3. Low/obsolete technology use by private sector</li> <li>4. Inadequate access to finance/credit facilities</li> <li>5. Most of the business in this sector are not registered (Informal nature of businesses)</li> <li>6. Limited training and managerial skills</li> <li>7. Lack/inadequate credit facilities or finance</li> <li>8. Weak linkage between agriculture and industry</li> <li>9. Lack of tourism infrastructure at tourist sites</li> <li>10. Inability to exploit the potentials in the tourism industry</li> <li>11. Limited commitment to the development of tourism in communities</li> <li>12. Inadequate promotion of the domestic tourism</li> </ol>
<p>Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low level of agriculture mechanisation</li> <li>2. Low prices of agriculture products</li> <li>3. Inadequate credit facilities for small scale farmers</li> <li>4. High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment</li> <li>5. High cost of farm inputs</li> <li>6. Limited irrigation schemes for farming</li> <li>7. Improper use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>8. Inadequate agro-processing plants</li> <li>9. Inadequate storage facilities for perishable agriculture produce</li> <li>10. Inadequate post production infrastructure</li> <li>11. Earnings in agricultural sector are generally lower in comparison to other sectors</li> </ol>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>12. Limited availability of improved technological packages, especially planting material and certified seeds</li><li>13. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators</li><li>14. Inadequate market information</li><li>15. Low standardisation and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures: grades and standards)</li><li>16. Inadequate access to market information and lack of capacity to access market intelligence</li><li>17. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li><li>18. Low agricultural productivity and output</li><li>19. Inadequate credit facilities to farmers</li><li>20. High levels of environmental degradation</li><li>21. Low quality genetic material of livestock species</li><li>22. Lack of competitiveness of local livestock/poultry industry</li><li>23. Poor surveillance of livestock diseases</li><li>24. Negative impact of some farm practices on the environment</li><li>25. Illegal felling of trees for energy which destroy wildlife population</li><li>26. Negative impact of mining on host communities</li><li>27. Annual incidence of bushfires</li><li>28. Agricultural encroachment and livestock grazing</li><li>29. Limited local involvement in protected area management</li><li>30. Inappropriate use of agrochemicals</li><li>31. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators</li></ol>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32. General indiscipline on land market</li> <li>33. Indiscriminate sand winning</li> <li>34. Lack awareness on climate change and its impact</li> <li>35. High dependence on natural resources</li> <li>36. Poor and inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impact of climate change</li> <li>37. Increasing frequency and impact of droughts, floods, rainstorms and other natural hazards</li> <li>38. Lack of awareness of the negative impact of improper disposal of waste i.e. solid, liquid on the environment</li> <li>39. Inadequate waste collection points, bins, vehicles and refuse containers</li> <li>40. Poor enforcement of existing sanitation laws</li> <li>41. Lack of motivation among sanitation workers</li> </ul>
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate public awareness of the potentials and impact of the oil and gas resources on the nation's development prospects</li> <li>2. No conscious effort for the exploration of the oil deposit at Premuase</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase in road traffic accidents</li> <li>2. Poor surface of feeder roads</li> <li>3. Poor and inadequate internet infrastructure</li> <li>4. Limited deployment of ICT infrastructure in educational institutions</li> <li>5. Lack of ICT skilled human resources</li> <li>6. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas</li> <li>7. Decreasing reliability of power supply</li> <li>8. Deforestation and environmental degradation due to indiscriminate felling of trees for wood fuels</li> </ul>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Overburdening of women and children with the collection and use of fuel wood and charcoal</li> <li>10. Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation</li> <li>11. Lack of spatial land use plans outside major cities</li> <li>12. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>13. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>14. Rapid, haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth</li> <li>15. Haphazard land development</li> <li>16. Poor quality of rural housing</li> <li>17. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>18. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>19. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> </ol>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate access to educational infrastructure</li> <li>2. Poor management and supervision</li> <li>3. Low literacy rate</li> <li>4. Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities</li> <li>5. Inadequate access to quality education for persons with disabilities</li> <li>6. Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment and retention</li> <li>7. Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure</li> <li>8. Limited access to health facilities especially in deprived communities</li> <li>9. High infant and maternal mortality</li> <li>10. High morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis</li> <li>11. High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. High stigmatization</li> <li>13. Inadequate and poor quality of sport infrastructure</li> <li>14. Limited coverage of social protection interventions</li> <li>15. Low coverage of Reproductive Health and Family Planning services</li> <li>16. Prevalence of Worst Forms of child labour (WFCL)</li> <li>17. High level of unemployment</li> <li>18. High incidence of poverty levels in both and rural communities</li> </ul>
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited participation of Civil Society and Private Sector in governance</li> <li>2. Insufficient public ownership and harmonization of the development process</li> <li>3. Low quality assurance and integrity of the electoral process</li> <li>4. Limited public awareness and advocacy on rights and responsibilities</li> <li>5. Weak capacity of MMDAs to ensure improved performance and service delivery</li> <li>6. Dysfunctional sub-districts structures</li> <li>7. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level</li> <li>8. Existence of communication gap between Assembly members and citizens</li> <li>9. Weak internal revenue mobilization</li> <li>10. Over dependence on DACF and other external grants</li> <li>11. Limited demand and feedback on M&amp;E information</li> <li>12. Poor record-keeping culture</li> <li>13. Inadequate women representation and participation in governance</li> <li>14. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights</li> <li>15. Inadequate access to economic resources</li> <li>16. High level of violent crimes including armed robbery</li> </ul>

	<p>17. High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities</p> <p>18. Risk associated to fire, storm and other natural disasters to life and property</p> <p>19. High of unemployment among the vulnerable and excluded</p> <p>20. Limited attention on issues of culture in national development</p> <p>21. Inadequate and inconsistent database to inform decision-making</p>
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**Table 8: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs**

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak capacity of MMDAs to generate and manage non-tax revenue</li> <li>• Poor Expenditure management</li> <li>• Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</li> <li>• Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</li> <li>• Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget</li> <li>• Poor coordination among the DPCU</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• . Poor Entrepreneurial skills and orientation</li> <li>• 2.Inadequate capital base and small financial market</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</li> <li>• High cost of electricity tariff</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.Low/obsolete technology use by private sector</li> <li>• Inadequate access to finance/credit facilities</li> <li>• Most of the business in this sector are not registered (Informal nature of businesses)</li> <li>• Limited training and managerial skills</li> <li>• Lack/inadequate credit facilities or finance</li> <li>• Weak linkage between agriculture and industry</li> <li>• Lack of tourism infrastructure at tourist sites</li> <li>• Inability to exploit the potentials in the tourism industry</li> <li>• Limited commitment to the development of tourism in communities</li> <li>• 12. Inadequate promotion of the domestic tourism</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and unreliable electricity</li> <li>• Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>• Inadequate investments in industrial research Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of agriculture mechanisation</li> <li>• Low prices of agriculture products</li> <li>• Inadequate credit facilities for small scale farmers</li> <li>• High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment</li> <li>• High cost of farm inputs</li> <li>• Limited irrigation schemes for farming</li> <li>• Improper use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>• Inadequate agro-processing plants</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of production inputs</li> <li>• Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate storage facilities for perishable agriculture produce</li> <li>• Inadequate post production infrastructure</li> <li>• Earnings in agricultural sector are generally lower in comparison to other sectors</li> <li>• Limited availability of improved technological packages, especially planting material and certified seeds</li> <li>• Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators</li> <li>• Inadequate market information</li> <li>• Low standardisation and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures: grades and standards)</li> <li>• Inadequate access to market information and lack of capacity to access market intelligence</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Low agricultural productivity and output</li> <li>• Inadequate credit facilities to farmers</li> <li>• High levels of environmental degradation</li> <li>• Low quality genetic material of livestock species</li> <li>• Lack of competitiveness of local livestock/poultry industry</li> </ul>		<p>yields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>• Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>• Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>• Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production</li> <li>• Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> <li>• Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor surveillance of livestock diseases</li> <li>• Negative impact of some farm practices on the environment</li> <li>• Illegal felling of trees for energy which destroy wildlife population</li> <li>• Negative impact of mining on host communities</li> <li>• Annual incidence of bushfires</li> <li>• Agricultural encroachment and livestock grazing</li> <li>• Limited local involvement in protected area management</li> <li>• Inappropriate use of agrochemicals</li> <li>• Forest destruction by chainsaw operators</li> <li>• General indiscipline on land market</li> <li>• Indiscriminate sand winning</li> <li>• Lack awareness on climate change and its impact</li> <li>• High dependence on natural resources</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impact of climate change</li> <li>• Increasing frequency and impact of droughts, floods, rainstorms and other natural hazards</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of the negative impact of improper disposal of waste i.e. solid, liquid on the environment</li> <li>• Inadequate waste collection</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak extension services delivery</li> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and service</li> <li>• Unreliable utilities</li> <li>• Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> </ul>
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	<p>points, bins, vehicles and refuse containers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor enforcement of existing sanitation laws</li> <li>• Lack of motivation among sanitation workers</li> </ul>		
<b>Human development, employment and productivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to educational infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor management and supervision</li> <li>• Low literacy rate</li> <li>• Inadequate teacher housing facilities in deprived communities</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality education for persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment and retention</li> <li>• Inadequate and uneven distribution of health infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited access to health facilities especially in deprived communities</li> <li>• High infant and maternal mortality</li> <li>• High morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis</li> <li>• High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate</li> <li>• High stigmatization</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality of sport infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited coverage of social</li> </ul>	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>• High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>• Inadequate use of teacher – learner contact time in schools</li> <li>• Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>• Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>• Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>• Inadequate funding source</li> </ul>

	<p>protection interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low coverage of Reproductive Health and Family Planning services</li> <li>• Prevalence of Worst Forms of child labour (WFCL)</li> <li>• High level of unemployment</li> <li>• High incidence of poverty levels in both and rural communities</li> </ul>		<p>for education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>• Poor quality health care</li> <li>• Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>• Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> <li>• Increased cost of health care delivery</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDs/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li><li>• High incidence of HIV and AIDs among young persons</li><li>• Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDs commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)</li><li>• Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</li><li>• Household food insecurity</li><li>• Weak management of population growth</li><li>• High fertility rate among adolescent</li><li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li><li>• Weak social protection systems</li><li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li><li>• Low participation of persons with disability in decision making</li></ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li><li>• Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li><li>• Non-availability of job avenues/ High level of unemployment and under-employment</li><li>• Poor quality ICT services</li><li>• Limited use of ICT as tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li><li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li><li>• Improper protection and development of water resources</li><li>• Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li><li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li><li>• Inadequate maintenance of</li></ul>
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			<p>facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• Inadequate financing of the water sector institutions</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>• Low level of sanitation services</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Infrastructure and human settlements development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor surface of feeder roads</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate internet infrastructure</li> <li>• Limited deployment of ICT infrastructure in educational institutions</li> <li>• Lack of ICT skilled human resources</li> <li>• Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas</li> <li>• Decreasing reliability of power supply</li> <li>• Deforestation and environmental degradation due to indiscriminate felling of trees for wood fuels</li> <li>• Overburdening of women and children with the collection and use of fuel</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> <li>• Encroachment of conservation areas</li> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> <li>• Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</li> <li>• Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wood and charcoal</li> <li>• Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation</li> <li>• Lack of spatial land use plans outside major cities</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>• Rapid, haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth</li> <li>• Haphazard land development</li> <li>• Poor quality of rural housing</li> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> </ul>		<p>purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation</li> <li>• Destruction of forests and farm lands</li> <li>• Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations</li> <li>• Weak natural resource management systems</li> <li>• Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>• Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>• Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> </ul>
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited participation of Civil Society and Private Sector in governance</li> </ul>	<b>Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate women representation and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient public ownership and harmonization of the development process</li> <li>• Low quality assurance and integrity of the electoral process</li> <li>• Limited public awareness and advocacy on rights and responsibilities</li> <li>• Weak capacity of MMDAs to ensure improved performance and service delivery</li> <li>• Dysfunctional sub-districts structures</li> <li>• Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level</li> <li>• Existence of communication gap between Assembly members and citizens</li> <li>• Weak internal revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Over dependence on DACF and other external grants</li> <li>• Limited demand and feedback on M&amp;E information</li> <li>• Poor record-keeping culture</li> <li>• Inadequate women representation and participation in governance</li> <li>• Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights</li> <li>• Inadequate access to economic resources</li> <li>• High level of violent crimes including armed robbery</li> </ul>		<p>participation in local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-operational sub-district structures</li> <li>• Poor service delivery at the local level</li> <li>• Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> <li>• Inadequate access and untapped economic</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of road traffic accidents and associated fatalities</li> <li>• Risk associated to fire, storm and other natural disasters to life and property</li> <li>• High of unemployment among the vulnerable and excluded</li> <li>• Limited attention on issues of culture in national development</li> <li>• Inadequate and inconsistent database to inform decision-making</li> </ul>		
<b>Oil and Gas Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate public awareness of the potentials and impact of the oil and gas resources on the nation's development prospects</li> <li>• No conscious effort for the exploration of the oil deposit at Premuase</li> </ul>	<b>Economic Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of education on utilization of oil resources</li> <li>• Lack of proper monitoring of oil fund development projects</li> <li>• Low level of technology for exploration of oil depo</li> </ul>

**Table 17 Adopted Goals and Issues of DMTDP of Sene East District Assembly**

<b>Adopted Goals, 2018-2021</b>	<b>Adopted Issues, 2018-2021</b>
<b>Build a prosperous Society</b>	Low revenue generation
	Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization
	Weak expenditure management
	Inadequate infrastructure at major market centers



	Poor storage and transportation systems
	Poor market conditions
	Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs
	Inadequate and Obsolete technology
	Inadequate agricultural extension officers
	Low agriculture production and high post-harvest losses
	Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production
	High cost of farm inputs
	Poor road network and surface conditions to farming communities
<b>Create opportunities for all</b>	Negative perception of TVET and low participation in non- formal education
	Inadequate/poor state of educational infrastructure
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care and inadequate emergency services
	Inadequate health facilities
	Unmet needs for mental health services and unmet health needs of women and girls
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable and non-communicable and emergency diseases
	Inadequate access to healthcare delivery
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operation
	Dilapidated/Inadequate educational infrastructure
	Low ICT facilities in educational institutions
	Inadequate staff accommodation (Teachers and Health Staff)
	High level of unemployment and under-employment
	Inadequate access to portable water and sanitation facilities

	Poor solid waste management
	High HIV/AIDs prevalence
	High stigmatization of HIV and AIDs
	Poor and inadequate health facilities
	High incidence of poverty
<b>Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>	Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes
	Loss of forest cover and encroachment of conservation areas
	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest
	Poor maintenance culture of infrastructure
	Weak natural resource management
	Environmental degradation and annual incidence of bush fires
	Poor road network and surface conditions in rural and urban areas
	Unplanned human settlements and weak enforcement of building regulations
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
<b>Maintain a stable united and safe society</b>	Non-operational Sub-district structures
	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance/development
	Poor security and increase crime rates including armed robbery
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Inadequate and inconsistent database for planning purposes
	Frequent chieftaincy disputes

Source: DPCU, Sene East, May 2017

## 2.2 Linking Harmonized Development Issues with the NMTDPF Development Dimensions, 2018-2021

*Table 18 Linked Harmonized Development Issues with the Development Dimensions, 2018-2021*

<b>Development Dimensions, 2018-2021</b>	<b>Adopted Issues of the Development Dimensions, 2018-2021</b>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Low revenue mobilization
	Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization
	Weak expenditure management
	Inadequate infrastructure at market centres
	Limited access to credit
	Inadequate and Obsolete technology
	Low agriculture production and High Post-Harvest losses
	Inadequate access to credit facilities and farm inputs for agriculture production
	High cost of farm inputs
	Inadequate agricultural extension officers
	Dilapidated/Inadequate educational infrastructure
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operation
	Low ICT facilities in educational institutions
	Negative perception of TVET
	Low participation in non-formal education
	Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics
	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Inadequate funding source for education
	Gaps in physical access to quality health care and inadequate emergency services

	Poor quality health care and Unmet needs for mental health services
	Inadequate residential accommodation for staff (Teachers and Health Staff)
	Unmet health needs of women and girls
	Increased cost of health care delivery
	High HIV/AIDs prevalence
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Stigmatization against PLWHAs
	Inadequate of job avenues
	High rate of unemployment and under-employment among the youth
	Inadequate access to portable water and sanitation facilities
	Poor solid waste management
	Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes
	Loss of forest cover and encroachment of conservation areas
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest fires
	Pollution of water bodies and weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations
	Weak natural resource management
	Poor road network and surface conditions
	Environmental degradation and annual incidence of bush fires
	Poor maintenance culture of infrastructure
	Rapid haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth
	Poor service delivery at the local level
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
	Inadequate and reliable database for planning and budgeting purpose

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans
	Non-operational Sub-district structures
	Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance/development
	Frequent Chieftaincy disputes
	Poor security and Increase crime rate including armed robbery

*Source: DPCU, Sene East District, May, 2017*

## *Prioritization of Development Issues*

### **Impact Analysis**

Is the assessment of the positives and negatives of implementing programmes and projects in light of its possible consequences or the extent and nature of change it may cause? The impact analysis could be changed in the social well-being of project beneficiaries as a result of implementing pro-poor programmes such as LEAP, School Feeding Programme, Free SHS, Free Maternal Health care, etc. A critical look at Wenchi District Assembly's objective of providing support for the vulnerable and excluded would impact positively on the social welfare of its people. Impact analysis could also be enhancement in the economic well-being of people through the Assembly's programme of support to Business Advisory Center to offer entrepreneurial and managerial training for apprentices, business managers and entrepreneurs. Regulatory impact analysis deals with enforcement of Assembly's building codes and planning schemes to guard against natural disasters like flood and storm for protection of lives and properties.

### 2.3 Prioritization of Adopted Issues/Spatial Issues/Cross-cutting Issues

*Table 19 Prioritization of Development Issues*

<b>HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Multiplier Effects</b>	<b>Widespread Effects</b>	<b>Linkage Effects</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
<b>Economic Development</b>					
Low internal revenue mobilization		3	2	3	8
Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization		2	2	3	7
Weak expenditure management		2	1	2	5
Limited access to credit facilities by SMEs		3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production		3	3	3	9
Inadequate infrastructure at major market centres		2	3	2	7
Low agriculture production and high post-harvest losses		3	2	3	8
Poor road network and surface conditions to farming		3	2	3	8

communities				
Inadequate access and untapped economic resources	3	3	3	9
<b>Sub total</b>				53
<b>Social Development</b>				
Lack of innovative skills among the youth	3	3	3	9
High illiteracy rate	3	3	3	9
Poor educational performance	3	2	3	8
Inadequate and low expansion of educational infrastructure	3	2	3	8
Inadequate health facilities	3	3	3	9
Geographical disparity in access to health infrastructure	3	3	3	9
High incidence of communicable diseases such as HIV and AIDs	3	3	3	9
Stigmatization against PLWAs	1	5	2	6
High incidence of poverty	3	3	3	9
High unemployment among the youth	3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to sanitary facilities and services	2	3	2	7
<b>Sub total</b>				65
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>				
Indiscriminate sand winning and annual incidence of bush fires	3	3	3	9
Inadequate access to energy for domestic and commercial purposes (Low coverage of electricity to households)	3	3	3	9
Poor road surfacing and networks in rural and urban areas (Poor quality of feeder roads and route leading to production and farm centres)	3	2	3	8
Inadequate access to potable water facilities	1	3	2	6

Low adoption of science and ICT	2	3	2	7
Poor maintenance culture	2	2	3	7
Inadequate socio-economic infrastructure in rural communities	3	3	2	8
Unplanned human settlements and weak enforcement of building regulations	2	3	3	8
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>63</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>				
Non-operational Sub-district structures	1	3	3	7
Inadequate women representation and participation in local governance	1	2	3	6
Inadequate and inconsistent database for planning purposes	2	2	3	7
High crime rate including armed robbery	1	3	2	6
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting	1	3	2	6
<b>Sub total</b>				<b>32</b>

Source: DPCU, Sene East District, December, 2017

From the above tables, the development issues were prioritized based on the scoring as follows:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The policy implications of the above analysis indicate that the focus of the District Development Agenda would be geared towards improving the human resources (Social Development) of the District, followed by developing the economic development for national development, followed by others in the order presented above. This does not mean that other areas would be less attended to but would serve as the foundation in pursuing them. A lot more resources need to be channeled into the provision of sanitation facilities, water, educational, health, electricity and road infrastructure. Other very essential areas of attention



are HIV/AIDS, Gender equality, environmental concerns and population management issues. The development agenda if pursued under transparent and accountable governance will enhance the achievement of other said objectives under other thematic areas.

## **2.5 List of Development Priorities**

From the above prioritization analysis, the harmonized developments aspirations of the people taking into consideration cost and responsiveness have been listed according to the order of priority as follows:

- ❖ Construction /rehabilitation of educational infrastructure and teachers quarters.
- ❖ Construction, Completion and rehabilitation of health facilities and financial support for Health Programs. For example NID, Malaria control and HIV/AIDS
- ❖ Upgrading of health facilities
- ❖ Construction of Market centers and Industries
- ❖ Provision of sanitation facilities and potable water.
- ❖ Construction/rehabilitation of roads and provision of culverts and U-drains
- ❖ Extension/provision of electricity to newly developed communities and rural communities
- ❖ Construction and tarring of town roads
- ❖ Support to businesses through micro-credit provision
- ❖ Support the modernization of agriculture

The development priorities cut across all the two (2) Area Councils and therefore are presented as the common concerns of the people in the District.

This section of the chapter presents development issues in the form of analysis of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) and development prospects for the district during the plan period under the five (5) development dimensions.

Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) is based on the five (5) thematic areas. The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

The achievement of objectives and goal of the DMTDP, 2018-2021 depends largely on critical analysis of the District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges. Therefore at a forum of the Plan Preparation Team and other stakeholders, participants diagnosed District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to enable the Plan Preparation Team set realistic goals and objectives. The critical impact analysis of the POCC will be undertaken to ascertain extend of resources (both material and human) at the disposal of the Assembly for effective utilization. About twelve development issues of the Sene East District have been subjected to this analysis. The Table ..... below shows a detailed POCC analysis of the District.

## 2.6 POCC Analysis for Economic Development

**Table2.2 POCC ANALYSIS**

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
1. Poor internal revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of sub-structure to assist in revenue collection</li> <li>• Capacity to expand the revenue items in the IGF</li> <li>• Availability of revenue sources for collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local government Act 462 which mandate the District Assembly to raise IGF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of logistics; realistic data, valuation list and software to track revenue</li> <li>• Inadequate tax education</li> <li>• Poor attitude of citizens in tax payment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General low level of incomes in the District</li> <li>• High level of poverty in the District</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Proper valuation list and the provision of updated data on revenue sources with its accompanying software would help to improve the internally generated revenue.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
2. Weak expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of statutory control mechanisms</li> <li>• Presence of Internal Audit Unit</li> <li>• Availability of qualified Accounts staff</li> <li>• Availability of Public Complaints Committee</li> <li>• Presence of GIFMIS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring role of RCC</li> <li>• Law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• New enactments like Public Financial Management Act, Public Procurement Act (Amendment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low remuneration for public workers</li> <li>• Attitudes of public workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delays in the prosecution of defaulters</li> <li>• Lack of political will to fight corruption</li> </ul>
Conclusion:				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
3. Lack of Valuation list for property rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of national service personnel</li> <li>• Availability of list of properties</li> <li>• Existence of Land Valuation Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment of Regional Land Division</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Inadequate logistic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumbersome approval procedures from Land Valuation Commission, Accra</li> <li>• Delay in the release of DACF</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed since potentials and opportunities exist in the district .The constraints can be addressed through dialogue with Regional Land Valuation Board. Challenges can be managed through Land Valuation Commission				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
12. Limited access to credit facilities for SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of some Co-operative Societies</li> <li>• Availability of land to be used as collateral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>• Assistance from NBSSI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracies in loan acquisition</li> </ul>
Conclusion: There are quite a number of potentials and opportunities to help solve the issue the private sector businesses				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
Lack of Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of local raw materials and labour for production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearness to other market centres (Atebubu, Ejura, Yeji, Kwame Danso, etc.)</li> <li>• The presence of BAC/RTF will enhance productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor technical infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate skilled labour</li> <li>• High cost of borrowing</li> <li>• Difficult in accessing credit from local financial institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition from cheap imports</li> <li>• High interest rate</li> <li>• Low patronage of locally manufactured goods</li> </ul>
Conclusion: The promotion of LED would greatly solve the issue of unemployment and under-employment in the district, create wealth and create conducive environment to attract investment				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
1. Inadequate agro-processing plants to add value to agriculture produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of arable land and water for large scale irrigation scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support to non-traditional crops</li> <li>• Available government support under Plant for Food and Jobs</li> <li>• Nearness to market centers at Atebubu, Kumasi etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of borrowing</li> <li>• Low levels of entrepreneur skills</li> <li>• Low access to business start-up capitals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of labour and farm inputs</li> <li>• Frequent bush fires</li> <li>• High interest rates on loans</li> <li>• Destruction of crops by animals</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture produce will diversify the district economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the district.</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
Inadequate access to credit facilities for agriculture production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of MOFA Cooperative office to lead in the formation of farmer cooperatives and solicit for funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of financial institutions to grant loans to farmers</li> <li>• Government commitment to assist the youth in agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in accessing credit facilities for production</li> <li>• Low saving culture for investment among farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High interest rate</li> <li>• Delay in release of funds for agriculture productivity</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: Create enabling environment for private sector participation in agriculture and industrial development through the provision of Infrastructure and access to credit.</p>				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
2. Low productivity in poultry and livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of land and labour (both skilled and unskilled)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government support to poultry and livestock production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of production of local feed for poultry and livestock production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importation of feed for poultry and livestock increase production cost</li> </ul>
Conclusion: There is the availability of local raw materials markets together with government support to manage the problem of poultry and livestock production.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
Lack of awareness on climate change on agriculture	Availability of Government institutions (information, NCCE, ETC) to disseminate information on Climate change adaptation	Government support to creating awareness on climate change	Non-availability of funds, logistics for the dissemination of information	Effect of climate changes a global phenomenon
Conclusion: Awareness creation on climate change could help to reduce its effect on agriculture and increase Agriculture productivity.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 01: Economic Development</b>				
13. Inadequate job opportunities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A vibrant informal sector</li> <li>• Presence of BAC/RTF</li> <li>• Availability of vocational/technical training centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of financial institutions</li> <li>• Assistance from NBSSI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracies in loan acquisition</li> </ul>
Conclusion: There are potentials to help eliminate the issue of unemployment. This will be done through training by BAC/RTF in skill development				

Key Issues to be	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints
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Addressed			
<b>Theme 02: Social Development</b>			
1. Inadequate and low expansion of educational/health infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of educational and health institutions</li> <li>• Availability of PTA and SMC's to support in infrastructure providers.</li> <li>• Assembly's support to the provision of infrastructure</li> <li>• Facilities from its IGF and DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development partners support in health and education infrastructure provision e.g. World Bank</li> <li>• Existence of Get fund to provide Education infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor maintenance culture of H and education infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor attitude towards the use of government properties</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Potentials exist to address inadequate funds for investment infrastructure. Opportunities like DACF, GETFund and others can help to manage the constraints and challenges			

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 02: Social Development</b>				
Inadequate opportunities for the vulnerable and excluded in the society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of institutions such as social welfare and community development to deal with issues of the vulnerable and the excluded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government policy such as the LEAP programme to support the vulnerable and excluded.</li> <li>• Government policy to empower the vulnerable and the excluded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general poverty level of the vulnerable and the excluded</li> </ul>	
Conclusion: Empowering the vulnerable and excluded in the society will improve their incomes and also improve their livelihood.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 02: Social Development</b>				
Limited ICT skills and knowledge at both basic and secondary schools	Availability of ICT skills to impart the knowledge.	Government policy on ICT skills is on course (i.e. supply of Computers to schools	Difficulty in procuring the computers for use.	Government policy to improve ICT skills
Conclusion: Government policy of ICT in both basic and secondary schools would help to improve the ICT development.				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints
<b>Theme 02: Social Development</b>			
4. Effects of HIV/AIDS/STS and TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DAs commitment to HIV/AIDS prevention and control</li> <li>• Availability of District AIDS Committee</li> <li>• Availability of CT Centre and Kits</li> <li>• Availability of qualified health personnel to handle HIV and AIDS issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from Ghana AIDS commission</li> <li>• Availability of the NACP fund</li> <li>• Presence of CSOs to partner the DA in HIV and AIDS prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs to effectively conduct and coordinate HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB programs</li> <li>• General public misperception of HIV/AIDS, STDS and TB</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Institutional collaboration and more intensive campaigns are necessary to reduce HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB. There is a need for supervision on how resources used for HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB programs are spent.			

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements</b>				
1. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of statutory planning committee</li> <li>• Availability of the Works Department</li> <li>• Existence of Physical Planning Department</li> <li>• Availability of Building Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use Plan Act</li> <li>• Local Government Act</li> <li>• Existence of Security Agencies</li> <li>• Access to architects, and skilled artisans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor land administration by traditional authorities</li> <li>• Low resource of departments responsible for law enforcement</li> <li>• Inadequate institutional capacity to manage urban growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate institutional capacity to manage urban growth</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be addressed by using the Physical Planning and Works Department regulations. The constraints can be addressed by improving the internal generated fund to resource the departments. The challenge can be addressed by and support the operations of the security agencies.				

Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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**Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement**

Low coverage of electricity to households and rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of VRA/NED</li> <li>• District Assembly's support to electricity extension</li> <li>• Willingness of communities to support electrification projects</li> <li>• Availability of local contractors/electricians for electrification projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central government funding to provide infrastructure</li> <li>• Commitment of Donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of electricity extension</li> <li>• Low investment in energy</li> <li>• Frequent power outages</li> <li>• Inadequate resource of the Works Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Overdependence on hydro power</li> <li>• Limited government investment in electrification</li> </ul>
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Reason: Low coverage of electricity can be addressed by the potentials such as the presence of VRA/NED and commitment of the District Assembly. The challenges can be addressed by the central government funding to provide infrastructure and commitment of donors

Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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**Theme 03: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement**

Inadequate access to infrastructure such as water, housing, roads and environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>			
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Reason: Poor road network and surface conditions can be addressed through the availability of construction materials, presence of Highways Authority and Government of Feeder Roads to overcome the constraints. The challenges can be addressed by the availability of road funds and donor support.

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints
<b>Theme 03: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements</b>			
Poor sanitary conditions leading to communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Environmental Health Unit/Health Centers and qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing of the malaria control program</li> <li>• Existence of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria</li> <li>• Poor environmental health practices</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness creation on these communicable diseases such as cholera and Malaria</li> <li>• Availability of Zoom lion workers</li> </ul>	CLTS project	
<p>Conclusion: There are Environmental health unit and medical personnel to help overcome or reduce the incidence of these communicable diseases. These activities will be managed through continuous education. Challenges will be managed through the recruitment of community health nurses and Zoom lion workers.</p>			

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>				
1. Non-functioning sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of sub-district structures</li> <li>• Ceded revenues to lower level structures</li> <li>• Enthusiastic local population</li> <li>• Availability of traditional structures and organized groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central government support to capacity building</li> <li>• Government commitment to deepen decentralization</li> <li>• Establishment and implementation of local government services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of office accommodation and logistics</li> <li>• Lack of interest of qualified professionals to participate in local governance</li> <li>• Inadequate DA commitment to the development of the sub-district structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Conclusion:				

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>Theme 04: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>				
2. Inadequate support for the vulnerable and excluded in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified Social Welfare personnel</li> <li>• Availability of Associations of PWDs</li> <li>• Willingness of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Government support</li> <li>• DACF allocation for development of the vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding and logistics</li> <li>• Poor staffing at Dept. of Social Welfare and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Late release of funds</li> <li>• Reluctance of some physically challenged persons to</li> </ul>

	<p>the vulnerable to learn employable skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Religious Bodies, NGOs sympathetic to the plight of the vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor organizations</li> <li>• Availability of Juvenile Courts</li> <li>• Presence of Disability Law</li> <li>• Presence of Charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals</li> </ul>	<p>Community Devt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of reliable data on Vulnerable and excluded in the Districtity</li> <li>• Absence of skill development institutions for the Physically Challenges</li> </ul>	<p>look beyond their disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of equipment used by the physically challenged persons such as wheel chairs, clutches and artificial limbs</li> </ul>
Conclusion:				

## **2.7 IMPACT ANALYSIS**

The impact analysis could be changed in the social well-being of project beneficiaries as a result of implementing pro-poor programs such as Ghana School Feeding Program, LEAP, Free SHS, Free Maternal Health Care, etc. A critical look at Sene East District Assembly's objective of providing support for the vulnerable and excluded would impact positively on the social welfare of its people. Impact analysis could also be enhancement in the economic well-being of people through the Assembly's program of support to Business Advisory Center to offer entrepreneurial and managerial training for apprentices, business managers and entrepreneurs. Regulatory impact analysis deals with enforcement of Assembly's building codes and planning schemes to guard against natural disasters like flooding for protection of lives and properties.

## **2.8 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES (INTERNAL CONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY)**

STRATEGIC GOALS	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITIZED ISSUES
Build a prosperous society	Build a prosperous society	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Revenue under performance due leakages, loopholes, among others</li> <li>○ Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</li> </ul>

		Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited number of skilled industrial manpower</li> <li>○ Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development</li> </ul>
		Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>
		Agricultural and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor marketing systems</li> <li>○ High cost of production</li> <li>○ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition</li> <li>○ Erratic rainfall patterns</li> <li>○ Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>○ Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> <li>○ Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>○ Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>○ Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>○ Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>○ Inadequate access to land for agricultural production</li> <li>○ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>○ Lack of credit for</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ agriculture</li> <li>○ Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> </ul>
		Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor tourism infrastructure and services</li> <li>○ Low skills development</li> <li>○ High hotel rates</li> <li>○ Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry</li> </ul>
Create opportunities for all	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>○ High number of untrained teachers at basic level</li> <li>○ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</li> <li>○ Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>○ Negative perception of TVET</li> <li>○ Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> <li>○ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</li> <li>○ Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>○ Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>
		Health and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gaps in physical</li> </ul>

		<p>Services</p>	<p>access to quality health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>○ Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>○ Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>○ Increased cost of health care</li> <li>○ Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> <li>○ Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels</li> <li>○ Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>
		<p>Water and Sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>○ Improper protection and development of water resource</li> <li>○ Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>○ Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>○ Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>○ Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>○ Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>○ Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>○ Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>○ Low level of</li> </ul>



			<p>investment in sanitation sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>
		Poverty and Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unequal distribution of the benefits of growth</li> <li>○ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> </ul>
		Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>
		Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programs for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
		Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>○ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>○ Low participation of persons with disability in decision making</li> </ul>
		Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Youth unemployment and under employment among rural and urban youth</li> </ul>
		Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inappropriate and poor maintenance of sporting and recreational facilities</li> <li>○ Weak public private sector collaboration in sports</li> </ul>

			development
Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Loss of forest cover</li> <li>○ Encroachment of conservation areas</li> <li>○ Increasing loss of endangered species</li> <li>○ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber forest</li> <li>○ Weak enforcement of building regulations</li> <li>○ Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</li> </ul>
		Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Environmental degradation</li> <li>○ Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>○ Weak natural resource management systems</li> </ul>
		Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>○ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water</li> <li>○ Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</li> </ul>
		Deforestation , Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Incidence of wildfire</li> <li>○ Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>○ Inappropriate farming practices</li> <li>○ Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>○ Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>
		Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Low economic capacity to adapt to</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ climate change</li> <li>○ Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions</li> <li>○ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> </ul>
		Information Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>○ Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>
		Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>○ Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> </ul>
Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ineffective sub-structures</li> <li>○ Poor service delivery at the local level</li> <li>○ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> </ul>
		Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Weak coordination of the development planning system</li> <li>○ Lack of comprehensive database of public policies</li> <li>○ Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies</li> </ul>

			and plans
		Civil Society and Civic Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizens’ rights and responsibilities</li> <li>○ Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</li> </ul>

**2.9 Development Prospects for the District for the Plan Period**

Having identified the challenges as part of the key development issues in the District there is the need to identify development programs to undertake in line with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018 - 2021) which is the Coordinated Program of Economic and Social Policies. The Assembly is conversant with its development challenges and constraints and therefore will identify its potentials and opportunities to address the challenges and constraints militating against its development of the NMTDPF, (2018 – 2021).

The following are the development prospects of the District for the plan period under the Coordinated Program for Economic and Social Policies.

**2.9.1 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The District will pay more attention to the provision of social facilities and services in the following areas.

- Increasing IGF generation by 20% over the period
- Minimize revenue collection leakages
- Develop more effective data collection mechanisms for better planning and budgeting
- Enforce by-laws on revenue payment and collection
- Create an enabling environment for investment
- Establishment of Business Advisory Center
- Develop existing and establish new market centers
- Invest in Science, Technology and Innovation

- Invest in modern market infrastructure
- Invest in available human resource with relevant modern skills and competencies
- Improve access to land
- Extend electricity to rural communities
- Improve the span and quality of road network in the district.
- Improve on ICT in the district
- Increase the capacities of SMEs

## **2.9.2 ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

The current state of environmental degradation and pollution of water bodies in the country has come under severe criticism by many concern citizens who see it as a threat to life and property and our future generation.

The major causes of environmental degradation at the District level are bush fires, deforestation, and slash and burn. Rapid haphazard infrastructure development, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban growth is among the challenges confronting the district.

The following adopted strategies are to be implemented to address the challenges:

- Intensify extension service delivery to farmers
- Improve supply of farm inputs including improved seeds
- Reduction in post-harvest losses
- Improve credit to farmers
- Link farmers and FBOs to the Rural Technology Facility (RTF) for production of simple tools and equipment for farmers.
- Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economics of scale in
- Agricultural production.
- Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmers Linkages (REL&S) and integrate the concept into the agricultural research system to increase participation of end users in technology development.
- Emphasize the use of mass extension methods e.g. farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer out-growers, extension fields in district mass communication through radio, TV, Information vans, dissemination through farmer groups.
- Develop appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes and other water
- Harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and ecological zones.
- Promote land reforms that ensure equal access to irrigated lands for men, women and persons with disability.
- Support land-tenure arrangement that yield win-win outcomes for both tenants and land-holders.
- Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers.
- (m) Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade, management, pollination and fertilization.

- Increase private sector participation in ‘Aqua Culture development
- Reduce the annual incidence of bush fires through sensitizations.
- Ensure local participation in an integrated forest and wildlife management by promoting more
- Effective local commitment as partners in protected area management.
- Provide alternative livelihood activities for local people to reduce pressure in land use
- Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantation
- Development and Afforestation Program.
- Provide adequate infrastructure for District Assembly, Decentralized Departments and other
- Agencies to function effectively.
- Provide Personnel to these Departments and Agencies.
- Properly acquire and regularize acquisition of public lands.
- Undertake routine and regular spot improvements on feeder roads.
- Provide platforms to engage transport unions, Assembly staff and security agencies to address issues of fares, road accidents and safety.
- Provide affordable ICT centers
- Ensure that the broadband high speed internet connectivity is available in the district
- Extend electricity to communities not linked to the National Grid.
- Develop forest reserves as Ecotourism sites to attract tourists
- Create a platform to engage utility service providers especially VRA, Assembly and owners of businesses to regularly interact and discuss issues confronting them.

### **2.9.3 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Basic Education delivery consisting of basic and secondary in the district is beset with some challenges which militate against its success. Some of these challenges include poor and inadequate school infrastructure, and teaching and learning materials.

Also, the health sector is confronted with the challenges of bridging the equity gap in access to and quality healthcare delivery in the urban and rural as well as the rich and poor, distribution of health personnel, high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district.

Again, the District Assembly faces serious constraints to meeting the challenge of providing adequate water and sanitation for its rural and urban inhabitants.

To overcome these challenges, the district Assembly has therefore identified and would implement the following development programs and projects:

#### **a. Education**

- Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials for schools in the district.

- Support the training of adequate personnel for schools
- Provision of adequate furniture and logistics for schools.
- Support GES to intensify its monitoring and supervision of schools.
- Support the teaching of Science Technology and Mathematics in all basic schools.
- Promote ICT education at all levels
- Introduce apprenticeship training to absorb school drop-outs
- Sensitize community members on the importance of girls education especially in rural areas
- Provide support for children with special educational needs.
- Strengthen district human resource development management unit at the DA.
- Make educational facilities friendly of persons with disabilities.

**b. Health**

- Support the training of adequate health personnel.
- Provide adequate logistics for health care delivery.
- Provide adequate water and sanitation facilities to improve the health of the people.
- Expand access to Primary health care.
- Establish NHIS district office
- Scale up NHIS registration especially of the poor and vulnerable by collaborating with other stakeholders.
- Intensify sanitation and hygiene education.
- Improve environmental health education and management.
- Scale up malaria prevention and mosquito control program.
- Intensity HIV/AIDS education in the district.
- Support PLHIV through provision of counseling service /supplementary drugs /food.
- Intensify monitoring of HIV/AIDS programs and harmonization of data adequately.
- Make health facilities friendly for the use of persons with disabilities.
- Promote safe maternal health care delivery services.
- Improve resource allocation for child development, survival and protection.

**c. Sports Development**

- Support GES to promote the development of sports with emphasis on lesser known sports.
- Encourage private sector participation in the promotion of sports.
- Expand opportunities for the participation of persons with disabilities in sports.
- Provide sport logistics to football teams in the district

**d. Productivity and Employment**

- Build comprehensive data on persons engaged in the formal and informal sectors of the district's economy.
- Support capacity building programs that take into account specific needs of men and women in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy including vulnerable groups (i.e. PWD, PLHIV, Aged etc)
- Create and strengthen linkages between the formal and informal sectors.

**e. Population Management**

- Integrate population issues into development planning
- Integrate family planning into plans and activities of the District Assembly.
- Integrate sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS issues in district plans.
- Support the training of professionals in reproductive health and family planning services delivery.

**f. Child Development and Protection**

- Mainstream children issues in development planning.
- Implement national plan of action on child labor especially WFCL.
- Ensure and enhance child rights education
- Support the implementation of DOVSU in the district
- Increase access to education for all children of school going age

**g. Disability**

- Mainstream issue of disabilities in District Assembly plans.
- Implement the provisions of the Disability Act.
- Make infrastructure accessible to disabled.
- Eradicate all forms of discrimination against disability
- Form special package for people living with disabilities (PWDs)

**h. Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction**



- Build the capacity of the DPCU to promote growth, employment creation and social protection.
- Undertake LED activities to generate employment and social protection strategies.
- Provide infrastructure and social amenities to make the rural environment more attractive to reduce rural urban migration.
- Empower rural populations by reducing structural poverty, exclusion and vulnerability
- Promote the empowerment of women through access to land, labour, credits, markets,
- Information technology, business services and networks and social protection including property rights.
- Empower women through access to education especially secondary, vocational, Technical,
- Tertiary, Non-formal Education and opportunities for continuing education for school drop-outs.

#### **2.9.4 GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

The adopted strategies to be implemented address challenges under this thematic area are as follow:

- Build the capacity of Assembly persons and members of the various sub-committees to perform their legislative functions and oversight responsibilities.
- Review the structure and functions of the various sub-committees and committees of the Assembly.
- Institutionalize regular dialogue between CSOs, private sector and District Assembly Departments, Agencies and Units in the district.
- Ensure clarity in the roles and responsibilities of Civil Society Organizations.
- Develop feedback framework between Assembly, CSOs, and private sector.
- Engage the media /public on government policies.
- Promote regular interactions between Assembly persons, Area Council Members and citizens.
- Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through PPLG.
- Promote democratic practices in local government structures in the district.

- Operationalize all Area Councils
- Strengthen the DPCU to effectively link all plans to the Budget of the Assembly.
- Undertake revaluation of properties and strengthening of revenue collection system.
- Build the capacity of the DPCU on gender and women's empowerment, monitoring,
- Evaluation and gender responsive planning and budgeting.
- Mainstream climate and disaster risk issues into development planning process.
- Create platform for grass root participation in environmental decision making.
- Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women government appointees in the
- District Assembly.
- Conduct public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded
- Socio-cultural practices, beliefs and perceptions that promote gender discrimination.
- Support identified women to undertake leadership training programs especially young
- Women to manage public offices and exercise responsibilities at all levels.
- Develop community – based response to violence on women using traditional leaders,
- FBOs and CBOs.
- Provide shelters and support for victims of violence.
- Expand targeting of the LEAP to include victims of domestic violence.
- Identify customary practices which dehumanize or are injurious to physical and mental well-
- being of citizens, and abolishing them after extensive public education and consultations.
- Provide logistics to support police operations, and friendly cells for the Ghana Police Service to improve justice delivery.

## CHAPTER THREE

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

#### 3.1 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The main focus of the plan is to accelerate growth, reduce poverty of the people, ensure a well sanitised environment and increase employment opportunities in the District to an acceptable level within the planned period of 2018-2021.

The development priorities of the medium term development plan are therefore set within the frame work of the five (5) Goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework for the year 2018-2021.

#### 3.2 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND PROJECTIONS (2018-2021)

After the POCC analysis, development focus, goals and strategies are the next stage of the planning process is the Development Framework. The Development Framework sets the overall scope for the preparation of the plan proposal. It is prepared with due cognizance of the identified problems and potentials of the District, the development goals and strategies that are expected to transform the District to a desirable state at the end of the planed period. Components under the framework include Population Projections, certain assumptions, and projections to cover infrastructural and social needs (in education, health, water and many others). In effect, the projections are structured to cover the social, economic, security, and financial situations as highlighted under the five (5) goals:

**Goal One:** Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy

**Goal Two:** Create an Equitable, Healthy and Discipline Society

**Goal Three:** Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting  
the Natural Environment

**Goal Four:** Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions

**Goal Five:** Strengthen Ghana's Role in International Affairs

##### 3.2.1 Population Projections

The issue of population is very central to all planning exercise. Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population.

It is for this reason that there is the need for demographic data for the current period as well as future estimates. Population projections have therefore become the essential tool and the fundamental activity for development planning.

This section of the report is devoted to projections relating to population and subsequent estimation of service requirements for the short and medium periods using the exponential method of:

$$P_t = P_o(e^{rt})$$

Where  $P_o$  = the current (base-year) population

$P_t$  = the future population

$r$  = the population growth rate

$t$  = the projection period in years

$e$  = base of the natural logarithm which is constant at 2.718282

### 3.2.2 Assumptions

Uncertainties about the future size of the population are brought about by changes in mortality, fertility and migration, which determine changes in the population. It is thus imperative to state the assumptions under which projections are made to obtain estimates for future trends.

Assumptions under the planned period

- The fertility rate of the District will remain the same.
- Mortality rate will not go up but rather reduce
- The migration rate in the District will remain stable.

### 3.2.3 Population size and growth rate

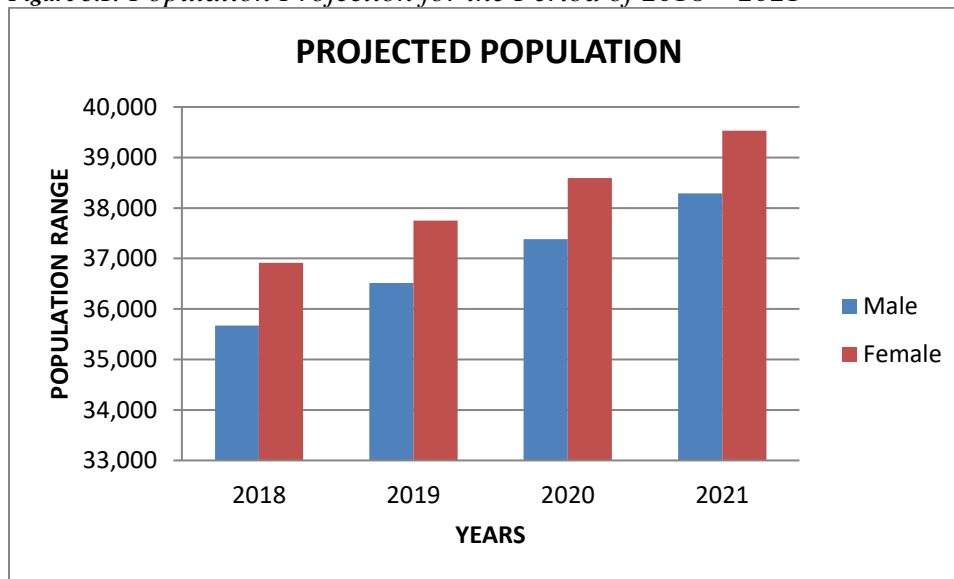
With the current population of 70,945 and a growth rate of 2.4% the population of the District is projected for the next 4 years (2018 – 2021) as follows:

*Table 3.1: Population Projects for the Period under Review*

<b>DETAIL</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
MALE	35,673	36,517	37,380	38,288
FEMALE	36,913	37,748	38,592	39,529
TOTAL	72,586	74,265	75,972	77,817
POP. DENSITY	16.5	16.91	17.29	17.72

Source: DPCU, 2017 & GSS, 2017

Figure 3.1: Population Projection for the Period of 2018 – 2021



The population projection indicated that, there must be a corresponding match of provision of socio-economic infrastructure for the residents of the district.

#### 3.2.4 Projections of Facilities

Projections for facilities are very important in the development planning. The reasons being that helps in the assessment of the availability and adequacy of social services and facilities in the District or communities. It also helps to solve the problem of underutilization and overutilization of facilities in the District.

To be able to achieve this, this framework seeks to outline the number of people and services to be provided for over the planned period.

The projections are applicable in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation, agriculture extension unit, police stations, post offices, revenue and many others. The population projections indicate that the population of the Sene East will increase from a figure of 61,076 in 2010 to 77,817 in 2021 respectively.

- a. The population increment over the years requires equally matching social and economic facilities and services, which must be equitably distributed.
- b. It is against this background that efforts should be directed towards the provision of facilities such as schools, health, housing, employment
- c. The population density of 16.5 per square kilometre in 2018 will increase to 17.72 per square by 2021 as shown in table 18. It is therefore important to regulate land use, and increase social services so as not to disturb the ecological balance by putting undue pressure on the existing services as the population increases over the years.

This section therefore provides the estimated needs of various services and facilities with threshold population as a guide.

In other words, by planning standards the provision of a given facility or service largely depends on the established population sizes or threshold levels. This is illustrated in table 3.2 below:

*Table 20 Service/Facility Threshold Levels and Functions*

SECTOR	SERVICE/FACILITY	THRESHOLD POPULATION
ICT	Post Office	20,000
	Postal Agency	3,000
	ICT Center	500
Health	Hospital	175,000 to 200,000
	Urban Health Center/Poly-clinic	60,000 to 100,000
	Health Center	5,001 – 25,000
	CHPS	0-5,000
Water	Borehole	1:300
	Hand Dug Well	1:150
	Public stand pipe	600 persons per pipe stand
Sanitation (toilet facility)	1 squad hole	50 people
Agriculture	Agric. Extension Officer	1: 1,200
Security	Police station	20,000

Source: Zoning Guidelines, 2011

*Table 3.3: Projections of the Build-up environment*

BUILT UP ENVIRONMENT	POP. THRESHOLD	SIZE REQ.	CATCHMENT AREA
Nursery	1,000 – 5,000	0.5 to 1.0 ha.	80 meters or.8km.
Primary	1,500 – 5,000	1.21 ha	1.25km in town - 2.5km in dispersed rural settlements
JSS	5,001 – 10,000	1.62ha - 2.4 ha	3.2km
SSS/Voc.	10,001 – 20,000	1.62ha - 4.05 ha	4 km
Training School	20,001 – 50,000	4.05 ha	Whole District
Market/ Lorry Park		2-4 acres	
Fuel Station		0.3 – 0.5 acres	
Church/ Mosque		0.5 acres	
Sanitation Area	400/ Sanitation Area	0.5- 1 acre	
Football field		(300-350)x(150-250) feet	

Source: Zoning Guidelines, 2011

#### PROJECTED FACILITIES

**2010** = 61,076 Base population

**EF** = Existing facility,

**PN** = Projected Need,

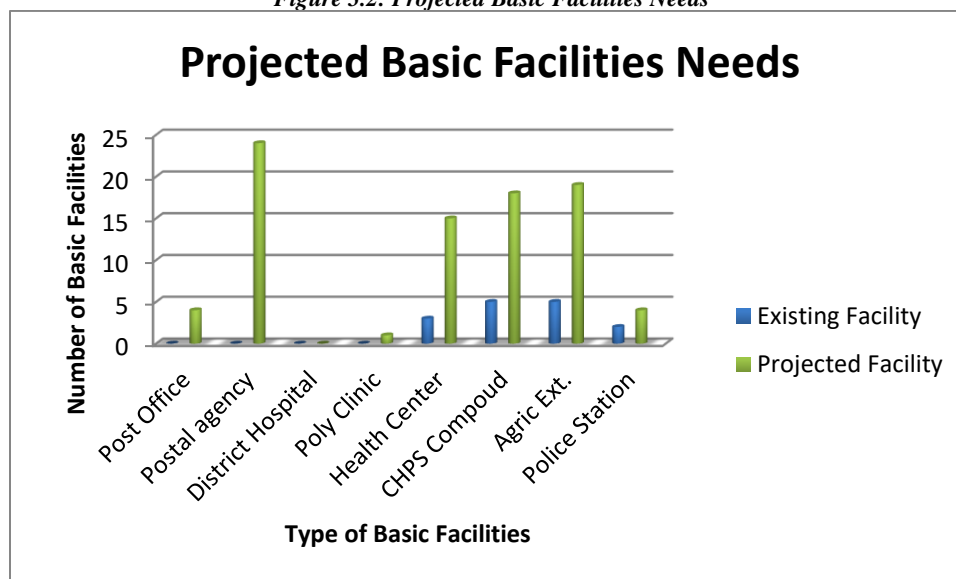
**BL** = Back Log

Table 3.4: Projected Facilities

YEAR	2018			2019	2020	2021
POPULATION	72,586			74,265	75,972	77,817
FACILITY	Existing Facility	Projected Need	Back Log	Projected Need	Projected Need	Projected Need
Post Office	0	4	4	4	4	4
Postal Agency	0	24	24	25	25	26
District Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poly clinic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health Centre	3	15	12	15	15	16
CHPs	5	18	13	19	19	19
Agric. Ext.	5	19	14	20	20	21
Police Station	2	4	2	4	4	4

Source: DPCU, 2017 Projection

Figure 3.2: Projected Basic Facilities Needs

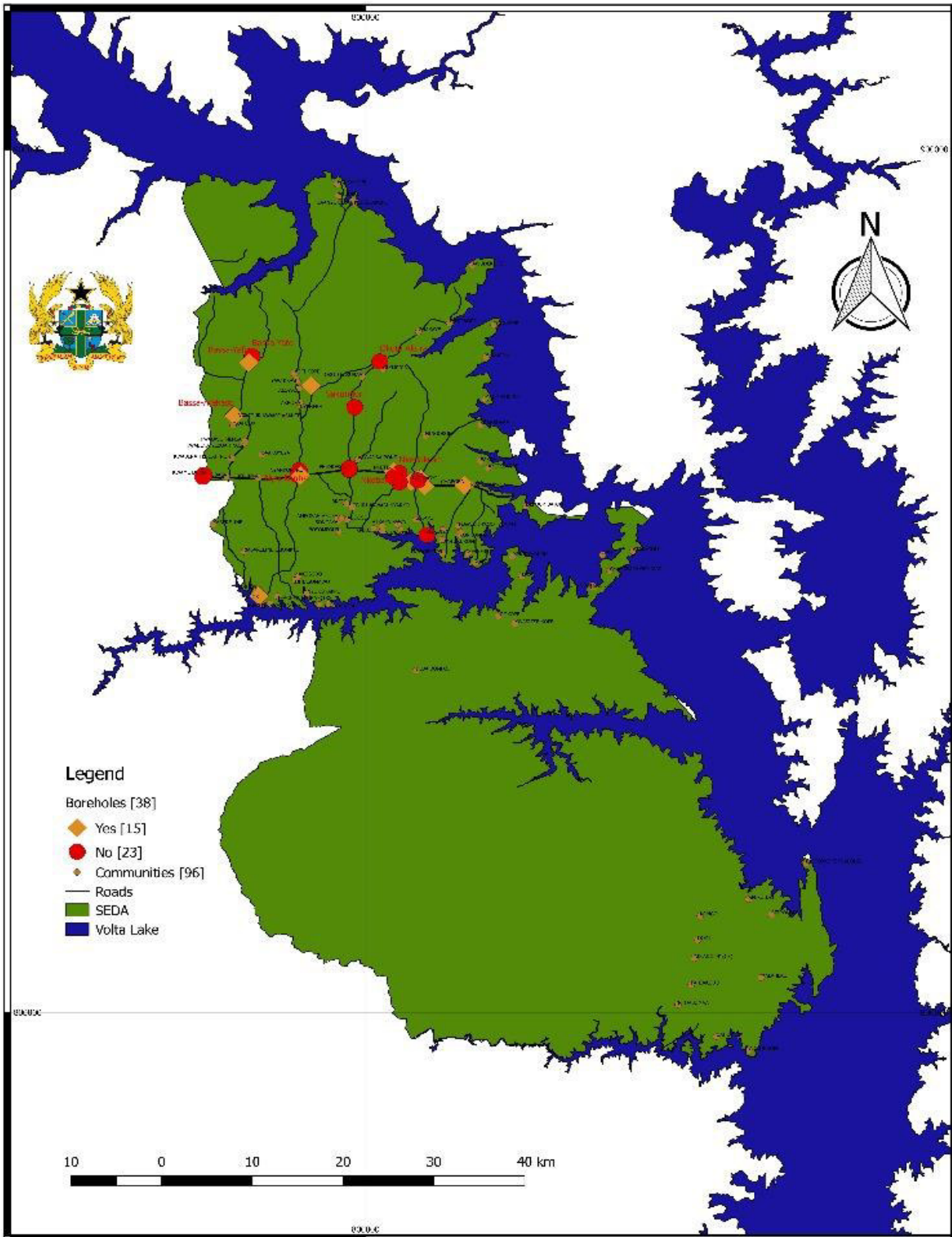


### Potable Water

Potable water supply is quite inadequate in the entire District. As indicated earlier, about 57% of the households depend on unsafe water. It is only 29% that depend on safe water. The below map shows available potable water sources captured.

Figure 3.3: Boreholes in Sene East District

### BOREHOLES IN SENE EAST DISTRICT





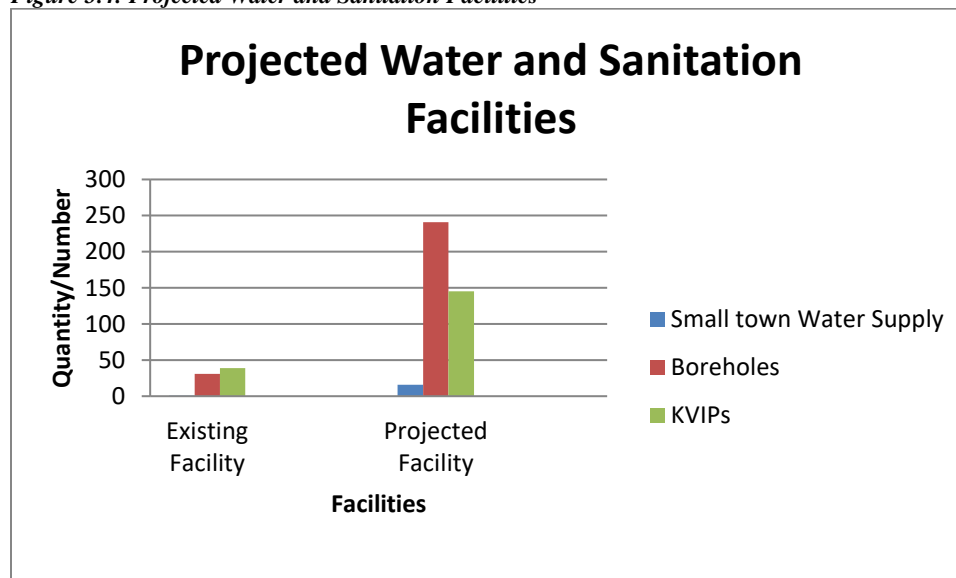
Based on the projected District population and the Community water and Sanitation Agency’s (CWSA) water supply standards (of 300 persons per borehole, 400 persons per standpipe and 150 persons per hand dug well) one can say that the District needs additional 248 water points (2017) in order to make water accessible or available for the household population.

*Table 3.5: Projected Water and Sanitation Facilities*

YEAR	2018			2019	2020	2021
POPULATION	72,586			74,265	75,972	77,817
Facility	Exist. Facility	Projected Need	Back Log	Projected Need	Projected Need	Projected Need
Small town water Supply	1	16	15	17	17	17
Boreholes	31	241	211	248	253	259
KVIPs	39	145	106	185	149	156

**Source: DPCU, 2017 projection**

*Figure 3.4: Projected Water and Sanitation Facilities*



### **Educational Infrastructure**

By the national standard of 2,000 population threshold for the provision of nursery, primary, 2500 for JHS and 30,000 for SHS/Voc. education, the current existing number of primary, JHS and SHS educational facilities can adequately support the estimated enrolment in both the basic and second cycle educational levels in the district.

However, the issues that need to be attended to with seriousness include, the construction of new and rehabilitation of classroom blocks as well as improvement of Teacher - Pupil Ratio. The rest

of the issues are; Teacher retention, quality of Teaching and learning and the availability of modern teaching and learning materials at all levels of education particularly the basic level.

Table 3.6: Educational Infrastructure

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2018</b>			<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>POPULATION</b>	132,238			135,927	139,616	143,305
<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>Existing Facility</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Back Log</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>	<b>Projected Need</b>
K.G	92	102	10	122	132	142
Primary	94	104	10	114	124	134
JHS	64	74	10	84	94	104
SHS	4	5	1	0	0	0
Vocational Institute	0	4	4	0	0	0

### 3.3 ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The following tables consist of development goals, objectives and strategies in consonant with NMTDPF 2018-2021

#### 1.

*Table 3.7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

No	KEY FOCUS AREA	GOAL	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	1.0 Strong and Resilient Economy	Build a Prosperous Society	1.1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	1.1.1 Diversify sources of resource mobilization 1.1.2 Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing 1.1.3 Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs 1.1.4 Review administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds 1.1.5 Strengthen Economic Planning and Forecasting 1.1.6 Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue 1.1.7 Strengthen revenue administration
2.	2.0 Industrial Transformation		2.1 Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials  2.2 Improve Access to Land for Industrial Development	2.1.1 Provide incentives for the production and supply of quality raw materials for industry 2.1.2 Introduce a program of support for agro-processing for the cultivation of selected agricultural products as raw materials (materials (including tomato, cassava, cocoa, soya beans, maize, oil palm, cashew, cotton, Shea nut), selected fruits, groundnuts and rice 2.1.3 Implement One district, one factory initiative  2.2.1 Facilitate access to dedicated land in every region for the establishment of multi-purpose industrial parks, sector specific industrial enclaves, and enterprise free zones 2.2.2 Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and jobs creation and
3.	3.0 Private Sector Development		3.1 Enhance Business Enabling Environment	3.1.1 Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement 3.1.2 Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private

4.	4.0 Agriculture And Rural Development		<p>3.2 Enhance Domestic Trade</p> <p>3.3 Formalize the informal economy</p> <p>4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development</p> <p>4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment</p> <p>4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield</p> <p>4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management</p>	<p>sector growth and development</p> <p>3.2.1 Ensure that rules and regulations regarding the reservation of areas of the retail trade for Ghanaians are strictly enforced</p> <p>3.2.2 Implement local content law that ensures a substantial proportion of all public contracts and procurement is executed by local entities</p> <p>3.2.3 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade</p> <p>3.2.4 Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy</p> <p>3.2.5 Accelerate harmonization of regional standards</p> <p>3.3.1 Improve access to finance by informal sector operators and agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and strengthen consumer financial protection</p> <p>4.1.1 Ensure implementation of the Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry</p> <p>4.1.2 Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export</p> <p>4.1.3 Promote and expand organic farming to enable producers access the growing world demand for organic products</p> <p>4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</p> <p>4.2.2 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level</p> <p>4.2.3 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district</p> <p>4.2.4 Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies</p> <p>4.3.1 Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain</p> <p>4.3.2 Promote commercial and block farming</p> <p>4.3.3 Implement Government's flagship intervention of 'One village One dam to facilitate the provision of community-owned and managed small-scale irrigation, especially in the Afram Plains and Northern Savannah</p> <p>4.3.4 Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation</p> <p>4.3.5 Mainstream gender and disability issues into irrigated agriculture</p> <p>4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and</p>
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				<p>distribution</p> <p>4.4.2 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative</p> <p>4.4.3 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers</p> <p>4.4.4 Implement commodities trading centers (i.e. Modern Farmers' Market) across all MMDAs focusing on grains, vegetables and tubers marketing</p>
			<p>4.5 Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth</p>	<p>4.5.1 Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain</p> <p>4.5.2 Support the youth to have access to land</p> <p>4.5.3 Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital</p>
			<p>4.5 Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<p>4.5.1 Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases</p> <p>4.5.2 Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminant and livestock</p> <p>4.5.3 Facilitate access to credit by the industry</p>
5.	5.0 Fisheries And Aquaculture Development		<p>5.1 Ensure sustainable development and management of Aquatic Fisheries Resources</p>	<p>5.1.1 Promote marine conservation and protection in a sustainable manner</p> <p>5.1.2 Improve fisheries infrastructure to attract private sector investment</p> <p>5.1.3 Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses</p>
6.	6.0 Tourism and Creative Arts Development		<p>6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development</p>	<p>6.1.1 Mainstream tourism development in district development plans</p> <p>6.1.2 Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions</p> <p>6.1.3 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards</p> <p>6.1.4 Promote public private partnerships for investment in the sector</p> <p>6.1.5 Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism</p>

**Table 3.8: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

No	KEY FOCUS AREA	GOAL	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	1.0 Education and Training	Create opportunities for all	<p>1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p> <p>1.2 Strengthen school management systems</p>	<p>1.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels</p> <p>1.1.2 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs</p> <p>1.1.3 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education</p> <p>1.1.4 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children</p> <p>1.2.1 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education</p> <p>1.2.2 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</p> <p>1.2.3 Enhance quality of teaching and learning</p> <p>1.2.4 Implement accelerated program for teacher development and professionalization</p> <p>1.2.5 Create effective linkages between management processes and schools</p> <p>1.2.6 Formalize the school communities' involvement in management of schools</p>
2.	2.0 Health and Health Services		<p>2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)</p> <p>2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</p> <p>2.3 Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality</p>	<p>2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care</p> <p>2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities</p> <p>2.1.3 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy</p> <p>2.1.4 Strengthen the referral system</p> <p>2.1.5 Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of health care services</p> <p>2.2.1 Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff</p> <p>2.2.2 Strengthen capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector</p> <p>2.2.3 Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services</p> <p>2.3.1 Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services</p> <p>2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control program</p> <p>2.3.3 Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases Formulate national strategy to mitigate climate change induced diseases</p> <p>2.3.4 Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy Strengthen rehabilitation services</p> <p>2.3.5 Intensify efforts for polio eradication</p> <p>2.3.6 Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases</p>

3.	3.0 Food and Nutrition Security		<p>2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security</p> <p>3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance</p>	<p>2.4.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programs</p> <p>2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</p> <p>2.4.3 Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen collaboration among HIV &amp; AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programs</p> <p>2.4.5 Intensify efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)</p> <p>3.1.1 Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods</p> <p>3.1.2 Strengthen early warning and emergency preparedness systems</p> <p>3.1.3 Promote healthy diets and lifestyles</p> <p>3.1.4 Reduce infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>3.1.5 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels</p> <p>3.1.6 Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions</p> <p>3.2.1 Institute capacity building programs for FNS at all levels</p> <p>3.2.2 Improve formulation and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions</p> <p>3.2.3 Establish an effective food safety monitoring system</p> <p>3.2.4 Promote nutrition-sensitive trade and investment.</p> <p>3.2.5 Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security</p> <p>3.2.6 Promote tracking of nutrition budget allocations and expenditures</p> <p>3.2.7 Develop an FNS M&amp;E framework and integrate it into the national M&amp;E system.</p>
4.	4.0 Population Management		<p>4.1 Improve population management</p> <p>4.2 Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development</p>	<p>4.1.1 Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society</p> <p>4.1.2 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health</p> <p>4.1.3 Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare.</p> <p>4.1.4 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy</p> <p>4.1.5 Integrate reproductive health into curricula at all levels of education including, colleges of education and health training institutions</p> <p>4.2.1 Improve the economy of districts to curb rural urban migration phenomenon</p> <p>4.2.2 Ensure the effective management of irregular migration</p>

5.	5.0 Water And Sanitation		<p>5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management</p> <p>5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p> <p>5.3 Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</p>	<p>4.2.3 Promote initiatives to transform brain drain into brain gain 4.2.4 Adopt gender-sensitive labor migration policies 4.2.5 Strengthen migration data and information management systems.</p> <p>5.1.1 Promote efficient water use 5.1.2 Improve liquid and solid waste management 5.1.3 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities 5.1.4 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of wetlands</p> <p>5.2.1 Reduce system and commercial losses 5.2.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems 5.2.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems 5.2.4 Improve water production and distribution systems 5.2.5 Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery 5.2.6 Revise and facilitate DWSTs within MMDAs 5.2.7 Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities 5.2.8 Set up mechanisms and measures to support, encourage and promote water harvesting 5.2.9 Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resources management</p> <p>5.3.1 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign 5.3.2 Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation 5.3.3 Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan 5.3.4 Encourage private sector investment in recycling and recovery plants to deal with the menace of plastics and electronic waste. 5.3.5 Provide public education on solid waste management 5.3.6 Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity 5.3.7 Expand disability-friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities 5.3.8 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation 5.3.9 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</p>
6.	6.0 Child and Family Welfare		6.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<p>6.1.1 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life 6.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs 6.1.3 Develop child protection management information system</p>



7.	7.0 The Aged		<p>6.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p> <p>7.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged</p>	<p>6.1.4 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</p> <p>6.1.5 Increase awareness on child protection</p> <p>6.1.6 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions</p> <p>6.1.7 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Program and Capitation Grant</p> <p>6.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage.</p> <p>6.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</p> <p>6.2.3 Increase access to education and education materials for orphans, vulnerable children and children with special needs</p> <p>6.2.4 Introduce District Integrated social services programme for children, families and vulnerable adults</p> <p>6.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers</p> <p>6.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour, child</p> <p>6.2.7 Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking</p> <p>7.1.1 Create an aged database on the aged to support policy making, planning and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>7.1.2 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing</p> <p>7.1.3 Mainstream ageing issues into national development frameworks and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>7.1.4 Implement measures to ensure economic wellbeing of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership</p> <p>7.1.5 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect</p> <p>7.1.6 Create safe spaces, recreational day care centers and homes and a database for the elderly</p> <p>7.1.7 Provide adequate attention to gender variations in ageing</p> <p>8.1.1 Introduce measures to promote change in the socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality</p> <p>8.1.2 Ensure at least, 50 percent of MASLOC funds allocation to female</p>
8.	8.0 Gender Equality		<p>8.1 Promote economic empowerment of women</p>	

9.	9.0 Social Protection		9.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<p>applicants</p> <p>8.1.3 Introduce interventions to ensure women have equal access to land title</p> <p>8.1.4 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (Kayayei)</p> <p>8.1.5 Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labor-related issues</p> <p>8.1.6 Institute mentoring of girls' program to create a pool of potential female leaders</p> <p>8.1.7 Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support.</p> <p>9.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets</p> <p>9.1.2 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programs and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups</p> <p>9.1.3 Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries</p> <p>9.1.4 Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups,</p> <p>9.1.5 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable</p> <p>9.1.6 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for the vulnerable including fishers</p> <p>9.1.7 Sustain fishers' input support schemes (e.g. premix fuel, outboard motors, provision of prescribed gears, hooks)</p> <p>9.1.8 Establish well-resourced shelters for abused persons</p> <p>9.1.9 Develop and implement social policies to revive the extended family system</p>
10.	10.0 Disability and Development		10.1 Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<p>10.1.1 Generate database on PWD</p> <p>10.1.2 Promote participation of PWDs in national development</p> <p>10.1.3 Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self</p> <p>10.1.4 Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantees space for PWDs in local and national governance systems</p> <p>10.1.5 Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy</p> <p>10.1.6 Facilitate the exercise of PWDs rights in the electoral process by addressing problems of accessibility to voting</p> <p>10.1.7 Promote advocacy in the inclusion of PWDs in politics, electoral process and governance</p>

11.	11.0 Employment and Decent Work		10.2 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>10.2.1 Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs</p> <p>10.2.2 Ensure the availability of trained educators, relevant professionals, parents and caregivers and personal assistants</p> <p>10.2.3 Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support</p> <p>10.2.4 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination</p> <p>10.2.5 Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability</p> <p>10.2.6 Improve rehabilitation of centres for skills training and provide assistive devices</p> <p>10.2.7 Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability</p> <p>10.2.8 Facilitate PWDs access to justice</p>
12.	12.0 Youth Development		11.1 Promote the creation of decent jobs	<p>11.1.1 Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship</p> <p>11.1.2 Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures</p> <p>11.1.3 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</p> <p>11.1.4 Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs</p> <p>11.1.5 Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses</p>
12.	12.0 Youth Development		12.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>12.1.1 Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labor market information</p> <p>12.1.2 Strengthen key national institutions including NYA and YEA to effectively discharge their mandates</p> <p>12.1.3 Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>12.1.4 Improve quality and access to post basic education skills training</p> <p>12.1.5 Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates</p> <p>12.1.6 Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture</p> <p>12.1.7 Strengthen career guidance counseling offices in schools.</p> <p>12.1.8 Facilitate access to credit for the youth</p> <p>12.1.9 Implement programs to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth</p> <p>12.1.10 Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth</p>
13.	13.0 Sports and Recreation		13.1 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	<p>13.1.1 Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition</p> <p>13.1.2 Strengthen the organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels</p> <p>13.1.3 Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational</p>

				institutions 13.1.4 Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports 13.1.5 Promote gender equity in sports 13.1.6 Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition 13.1.7 Promote the economic benefits of sports 13.1.8 Develop a resource mobilization strategy and establish Sports Development Fund
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**Table 21: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

<b>No</b>	<b>KEY FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>GOAL</b>	<b>POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
1.	1.0 Protected Areas	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	1.1 Protect existing forest reserves	1.1.1 Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity into development planning and budgeting processes 1.1.2 Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems 1.1.3 Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations
2.	2.0 Environmental Pollution		2.1 Reduce environmental pollution	2.1.1 Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products 2.1.2 Intensify public education on noise pollution 2.1.3 Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning 2.1.4 Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies
3.	3.0 Climate Variability and Change		3.1 Enhance climate change resilience	3.1.1 Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture 3.1.2 Manage climate-induced health risks 3.1.3 Develop climate responsive infrastructure 3.1.4 Initiate green Ghana campaign with Chiefs, Queen Mothers, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society, Religious bodies and other recognized groups 3.1.5 Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities
4.	4.0 Disaster Management		4.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	4.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction 4.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters 4.1.3 Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management Strengthen the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively  5.1.1 Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing

5.	5.0 Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air		<p>5.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>5.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users</p>	<p>links</p> <p>5.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network</p> <p>5.1.3 Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts</p> <p>5.1.4 Mainstream climate change into the transport sector</p> <p>5.2.1 Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure</p> <p>5.2.2 Provide adequate training for motorists</p>
6.	6.0 Energy and Petroleum		6.1 Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue	<p>6.1.1 Ensure efficient investment of oil revenue in wealth creation ventures for future generations</p> <p>6.1.2 Invest oil and gas revenues in growth-inducing and pro-poor programmes to promote balanced-development</p> <p>6.1.3 Improve transparency in the management and utilisation of oil and gas resources and revenues</p> <p>6.1.4 Strengthen Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) to further enhance transparency and accountability in the oil and gas sector</p>
7.	7.0 Construction Industry Development		7.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry.	<p>7.1.1 Improve and standardize techniques and material use</p> <p>7.1.2 Ensure quality in all aspects of construction</p> <p>7.1.3 Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors</p> <p>7.1.4 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</p> <p>7.1.5 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</p>
8.	8.0 Rural Development		8.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<p>8.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries</p> <p>8.1.2 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development</p> <p>8.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.</p> <p>8.1.4 Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods.</p> <p>8.1.5 Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural areas.</p>

9.	9.0 Human Settlements and Housing		9.1 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing.	<p>9.1.1 Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural areas</p> <p>9.1.2 Expand availability of housing financing</p> <p>9.1.3 Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing</p> <p>9.1.4 Improve investment for housing provision</p>
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**Table 3.10: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

No	KEY FOCUS AREA	GOAL	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	1.0 Local Government and Decentralization	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	<p>1.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization</p> <p>1.2 Improve decentralized planning</p> <p>1.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization</p> <p>1.4 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels</p>	<p>1.1.1 Strengthen sub-district structures</p> <p>1.1.2 Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation</p> <p>1.1.3 Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs</p> <p>1.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</p> <p>1.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</p> <p>1.2.3 Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level</p> <p>1.1.5 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921)</p> <p>1.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs</p> <p>1.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</p> <p>1.3.3 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level</p> <p>1.4.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</p> <p>1.4.2 Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</p> <p>1.4.3 Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</p>
2.	2.0 Human Security and Public Safety		2.1 Enhance public safety and security	<p>2.1.1 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes</p> <p>2.1.2 Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry</p> <p>2.1.3 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse</p> <p>2.1.4 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities</p>
3.	Civil Society, and Civic Engagement		3.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<p>3.1.1 Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes</p> <p>3.1.2 Increase support to chieftaincy institution</p> <p>3.1.3 Involve traditional authorities in reform of negative cultural practices</p> <p>3.1.4 Build capacity of religious bodies to promote religious tolerance</p>



4.	4.0 Attitudinal Change and Patriotism		4.1 Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<p>4.1.1 Implement interventions to promote attitudinal change and instill patriotism in the citizenry, especially amongst children and the youth</p> <p>4.1.2 Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change</p> <p>4.1.3 Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth</p> <p>4.1.4 Promote regular dialogue with law enforcement agencies;</p>
5.	5.0 Culture For National Development		5.1 Promote culture in the development process	<p>5.1.1 Enhance capacity for development of culture</p> <p>5.1.2 Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage</p> <p>5.1.3 Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation</p> <p>5.1.4 Popularize local cuisine and revive lost ones</p>

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the broad District development programmes for implementation within the plan period. It presents the broad programmes and indicative financial estimates from 2018-2021. The broad programs to be implemented by the District within the planned period 2018-2021 have been formulated taking into consideration the District development goals, objectives, strategies, priorities and issues from the district poverty mapping and pro-poor programming, joint district programmes such as gender issues, environmental issues, HIV and AIDs as well as Social Protection Programmes, local economic development programmes and streamlining it with that of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) guidelines.

Consequently, this goal will be achieved through the following strategies;

- Build a prosperous Society
- Create opportunities for all
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs

#### **4.2 Development Programs and Sub-programs of the District for 2018 – 2021**

These projects were selected with the active participation of the District Assembly/Area Councils, Sector Departments and Organizations, NGOs/CBOs and Private Sector. The development objectives adopted for the District as per the d provide development dimensions by the NPDC guideline is presented below:

**Table 4.1: Development Programs and Sub-Programs of the District Assembly for 2018-2021**

<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>
Revenue Improvement Programs	Capacity building
	Market infrastructure development
Private Sector Development Program	Market infrastructure development
	Small and medium scale enterprise development
	Enhancing Public Private Partnership on tourism development
	Employment creation
	Industrial Development
Energy Improvement Program	Electricity extension
Agriculture Improvement Program	Increase access to agriculture mechanization
	Capacity building for extension officers
	Financial support to District Agriculture Directorate
	Farmers Day Celebration
Basic Education Improvement Program	Improve access to educational infrastructure
	Enhancing access to ICT
Health Care Improvement Program	Improve access to healthcare infrastructure/facilities
	Improve access to financial assistance
	HIV/AIDS/STIs Reduction
Social Protection Program	Child protection and family
	Increasing access to social protection
	Livelihood Empowerment
Women Economic Empowerment Program	Life Skills provision

Sanitation Improvement Program	Increase access to toilet facilities
	Household sanitation facilities Improvement
	Solid waste management
Rural and Urban Water Supply Program	Increasing access and coverage of potable water
Road Transport Improvement	Road rehabilitation
	Bridge and culvert construction
Natural Resources Improvement Program	Water resources management program
	Climate variability and change
	Disaster management
Human Settlements Development Program	Public Education program
	Preparation of planning schemes/layouts
Planning and Budgeting	Support to DPCU

Source: DPCU,2017

### 4.3 Composite Program of Action

The tables below depict the broad composite program of Action under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, 2018 – 2021.

**Table 4.2: PROGRAM OF ACTION**

<b>Development Dimension 1:</b> Economic Development															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Build a Prosperous Society by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability by 2021	Extend and strengthen the GIFMIS system across all MDAs and MMDAs	Targets 16.5, 16.6	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Accelerate the implementation of the Ghana Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS)	1. District Assembly expenditure routes through GIFMIS 2. Compliance are ensured 3. All contractors and suppliers of DA registered on GIFMIS						1,000.00		Cent. Admin	MoF PPA CAGD
“	Strictly enforce the provisions of the Public Procurement Act, 2016 (Act 914), especially with regard to sole sourcing	Targets 12.7, 16.6	“	“	Implement the provisions of the public procurement act	All acquisitions follow the procedural steps of the procurement act					2,000.00			Cent. Admin	MoF PPA
“	Strengthen revenue institutions and administrative	Target 16.6	“	“	Establish and update revenue database	1, Revenue database established 2. Revenue data regularly updated						8,000.00		Finance & Budget Units	Cent. Admin

	on														
“	1.Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2.Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1	“	“	Conduct 4 capacity trainings for revenue collectors and accounts staff for effective revenue mobilization	1. Revenue generation increased, 2. Revenue and Account Staff trained					6,000.00			Finance & Budget Units	Cent. Admin
“	Diversify sources of resource mobilization	Targets 17.1, 17.3	“	“	Develop existing and establish new market centers	1.Existing market centers developed, 2.New market centers identified and operationalized, 3.Revenue coverage increased					30,000.00			Cent. Admin	DPCU
“	1.Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2.Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1	“	“	Organize monthly &quarterly review meetings on revenue mobilization	1. Monthly and quarterly revenue review meeting organized, 2. Revenue targets reviewed						2,400.00		Finance & Budget Units	Cent. Admin
	1.Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2.Strengthen revenue institutions and administration	Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1	“	“	Embark on community sensitization on revenue mobilization	1.Public education on tax payment organized, 2. Tax payers accept tax payment						3,000.00		Finance & Budget Units	Cent. Admin

<b>Development Dimension 1:</b> Economic Development															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Build a Prosperous Society by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance business enabling environment	1.Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement	Targets 8.10, 9.3	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the extension of cellular phone network	1.Mobile network services extended to rural communities 2.All communities access communication network services					1,000.00		NCA Network Operators	DPCU	1,000.00
“	2.Institute effective commercial dispute mechanisms in support of private Sector growth and development	Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17	“	“	Provide support for SMEs to improve capacity	1.Industrial site for SMEs identified 2.SMEs trained on business mgt skills 3.SMEs had credit from financial institutions					10,000.00			BAC	DPCU
“	3.Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs	16.3, 16.b	“	“	Facilitate the establishment and implementation of BAC	1.BAC established 2. BAC activities implemented						500.00		BAC	DPCU

Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize training workshop in batik, tie and dye making for the youth and physically challenged persons	1.Youth trained in batik tie and dye production 2. 250 youth trained on batik, tie and dye making							8,000.00		
“	Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Strengthen the operations of financial institutions in the district	1.Number of Banks increased 2.Clients get easy access to banking services							1,000.00		
“	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	SDG 4, 8, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organize training for SMEs on PPP model to enhance their competitiveness	SMEs trained on PPP modules					6,000.00			NBSSI MASLOC REP	DPCU



<b>Development Dimension 1: Economic Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal: Build a Prosperous Society by 2021</b>															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure improved Public Investment in Agriculture	Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Establishment and inaugurate DCACT in the District	1.DCACT established					5,000.00			Central Admin.	DOA
						2.DCACT provides services to clients									
Ensure improved Public Investment in Agriculture	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1,	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Establishment of cashew nursery to provide farmers access to cashew seedlings for planting and ensure prudent management of mango	1.Cashew Nursery established					30,000.00			GSOP	DA
						2.8,000 farmers farm cashew									
						3.80 hectare mango plantations managed									

	<b>1.2, 17.11)</b>				plantations in the district	prudently									
Ensure improved Public Investment in Agriculture	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6)	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Provide logistics to agriculture department to enhance its functionality	1.DOA have office accommodation  2.Ready and accessible means of transport available					200,000.00			Central Government	DA
Ensure improved Public Investment in Agriculture	“	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Sensitize and educate farmers in district wide on Planting for Food and jobs	1.Sensitization organized on planting for food and jobs 2.Farmers patronize PFJs products						4,000.00		DOA	DA DIC
Ensure improved Public Investment in Agriculture	“	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Sensitize and educate farmers in district wide on fall army worm	1.Public educated on fall army worm 2.Farmers report on Fall Army worms incidences					20,000.00			Central Government	DA
Ensure improved Public Investment in Agriculture	“	SDG 1, 2, 9, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Rehabilitation and expansion of 20No. Dams/Dug-outs	1.Dams Rehabilitated for irrigation purposes 2.Number of farmers engaged in irrigation farming					100,000.00			Central Government	GSOP and DA

<b>Development Dimension 1: Economic Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal: Build a Prosperous Society by 2021</b>															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve production efficiency and yield by 2021	Promote commercial and block farming (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Provide tractor services to farmers	1. Tractor services provided to farmers					100,000			Central government	MOFA DA DOA
Improve production efficiency and yield by 2021	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement program (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Educate farmers to adopt the use of improved seeds planting especially the planting for food and jobs inputs	Farmers adopted the use of improved seeds						5,000.00		DOA	MOFA
Improve production efficiency and yield by 2021	Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8)	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	AEAs carry out Farm and home visits	1,000 farms visits & 920 home visits					10,000.00			DOA	MOFA DA
Improve production efficiency and yield by 2021	Secure land title for designated irrigation sites (SDG Target 16.6)	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Educate chiefs and land owners to release land for irrigation purposes	Chiefs and land owners released land for irrigation purposes						6,000.00		DA	DOA DSW/C D NCCE

Improve production efficiency and yield by 2021	Mainstream gender and disability issues in irrigated agriculture (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Advocate and lobby from chiefs and land owners to support women and physically challenged persons in irrigation	Women and physically challenged persons supported in irrigation farming						1,000.00		DSW/CD NCCE	DOA
Improve production efficiency and yield by 2021	Intensify and increase access to mechanization along the agriculture value chain (SDG Targets 2.3)	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Facilitate farmers to acquire tractors and other farm implements	Number of farmers own tractors and other farm implements						3,000.00		DOA	DA

<b>Development Dimension 1: Economic Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal: Build a Prosperous Society by 2021</b>															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve Post-Harvest Management by 2021	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative	1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development											

	<b>(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</b>														
Improve Post-Harvest Management by 2021	Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)	1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Opening, rehabilitation, Spot improvement, construction of culverts of feeder roads of both farmer communities and Farms	1.Number of feeder roads opened 2.Number of Feeder roads rehabilitated 3.Number of culverts constructed					100,000.00		500,000.00	DFRs DA	GSOP SIF
Improve Post-Harvest Management by 2021	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Construction of 2No. Warehouse in the District	Number of warehouses constructed					1million			Central Government	MOFA DA
Improve Post-Harvest Management by 2021	Implement commodities trading center (i.e. modern farmers markets) across all MMDAs focusing on grain, vegetable and tuber marketing	1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Upgrading of existing market centers and creation of more trading centers in the district	1.Number of existing market centers upgraded  2.Number of new market centers established and functional					200,000.00		2million	Central Government	MTI DA

	(SDG Target 2.c)														
Improve Post-Harvest Management by 2021	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)	1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Facilitate the processes of identifying appropriate industry, implement and ensure the raw material availability through the planting for export and rural development policy (PERD)	1.chieft's supported and released land for industries 2.Appropriate industry identified and implemented 3.Raw materials supplied through PERD					150,000.00		3million	Central Government	Private Sector
Improve Post-Harvest Management by 2021	Facilitate trade and improve the environment for commercial activities (SDG Targets 2.b, 17.10, 17.12)	1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Carry out weekly market surveys and collect market information for analysis  2.Organize one session on standardization for 20 aggregators and 20 farmers  3.Train farmers on soil management(compost making, use of organic manure)  4.Support and link the youth in agriculture	1.Market surveys conducted 2.Number of market surveys conducted  3.Standardization session organized 4. Number of standardization sessions organized  5.Soil management training done 6.Number of farmers trained  7.Youth linked to financial institutions 8.Number of					200,000.00			Central Government	MOFA DA Financial Institutions

					to financial institutions	youth accessed funds									
					5.Train/upgrade the skills of field staff of agriculture department in ICT	9.Staff trained on ICT skills 10.Number of staff trained on ICT									
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation by 2021	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3)	2, 8, 16	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Construction of veterinary office/center 2. Conduct livestock disease surveillance 3. Train farmers on effective use of poultry vaccines and feed formulation	1.Veterinary center constructed 2.Livestock disease surveillance conducted 3.Farmers trained on use of feed and vaccines					100,000.00		150,000.00	Central government	MoFA Donors
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation by 2021	Promote cattle ranching and provide incentives to the private sector to develop grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.1)	2, 8, 16	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Sensitize farmers and private sector on good practices of cattle rearing 2. Awareness creation on alternative grazing reserves for ruminants and livestock 3. Increase number of veterinary staff in the district	1.Farmers and private sector sensitized on good animal rearing practices 2.alternative grazing awareness created 3.Number of Veterinary staff increased					45,000.00			DoA MoFA	DA DPCU
Promote livestock and poultry	Facilitate access to credit by the industry	2, 8, 16	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Facilitate the formation of cattle and livestock	1.Cattle and Poultry farmers formed						15,000.00		DoA MoFA	DA DPCU

development for food security and income generation by 2021	(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)				farmers associations/ groups  2.Support the farmers by linking them to financial institutions  3.Train cattle and poultry farmers on basic business management and book keeping records	2.Farmers linked up to financial institutions 3.Number of farmers access funds from Financial institutions 4.Livestock farmers trained on basic financial book keeping records									
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<b>Development Dimension 1:</b> Economic Development															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Build a Prosperous Society by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure sustainable development and	Reduce illegal fishing and post-harvest losses (SDG Targets 12.3, 14.4)	9, 12, 14	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Monitor the activities of illegal fishing in the fishing Communities 2.Sensitize communities on approved methods of fishing	1.Illegal fishing methods monitored 2.Number of culprits apprehended and punished 3.Fish mongers trained					3,000.00		20,000.00	Fisheries Commission	Donors DA



Ensure sustainable development and	Provide economic incentives, including financing, to stimulate private sector investment (SDG Targets 14.7, 14.b)	9, 12, 14	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Support with fingerlings to boost fishing  2.Support fishermen to obtain loans from banks  3.Prevent illegal mining in the river bodies	1.Support provided  2.Fishermen obtained loans  3. Illegal mining stopped in water bodies					20,000.00		400,000.00	Fisheries Commission	Donors DA
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)	2, 4, 12, 14, 16	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Provide extensions services to fishermen  2.Increase the number of staff of fisheries department	1.Extension services provided 2.Staff of fisheries increased					200,000.00			Fisheries Commission	Central government
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	Implement extensive fish farming programs (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3)	2, 4, 12, 14, 16	Economic Development	Agriculture development	1.Support fishing Communities with infrastructure( nets, boats and others)  2.Construct 250 market stalls at fish market	1.Infrastructure support given to fishing Communities  2.Market stalls constructed					300,000.00		400,000.00	Central government  Fisheries Commission	Donors DA

<b>Development Dimension 1:</b> Economic Development															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Build a Prosperous Society by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9)	8, 12, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1.Facilitate the identification and development of tourist attraction sites in the district  2.Create awareness in existing tourism potentials in the District	1.Tourist attraction sites identified  2.Awareness created on potentials of tourist sites in the district					11,000.00	3,000.00		GTB	DPCU/ Central Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	8, 12, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1.Develop, market and enhance the existing Digya Forest and Old Nkomi tourist center  2.Protect tourist sites in the District	1.Digya national park and Old Nkomi tourist sites developed and marketed  2.All tourist sites in the district protected					500,000.00		100,000.00	GTB	DPCU/ Central Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Institute preventive measures to curtail emerging threats to tourism, particularly sex tourism (SDG Target 8.9)	8, 12, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1.Facilitate strict implementation and enforcement of tourism laws of Ghana  2.Pay strict monitoring and	1.All laws of tourism enforced  2.Tourist activities are strictly monitored and supervised					13,000.00			GTB	DPCU/ Central Admin

	<b>8.9)</b>				supervision of tourist activities in the district										
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions <b>(SDG Target 12.b)</b>	8, 12, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate the establishment, inauguration and functionality of Tourism clubs in all schools (Basic, Secondary, etc.) in the district	1.Tourism clubs established in all schools						3,000.00		GTB	DPCU/ Central Admin
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b>	8, 12, 17	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	1.Create the awareness of private sector on the tourist potential investment in the district  2.Facilitate the private sector to partner with government for investment in the tourism sector in the district	1.Private sector sensitized on the investment potential in tourism in the district 2.Private sector ready to engage with public sector on PPP investment in tourism					5,000.00			GTB	DPCU/ Central Admin

Development Dimension 1: Social Development															
Adopted MDA's Goal: Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels by Dec., 2021	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Facilitate and support the implementation of free SHS policy in the district	1.Free SHS implementation facilitated					50,000.00	8,000.00		MoE	DA GES
					2.Strictly monitor the implementation of the free SHS policy in the secondary schools in the district	2.Monitoring and supervision of free SHS carried out					DA GES			MoE	
					3.Continuation and Completion of administration block for Kajaji S.H.S	3.Kajaji SHS administration block completed					300,000.00			GETFund MoE	DA GES
					4.Continuation and Completion of dining hall with kitchen at Kajaji Senior High School	4.Kajaji SHS Dining Hall and Kitchen completed					200,000.00			GETFund MoE	DA GES
					5. Continuation and Completion of 1No. boys	5.Kajaji SHS Boys Dormitory completed					250,000.00			“	“

					story Dormitory for Kajaji S.H.S													3,000,00 0.00			Central governm ent	World Bank	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participati on in quality education at all levels by Dec., 2021	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</b>	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Developmen t	1.Organize girls education week celebration 2.Organize quarterly campaign on the importance of girl child education 3.Organize enrolment drive campaign on girl child education	1.Girl child education week celebrated  2.Campaign on importance of girl child education organized quarterly  3.Girl child enrolment drive organized												5,000.00			20,000. 00	DA	GES NCCE DSW/C D, ISD
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participati on in quality education at all levels by Dec., 2021	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels <b>(SDG Target 4.a)</b>	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Developmen t	1. Construction (10No.) and rehabilitation (10No.) of 20No. Classroom Blocks in the district  2.Construction (10No.) and rehabilitation (15No.) of Teachers	1.20No. classroom blocks constructed and rehabilitated  2.25No. Teachers Quarters constructed and rehabilitated												260,000			569,00 0.00	MoE DA CWSA	Dornors

					Quarters in the district										
					3. Provide clean and safe water facilities in thirty (30) schools	3.30 No. schools served with potable water									
					4. Facilitate the expansion of School Feeding program implementation	4. More selected schools enrolled onto School Feeding Program									
					5. Construction of institutional latrines in some selected schools	5. Institutional latrines constructed at selected schools									
					6. Conduct INSET activities for 66 Head Teachers, Curriculum leaders and Circuit supervisors	6. INSET training organized									
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels by	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1. Support the teaching and learning of science and technology and ICT in secondary education  2. Construct a ICT Center for	1. Level of ICT literacy improved  2. Kajaji SHS ICT center					28,000.00		69,000.00	MoE	GES GIZ

Dec., 2021	basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)				SHS	constructed										
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels by Dec., 2021	Facilitate implementation of language policy	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the teaching of mother tongue in pre-school level	1.Mother tongue taught at pre-school level					4,000.00			GES DA	MoE	

<b>Development Dimension 1: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen school management systems by 2021	Build effective partnerships with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Formation and inauguration of SMCs and PTAs at all Basic Schools	1.SMCs and PTAs established and operationalized					10,000	4,000	35,000	DA GES	NGOs and DPs
					2.Form and operationalize	2.DEOC established and									

	quality education (SDG Target 17.17)				District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)	functioning									
					3.Establish and Strengthen partnership and collaboration among educational organizations within the district	3.Partnership among educational institutions and organizations built									
Strengthen school management systems by 2021	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Provide sporting equipment and other Logistics to all schools  2.Provide adequate teaching and learning materials to all schools  Provide financial assistance to Teacher trainees	1.Sports and logistics provided  2.Adequate teaching and learning material available  3.Teacher trainees sponsored					120,000.00		200,000.00	DA	GES
Strengthen school management systems by 2021	Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Monitor the implementation of capitation grant  2.Support needy but brilliant students to pursue vocational training	1.Capitation grant monitored  2.Needy but brilliant students into vocational skills supported					180,000.00	5,000.00	320,000.00	Central government	Donors



					2. Provide and rehabilitate institutional latrines in selected schools	3. Institutional latrines of selected schools constructed and rehabilitated									
					3. Encourage students to take environmental science serious	4. Students study environmental science increased in number									
Strengthen school management systems by 2021	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	4, 9, 13, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1. Provide support for the organization of S.T.M.E projects and mock exams	1. STME clinic organized					39,000.00	7,000.00	100,000.00	Central government	Dornors
					2. Provide logistics for school supervision and monitoring	2. All schools supervised and monitored									
					3. Support Teachers on further study with study leave	3. Teachers supported to access study leaves with pay leave									
					4. Conduct regular school based supervision	4. School based supervision conducted									

**Development Dimension 1: Social Development**

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible universal health coverage by 2021	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Construction of modern CHPS compounds	1.Modern CHPS compounds constructed					200,000	29,000.00	500,000.00	DA GHS	Donors
					2.Procure basic equipment to fully operationalize CHPS compounds	2.Equipments procured for the operationalization of CHPS compounds									
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible universal health coverage by 2021	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Facilitate the upgrading of Kajaji Health Center to District Hospital	1.Kajaji Health Center upgraded to District Hospital					2,000,000	50,000.00	4,000,000	Central government DA GHS	Donors
					2.Upgrade existing CHPS compounds to Health Centers	2.Selected CHPS compounds upgraded to Health Centers									
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible universal	Strengthen the referral system (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 16.6)	1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Provide means of transport for outreach of health personnel	1.Motorbikes procured for outreach purposes					2,000,000.00			Central Government GHS	DA

health coverage by 2021					2.Procure and rehabilitate Ambulances for referral purposes	2.Existing Ambulance rehabilitated and new ones procured									
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible universal health coverage by 2021	2.1.6 Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)	1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Support the sub-district health centers with logistics to function effectively  2.Establish NHIS District Office and Support to strengthened NHIS delivery  3.Construction and Renovation of Nurses Quarters  4.Integrate traditional medicine into health service delivery  5.Support mental health issues  6.Mainstream gender in health delivery	1.Logistics procured to sub-district health centers  2.NHIS district office established and functional  3.Nurses quarters renovated and constructed  4.Traditional medicine integrated with modern health care delivery  5.Mental health persons supported  6.Gender issues mainstreamed in health service delivery					300,000.00		500,000.00	Central Government  GHS	Donors

Development Dimension 1: Social Development															
Adopted MDA's Goal: Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen healthcare management system by 2021	Enhance efficiency in governance and management of the health system (SDG Target 16.6)	3, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Organize management and leadership training workshop for 20 health staff	1.Leadership and management training organized for staff					10,000.00	5,000.00	20,000.00	MoH GHS DA	Donors
					2.Organize quarterly review meetings on health services delivery	2.Quarterly health service delivery review meetings held									
					3.Organize capacity training workshop for 10 CHNs, FTs and TO's on CHPS concept and operation	3.Capacity building organized on CHPS concept and operation for staff									
					4.Organize regular and quarterly training session on health insurance claims preparation and reimbursement for 20 service providers	4.Quarterly training session on health insurance claims organized									

Strengthen healthcare management system by 2021	Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17)	3, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1. Identify and sign MoUs with private sector on health service delivery	1. Private sector in health service delivery identified and MoUs signed with them									
					2. Build trust and confidence with Private sector on health service delivery	2. Healthy confidentiality built among private sector in health service delivery									
Strengthen healthcare management system by 2021	Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)	3, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1. Train health service staff in ArchGIS system on data collection and analysis on health service delivery issues	1. ArchGIS training organized for staff									
					2. Equipped the MIS unit with requisite equipment for data collection, storage and retrieval	2. MIS unit equipped with accessories for data storage									
Strengthen healthcare management system by 2021	Provide incentives for pre-service and specialist postgraduate trainees (SDG Target 3.c)	3, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1. Support to health staff for quality delivery	1. Support offered to health staff					243,000.00	18,000.00	423,000.00	MoH DA	Donors
					2. Provide special allowances for critical health	2. Allowances paid to critical health staffs									

					staff 3.Support and facilitate the accessibility of scholarships and study leaves for health staff	3.Scholarship and study leaves granted to health staff									
Strengthen healthcare management system by 2021	Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c)	3, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Train midwives for skilled delivery 2.Motivate critical staff for services delivery at critical places	1.Midwives trained 2.Motivation packages offered to critical staff					23,000.00	6,000.00		DA	GHS
Strengthen healthcare management system by 2021	Improve health information management systems, including research in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)	3, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1. Establish and manage data for healthcare delivery	1.Databank established and manage					6,000.00	2,000.00		DA	GHS

<b>Development Dimension 1: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal: Create opportunities for all by year 2021</b>															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1. Construct new and rehabilitate existing adolescent corners in the district	1. New Adolescent corners constructed					245,000.00	6,500.00	400,000.00	Central government DA	Donors
					2. Intensify adolescent reproductive health education among young adults	2. More adolescents patronize adolescent corner									
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Program (SDG Target 3.3)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1. Encourage people to report malaria cases to health facilities early	1. People with malaria reports to health facilities early					30,000.00		50,000	MoH GHS	Donors DA
					2. Carry out	2. Malaria cases									

					both outreach and home visits for malaria cases surveillance	surveillance visits carried out										
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases. (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Intensify distribution of treated mosquito nets  2.Educate public on personal hygiene behavior  3.Enforcement of environmental cleanliness and sanitation laws	1.Treated mosquito nets distributed  2.Public educated on personal hygiene lifestyle  3.Environmental and sanitation laws enforced					7,500.00	3,500.00			GHS DEHU	DA Judicial service of Ghana
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy (SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Intensify vaccination (NID)	1.NID activities carried out					21,000.00				MoH	GHS
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Strengthen rehabilitation services (SDG Target 16.6)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Educate public on good nutritional lifestyle practices  2.Quick referral of cases to standard facilities	1.Good nutritional lifestyle practiced  2.Referal cases done immediately					10,000.00	5,000.00			GHS	DA



Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Carry out polio immunization in the district	1.Polio immunization implemented					15,000.00			MoH	GHS DA
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Accelerate implementation of the national strategy for elimination of yaws, leprosy, buruli ulcer, filariasis and neglected tropical diseases (SDG Target 3.3)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.carry out preventable measures by distribution ivermectin  2.Carry out environmental personal hygiene  3.Distribution of leprosy drugs	1.Ivermectin drugs distributed  2.Personal hygiene practiced  3.Leprosy cases reduced					7,000.00		20,000.00	GHS	MoH Donors DA
Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality by 2021	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	2, 3, 16	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Carry out outreach and home visits to identify diseases  2.Carry out mass deworming exercise  3.Use of key informant to trace cases	1.Outreach carried out for disease identification  2.Deworming exercise implemented  3.Key informants use increased					7,000.00		20,000.00	GHS	MoH Donors DA

Development Dimension 1: Social Development															
Adopted MDA's Goal: Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups by 2021	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization (SDG Target 3.7)	3	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Carry out public Education against stigmatization HIV/AIDS	1.Public education on stigmatization organized					15,000.00			MoH	GHS DA
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups by 2021	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)	3	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Carry out Know your HIV/AIDS status among pregnant women  2.Administer antiretroviral drugs to pregnant women infected with HIV/AIDS	1.Know your status organized  2.Pregnant with HIV administered with anti-retroviral drugs					7,000.00		20,000.00	GHS	MoH Donors DA
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections,	Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)	3	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Identify and keep record of PLWHIV/AIDS  2.Organize counseling sessions for	1.Records of PLWHIV/AIDS kept  2.PLWHIV/AIDS counseled					7,000.00		20,000.00	GHS	MoH Donors DA

especially among vulnerable groups by 2021					PLWHIV/AIDS  3.Link them up with the Anti-retroviral therapy section  4.Procure and administer antiretroviral drugs to patients	3.Records send to Antiretroviral Therapy section  4.Antiretroviral drugs supplied and distributed to PLWHIV/AIDS										
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups by 2021	Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	3	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Carry out sex education among the youth  2.Intensify the distribution and usage of Condoms  3.Use of both religious and good cultural values against elicited sexes	1.Sex education organized for youth  2.Condoms patronage increased  3.Biblical and cultural values shaped sex behavior					21,000.00				MoH	GHS
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups by 2021	Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programs (SDG Target 3.3)	3	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Integrate HIV/AIDS issues in all public life and activities	1.HIV/AIDS integrated in all public forum and interactions					10,000.00	5,000.00			GHS	DA

<b>Development Dimension 1: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) by Dec., 2021	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1)	2, 3, 12	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Organize awareness creation campaign healthy diet and lifestyle habit	1.Healthy diet and lifestyle habit awareness created					7,000.00		20,000.00	GHS	MoH Donors DA
					2.Organize behavior change education on eating habit	2.Public education on behavior change on eating habit carried out									
					3.Adopt and promote the use of financial incentives in promoting healthy diet and lifestyle habit	3.Financial incentives approach adopted to promote healthy diet and lifestyle habit									
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) by Dec., 2021	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	2, 3, 12	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Educate adults to encourage doing exercise	1.Adults adopted physical body exercise					8,000.00		15,000.00	MoH GHS	Donors DA
					2.Community mobilization and empowerment on negative effects malnutrition and way forward	2.Communities empowered on negatives effects of malnutrition									

<b>Development Dimension 1: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) by Dec., 2021	Strengthen early-warning and emergency preparedness systems (SDG Target 3.d)	2, 3, 12	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Facilitate the joint assessment missions for prevention and post emergency rehabilitations	1.Joint assessment missions carried out					20,000.00		53,000.00	Central Government	MoH GHS Donors
					2.Organize training on improved management of nutrition	2.Improved management of nutrition training organized									
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) by Dec., 2021	Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3)	2, 3, 12	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Create awareness and advocate on negative effects on misuse of food	1.Awareness created on negative effects on misuse of food					13,000.00		10,000.00	GHS MOH	Donors DA
					2.Improved transportation systems	2.Transportation network system improved									

<b>Development Dimension 2: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve population management by Dec., 2021	Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)	3, 5, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Create public education on population issues on development	Public educated on negative effects of rapid population growth					21,000.00			NDPC DA	NPC
Improve population management by Dec., 2021	Strengthen coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population policies and programs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	3, 5, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Integrate population management into development plans	1.Population management included in development plan						500.00		DA	DPCU
	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	3, 5, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Campaign against early marriage among children and teenage pregnancy	1.Child marriages reduced 2.Incidency of Teenage pregnancy reduced					6,000	2,000	18,000.00	NPC DA	Donors

**Development Dimension 2: Social Development**

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development by Dec., 2021	Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration (SDG Target 11.a)	1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Create job opportunities to reduce migration	1.Jobs created					1,000,000	230,000.00	5,000,000	Central government DA	Donors
					2.Provide electricity to rural communities	2.Rural – Urban migration reduced									
					3.Provide access and adequate health service delivery to rural communities	3.Communities connected to electricity									
					3.Provision of quality education at rural communities	4.Health care delivery improved									
						5.Quality education enhanced									

<b>Development Dimension 2: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by Dec., 2021	Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	6, 15, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Preparation of district water and sanitation plan 2.Provide water and sanitation services from DWSPs	1.DWSPs prepared 2.Water and sanitation services provided					21,000.00			DA	CWSA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by Dec., 2021	Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice (SDG Target 6.b)	6, 15, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	1.Formation of new and existing WASAM committees 2.Train WATSAM and Water boards on their roles and responsibilities	1.WATSAM committees formed  2.WATSAM and Water Boards trained on roles and responsibilities						1,500.00		DWST	DPCU CWSA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all by Dec., 2021	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	6, 15, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Health Service Delivery	Construction of 6No. Small Town Water system 2. Drilled and Mechanized 7No. boreholes	1.6No. STWS constructed 2.7No. mechanized boreholes drilled					250,000	2,000	608,000.00	DA DPCU	Donors CWSA

<b>Development Dimension 2: Social Development</b>													
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021													



Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by Dec., 2021	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA by-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	6, 11, 12, 16, 17	Environment and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention	1.Preparation of by-laws on sanitation in the district  2.Enforcement of sanitation by-laws	1.Sanitation by-laws prepared  2.Sanitation by-laws enforced					21,000.00			DA	CWSA
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by Dec., 2021	5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	6, 11, 12, 16, 17	Environment and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention	1.Expand CLTS approach in the district  2.Adopt financial incentives package to improve CLTS patronage	1.CLTS approach extend to other communities  2.CLTS patronage increased						150,000.00		DA DEHU	DPCU CWSA DWST
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by Dec., 2021	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	6, 11, 12, 16, 17	Environment and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention	1.Carry out Public education on solid waste management 2.Intensify regular house to house visits 3.Provide adequate dustbins	1.Public education organized  2.House-houses visits intensified  3.Adequate public dustbins provided					250,000		608,000.00	Zoom-lion ltd	DPCU DEHU

**Development Dimension 2:** Social Development

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system by 2021	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1.Integrate child protection activities in both DMTDP and AAPs	1.DMTDP contains programs on child protection 2.AAPs capture activities on child protection interventions						200.00		DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system by 2021	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1.Build the capacity of caregivers 2.Expand School Feeding Program and Capitation grants 3.Eradicate early marriage	1.Children Caregivers capacity build 2.School feeding expanded 3.Early marriage among children reduced					3,000.00		10,000.00	DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP Donors
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system by 2021	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1.Organize awareness creation on child protection 2. Formation of child protection teams	1.Awareness creation on child protection organized 2.Child protection teams formed					8,000.00		21,000.00	DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP Donors

<b>Development Dimension 2: Social Development</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Create opportunities for all by year 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system by 2021	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)	1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1. Increase access to education for orphans, vulnerable children	1. Access to education created for vulnerable and orphan children						200.00		DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children by 2021	End harmful traditional practices such as female genital Mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	4, 5, 10, 11, 16	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1. Create awareness on effects of negative cultural practices on female children 2. Eradicate early marriage	1. Negative cultural practices reduced 2. Early marriage among children reduced					3,000.00		10,000.00	DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP Donors
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children by 2021	Eliminate the worst forms of child labor by enforcing laws on child labor and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	4, 5, 10, 11, 16	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1. Organize awareness creation on effects of child labor	1. Awareness created on negative effects of child labor					8,000.00		21,000.00	DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP Donors

## Development Dimension 2: Social Development

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Create a database on the aged to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation <b>(SDG Target 17.18)</b>	1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1. Conduct census on all aged in the district 2. Carry out regular update on aged population in the district 3. Integrate aged development and rehabilitation into developments	1. Aged population census conducted 2. Aged population updated regularly 3. Aged rehabilitation captured in plans					12,000	200.00		SWDC	DPCU GSS NCCE
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)</b>	1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1. Capture all aged into the LEAP program in the district	1. All aged captured onto LEAP program					30,000.00		60,000.00	Central Government	SWCD DA
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Pay adequate attention to gender variations in ageing <b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</b>	1, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Social welfare and Community Development	1. Organize awareness creation on protection of female aged persons	1. Female aged persons protected					8,000.00		21,000.00	DCD/SW	DPCU MGSP Donors

## Development Dimension 2: Social Development

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Build capacity for sports and recreational development by Dec., 2021	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	4, 5, 9, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1. Procure sporting equipment for all Schools and sporting clubs	1.Sporting equipment procured 2.All schools and clubs received sporting tools					35,000			DPCU	GES
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Strengthen organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	4, 5, 9, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Support the organization of sporting activities in the district	1.All sporting activities supported					30,000.00			DA	GES Sporting clubs
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)	4, 5, 9, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Create sporting clubs in all schools	1.All schools created sporting clubs						3,000		DA	GES Sporting clubs
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Promote gender equity in sports (SDG Target 5.c)	4, 5, 9, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	2.Create females teams in sporting activities	1.Females participated in all sporting activities						1,200.00		DA	Sporting clubs
Ensure sustainable funding sources for growth and development of sports	Promote the economic benefits of sports (SDG Targets 1.a, 8.1)	1, 8, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Organize awareness creation on importance of sports	1.Awareness created on importance of sports						12,000.00		DA	Sporting clubs

**Development Dimension 2: Social Development**

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development by Dec., 2021	Build integrated youth centers in all districts to serve as an information hub for youth development (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	4, 8, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Construct training and vocational center in the district 2.Create the awareness of youth to patronize the center 3.Support youth in socio-economic training	1.Sporting equipment procured 2.All schools and clubs received sporting tools 3.Youth accepted vocational trainings 4.Youth supported to learn socio-economic skills					135,000		200,000.00	DPCU	Donors
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions (SDG Target 4.7)	4, 5, 9, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Create sporting clubs in all schools	1.All schools created sporting clubs						3,000		DA	GES Sporting clubs
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged by Dec., 2021	Promote gender equity in sports (SDG Target 5.c)	4, 5, 9, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	2.Create females teams in sporting activities	1.Females participated in all sporting activities						1,200.00		DA	Sporting clubs
Ensure sustainable funding sources for growth and development of sports	Promote the economic benefits of sports (SDG Targets 1.a, 8.1)	1, 8, 16, 17	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Organize awareness creation on importance of sports	1.Awareness created on importance of sports						12,000.00		DA	Sporting clubs

**Development Dimension 2: Social Development**

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Create opportunities for all by year 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Promote economic empowerment of women	Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c)	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Implement the poverty alleviation funds to women	1.women received poverty alleviation fund 2.Number of women benefited					24,000.00			DA	DPCU
Promote economic empowerment of women	Ensure at least 50% of MASLOC funds allocated to female applicants (SDG Target 5.c)	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1.Establish MASLOC district office 2.Facilitate women to access MASLOC funds	1.MASLOC District office established 2.Women access MASLOC funds 3.Number of women access MASLOC funds					50,000.00	4,000		Central Government MASLOC	DPCU
Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Facilitate the formation of Associations and cooperatives of women Artisans, Farmers, etc. in the district	Women Artisans, Farmers formed Associations						2,000.00		DPCU	NBSSI BAC

### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Protect forest Reserves by the end of Dec., 2021	Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)	2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Regulate the activities of herdsmen  2.Integrate biodiversity issues into development plans and budget  3.Empower Forestry to halt cutting down of timber(rosewood etc)	1.Herdsmen activity regulated  2.Development plans contains biodiversity activities  3.illicit wood cutting stopped					10,000.00			DPCU	Forestry Commission
To Protect forest Reserves by the end of Dec., 2021	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Build capacity of local communities on environmental and forest management  2.Sensitize communities on the negative effects of environmental degradation	1.Local communities capacity built on environmental management  2.Effects of environmental degradation known to communities					18,000.00		20,000.00	Forestry commission	DPCU NCCE
To Protect forest Reserves by the end of Dec., 2021	Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental	2, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14,	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Formation, inauguration and operationalizing of community environmental	1.Community Environmental Protection committees established					20,000.00		30,000.00	Central government	Donors Communities DA



	regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	15, 16, 17	ent		protection committees												
					2.Support YEA environmental protection model	2.YEA environmental protection model supported											

### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by Dec., 2021	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	1, 3, 5, 11, 13	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	1.Organize Public education on causes of disaster and environmental pollution	Public education organized					20,000.00			NADMO / GNFS/	DA/ DEHU/ EPA
To Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by Dec., 2021	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)	1, 3, 5, 11, 13	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	1.Establish Community Disaster response Committees and District Disaster Response Committee  2.Organize training on the roles and responsibilities of the Disaster response committees 3. Procure and distribute communal dustbins	1.District/Community Disaster Response established  2.District/Community Disaster Response Committees trained on their roles and responsibilities  3.Communal dustbins procured and distributed					50,000.00		80,000.00	NADMO / GNFS/	DA/ DEHU/ EPA

					4.Embarking on Tree plantation projects 5.Establish GNFS District Office 6.Manage climate change subprojects in the district under GSOP 7.Replicate climate change subprojects in 15 communities	4.Tree plantation begun 5.GNFS District office established 6.All GSOP climate change projects managed effectively 7.GSOP climate change projects replicated in 15 communities										
To Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by Dec., 2021	Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)	1, 3, 5, 11, 13	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	1.Integrate and Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management 2. Promote climate resilient policies for gender and vulnerable groups in agriculture	1.Gender issues integrated in disaster management 2.Gender and vulnerability integrated in Climate change policies					20,000.00		30,000.00	NADMO / GNFS/	DA/ DEHU/ EPA	
To Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation by Dec., 2021	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	1, 3, 5, 11, 13	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	1.Establish and operationalize NADMO office 2.Procure adequate logistics for NADMO district office	1.NADMO office established 2.NADMO provided with adequate logistics					18,000.00			NADMO / GNFS/	DA/ DEHU/ EPA	

### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by Dec., 2021	Ensure capacity improvement by constructing missing links (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)	3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Transportation development	1.Take inventory of roads 2.Rehabilitation of existing feeder roads 3.Opening and reshaping of feeder roads 4.Spot improvement of roads 5. Construction of Bridge over the some feeder roads	1.Roads inventory taken 2.Existing FDRs rehabilitated 3.New FDRs opened and reshaped 4.Spots improved 5.Bridges constructed on FDRs					20,000.00			DA	DFDR
To Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services by Dec., 2021	Promote local content and participation in the provisions and award of contracts (SDG Target 17.15)	3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Transportation development	1. Training of local Contractors to provide quality road infrastructure	1.Local contractors trained on road quality improvement					5,000.00			DA	DFDR
To Improve efficiency and effectiveness of	Mainstream climate change into the transport sector (SDG	3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 16,	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Transportation development	1.Enforce the reinstatement of borrow pits by road contractors	1.Borrow pits reinstated						2,000		DA	DFDR

road transport infrastructure and services by Dec., 2021	<b>Target 13.2)</b>	17	ent		2.Enforce the emission pay policy by vehicular tracks	2.Vehicles pay for polluter pay policy levy									
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<b>Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Invest oil and gas revenues in growth-inducing and pro-poor programs to promote balanced-development (SDG Targets 1.b, 8.1, 8.2)	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Collect and update data on oil revenue project in the District  2.Train youth in oil and gas management  3. Ensure safety measures for oil and gas operators	1.Data collected on oil and gas funded projects  2.Youth trained on oil and gas  3.Safety measures put in placed					20,000.00			DA	MoP/ GNPC
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) to further enhance transparency and accountability in the oil and gas sector. (SDG Targets 10.5,	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Organize public Education on the utilization of oil fund	1.Public education organized					5,000.00			DA	MoP/ GNPC

	<b>16.5, 16.6)</b>																	
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Improve transparency in the management and utilization of oil and gas resources and revenues ( <b>SDG Targets 10.5, 16.5, 16.6)</b>	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Report regularly on the progress of oil fund projects implementation  2.Carry out regular monitoring Oil and gas fund projects	1.Progress report submitted on oil fund projects  2.regular monitoring carried out on oil projects					2,000						DA	MoP/ GNPC

### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/ Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
To Build a competitive and modern construction industry by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Ensure quality in all aspects of construction ( <b>SDG Target 9.a)</b>	4, 9, 16	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Carry out regular project monitoring and inspection  2.Enforce the rule of construction and abidance to the specification in the bill	1.Regular projects monitoring and inspection carried out  2.Rules of construction abided and specification followed					10,000.00					Central Administration	DPCU
To Build a competitive and modern construction industry by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Improve and standardize techniques and material use ( <b>SDG Target 9.a)</b>	4, 9, 16	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Inspect all materials specify in the bill for construction 2.Making sure the right quantity of material use	1.Construction materials inspected and certified  2.Right quantity of material used					1,000.00					Central Administration	DPCU

To Build a competitive and modern construction industry by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Ensure accreditation and certification of skilled construction workers and construction site supervisors (SDG Target 9.a)	4, 9, 16	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Review contractors labor strength in the contract document  2. Make sure contractor working force have the right skills	1. Contractor labor force studied  2. Right skilled labor force granted contract					500			Central Administration	DPCU
To Build a competitive and modern construction industry by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Support technical education institutions and other professional bodies to train more human resources for the construction sector (SDG Targets 4.3, 4.4)	4, 9, 16	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Award sponsorship to students of technical and vocational skills study  2. Sensitize youth to study technical and vocational skills	1. Students of Technical/Vocational institutions sponsored  2. Youth sensitized on the need to study technical/vocational skills					10,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00	Central Administration	DPCU Donors

### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SDGs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Enhance quality of life in rural areas by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Establish rural service centers to promote agriculture and agro-based industries (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Facilitate the implementation of 1 District – 1 Factory policy  2. Establish agriculture mechanization center in the district	1.1 District – 1 Factory facilitated  2. District Agriculture mechanization center established					20,000.00		200,000.00	Private Sector  Central government	DPCU

To Enhance quality of life in rural areas by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b>	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Establish and Operationalize Business Advisory Center (BAC)  2.Establish and operationalize MASLOC district office  3.Facilitate businesses to form Associations and cooperatives and link them to financial institutions  4.Train businesses on business management and book keeping	1.BAC established and operationalized  2.MASLOC district office established and operationalize  3.Businesses formed Association and Cooperatives and linked to financial institutions  4.Businesses trained on management and simple book keeping					16,000.00	3,000.00	20,000.00	Central Administration	DPCU Donors Private Sector
To Enhance quality of life in rural areas by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, health facilities, low-cost housing. <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</b>	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Review contractors labor strength in the contract document  2.Make sure contractor working force have the right skills	1.Contractor labor force studied  2.Right skilled labor force granted contract					500			Central Administration	DPCU
To Enhance quality of life in rural areas by 31 <sup>st</sup>	Fully implement the rural development policy <b>(SDG</b>	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12,	Infrastructure Delivery and	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Award sponsorship to students of technical and vocational skills	1.Students of Technical/Vocational institutions sponsored					10,000.00	3,000.00	25,000.00	Central Administration	DPCU Donors

December, 2021	<b>Targets 1.b, 2.a, 11.1, 11a)</b>	17	Management		study 2.Sensitize youth to study technical and vocational skills	2.Youth sensitized on the need to study technical/vocational skills										
To Enhance quality of life in rural areas by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and Livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Extend cash tree plantation model of GSOP to 20 new communities 2.Encourage livestock farming in the district 3.Sensitize farmers on the negative effects of bad farming practices on the environment	1.GSOP cash tree plantation extended 2.Farmers reared livestock 3.Bad farming practices reduced					5,000.00		145,000.00		DPCU	GSOP Donors
To Enhance quality of life in rural areas by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Provide incentives to attract direct private investments into rural Areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Support private investors to acquire land to set up their businesses 2.Give tax rebate to private investors operating in the district 3.Facilitate the existence of peace and security in the district	1.Private investors supported in acquisition of land 2.Rural private investors awarded tax rebate 3.Peace and security assured						10,000.00			Central Administration	DPCU



### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen the implementation of the national building code (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.b)	11, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Enforce the building regulation law  2. Issuance of building permit to every prospective builder	1. Building regulation law enforced  2. Building permit issued					20,000.00			DA	DPCU
To Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programs (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)	11, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Organize capacity building training on building skills for all building artisans 2. Monitor building artisans regularly	1. Local building artisans trained on basic building skills  2. Building artisans monitored					5,000.00			DA	DPCU
To Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, cooperative societies and crop and trade associations (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)	11, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Offer technical assistance to self-help building artisans  2. Facilitate the formation and operationalization of self-help building schemes	1. Technical assistance offered  2. Establishment and operationalization of Self-help building schemes facilitated					2,000			DA	DPCU
To Provide adequate, safe, secure,	Promote social housing scheme in urban, peri-urban and rural	11, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Support the establishment of social housing scheme in the	1. Social housing schemes supported					3,000.00			DA	DPCU

quality and affordable housing by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	areas) (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.a)		Management		district 2.Sensitize communities on formation of social housing schemes	2.Communities formed social housing schemes									
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<b>Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Promote resilient urban development by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement district capital and small town improvement program (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a)	8, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Construct all Town roads of district capital 2.Tarring of town roads	1.District Capital town roads constructed 2.All town roads tarred					300,000.00			Central government	DA
To Promote resilient urban development by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)	8, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Facilitate the preparation of settlement plans for all major communities along the trunk road 2. Strictly implement settlement plans	1.All major communities have settlement plans 2.Settlement plans implemented					5,000.00			Traditional Councils	DA
To Promote resilient urban development by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Create awareness on greening of human settlements (SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8)	8, 11, 12, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Sensitize communities to plant trees and other ornamental plants around houses	1.All households planted trees around it					2,000			DA	DPCU Forestry commission
To Promote resilient	Mainstream security and	8, 11,	Infrastructure	Physical and Spatial	1.Establish GNFS district	1.Social housing schemes supported					3,000.00			DA	DPCU

urban development by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	disaster prevention into urban planning and management systems (SDG Target 11.b)	12, 17	Delivery and Management	Planning	office 2.Ensure water ways are not encroached on by housing units	2.All water ways are not encroached										
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### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Enhance application of ICT in national development by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Improve telecommunication accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	9, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Facilitate the extension and increase of telecommunication networks in the District	1.Telecommunication networks increased and extended to other communities					300,000.00			Central government	DA
To Enhance application of ICT in national development by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	9, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1.Facilitate the establishment of ICT centers in communities and schools	1.All major communities have ICT centers 2.All schools have ICT teachers and laboratories					5,000.00			Private Sector Central Government	DA Donors
To Expand the digital landscape 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Promote the establishment of ICT parks across the country (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	9, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1. Construct District ICT Center in the District Capital	1.District ICT center constructed					2,000,000.00			Central Government Donors	DPCU Communication Networks

To Expand the digital landscape 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Increase internet capacity and quality training in and out of school (SDG Target 9.c)	9, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	1.Create easy access to ICT Skills to youth	1.All school going age children have access to ICT Skills training					300,000.00			DA	DPCU

#### Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society by December, 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Deepen political and administrative decentralization by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Ensure the election of District Chief Executives (DCEs) and formalize performance appraisal of MMDCEs (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.8, 16.a)	16, 17			1.Facilitate and the election of District Chief Executives	1.MMDCEs are elected					2,000.00			Central government	DA RCCs
					2.Facilitate and Support the formalization of Performance contract signing agreement by MMDCEs and MMDCDs	2.Performance contract agreement signed by MMDCEs and MMDCDs									
To Deepen political and administrative decentralization by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1)	16, 17			1.Facilitate the resolution of discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation	1.All demarcation discrepancies resolved					2000.00			Central government	DA RCCs
To Deepen political and	Complete the establishment of departments	16, 17			1. Facilitate and support the completion of	1.All departments established					2,000,000.00			Central government	DA RCCs

administrative decentralization by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7, 16.a)				establishment of departments										
To Deepen political and administrative decentralization by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	16, 17			1.Inaugurate and operationalize the Area councils	1.All Area Councils inaugurated and operationalized					30,000.00			DA	DPCU

#### Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society by December, 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Improve decentralized planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	16, 17			1.Organize capacity building on participatory and budgeting for all stakeholders	1.Stakeholders capacity built on participatory planning and budgeting					2,000.00			DPCU	DA
To Improve decentralized planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)	16, 17			1.Facilitate the preparation of settlement plans for all major communities 2.Facilitate the establishment of Physical planning department	1.All major communities have settlement plans  2.Physical Planning Department established					2000.00			Central government	DA RCCs
To Improve decentralized	Create enabling environment for implementation	16, 17			1. Facilitate and support the implementation	1.LED implementation policies supported					2,000,000.00			DA	DPCU

planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)				of local economic development policies										
To Improve decentralized planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	16, 17			1.Organize Social Accountability forums on DA administration and development interventions 2.Prepare DMTDP and submit as scheduled	1.Social Accountability forum organized on government interventions					3,000.00			DA	DPCU

<b>Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society by December, 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Enhance public safety and security by December, 2021	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	16, 17			1.Organize capacity building on participatory and budgeting for all stakeholders	1.Stakeholders capacity built on participatory planning and budgeting					2,000.00			DPCU	DA
To Improve	Strengthen	16,			1.Facilitate the	1.All major					2000.00			Central	DA

decentralize d planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)	17			preparation of settlement plans for all major communities 2.Facilitate the establishment of Physical planning department	communities have settlement plans  2.Physical Planning Department established							governm ent	RCCs
To Improve decentralize d planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)	16, 17			1. Facilitate and support the implementation of local economic development policies	1.LED implementation policies supported					2,000,000.00		DA	DPCU
To Improve decentralize d planning by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016 (Act 921) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)	16, 17			1.Organize Social Accountability forums on DA administration and development interventions  2.Prepare DMTDP and submit as scheduled	1.Social Accountability forum organized on government interventions					3,000.00		DA	DPCU

## Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Maintain a stable, United and Safe Society by December, 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes by December, 2021	Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.7)	12, 16			1.Organize public sensitization on behavioral change attitudes for all stakeholders  2.Educate children of school going age the negative effects of bad behavior in society development	1.Stakeholders sensitized on behavioral change attitudes  2.School children educated on bad behavior on societal development					10,000.00			DCDSW NCCE ISD	DPCU
To Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes by December, 2021	Finance National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) to provide public education and sensitization on the negative Effects of corruption. (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.10)	12, 16			1.Facilitate the establishment of District NCCE office  2.Provide financial and logistics support to NCCE activities the district	1.NCCE established in the district  2.NCCE given a befitting office and residential accommodations  3.All NCCE activities supported by the assembly					20,000.00			Central government	DA
To Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	16			1.Facilitate the establishment of District Magistrate court in the District  2.Construct District magistrate court	1.District Magistrate court established  2.District Magistrate court constructed					232,000.00			DA	DPCU JSG



To Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Expand and strengthen training institutions for judicial personnel, Police CID and prosecutors (SDG Target 16.6)	16			1. Construct District Police Head Quarters in the District	1. District Police Head Quarters Constructed					600,000.00			DA	DPCU GPS
					2. Construct Police Quarters in the District	2. Police Quarters constructed									
					3. Support the continuation and completion of Bassa Police Barracks	3. Bassa police barracks completed									

*Table 4.3: Definition of score*

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
Very Strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

#### 4.4 PRIORITIZATION PROGRAMME MATRIX

Table 4.4: Prioritization Program Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social Impact (Educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental Impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial Impact (e.g. nationwide/ selected region)		
Private Sector Development Program	3	3	1	3	2.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Energy Improvement Program	3	3	1	2	2.3	4 <sup>th</sup>
Agriculture Improvement Program	3	3	1	3	2.5	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Basic Education Improvement Program	3	3	3	3	3	1 <sup>st</sup>
Health Care Improvement Program	3	3	2	3	2.8	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Social Protection Program	3	2	0	1	1.5	7 <sup>th</sup>
Women Economic Empowerment Program	2	3	1	2	2.0	5 <sup>th</sup>
Sanitation Improvement Program	2	1	3	1	1.8	6 <sup>th</sup>
Rural and Urban Water Supply Program	3	3	2	1	2.3	4 <sup>th</sup>
Road Transport Improvement	3	3	1	2	2.3	4 <sup>th</sup>
Natural Resources Improvement Program	1	2	3	2	2.0	5 <sup>th</sup>
Human Settlements Development Program	1	1	2	2	1.5	7 <sup>th</sup>
Revenue Improvement Program	2	2	0	1	1.3	8 <sup>th</sup>

#### **4.5 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY**

This section of the plan examines the revenue and expenditure pattern of the District from 2018 to 2021. It also shows the revenue projections for the district from 2018 to 2021. It reveals the major sources of revenue and the challenges that are posed to revenue mobilization and management in the District. An indicative Financial Plan deals with the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the MTDP.

Strategies for the mobilization and utilization of funds take the following into consideration:

- Sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- Projected central government in-flows such as DACF, DDF, Development partners etc;
- Location and filling of financial resource gaps (e.g. floating District Bonds)

#### **4.6 RESOURCE NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The current plan has been comprehensively developed to embody the development aspirations and needs of the people of the District. There is a clear focus, goals and objectives that must be met within the medium term of 2018-2021 District planning has since moved from the blue plan days to an era whereby plan preparation must be accompanied with clear resource provisions. This is helpful in ensuring that financial resources can be harnessed and utilized for plan implementation. As contained in the Composite Plan of Action for the District, an estimated amount of GH¢ 44,868,400.00 is expected to go into the financing of the development proposals outlined in this plan.

#### **4.7 FUNDING SOURCES**

The Sene East District Assembly would continue to play its role as the owner and propeller of development. As a result, statutorily allocated resources would be prudently applied to dealing with the development challenges of the District. Since the establishment of the District some years back, the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has been and continuous to be the single most important source of funding for development activities. This trend will continue with this medium term plan. Apart from the DACF, the Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Donor funds, Social Investment Fund (SIF), GSOP and District Development Funds (DDF) would be

wholly applied to the implementation of development proposals of the District Plan. Others Donor grants and GOG fund (Planting for food and Jobs, Planting for Export and Rural Development, One District One Factory, One million Dollar One Constituency, One community One Dam, etc.) to the various departments in the District will also to be applied to the implementation of the policy document.

#### **4.8 RESOURCE GAPS**

Although the District has prioritized and planned within its budget constraints and challenges there are potential resource gaps that cannot go unmentioned. The DACF is subject to frequent deductions at the center and the little that eventually gets to the MMDA's is usually associated with delays and arrears. Within the medium term therefore it is impossible to determine the deductions that are likely to take place even though it is possible to estimate the amount that might accrue to the District from the DACF.

Again, the District's efforts at revenue mobilization are usually associated with leakages, corruption and poor supervision making it impossible to meet planned targets. Again, there is weak database on ratable items thus making it difficult to generate adequate revenue to meet development needs.

Over the years the District has had to pay the community contribution component of many counterpart funded projects. The trend is likely to continue into the future. It cannot therefore be predicted with certainty the amount of resources that would flow from communities into the coffers of the District for plan implementation.

Donor funds are usually reliable when prior agreements have been reached. However, it is difficult to get the consensus of all donors on planned projects before coming out with a plan. There might be instances therefore when donors are unable to take up their role as spelt out in the DMTDP. Such cases would necessarily lead to budget deficits and may pose threats to plan implementation processes.

#### **4.9 STRATEGIES TO MOBILISE AND UTILIZE FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

Given the huge budgetary requirements, it is important to mobilize resources from a range of areas to implement the proposals of the DMTDP. The following strategies would be use;

- Efforts will be to strengthen to the departments and build the capacities of the assembly to perform its basic functions to put it in a good position to qualify for the current DDF introduced by the government in collaboration with World and donors.
- Various components of the DMTDP would be marketed to development partners and their commitment to the plan obtained;
- Agreements would be signed between donors and the District Assembly as to the components of the plan that they would want to support;
- The DACF Secretariat would be contacted at the beginning of every year to ascertain the possible inflows to the District minus all forms of deductions to enable good financial planning;
- Local resource mobilization would be strengthened through the build-up of reliable databases;
- There would be close supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- New revenue sources would be explored and included in the fee fixing resolutions; and
- Development would be delivered strictly on the basis of demand. Communities must therefore express needs by building up a substantial counterpart fund. This would be achieved through vigorous education and awareness creation of all concerned; and
- New sources of development funding would also be explored.

#### **4.10 KEY EXPENDITURE AREAS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS**

The seven thematic areas are given equal priority in the DMTDP. However, there would be massive investments in human resources and the development of productive infrastructure. These two areas alone constitute 85.58% of the entire financing requirements of the DMTDP. In this regard therefore, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets its fair share. There are already measures in place to ensure fiscal prudence at the District level and these would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663): this Act guides the tender processes in the District. It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654): this Act ensures that there is counterbalancing in the way resources are disbursed. It is relevant to ensure that no one person

can sit somewhere and decide on payments and amounts. The District Assembly would ensure that payment schedules and procedures are firmly followed.

- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the District has an internal audit unit and for that matter, all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.
- Public financial Management (PFM) Act, 2016 (Act 912): The district will ensure that all financial expenses follow the due processes as enshrined in the act so as to prevent any financial irregularities. The assembly will resource the Finance Department, the Budget Unit, Internal Audit section to keep strong eye on conformity rules on the act.

**Table 4.5: Sene East District Assembly Indicative Financial Strategy**

Program	Total Cost (2018-2021)	Expected Revenue					Gap	Summary of resource mobilization strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total Revenue			
Private Sector Development program	2,030,666	1,500,00	80,000	385,600	00.00	1,965,600	65,066	Proposals writing	Peace building and tranquility ensuring
Energy Improvement program	1,160,000	1,000,000	60,000		100,00 0.00	1,160,000	00.00	N/A	N/A
Agriculture improvement program	1,117,540	491,040	00.00	626,500.00	00.00	-	-		
Education improvement program	13,380,000	13,360,000	-	20,000	-	-	-		
Health care improvement program	4,200,000	4,160,000	40,000	-	-	-	-		
Social protection program	380,000	376,000	4,000	-	-	-	-		
Women economic empowerment program	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Sanitation Improvement Program	5,634,000	5,634,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Rural and Urban Water Supply Program	1,321,000	1,281,000	-	40,000	-	-	-		
Road transport improvement program	1,150,000	1,150,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Natural Resources Improvement Program	298,000	298,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Human settlements development program	164,000	164,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Revenue Improvement program	156,000	156,000	-	-	-	-	-		
Planning and Budgeting	12,773,353	9,767,413	3,005,940	-	-	-	-		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,796,559</b>	<b>39,434,519</b>	<b>3,289,940</b>	<b>1,072,100</b>	-	-	-		

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the Composite District Annual Action Plan for the various programs and projects that will be implemented within the planned period 2018-2021 including the responsibilities of the institutions/units involved; within specific time frame. Justification of projects, their locations and cost, criteria for phasing of the plan and other implementation factors are also discussed in this chapter.

Arrangements for funding the estimated cost of implementing the plan and related cost sharing/funding sources are also discussed in this chapter.

#### 5.2 Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan

The selection of projects for implementation within the four-year period (2018-2021) was based on agreed criteria notably:

- Completion of on-going projects
- Projects/programs which fall in line with priorities under the national and district goals
- Projects/programs which provide the necessary conditions and infrastructure for other direct productive activities to take off
- Emergency program/projects to quickly alleviate the suffering of the people
- Programs/projects that will address cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, HIV/AIDs, Social Protection, local economic development, maternal health, vulnerable groups and other pro—poor interventions into the development process.

#### 5.3 Justification for Choice of Annual Action Plan and Location of projects

The specific location of projects is based on the following factors:

- Needy or deprived areas in terms of socio-economic infrastructure and services, accessibility, and spatial/economic intention.
- Access to deprived areas where the production of agro-based raw materials, food crops and export crops can be improved
- Emergencies such as disaster, disease outbreak, conflict, etc.
- Areas with the necessary threshold population. Notwithstanding this, some deprived areas are supported
- Communities with a proven capacity for self-help and local initiative



#### **5.4 Implementation Factors**

The implementation of planned programs/projects within the four-year period will take into consideration certain administrative, social, climate, and geological factors.

Some of these include:

- Timely availability of funds and other inputs.
- Availability of personnel with the necessary technical skills and expertise.
- The seasonal calendar of the activities of rural population, especially farmers.
- The seasons and their effect on the roads

#### **5.5 Selection of Implementing Agency**

The various implementing departments/agencies, NGOs and donors were chosen for the following reasons:

- Existing and expected functions
- On-going and planned projects by the agency in question
- Technical resource availability
- Expertise in the relevant field of project.

#### **5.6 Arrangement for Funding**

Funds from the Central Government would form the main source of financing the development plan. Efforts will also be made to source funds from NGOs and other donors in the District for plan implementation. The District Assembly's internally generated revenue is also expected to support some aspects of the plan to facilitate easy access to finances for implementation.

#### **5.7 Estimated Cost of Implementing Annual Plans**

A summary of the program areas, projects and activities as well as the cost and sources of funding are presented in program of Action and Annual Plans. The yearly estimated expenditures have also been provided according to the four (4) thematic areas.

The total cost of the Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2021 is estimated at (GH¢44,868,400). The breakdown under the four (4) thematic areas of the NMTDPF, 2018-2021 is as follows:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| ➤ Economic Development                             | GHC10,000,900.00 |
| ➤ Social Development                               | GHC26,133,500.00 |
| ➤ Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | GHC3,822,000.00  |
| ➤ Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | GHC4,912,000.00  |

## **5.8 Cost Sharing and Sources of Funding**

The sources of funding for the plan are listed as follows:

- Central Government Grants including the District Assembly Common Fund
- Internally Generated Fund
- Central Government Grants to Decentralized Departments
- NGOs
- Development Partners
- Local Communities
- Philanthropists

## **5.9 Composite Annual Action Plans**

The development programs, projects, activities, cost and time frame for implementation as well as location and sources of funding are presented in the Programme of Action (POA) and Annual Action Plans for implementation. In the plans, yearly estimated expenditures have been provided based on the NMTDPF 2018-2021 development dimensions of:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

**5.10 District Annual Action Plan Linked with Budget (GHC)**  
**5.10.1 Annual Action Plan for 2018**

*Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan for 2018*

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA- TION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICA- TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG- RAM	SUB- PROG- RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Manag ement and Admini stration	Finance	Undertake revenue mobilization drive	District wide	1	Revenue collection monitored -Revenue collectors sensitized on mobilization skills -Tax education organized -Ratable items identified						18,000		Finance Unit	Budget Unit F & A Sub- committee
Manag ement and Admini stration	Planning , Budgetin g and Coordina tion	Undertake budget preparation exercise for 2018	Kajaji	1	Statutory committee meeting held - Stakeholder/r ate payers engagement on fee-fixing held					5,000			Budget Unit	Finance Unit F & A Sub- committee
Manag ement and Admini stration	General Administ ration	Facilitate the organization of Town hall meetings on public sector financial management and social accountability for stakeholders	Kajaji & Bassa Area Councils	2	Quarterly financial management meetings held -Quarterly Social accountability meetings held					5,000			Central Administr ation	DPCU
Econ	Trade,	Undertake Needs	District wide	0	Needs of						3,000			

omic devel opme nt	Touris m & Indust rial devel opme nt	Assessment of SMEs			SMEs Identified -Petty Traders trained on business development skills							BAC	DPCU
Econ omic devel opme nt	Trade, Touris m & Indust rial devel opme nt	Undertake skills development training for Youth /Artisans to promote SMEs Under LED	District wide	1	Youth trained in local fabrics, beads making, mushroom cultivation, soap making, Pomade making, Masonry, etc				25,000			BAC	DPCU
Manag ement and Admini stration	General Administ ration	Construct and Rehabilitate markets	Kajaji Akroka Nyankont re	1	Major markets rehabilitated -Satellite markets developed -Multi- purpose stores constructed				75,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Econo mic Develo pment	Agricultu ral Develop ment	Organize training and awareness program for FBOs/Artisans, extension staff and	District Wide	2	300 farmers and families trained on GAPs, climate change effects				12,000			Dept. of Agric.	MoFA Region al Office DPCU

		farmers on agric. and livestock production			and improved nutrition -All AEAs trained on Value chain system -1,200 farmers trained on plant disease prevention and control -ITTU/Artisans fabricate farm inputs -100 farmers trained on animal diseases - DO's trained - Two Veterinary Staff trained									
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake household listing and farm measurement for 40 households and 200 farmers.	District wide	1	Five (5) AEAs carryout listing of 40 household and holders, farm measurement of 200 farmers, and establish and harvest 40				2,500				Dept. of Agric.	MoFA Regional Office DPCU

					yield plots									
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	Create awareness and to promote sustainable afforestation and climate change adaptation	District wide	1	-100 hectare plantation farms managed -20 Communities sensitised on deforestation effects							1,000,000	Forestry Dept.	Dept. of Agric. Area councils -Trad. Authorities
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	Undertake community sensitization on bush/domestic fires disaster prevention and control	District wide	2	-Communities sensitized on bush fires -Fire Volunteered Groups formed in 10 communities				3,000				NADMO	DPCU Dept. of Agric

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA- TION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICA- TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG- RAM	SUB- PROG- RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Facilitate the implementation of education programs	District wide		-Best teacher award organized -My First Day at school program organized -STME clinics organized - Girl child education campaign organized									
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Provide financial assistance to Teacher trainees, needy students especially girls and PWDs to enter second cycle schools	District wide		-Needy student supported -20Teacher trainees supported					30,000			Central Adm	GES Dept. of SW/C D
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Continuation and Completion of 2No. 6- Unit pavilion with dwarf wall and store and construction of 3No 6unit classroom blocks	- Ayitsekope primary school - Manoanyikpo Primary school		-2No 6unit classroom pavilion blocks completed -3No 6-units classroom blocks constructed					371,269			GETfund	

Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Construction of 3No 6unit	-Lala Primary school - Kojokrom JHS -Kajaji Model School		-New District education office block constructed  - 2No 6Unit classroom constructed					1,822,900.			Works Dept.	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Supply of furniture and medical equipment	-District wide		Furniture and health equipment supplied					200,000.			Works Dept.	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct New 2 No. CHPS Compounds and continuation and completion of 3No. CHPS compound	- Sunsumpe - Dadetokro -Bodinka -Gbili/ Wanzam		- 2No New CHPS Compound constructed -3No. CHPS compound completed					1,000,000			Works Dept.	
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct Maternity Block	Kajaji Health center		Maternity Block constructed					550,000.00			Central Adm	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	Implement Sanitation day program and sanitation related activities	District wide		-National Sanitation day organized -Communities sensitized on environmental hygiene -Household hygiene visits						10,000.00		DEHU	Central Adm



					carried out									
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize public education on malaria control, cholera, typhoid, Implement HIV/AIDS response activities, and other related diseases	District wide		Malaria and HIV/AIDS responsive activities organized					10,000.00			Central Adm GHS	SW/CD
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 2No. 2-unit bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarter, Continuation and completion of 1No. 2unit nurse quarters and 1No. Observation room	-Kajaji -Gbili/Wanzam		2No. 2 unit semi – detached quarters constructed -Observation room completed					2,000,000			DPCU	DWD
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Protect the right of children and vulnerable	District wide		-150 orphans, child workers protected from abuse -50 PWDs registered and 30 rehabilitated -60 vulnerable and poor people assisted to access health care through NHIS					5,000.00			SW/CD	NGOs
Social	Social	Create employment	District		-5 girls trained								SW/C	

Service Delivery	Welfare and Community Development	opportunities for the Youth and Women	wide		on Gender responsive employable skills - 2 women's group trained in employable skills - Environmentally friendly employment models developed for youth under EU program -YEA modules rolled out					150,000.00			D	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	Drill, construct rehabilitate boreholes and trained borehole Artisans	District wide		- 10No boreholes drilled -40 No. boreholes rehabilitated -4No. Boreholes mechanized -20 Boreholes/latrine Artisans trained					700,000.00			Works Dept.	DPCU
Environmental and Sanitation	Disaster Prevention	Procure 10No 12m3 refuse containers /Sanitary tools &	District wide		-10No refuse containers procured					150,000.00			Procurement Unit	Works Dept. DEHU

Managem ent		Evacuation of refuse			-Sanitary tools procured -Refuse dump evacuated									DPCU
Environ mental and Sanitati on Manag ement	Disaster Preventi on	Construct, rehabilitate public toilets and promotes household latrines constructions	- Kojokrom -Kajaji -Bassa Nketiakro m, Chaboba and Deifour- Nkwanta		-10 seater Acqua-privy completed at Kojokrom/Bas sa & Nketiakrom -150 households have toilets under SRWSP/SSC programme -New 20 Seater WC constructed at Kajaji					400,000.00			-DDF DP/SR WSP	Works Dept.

### DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA- TION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICA- TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG- RAM	SUB- PROG- RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Manag ement and Admini stration	General Administ ration	Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly	DA Office	4	- Quarterly general Assembly and Sub - committee meetings organized						<b>100,0 00</b>		Central Adm	Depts. Of the Assem bly

					-Quarterly DPCU, ARIC, DISEC, Statutory planning meetings organized									
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake reviews of Medium Term Dev't. Plan, M&E Plan, Composite budget and monitor the implementation of on-going projects	-DA office /District wide		On-going projects monitored and Plans reviewed					75,000			DPCU	Budget Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake training needs assessment and organize quarterly capacity programs for staff	DA office		-Staff capacity gaps identified -Quarterly capacity building programs organized					10,000			Human Resource Unit	Central Adm
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake Citizen satisfactory survey to identify gaps in service delivery	District wide		Gaps in service delivery identified					140,000			DPCU	Central Adm
Management and Administration	General Administration	Contract and maintain internet website domain	DA Office		Office internet facility contracted and maintained					15,000			DPCU	ICT Unit
Management	General Administration	Provision for	Kajaji		-DMTDP (2018					45,000			DPCU	Centr

and Administration	ration	Preparation of DMTDP (2018 – 2021) Plan, M&E Plan, DESSEP, and SEA			- 2021) prepared -M & E Plan for 2018 – 2021 DMTDP prepared -2018 – 2021 DESSEP plan prepared -2018 – 2021 SEA report prepared								al Admin .
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize National Celebrations	District wide		National Celebrations organized				100,00			Central Adm.	Heads of Depts.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Operationalize Area Councils	-Kajaji -Bassa		Area councils operationalized				120,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construct District Police Head Quarters	Kajaji		District police headquarter completed				250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitate, Construct and furnish Assembly staff quarters' and DA offices	-Kajaji - Kojokrom - Nyankontre		- 4No.Assembly quarters' rehabilitated -DA offices furnished - 2No. Agric. Quarters constructed				2,000,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitate Community Center	Kajaji Kojokrom		-Community Center				314,677			Works Dept.	DPCU

Admini- stration		(former Assembly block), police station and police quarters			rehabilitated -3No. 2 unit bedroom police quarters rehabilitated									
Manag- ement and Admini- stration	General Administ- ration	Construct 1No. 5- unit staff quarters	-Kajaji		1No. 5 – unit staff quarters Constructed					250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Manag- ement and Admini- stration	General Administ- ration	Procure office furniture, equipment, plant, 4 x 4 pick – up, 5No. motorbikes and payment of grader	Kajaji		-Office furniture and equipment procured -1No. plant procured -1No.4 x 4 pick-up purchased -5No. motorbikes procured -grader paid for					529,000			Procur- ement Unit	DPCU
Manag- ement and Admini- stration	General Administ- ration	Maintenance of Ferry landing base	Pantoon- line		Landing base rehabilitated					110,000			DWD	DPCU
Manag- ement and Admini- stration	General Administ- ration	Provision of burglarproof at DA new Office accommodation	Kajaji		DA new office provided with burglarproof					30,000			DPCU	DWD
Manag- ement and Admini- stration	General Administ- ration	Rehabilitate official vehicles	Kajaji		Official vehicles maintained					30,000			Transp- ort unit	DPCU

stration														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support SIF and Donor funded projects	District wide		Donor funded project supported					81,117			DPCU	Finance Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Kajaji		Office equipment maintained					20,000.00			Central Admin	Finance Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Furnishing of Assembly Offices and conference room	Kajaji		Assembly offices and conference room furnished					50,000.00			Central Admin	Finance Unit
Management and Administration	Finance	Procurement of Equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS	Kajaji		Equipment and other network connectivities for GIFMIS procured					30,000.00			Central Admin	Finance Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organization of Town Hall Meetings	Kajaji		Town Hall meetings organized					15,000.00			Central Admin	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for Gender related programs	Kajaji							8,000.00			Central Admin	Gender Desk Officer
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court Complex	Kajaji		1No. Magistrate Court Complex constructed					219,554.00			Central Admin	Works /DPCU
Management and	General Administration	Provision for Self-help projects	Selected Communi		Self-help projects and					154,507.70			Central Admin	Works Dept.

Administration			ties		programmes executed									
Management and Administration	General Administration	Training of Assembly Staff, Assembly members and Area Council members (capacity building)	Kajaji		Training programmes for Assembly staff and other staff organized					60,000.00			Central Admin	DPCU

#### DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	General Administration	Promote alternative sources of livelihood(Bee-hives)	District wide		Livelihood alternative promoted						100,000		Central Admin.	Depts. Of the Assembly
Management and Administration	General Administration	Empower Forestry to halt cutting down of timber(rosewood etc)	District wide		Cutting down of trees reduce					75,000			DPCU	Budget Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Forestry commission to perform its mandate	District wide		Forestry commission supported					10,000			Human Resource Unit	Central Adm
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support the protection of forest and biodiversity hotspots	District wide		Support provided					140,000			DPCU	Central Adm
Management and Administration	General Administration	Involvement of local Communities in management of forest	District wide		Participation improved					15,000			DPCU	ICT Unit



station		and wetlands												
Management and Administration	General Administration	Regulate the activities of herdsmen	District wide		Herdsmen monitored					45,000			DPCU	Central Administration
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 3No. 10-seater W/C toilet with mechanized boreholes	Kajaji Bodinka Bassa		Access to sanitation facilities increased Access to sanitation facilities increased					100,00			Central Adm.	Heads of Depts.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 4No. slaughter slaps	Bassa Kojokrom Nyankontre Premuase		4No. slaughter slaps constructed					120,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitation of 10No. public toilets	District wide		10No. public toilets rehabilitated					250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Acquisition of land for the dislodgement of solid and liquid waste	Bassa Nyenkontre Kojokrom Premuase		Sanitation in the Districtity improved					2,000,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Implement of DESSAP activities	District wide		Sanitation in the Districtity improved					314,677			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Kajaji Bassa		Sanitation in the district					250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU

Administration			Nyankontre Premuase Kojokrom		improved									
Management and Administration	General Administration	Maintenance of sanitation equipment and vehicles	District wide		Access to sanitation equipment increased					529,000			Procurement Unit	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Maintenance of final land fill site	District wide		Final disposal site maintained					110,000			DWD	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Awareness creation on bushfire and other disaster issues	District wide		Bushfires and other disaster issues minimized					30,000			DPCU	DWD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support NADMO to procure relief items	District wide		Relief items for NADMO procured					30,000			Transport unit	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for environmental and safeguard issues	District wide		Environmental and safeguard issues ensured in the Districtity					81,117			DPCU	Finance Unit
		Rehabilitation 10No. broken down boreholes	Selected communities		Access to safe water improved									
		Drilling of 5 new boreholes	Selected communities		Access to safe water improved									
		Drilling and mechanization of 7No. boreholes	KAJASS Kojokrom Nyankontre		Access to safe water improved									

			Premuase Bodinka Chaboba Kajaji New site											
Infrastr ucture Deliver y and Manag ement	Physical and Spatial Planning	Retracing of existing planning schemes and facilitating the preparation of new planning schemes for major communities	Kajaji and other communi ties		Existing planning schemes in Wenchi and other communities retraced					7000.00			DPP	DPCU
		Organize 6No. Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Kajaji		Statutory Planning Committee meetings organized					4,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.
		Procure motorbike for the Building Inspectorate Unit for regular monitoring of development projects	Kajaji		Motorbike procured					5,500.00			CA	Financ e Unit

## 5.10.2 Annual Action Plan for 2019

Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan for 2019

### 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Build a prosperous society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-GRAM	SUB-PROG-GRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	Finance	Undertake revenue mobilization drive	District wide	1	Revenue collection monitored -Revenue collectors sensitized on mobilization skills -Tax education organized -Ratable items identified						18,000		Finance Unit	Budget Unit F & A Subcommittee
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake budget preparation exercise for 2019	Kajaji	1	Statutory committee meeting held - Stakeholder/rate payers engagement on fee-fixing held					5,000			Budget Unit	Finance Unit F & A Subcommittee
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the organization of Town hall meetings on public sector financial management and social accountability for stakeholders	Kajaji & Bassa Area Councils	2	Quarterly financial management meetings held -Quarterly Social accountability					5,000			Central Administration	DPCU

					meetings held									
Economic development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial development	Undertake Needs Assessment of SMEs	District wide	0	Needs of SMEs Identified -Petty Traders trained on business development skills						3,000		BAC	DPCU
Economic development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial development	Undertake skills development training for Youth /Artisans to promote SMEs Under LED	District wide	1	Youth trained in local fabrics, beads making, mushroom cultivation, soap making, Pomade making, Masonry, etc					25,000			BAC	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct and Rehabilitate markets	Kajaji Akroka Nyankontr e	1	Major markets rehabilitated -Satellite markets developed -Multi-purpose stores constructed					75,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize training and awareness program for farmers on livestock production	District Wide	2	300 farmers sensitized on livestock production					12,000			Dept. of Agric.	MoFA Regional Office DPCU
Economic	Agricultural	Provision of extensions services on	Kojokrom Nyankontr	1	Six plantation farms					2,500			Dept. of Agric.	MoFA Regional

Development	Development	GSOP plantations in six communities	e Bodinka Premuase Dadetoklo Kabonya											Office DPCU
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention	Create awareness and to promote sustainable afforestation and climate change adaptation	District wide	1	-100 hectare plantation farms managed -20 Communities sensitised on deforestation effects							1,000,000	Forestry Dept.	Dept. of Agric. Area councils -Trad. Authorities
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of 10 new FBOs on bonding to conserve water for rice production by December 2019	District wide	2	10 New FBOs trained on Bonding					5699.00			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of Five (5) FBOs new on soil erosion control and soil water conservation technics by December 2019	District wide	2	5 new FBOs trained on soil erosion control and conservation					4351.00			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Build Capacity of 15 new FBOs built on Climate Smart issues	District wide		-Five (5) FBOs trained on soil erosion control and soil water conservation technics					16,150.00			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct demonstrations of selected crops	Selected communities		Demonstrations for selected crops established							20,000.00	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Promote Governments Flagship programs in Agriculture	District wide		Public sensitized on PFJs, PERD, etc.							6,000	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 100 new cashew farmers on GAPS in cashew production	District wide		100 Cashew Farmers Trained							6,000	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 50 new mango farmers on mango BBS	District wide		50 Mango Farmers Trained							4,000	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 50 Women in Agriculture on chilli pepper GAPS	District wide		50 Women Trained on GAPS in Chilli Pepper production							4,000	Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 50 vegetable farmers on good record keeping	District wide		50 Farmers Trained on Record Keeping					5,000			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Establish 6 Yield Study Plots, Harvest and Weigh produce by December, 2019	District wide		Yield data collected and analyzed					1,800.00			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 15 DOA staff on good agronomic practices	Kajaji		15 DOA staff trained on good agronomic practices					1,500.00			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 15 DOA staff on agribusiness and Value Chain concept	Kajaji		15 DOA staff trained on agribusiness and Value Chain concept						5,000.00	MAG	Dept. of Agric
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 50 Livestock farmers on modern trends of Disease Recognition	District wide		50 Livestock farmers trained				2,900			Dept. of Agric.	DPCU
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake community sensitization on bush/domestic fires disaster prevention and control	District wide		-Communities sensitized on bush fires -Fire Volunteered Groups formed in 10 communities				3,000			NADMO	DPCU Dept. of Agric.



**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Create opportunities for all														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Facilitate the implementation of education programs	District wide		-Best teacher award organized -My First Day at school program organized -STME clinics organized - Girl child education campaign organized								GES	DPCU
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Continuation and Completion of 3No 6unit classroom blocks	-Bassa African Faith Primary -Kojokrom JHS -Lala Primary School		-3No 6-units classroom blocks constructed					3,071,269			GETfund	
Social Services Delivery	Education and youth Development	Continuation and completion 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block with 1No. 4 Seater KVIP Toilet facility	Bassa Presby 'B' Primary School		1No. 3 unit classroom block completed								DPCU	DWD
Social	Educate	Continuation and	Asouso		1No. 3 unit					152000			DPCU	DWD

Servic es Delive ry	ion and youth Develo pment	completion 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block with 1N0. 2 Bedroom Teachers Quarters	JHS		classroom block completed									
Social Servic es Delive ry	Educat ion and youth Develo pment	Construction of 1No. 3 unit classroom block	Okpalama Primary School	0	1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed					250,000			DPCU	DWD
Social Servic es Delive ry	Educat ion and youth Develo pment	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks	Chakai Primary school		1No. 3 unit classroom block rehabilitated					80,000.0 0			DPCU	DWD
Social Servic es Delive ry	Educat ion and youth Develo pment	Rehabilitation of 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Blocks	Bakpa Primary School		1No. 6 unit classroom block rehabilitated					80,000.0 0			DPCU	DWD
Social Servic es Delive ry	Educat ion and youth Develo pment	Continuation and Completion of 1No. 6- Unit pavilion with dwarf wall and store	Manoanyi kpo Primary School		1No. 6 unit classroom Pavilion completed					120,000			DPCU	GES
Social Servic es Delive ry	Educat ion and youth Develo pment	Support 15 teacher trainees with financial assistance	District wide		15 teachers assisted					60,000			DPCU	GES
Social	Educat	Provide sporting	District		Sporting					5,700			DPCU	GES

Servic Delive ry	ion and youth Develo pment	equipment and other logistic to the basic and second cycle school as well as football teams in the District	wide		equipment and logistics provided									
Social Servic es Delive ry	Health Deliver y	Supply of furniture and medical equipment	-District wide		Furniture and health equipment supplied					200,000.			DPCU	GHS
Social Servic es Delive ry	Health Deliver y	Continuation and completion of 1NO. CHPS Compound with mechanized borehole	- Sunsumpe - -Gbili/ Wanzam		- 1No New CHPS Compound completed						1,000,000. 00		SIF	DPCU
Social Servic e Delive ry	Health Deliver y	Construct Maternity Block	Kajaji Health center		Maternity Block constructed					550,000. 00			SIF	DPCU
Social Servic e Delive ry	Health Deliver y	Furnishing of 2No. CHPS Compound	Bodinka CFAO Quarters		2No. CHPS compound furnished					35,000.0 0			DPCU	GHS
Social Servic e Delive ry	Health Deliver y	Furnishing of Observation Room	Kajaji Health center		1No. observation room furnished					87,000.0 0			DPCU	GHS
Social Servic e Delive ry	Health Deliver y	Continuation, Completion and furnishing of CHPS Compound and Nurses Quarters	Gbili- Wanzam		Gbili-Wanzam CHPS compound completed					160,000. 00			DPCU	GHS
Social	Health	Renovation of 1NO. 3	Kajaji		1No. Nurses					83,000.0			DPCU	GHS

Service Delivery	Delivery	bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarters	Health center		quarters rehabilitated					0				
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procurement of WDC machine	Kajaji Health center		1No. WDC Machine procured					310,000.00			DPCU	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procurement of Washing machine and autoclave machine	Kajaji Health center		2No. Machines (Washing and Autoclave) procured					19,000.00			DPCU	GHS
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Procurement of Medical Equipment and Logistics	District wide		Medical Equipment and Logistics procured					73,000.00			GHS	DPCU
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize public education on malaria control, cholera, typhoid, Implement HIV/AIDS response activities, and other related diseases	District wide		Malaria and HIV/AIDS responsive activities organized					10,000.00			CDSW	DPCU
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support Malaria Programs	District wide		Malaria programs supported					10,000.00			GHS	DPCU
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support NID Programs	District wide		NID programs supported					9,000.00			GHS	DPCU
Social	Health	Support HIV Control	District		HIV control					7,600.00			GHS	DPCU

Service Delivery	Delivery	Programs	wide		programs supported										
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Support to 20 Health trainees	District wide		20 health trainees supported					50,000.00			DPCU	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Continuation and completion of 1No. 2-unit bedroom semi-detached Nurses Quarter	-Kajaji		1No. 2 unit semi-detached quarters						2,000,000		SIF	DPCU	
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 1 No. Theater and Laboratory	Kajaji Health Center		1No. Theater and Laboratory constructed					400,000			DPCU	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construction of 1 No. Surgical ward and dispensary	Kajaji Health Center		1No. surgical ward and Dispensary constructed					200,000			DPCU	GHS	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 50 PWDs on income generating activities such as soap making, shoe making and tie and dye	District wide		50 PWDs trained on income generating activities					3,500			SW/CD	DPCU	
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Educating ten (10) communities on fire prevention and bushfire	10 selected communities		10 selected communities educated on bush fire prevention					4,000.00			SW/CD	DPCU	

Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Educate public on child rights and violence against women	District wide		Public educated on child rights					3,900.00			SW/CD	DPCU NCCE
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Rehabilitation of boreholes	20 communities		- 20No boreholes rehabilitated					70,000.00			Works Dept.	DPCU
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Drilling and Mechanization of bore holes	15 communities		15 boreholes drilled and mechanized					200,000			DPCU	CWSA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Gender mainstreaming activities	District wide		Gender activities mainstreamed					1,700			CDSW	NCCE DPCU

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCA-TION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICA-TORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PRO-G-	SUB-PROG					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab

RAM	-RAM														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize statutory meetings of the Assembly	DA Office	4	- Quarterly general Assembly and Sub - committee meetings organized -Quarterly DPCU, ARIC, DISEC, Statutory planning meetings organized								100,000	Central Adm	Depts. Of the Assembly
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake reviews of Medium Term Dev't. Plan, AAP, Composite budget and monitor the implementation of on-going projects	-DA office /District wide		On-going projects monitored and Plans reviewed					75,000				DPCU	Budget Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake training needs assessment and organize quarterly capacity programs for staff	DA office		-Staff capacity gaps identified					10,000				Human Resource Unit	Central Adm
Management and Administration	General Administration	Undertake Citizen satisfactory survey to identify gaps in service delivery	District wide		Gaps in service delivery identified					140,000				DPCU	Cent. Admin

nistration														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Contract and maintain internet website domain	DA Office		Office internet facility contracted and maintained					15,000			DPCU	ICT Unit
Management and Administration	General Administration	Carry out Monitoring and inspections of District Projects	District wide							50,000			DPCU	Cent. Admin.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize National Celebrations	District wide		National Celebrations organized					100,00			Central Adm.	Heads of Depts.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Operationalize 2No. Area Councils	-Kajaji -Bassa		Area councils operationalized					120,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and	Legislative Oversight	Construct District Police Head Quarters	Kajaji		District police headquarter completed					250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU



Administration														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitate 2No. Agric. Extension Officers quarters'	Kojokrom Nyankontre		- 2No. Agric. Quarters rehabilitated					2,000,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitation of 1No. 2 bedroom semi-detached police quarters	Kojokrom		1No. Police Quarters rehabilitated					162,000			Works Dept.	DPCU GPS
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct 1No. 2 bedroom semi-detached nurses quarters	-Kajaji		1No. 2 bedroom nurses quarters Constructed					250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU GPS
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure plant for Assembly	Kajaji		-1No. plant procured					200,000			Procurement Unit	DPCU
Management	General Admin	Maintenance of Ferry landing base	Pantoon-line		Landing base rehabilitated					110,000			DWD	DPCU

and Administration	Administration													
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure 4 x 4 pick – up			procured -1No.4 x 4 pick-up					200,000			Procurement Unit	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Procure 5No. motorbikes			purchased -5No. motorbikes					298000			Procurement Unit	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for payment of Assembly grader			Assembly grader paid for					100,000			Procurement Unit	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision of burglarproof at DA new Office accommodation	Kajaji		DA new office provided with burglarproof					30,000			DPCU	DWD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitate official	Kajaji		Official					30,000			Transp	DPCU

gemen nt and Admin istra tion	al Admin istrati on	vehicles			vehicles maintained								ort unit	
Mana geme nt and Admin istra tion	Gener al Admin istrati on	Support SIF and Donor funded projects	District wide		Donor funded project supported					81,117			DPCU	Financ e Unit
Mana geme nt and Admin istra tion	Gener al Admin istrati on	Procurement and maintenance of office equipment and other logistics	Kajaji		Office equipment maintained					20,000.0 0			Central Admin	Financ e Unit
Mana geme nt and Admin istra tion	Gener al Admin istrati on	Furnishing of Assembly Offices and conference room	Kajaji		Assembly offices and conference room furnished					50,000.0 0			Central Admin	Financ e Unit
Mana geme nt and Admin istra tion	Financ e	Procurement of Equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS	Kajaji		Equipment and other network connectivity for GIFMIS procured					30,000.0 0			Central Admin	Financ e Unit

Management and Administration	General Administration	Organization of Town Hall Meetings	Kajaji		Town Hall meetings organized					15,000.00			Central Admin	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for Gender related programs	Kajaji		Gender related programs supported					8,000.00			Central Admin	Gender Desk Officer
Management and Administration	Legislative Oversight	Construction of 1No. Magistrate Court Complex	Kajaji		1No. Magistrate Court Complex constructed					219,554.00			Central Admin	Works /DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Provision for Self-help projects	Selected Communities		Self-help projects and programs executed					154,507.70			Central Admin	Works Dept.
Management and Administration	General Administration	Training of Assembly Staff, Assembly members and Area Council members (capacity building)	Kajaji		Training programs for Assembly staff and other staff organized					60,000.00			Central Admin	DPCU

tion														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Rehabilitation of 1No. Police Station	Bassa		1No. police station rehabilitated					197000			DPCU	DWD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1 No. 5 bedroom with ancillary facilities (DCE's Bungalow)	Kajaji		1No. 5 bedroom DCE Quarters constructed					460,000			DPCU	DWD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize quarterly Stakeholders meetings on YEA modules	Kajaji		Quarterly Stakeholder meetings organized on YEA Modules					500.00			YEA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize public Sensitization and Education on YEA modules (both old and new ones)	District wide		Public sensitization organized on YEA modules					700.00			YEA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of YEA modules	District wide		M & E reports submitted to DA					2,030.00			YEA	DPCU

Administration	on													
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**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

Adopted MDAs Goal (s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment														
PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-GRAM	SUB-PROG-GRAM					Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	General Administration	Promote alternative sources of livelihood(Bee-hives)	District wide		Livelihood alternative promoted						100,000		Central Admin.	Depts. Of the Assembly
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support Forestry commission to perform its mandate	District wide		Forestry commission supported					10,000			Human Resource Unit	Central Adm
Management and Administration	General Administration	Support the protection of forest and biodiversity hotspots	District wide		Support provided					140,000			DPCU	Central Adm
Management	General	Involvement of local Communities in	District wide		Participation improved					15,000			DPCU	ICT Unit

nt and Administration	Administration	management of forest and wetlands												
Management and Administration	General Administration	Regulate the activities of herdsmen	District wide		Herdsmen monitored					45,000			DPCU	Central Admin.
Environment	Sanitation	Construction of 3No. 10-seater W/C toilet with mechanized boreholes	Kajaji Bodinka Bassa		Access to improved sanitation facilities increased					300,000			Cent. Gov't	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Construction of Meat Shop	Kajaji		Meat shop constructed					90,000			DPCU	DEHU
Environment	Sanitation	Rehabilitation of 10No. public toilets	District wide		10No. public toilets rehabilitated					250,000			Works Dept.	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Acquisition of land for the dislodgement of solid and liquid waste	Bassa Nyenkontr e Kojokrom Premuase		Sanitation in the District improved					300,000			DEHU	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Evacuation of refuse to final disposal site	Kajaji Bassa Nyenkontr e Premuase Kojokrom		Sanitation in the district improved					250,000			DEHU	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Maintenance of sanitation equipment and vehicles	District wide		Access to sanitation equipment					529,000			Zoom lion	DEHU

					increased									
Environment	Sanitation	Maintenance of final land fill site	District wide		Final disposal site maintained					110,000			DWD	DPCU
Environment	Disaster prevention	Awareness creation on bushfire and other disaster issues	District wide		Bushfires and other disaster issues minimized					30,000			DPCU	DWD
Environment	Disaster prevention	Support NADMO to procure relief items	District wide		Relief items for NADMO procured					30,000			Transport unit	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Rehabilitation 20No. broken down boreholes	Selected communities		Access to safe water improved								DPCU	DWST
Environment	Sanitation	Drilling of 10 new boreholes	Selected communities		Access to safe water improved								CWSA	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Drilling and mechanization of 5No. boreholes	KAJASS Kojokrom Nyankonre Premuase Bodinka Chaboba Kajaji New site		Access to safe water improved								CWSA	DPCU
Environment	Sanitation	Procurement of 6 No. Zoom lion Waste Bins	6 No. selected communities		6No. zoom lion dust bins procured									
Infras	Physic	Organize 6No.	Kajaji		Statutory									



structure Delivery and Management	al and Spatial Planning	Statutory Planning Committee meetings			Planning Committee meetings organized					4,000.00			DPP	Works Dept.
Infrastucture Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Procure motorbike for the Building Inspectorate Unit for regular monitoring of development projects	Kajaji		Motorbike procured					5,500.00			CA	Finance Unit

## **CHAPTER SIX:**

### **6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

#### **6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The process of monitoring is to enable the District Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired outputs.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feedback that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

The key objective of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Based on universal fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times.

This is essentially true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability which is possible through effective monitoring and evaluation systems. To this end, the District Assembly Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021) seek to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation in the broader public sector management and accountability. The plan will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the DMTDP (2018-2021). It will facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to feed on the analysis from the District and region into policy and decision making process.

The M & E plan will also institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programs in the district and to generate timely reports to NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit (RPCU)

The systematic monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the NMTDPF.

The plan will further help to:

- identifying constraints facing plan implementation and recommending improvement options;
- tracking the use of resources in order to ensure prudent management and accountability so as to sustain the interest of all stakeholders;
- ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services to meet the intended needs of beneficiaries;
- evaluating the level of progress made in implementing the DMTDP and its goals, objectives and targets;
- assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact;
- provide quarterly information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level;
- provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience;
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation are necessary because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic situation of the District as well as the political climate of the country and even certain international events could have both positive and negative effects on the plan. As a result of these, the plan needs constant monitoring to make sure that the necessary adjustments are made. The District Assembly will compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of references and their use over time, staff and their commitment and responsibilities, as well as

budgeting. The planning guidelines prepared by the NDPC for the preparation of Sectorial and District Development Plan will be used to monitor and evaluate programs/ projects.

The monitoring of the plan will be undertaken by the;

- District Assembly through the District Planning Coordinating Unit,
- The Sub-Committees of the Assembly.
- The Works Department and
- All the Decentralized departments.
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners
- NGOs and
- Traditional authorities/Opinion leaders, etc.

Evaluations will be conducted at specific points within the plan implementation period and a terminal evaluation will be done at the end of the implementation period. Evaluation of the plan will be carried out at specific intervals by the;

- Community members
- The District Assembly
- Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies that may be chosen for that purpose.

## **6.2 Monitoring Indicators and Targets**

Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives.

The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the DMTDP. In addition, some core indicators for monitoring defined by NDPC in collaboration with RPCU's and MMDA's, District specific indicators based on the DMTDP were also defined.

### **6.2.1 Baseline indicators**

Baseline data provides a reference point for which a future performance can be measured to indicate changes during implementation of an intervention. All thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018-2021) would be adopted to determine the progress of programs and projects outlined in the DMTDP. The baseline provides information on the current challenges, magnitude, incidence and prevalence of an activity initiated to address a situation. The baseline indicators will assist the Assembly to determine priorities of the district and develop actions to address the gaps identified.

Baseline indicators would be set for all situations preferably based on primary data. However, where the baseline does not exist, the data would be collected from secondary sources, rapid assessments studies or surveys at the onset of an intervention.

To be able to track the performance of this policy framework, the DPCU in collaboration with key stakeholders who are critical in the implementation of programs and projects outlined in the document, a number of development indicators have been adopted. This development indicators cut across all the policy framework thematic areas. A base year has been chosen that is (2017) and annual tracking will be done by comparing the status of the indicators for the subsequence years with the base year.

## 6.2.2 Indicators for Monitoring of the DMTDP

The following indicators have been developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the various development dimensions of the DMTDP, 2018-2021:

### **Goal One: Build a Prosperous Society Indicators**

- Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization
- Number of new markets constructed
- Number of on-going market projects completed
- Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started
- Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly
- Percentage (%) increase of SMEs access to favorable medium and long term credit from financial institutions
- Percentage increase in livestock production:
  - i. Cattle
  - ii. Sheep
  - iii. Goat
  - iv. Pig
  - v. Grass cutter
  - vi. Poultry (Exotic)
- Percentage increase in production of food crops:
  - i. Cassava
  - ii. Maize
  - iii. Yam
  - iv. Plantain
  - v. Garden eggs
  - vi. Tomato
  - vii. Groundnuts
- AEA : Farmer ratio
- Percentage increase in tree production
  - i. Cashew

- ii. Mango (exotic)
- iii. cocoa
- Percentage increase in youth population on agriculture
- Percentage increase in credit facilities to farmers
- Percentage reduction of post-harvest losses

## **Goal Two: create Opportunities for all Indicators**

### **Education**

- Number of classroom blocks constructed
- Number of classroom blocks renovated
- Number of teachers' quarters constructed
- Number of teachers quarters renovated
- Percentage increase in access to educational materials
- Gender Parity Index
- Gross enrolment rate
  - i. Pre-school
  - ii. Primary
  - iii. JHS
  - iv. SHS
- SHS Pass Rate
- Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)
- BECE Pass rate
- Gender Parity Index:
  - i. Pre-school
  - ii. Primary
  - iii. JHS
  - iv. SHS
- Improvement in Pupils Teacher Ratio:
  - i. Pre-school
  - ii. Primary

- iii. JHS
  - iv. SHS
- Improvement in ICT Centers
- Improvement in school infrastructure:
- New school facilities
  - i. Pre-school
  - ii. Primary
  - iii. JHS
  - iv. SHS
- Schools with sanitary facilities (KVIP)
  - i. Primary
  - ii. JHS
  - iii. SHS
- Number of schools with adequate drinking water facilities
  - i. Primary
  - ii. JHS
  - iii. SHS

### **Health Sector**

- Number of Health facilities (CHPS) constructed
- Number of health facilities (Poly-clinic/District Hospital/Health Centers) upgraded
- Number of Nurses' quarters constructed
- Increase public health education
- Infant mortality rate/1000
- Under five mortality rate/1000
- Maternal mortality ratio/100,000
- Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the District
- Doctor: Population Ratio
- Nurse : Population Ratio
- Malaria cases fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population



- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

### **Skill Development**

- Proportion of unemployed youth benefitting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

## **Goal Three: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built**

### **Environment Indicators**

- Number of degraded lands rehabilitated
- Number of trees planted
- % of bush fire reduce
- % of environmental pollution reduce
- Number of forest reserves/areas protected

### **Roads**

- Length of roads rehabilitated/upgraded (Highways)
- Length of feeder roads in good conditions
- Length of urban roads in good conditions
- Number of feeder roads opened

### **Sanitation**

- Percentage (%) of population with access to improved sanitation (toilet facilities)
- Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually
- Number of refuse containers distributed
- Number of public toilets constructed
- Number of public toilets rehabilitated
- Number of Environmental officers available
- Environmental Officer/population ratio

### **Water**

- Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources

- Number of boreholes drilled and functioning
- Number of functional:
  - i. Water Boards
  - ii. DWST
  - iii. WASMT established/functioning

### **Spatial Planning**

- Percentage increase in buildings with building permits
- Number of streets named
- Number of settlement planning schemes

### **Electricity**

- Percentage increase in electricity coverage
- Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity
- Number of communities connected to national electricity grid
- Number of communities connected to other sources (solar) of electricity

### **Goal Four: Maintain Stable, United and Safe Society Indicators**

- Total amount of internally generated revenue
- Amount of Development Partners and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation
- Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (how much of DA expenditure was not in the annual budget)
- Increased revenue mobilization campaigns
- Number of sub-district structures with permanent accommodation
- Number of sub-structures functioning
- Number of public forum organized
- Number of Police Stations constructed
- Number of Assembly facilities renovated
- Police citizen ratio

- Number of women Assembly members increased
- Availability of District Magistrate court

### **6.3 MONITORING MATRIX**

The Monitoring matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcomes and impacts (and their corresponding activities) for each of the DMTDP objectives. It outlines the overall monitoring and evaluation plan by including the list of methods to be used in collecting the data.

**Table 6.1 District main Elements of the Development Matrix**

<b>LTNDP GOAL: A just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of National income and broad- based social development.</b>						
LTNDP SUB- GOAL: Build an industrialized, inclusive and Resilient Economy with high levels of employment and decent work						
Objective 1: To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management						
Indicators	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Target 2021	Data Source	Frequency	Responsibility
Percentage (%) increase in IGF mobilization				Trial Balance	Quarterly	Finance Unit/DPCU
Number of new markets constructed				Works Dept.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of on-going market projects completed				Works Dept.	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of business incubators/start-up supported/started		53	250	BAC Report	Quarterly	BAC/DPCU/MASLOC
Number of SMEs registered and trained by the Assembly/BAC		62	300	BAC Report	Quarterly	BAC/DPCU/MASLOC
Percentage increase of SMEs access to favorable medium and long term credit from financial institutions		38	240	BAC Report	Quarterly	BAC/DPCU/MASLOC

<b>LTNDP GOAL: A just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of National income and broad- based social development</b>						
LTNDP Sub-Goal: Build safe and well-planned communities while protecting the natural environment						
DMTDP GOAL : Improve the production system thereby offering employment opportunities						
OBJECTIVE: To promote basic socio-economic infrastructure in the District						
Major road tarred in km	Output	20km	40.0km	GHA Report	Semi-Annually	GHA/DPCU
Feeder Roads:						
• Spot improvement	Output	41.6km	58.7km			
• Rehabilitation	Output	-	36.0km			
• Surfacing	Output	5,7km	18.2km	DFR Report	Semi-Annually	DFR/DPCU
• Reshaping	Output	58.8km	58.6km			
<b>DMTDP GOAL: Improve the Tourism Development in the district.</b>						
Objective 2 : Increase the patronage of tourism facilities by 10% by Dec 2021						
Percentage increase in tourism infrastructure	Output	-	-	Ghana Tourist Board/DPCU	Semi-Annually	PWD/DPCU
<b>LTNDP Sub-Goal: Create An Equitable, Health and Discipline Society</b>						

<b>DMTDP GOAL: Improve the quality of education in the district</b>						
Objective 1: Improve access to quality basic and secondary education, especially for girls.						
Number of classroom blocks constructed	Output	2	15	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Number of classroom blocks renovated	Output	5	20	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU

Number of Teachers Quarters constructed	Output			GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Number of Teachers Quarters renovated	Output	4	10	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Percentage (%) increase in access to educational materials	Output	80%	98%	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU

Gross Enrolment Rate:						
❖ Pre-school		159%	125%			
❖ Primary		107%	120%			
❖ JHS		72%	120%			
❖ SHS		70%	120%			
(b) Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	Outcome	-		GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
(c) BECE Pass Rate	Impact	68%	85%	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
(d) Gender Parity Rate :						
• Pre –school	Outcome	1	1	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
• Primary	Outcome	1	1			
• J.S.S	Outcome	0.97	1			
• S.S.S	Outcome	0.85	1			
• TVET	Outcome					

(e) Improvement in pupils /Teachers Ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-school</li> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• J.S.S</li> </ul>	Outcome Outcome Outcome	26:1 30:1 18:1 40:1	40:1 35:1 35:1 45:1	GES Report	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
(f) Improvement in school infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New School Buildings</li> <li>• New Sanitary Facilities(KVIP)</li> </ul>	Output Output	63% 75% 70% 65%	95% 98% 98% 95%	SEDA Report	Semi-Annually	GES/DPCU
(g) Number of Teachers accommodation constructed	Output			SEDA Report	Semi-Annually	GES/DPCU
(h ) Improvement in furniture	Output			GES Reports	Quarterly	GES/DPCU
Increase in % of trained and untrained teachers ratio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-school</li> <li>• Primary</li> <li>• JHS</li> </ul>	Input	23.18% 56.9% 73.3%	30.0% 62% 80%	GES	Quarterly	GES

**DMTDP GOAL: Improve youth employment in the District.**

**Objective 2: Improve upon the logistic and human resources of the District.**

District Youth Employment Program:							
Modules:							
➤ Community Education Teaching Assistants	Impact	85			YEA Reports	Quarterly	YEA/DPCU
➤ Community Health Workers	Impact	98					
➤ E-health Assistants		4					
➤ Youth in Agriculture		9					
➤ Environmental Protection Assistants	Impact	4					
➤ Community Protection Personnel		19					
➤ Community Fire Personnel		7					
➤ Community in Prison Service		7					
Number of youth given employable skills	Outcome				BAC	Semi-Annually	SEDA/BAC

**DMTDP GOAL: Eradicate Water Borne diseases and Improve Environmental Cleanliness**

**Objective 3: To increase potable water coverage from 50% to 80% and sustainable environmental sanitation from 20% to 55% by 2021.**

Percentage of population with access to safe water	Output	50%	80%	DWST Report	Quarterly	Works/DPCU
Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Output	30%	85%	DWST Report	Quarterly	Works/DPCU



Number of functional: ❖ Water Boards (WB) ❖ DWST ❖ DSMT	Outcome	WB: 2 DWST: 1 DSMT: 28	WB: 6 DWST: 1 DSMT: 83	DWST Report	Quarterly	Works/DPCU
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Number of containers distributed	Impact	Communal Con. 12 Household: 319		DEHU Report	Quarterly	DEHU/DPCU
Number of public toilets constructed	Impact	20	55	DEHU Report	Quarterly	DEHU/DPCU
Tonnage of waste evacuated daily/annually	Impact	Daily: 0.9mt Annually: 383	Daily: 0.5mt Annually: 750mt	DEHU Report	Quarterly	DEHU/DPCU
Population/Environmental Health officers ratio	output	1:10,000	1:7,000	DEHU Report	Quarterly	DEHU/DPCU

**DMTDP GOAL: Reduce the burden of diseases and improve public health importance, improve staff norms and infrastructure**

Objective 4: Improve access to quality healthcare in the District.

➤ Number of health facilities constructed		2	8			
➤ Number of Nurses Quarters		0	8			

constructed						
➤ Infant mortality rate/1000		2.62	1.5			
➤ Under five mortality rate/1000		4.1	2.0			
➤ Maternal mortality ratio/100,000		87.3	30.0			
➤ Total number of maternal deaths		3	0	DHD Report	Annually	DHD/DPCU
➤ Total number of under-five malaria cases		14,020	8,000			
➤ Total number of fewer than five deaths due to malaria cases		4	1			
➤ Under five malaria cases fatality rate for the Districtity		0.31	0.20			
Objective 5: Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery						
➤ Number of Doctors in the Districtity	Outcome	14	20			
➤ Population to Doctors ratio	Output	1:7600	1:6000		Semi-	
➤ Number of Nurses (All categories in the Districtity)	Outcome	344	500	DHD Reports	Annually	DHD/GHS
➤ Population to Nurses ratio	Output	1:309	1:300			
➤ Percentage change of District Health Insurance scheme.						
Objective 6: Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 2.6% to 1.0 by December, 2021.						
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate of adult population	Outcome	2.1	1.0	DHD Report	Semi-Annually	DHD/GAC

**DMTDP GOAL: Improve the lives of the Vulnerable and the Excluded in the district.**

Objective 7: To provide vocational and entrepreneurial skills for the vulnerable and the excluded							
Number of physically challenged persons,/ aged registered	Output 40	210	Social welfare	Semi-Social	welfare		
Number of Vulnerable and excluded rehabilitated and supported	Output Annually	48 120	Social welfare	Semi-Social	welfare		
Number of women groups trained and supported with credit facilities	Output -	250 BAC	Semi-BAC				
<b>LTNDP Sub- Goal: Build effective, efficient and dynamic Institutions</b>							
<b>DMTDP GOAL: To ensure effective and efficient operations of the District Assembly, Sub-district structures and improve the security situation of the District.</b>							
Objective1: To ensure efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management.							
Total amount of internally generated revenue (IGF)	Input			601,184.05	Trial Balance	Quarterly	Finance Unit/Revenue Unit
Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan	Output	-		6,785,674.25	F&A Sub-Committee minutes	Quarterly	DPCU
Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Input		1(3.4%)	5 (17.2%)	DPCU Reports	Quarterly	CA

Number of sub-district structures	Outcome	5	7	DPCU reports	Quarterly	CA
Number of functional Sub-district structures	Outcome	1	5	Central Administration report	Quarterly	CA
Percentage of Assembly's Expenditure within the DMTDP budget		-	12%	SEDA, DPCU	Semi-Annually	SEDA, DPCU
Amount of Development partners and NGO's Fund contribution to the implementation of the DMTDP	Input	-	68,000.00	SEDA, DPCU	Semi-Annually	DPCU.
Objective 4: Equip the Security Agencies in the District with the needed accommodation, equipment and logistics to enhance their operations						
(a) Number of reported cases of abuse ( child, spouse, house help)	Outcome					
(b) Police Citizen ratio	Impact	1:9,400	1:4,000	DISEC minutes	Quarterly	CA

### 3.4 DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION

The Assembly will collect data on the indicators of the plan to assess the progress of implementation and the impact on the society. Two types of data would be collected and they are; primary and secondary data. A variety of data collection tools would be employed to obtain adequate and reliable data. Some the tools for collection of primary data will includes Survey, Field visits, Focus Group Discussion, observation, Key informant, interviews, and questionnaire administration among others. The secondary data will be collected through review and detail analysis of secondary data.

The data collected will be subjected to vigorous scrutiny for validation in order to obtained reliable data for monitoring and evaluation purpose. This validation will encompasses all the stakeholders within and outside the district.

**Table 6.2: Data Collection Matrix**

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Yield of maize	October - November, 2018	Survey covering all 2,000 maize farmers in a district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male farmers</li> <li>• Female farmers</li> </ul>	
Yield of yams	November – December, 2018	Survey covering all 2,000 maize farmers in a district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male farmers</li> <li>• Female farmers</li> </ul>	
Yield of rice	November – December, 2018	Survey covering all 2,000 maize farmers in a district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male farmers</li> <li>• Female farmers</li> </ul>	
Proportion of households able to meet minimum nutritional requirements throughout the year	January 2018	Sample survey of 1,000 out of 60,000 permanent settlers in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Male-headed households</li> <li>ii. Female- headed households</li> <li>iii. Northern parts of the sector</li> <li>iv. Southern parts of the district</li> </ul>	
Performance in BECE results	September, 2018	WAEC Result slips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male Students</li> <li>• Female Students</li> </ul>	
Performance in WASCE results	June, 2018	WAEC Result slips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male Students</li> <li>• Female Students</li> </ul>	

Source: DPCU, Sene East District 2018

### **6.5 DATA ANALYSIS AND USE**

Data collected would be processed into useful information about the progress and gaps identified in the implementation of the DMTDP. Analysis of the data would be done by DPCU through the application of relevant statistical methods.

The results of the analysis would be discussed with all the relevant stakeholders in the district who have a role to play in the implementation of DMTDP at public hearing forum. The analysis would seek to identify the gaps in implementation. This will enable DPCU to obtain cogent recommendations for remedial actions identified.

The recommendations would be forwarded to the agency concerned for necessary action. The DPCU would undertake follow-up exercise as part of its routine monitoring activities to ensure that the recommendations are implemented. The gap identified and the findings made would be documented to guide subsequent plan preparation and implementation.

### **6.6 M & E REPORTING**

The District Assembly will document all the findings into M & E reports (Quarterly and annually). Quarterly reports would then be generated to sum up the findings within the quarter while the Annual Progress Reports (APR) comprising the activities of the DPCU throughout the year will be prepared. The Assembly will share these reports with all its key stakeholders such as; public institutions like NDPC, RPCU, MLGRD, and other agencies for their comments.

However, for the local /beneficiary communities, it would comprise activities such as;

- Mid-year stakeholders review meeting
- Annual public hearings using focus group discussions in all communities.
- Quarterly meetings with the Area Councils and tasking them to carry the message to their communities.

Details of these activities and when they are to be carried out have being spelt out in the M&E Calendar.

### **6.7 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

This section gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritized programs and projects in the Medium Term Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of

stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation and strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public.

Dissemination and communication of the M & E strategy to be adopted by DPCU would seek to ensure transparency, improve development intervention, promote understanding and motivate stakeholders to action. In this respect, DPCU will ensure that all interest groups receive the M & E report that are relevant to their specific needs to provide the necessary feedback.

In the dissemination process, DPCU would use the following means to provide information on the M & E

- Written reports- This would provide updates on development progress, findings and recommendation after monitoring of District’s interventions in the MTDP
- Oral presentation- This would be organized under an encounter with the media to provide direct overview of M & E findings for discussion with stakeholders in the District.
- Others means to disseminate information include distribution of newsletters, flyers, letters and e-mail correspondence and stakeholder briefings at the Kajaji Area Council, and Bassa Area Councils . Table 6.3 below will constitute DPCU M & E strategy.

**Table 6.3 M & E Dissemination Strategy**

ITEM	TARGET AUDIENCE	KEY MESSAGES	STRATEGIES
1	RCC, RPCU, MLG&RD. Depts. of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key milestone achieved on an intervention</li> <li>• Impacts in the life of the people</li> <li>• Challenges identified</li> <li>• Advocacy for policy change</li> <li>• Need to solicit more resources to complete other interventions</li> <li>• Coordination among stakeholders/ institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation to stakeholders</li> <li>• Feedback at stakeholder appraisal</li> <li>• Organizational website</li> <li>• Media reports</li> <li>• Formal reports</li> <li>• Policy framework</li> <li>• Action plan</li> </ul>

2	Local communities, CSOs, The media, Development partners,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase public awareness, Key milestones achieved in an intervention</li> <li>• Impacts of an intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder briefing,</li> <li>• Presentations to organizations and associations</li> <li>• Official visits</li> <li>• Formal reports</li> <li>• Summarized Action plans</li> <li>• Newspapers, T.V and radio</li> </ul>
3	Researchers and Academic institutions, Professional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide lessons learnt for discussions and adoptions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal reports</li> <li>• Website sites and electronic reports</li> <li>• Policy frame work</li> <li>• Development plans</li> </ul>
4	Private Sector organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful reforms based on evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written reports,</li> <li>• Executive summary briefing</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Seminar/workshop/ community for a</li> <li>• Media reports</li> <li>• Newsletter etc</li> </ul>

## **6.8 COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES**

Since communication is a key measure for creating a sustainable demand for M & E results, stakeholders would be given opportunity to access progress of implementation of the DMTP and respond to initial findings on outputs, constraints and solutions. The first step in respect of the communication findings will involve implementing stakeholder's discussions on the draft findings in order to solicit feedback on the way forward. When findings are accepted this will be communicated to the DCE, heads of Department, CSOs, Area Council members, Assembly members RPCU, NDPC and development partners.



Other media would also be used to communicate findings. These would include, writing reports, oral reports, visual displays and electronic communications. DPCU will also adopt the various communicating channels outlined in table 10 for communicating M & E results.

*Table 6.4 Communication channels*

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>FORMAL</b>	<b>INFORMAL</b>
1	Briefings	Phone calls
2	Presentations	E-mails
3	Workshops/Seminar	Internal correspondence
4	Town Hall meetings	Community information center
5	Websites	Gong-gong beating
6	Social media	Print and electronic media

**Table 6.5: Communication Activity matrix**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Area council members,	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, DBO, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Bi-annual		Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Comments, Contributions, Memos	3 <sup>rd</sup> Week after 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter of the year	DPCU
Assembly Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly members	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	PM/DPCU/Chairmen of Sub-committees, Assembly Members
Bi-annual	To solicit feedback as inputs to review	Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, Departments, TAs, NGOs/CBOs, PS, Communities	Community durbars,	Mid-year	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Devt. Planning Sub-committee
Reports	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports	RPCU, NDPC, HODs, Devt. Partners, CSOs	Power point presentations,	Quarterly	DPCU

Media Discussions	Regular discussion on status of implementation of DMTDP using local FM stations with Panel members, HODs	General Public		Quarterly	DCE/DPCU, and Complaints Unit
Internet	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website	RPCU, Donors, NDPC		Quarterly	DPCU

## **6.9 Evaluation of the DMTDP**

Even though evaluation and monitoring share some similarities, they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives. DPCU sees evaluation as a very important exercise and as such dedicates this chapter to how it intends carrying out its evaluation activities.

## **6.10 Mid-Term Evaluation**

Mid-way through plan implementation, DPCU intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have ended, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term is being achieved. This is not activity rigorous as the terminal evaluation. According to the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in February 2018. Some activities of DPCU intends undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities

## **6.11 Terminal Evaluation**

A terminal evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. By the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in December 2021. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the MTDP after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas. The MTDP seeks to promote growth and reduce poverty. DPCU therefore intends to undertaken two studies to ascertain the level of progress made in this regard. These are;

- Impact assessments (to measure growth)
- Rural poverty profiling and mapping (To measure poverty levels in the Township)

The District hopes to achieve this by conducting a socio-economic survey using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Approach throughout the entire township.

## 6.12 Evaluation Matrix

The matrix below aimed at determining the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the development plan for the period of 2018 – 2021. This matrix is intended to serve as a guide for preparing meaningful, useful and credible evaluation reports that meet quality standards.

**Table 6.6: Evaluation Matrix**

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
<b>Relevance</b>	Were needs analysis carried out before the plan preparation?	Did the interventions take into account the livelihood and capacities of the target group?	Number of community needs implemented	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Efficiency</b>	Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?	To what extent have individual resources been used economically?	Cost per Program/project/Activity	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Effectiveness</b>	To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be (most likely) achieved?	To what extent is the target group reached?	Percentage of activities Implemented Coverage rate of implemented activities	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Impact</b>	What has happened as a result of the program or project? What real difference has the activities made to the beneficiaries?	How many people have been affected?	Number of Communities benefited Percentage of change in living conditions	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Sustainability</b>	To what extent will activities, results and effects of the plan be expected to continue after intervention has ended?	To what extent does the intervention reflect on and take into account factors which have a major influence on	Poverty levels Health status Food security levels Crime rate	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs

		economic, ecological, social and cultural aspects?			
<b>Others</b>	What goes right and wrong in implementing the plan?	How was it implemented?	Number of successful projects implemented  Number of projects failed	Project reports  Progress reports  Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits  Review of secondary data  Interviews  FGDs

Source: DPCU, Sene East District Assembly 2017

### **6.13 Participatory M&E**

"Participatory M&E is a valuable tool to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society" (NDPC, 2006). It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders (CBO's, NGO', CSO's etc.). This means that for there to be an effective PM&E, the local communities must be well informed and should also understand the process. After a lengthy discussion on this topic, DPCU decided to adopt the steps below to ensure a very successful PM&E process.

- Identification and selection of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Training of local NGO's and CBO's in PM&E methods and approaches. It is very important for these local organizations that will serve as facilitators in the process to receive training. The essence of this is to upgrade the skills of the facilitators so that they can function effectively and efficiently.
- Provision of the necessary equipment to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGOs. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training program will be facilitated by the NGOs and CBOs and monitored by DPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions. This will create the avenue for data collection. It is easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people rather than just

depend on reports of DAs. The data collected will however be checked against the records of DAs.

#### 6.14: Challenges of M&E Plan Implementation

Development plan monitoring and evaluation has its own peculiar challenges in all development organization all over the globe. The Assembly has identified the challenges which are likely to militate against the effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan listed in the table below. It also curved out some recommendations to avert these challenges whenever they appeared.

**Table 6.7: Challenges facing M & E**

ITEM	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATION
1	<b>Inadequate funds to support M&amp;E activities.</b> There are competing development and administrative needs and all these put pressure on the District scarce resources and hence limits the total amount of funds into M&E activities	The Central Administration should go strictly according to the Supplementary budget of the assembly and must not take on extra projects/programs that have not been catered for in the Supplementary budget.
2	<b>Late release of funds.</b> Apart from the inadequacy of funds injected into M&E, the funds also do not come in time because of the late release of the DACF	Central government should normalize the release of the DACF and DDF so that it does not affect DA activities unduly  The Assembly has decided to step up its operations to generate more revenue internally to support other programs of the Assembly, including M&E.
3	<b>Heavy work load on DPCU staff.</b> The work load on DPCU staff makes it almost impossible for members to complete their work schedule on time	It is recommended that the Assembly must provide some motivational packages for DPCU members to enable them work over time
4	<b>Means of transportation.</b> The Assembly is handicap of vehicles to transport officers around to monitor and evaluate	Government and other development partners should provide vehicles to the Assembly to facilitate its development

	<p>what has been implemented in the plan. This affects the credibility of data and information for use by stakeholders.</p>	<p>activities implementation.</p>
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**6.15 CONCLUSION**

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle Income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the local economy for the socio-economic development of the District. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Medium Term Plan (2018-2021), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the program and projects implementation. The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including decentralized departments and Sub vented Agencies, NGO’S CBO’S, Private Sector and other institutions responsible for development in the District.

The Assembly anticipates that due to resource constraints, adequate resources may not be available from its traditional sources to implement all the sub-projects and program outlined in this policy document. In this regard, the Sene East District Assembly as part of it resources mobilization strategy will solicit for funds from other development partners who will be willing to contribute or support our development efforts of reducing poverty and maintaining a well balance resource human development. The Assembly in partnership with Traditional Authorities and the entire people fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document.

It is the hope of the Sene East District Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).





**SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**ENERGY AND PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**PREPARED BY:**

**DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

**MARCH, 2019**

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## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 DISTRICT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (PROFILE)

#### 1.1 Introduction

The Sene East District is one of the 11 administrative districts in the newly created Bono East Region of Ghana. The District was established by a legislative instrument LI 2091 with a population of 61,076 with males being 32,211 while females stands at 28,865 (PHC, 2010) and a projected population of 74,265 for 2019 with the males population of 36,517 and females being, 37,748 (GSS, 2017 Projections). The district capital is Kajaji. In respect to the classification of Ghana Statistical Service, the district is a rural district (GSS, 2010PHC). This means the district has no single urban community.

#### 1.2 Development Mission Statement

The Assembly exists to work in partnership with community members and civil society organizations to improve access and quality to basic social and economic services to create opportunities for wealth creation and to empower all citizenry in the district to effectively participate in local governance.

#### 1.3 Development Vision

To be a reputable local government entity that promptly satisfies the socio-economic needs of the people to achieve sustainable economic growth to enhance living standards.

#### 1.4 Population size and growth rate

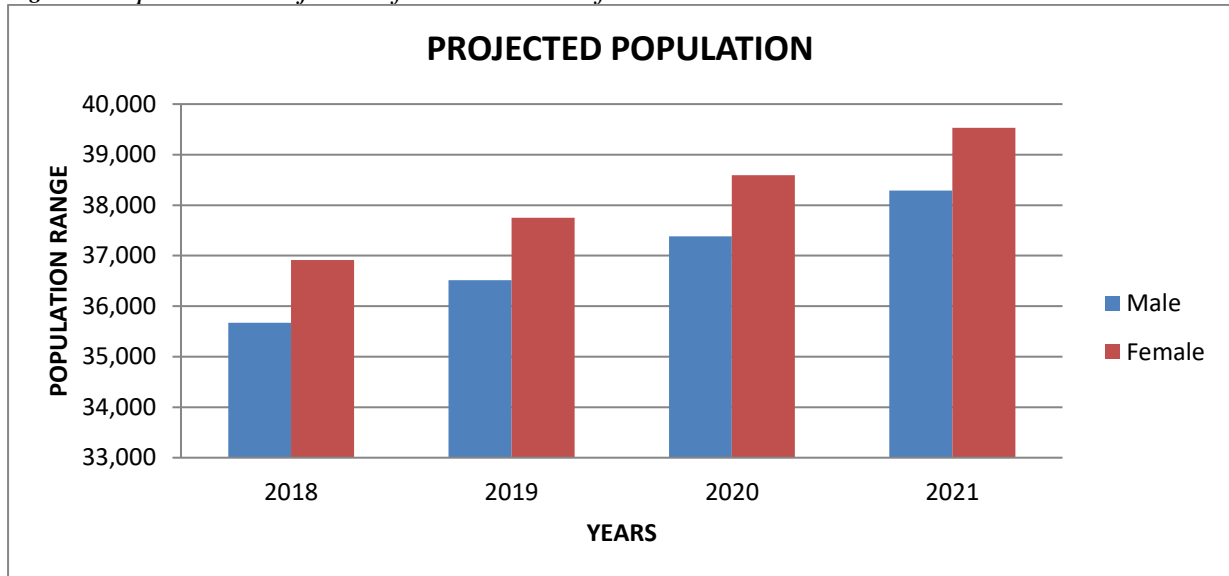
With the current population of 70,945 and a growth rate of 2.4% the population of the District is projected for the next 4 years (2018 – 2021) as follows:

*Table 1 Population Projects for the Period under Review*

DETAIL	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	35,673	36,517	37,380	38,288
FEMALE	36,913	37,748	38,592	39,529
TOTAL	72,586	74,265	75,972	77,817
POP. DENSITY	16.5	16.91	17.29	17.72

Source: DPCU, 2017 & GSS, 2017

Figure 1 Population Projection for the Period of 2018 – 2021



The population projection indicated that, there must be a corresponding match of provision of socio-economic infrastructure for the residents of the district.

## 1.5 Physical and Natural Environment

### 1.5.1 Location and Size

The Sene East District is one of the 11 administrative districts in and located in the North/Eastern Conner of the Bon East Region. It was established by a legislative instrument LI 2091. The district covers a total land area of 4,392.4sq.km and shares boundaries with East Gonja Municipal to the North, Krachi West to the East, Sene West to the West and Kwahu North (Eastern Region) to the South.



**Figure 2: Sene East In National Context**

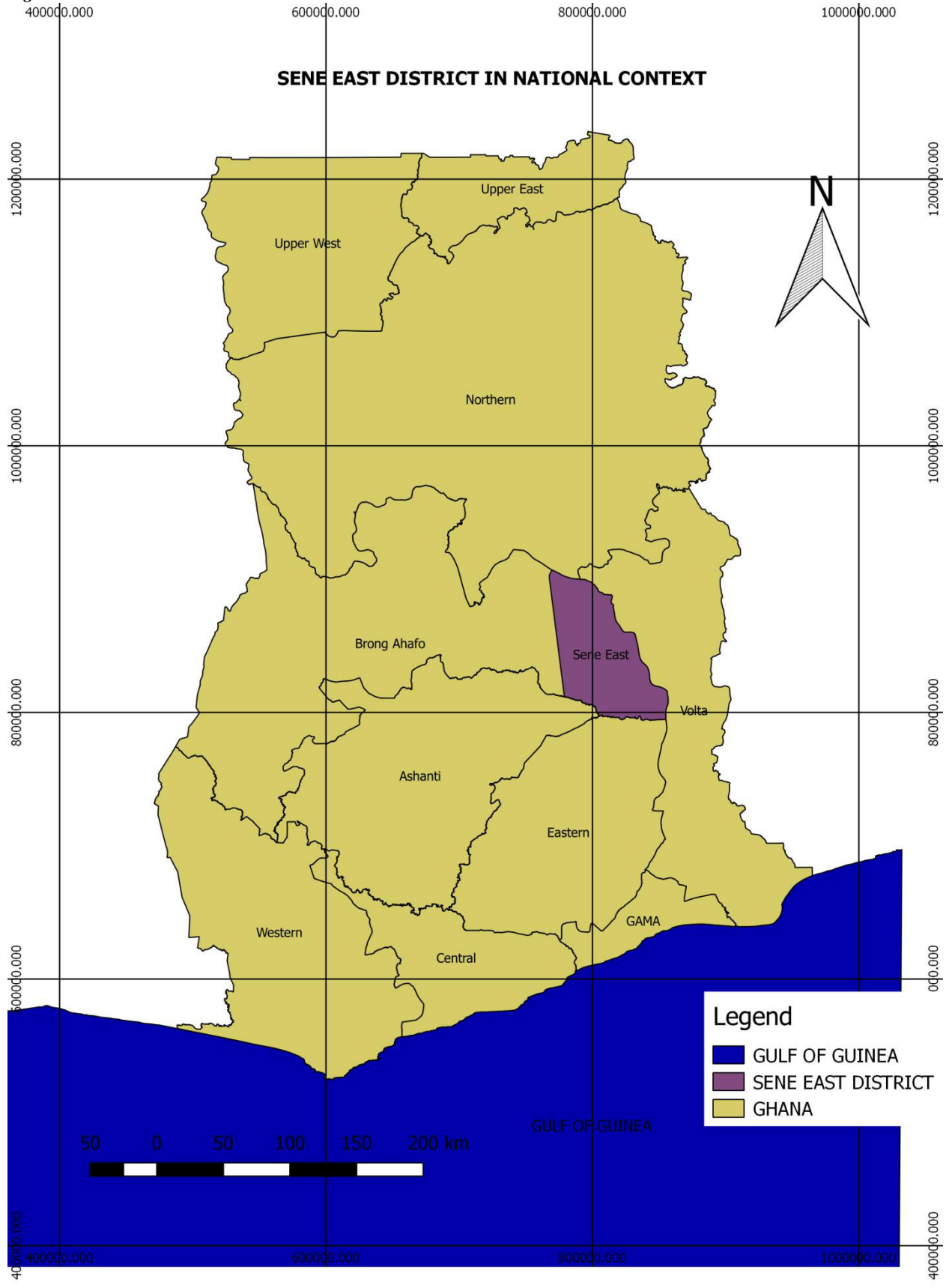


Figure 3: Sene East in Regional Context

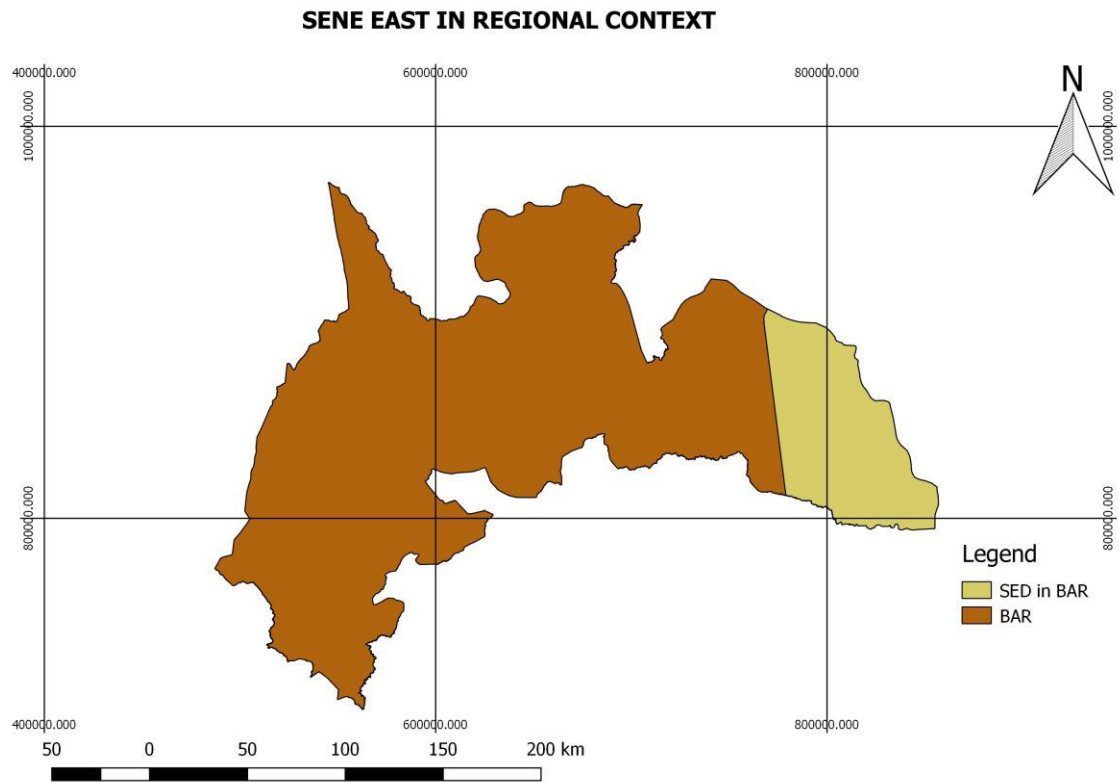


Figure 4 Map of Sene East District



Source: GSS, 2010PHC

## 1.6 Climate and Vegetation

### 1.6.1 Climate

The district falls between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climatic Regions of Ghana and experiences two seasons' rainy and long dry seasons. The rainy season starts from April to October giving way to the dry season from November to March.

The rainfall distribution varies from year to year, sometimes with intermittent droughts and floods mostly peaking in August. Generally, the rainfall ranges between 900mm – 1,098.0mm per annum. As it is characteristic of the Bono East Region, the district has also a bi-modal rainfall regime. April to July is the period for the major rainfall while September to late October, is the minor period. The occurrence of droughts or floods affects crop growth, thus resulting in reduced crop yields every year, as optimal nutrients intake by the crops is impaired.

The district is characterized by high temperatures throughout the year with a mean annual temperature of about 27° C. The Relative Humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75 percent. It, however, varies generally between the wet and dry months.

The dry conditions during this period promote bushfires, which are sometimes consciously started by farmers and hunters, or unconsciously by improper handling of fire. The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around mid-November and ending in March. This condition predisposes the area to rampant bushfires.

#### 1.5.2.2 Vegetation

The vegetation of the district is predominantly Guinea Savanna woodland with light undergrowth and scattered trees. The major and economic trees are shea, dawadawa, baobab, mahogany, papao, senya, kane, onyina, kubre, kyenkyen, watapor, wama and neem species. Generally, tall grasses such as the elephant grasses and varieties of anthropogenic species mixed with these trees can be identified in the district. The vegetation opens up gradually and the trees reduce in height as one travels to the northern end of the district.

The district's vegetation remains the utmost economic attraction and a pull factor for migrant farmers mostly from the northern regions to cultivate yam. The most successful crop under this vegetation is yam and therefore it is no surprise that the district is among the leading producers of yam in the country.

Regrettably, human activities such as bush burning, tree felling for fuel, timber logging, poor farming practices, sand and gravel winning are gradually contributing to the destruction of the vegetation and consequently the environment. These activities expose the district to threat of desertification which will affect the economic fortunes of the district.

#### ***1.6.2 Drainage and Topography***

The Sene District forms part of the Voltaian sandstone basin, which is the most extensive physiographic region of the country. The landscape of the district is generally flat and low-lying with an average height of 166 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. However there are isolated rocks in certain parts of the district.

The district lies within the Sene-Obosom river basins and the Volta Lake. The district is not well drained as no major rivers are found except the intermittent tributaries of the Volta Lake and the Sene River. Two major rivers drain the district. These are the Volta Lake and the Sene River. This has provided opportunities for the emergence of fishing as a major economic activity in the district.

In addition to these major rivers, there are streams/tributaries which dry up during the dry season leaving the district with no surface water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The valleys of these streams/tributaries are however suitable for the development of small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle and sheep.

The Volta Lake covers a considerable portion of the district. The formation of the Volta Lake has resulted in the creation of a number of Islands in the district. These islands represent opportunities for tourism development, which has not yet been exploited.

The great potential of the Volta Lake in the development of the district has not been fully harnessed. For instance, it could aid irrigated agricultural development in the district, and treated water supply. However, the lake has provided opportunities for water transport in the

district. With the construction of the eastern corridor trunk road which connects the Bono East Region to the eastern and Volta through the Volta lake at Kajaji the District capital, water transport is expected to boost economic activities in the area.

## **1.7 Natural Resources**

### ***1.7.1 Energy and Petroleum Potential***

Sene East District is located within the Voltarian Basin. It is one of the 32 districts identified by the Strategic Environmental Assessment to have the potential of oil and gas deposit. There are reports of the presence of petroleum and deposits of clay in Premuase and Kojokrom as well as Krenkuase respectively. It is expected that, exploration of these minerals will bring development to the district.

### ***1.7.2 Vast Agricultural land***

The district has a large parcel of arable land for both livestock rearing and crops (cereal, tuber and leguminous) production. For instance, crops such as yam, maize, cassava, vegetable, among others are grown in the district. The land also supports tree plantations like mangoes, cashew and teak trees. It has a large track of undeveloped land for agro based or industrial projects. This has been the pull factor for the settler farmers to the area.

### ***1.7.3 Water Resources***

The other potential of the district is the availability of water bodies such as Volta Lake and the Sene River which can be used for irrigation farming during the dry season. The location of the district is also strategic since it serves as an entry point to the region from the Oti and Eastern regions by means of the ferry on the Volta Lake.

## **1.8 Governance Structure**

### ***Administrative Structure***

The District has 11 decentralized departments though some of the departments do not have the full complement of the units required for the department. Currently, the departments in existence include:

- Department of Agriculture
- Ghana Health Service
- Ghana Education Service
- Central Administration
- Works Department
- Finance Department
- Community Development and Social Welfare Department
- Department of Disaster Management
- Physical Planning Department

The District Assembly has two (2) substructures (Area Councils) namely:

1. Kajaji Council
2. Bassa Council

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PRIORITIES

#### 2.1 Introduction

The Sene East District is one of the 11 administrative districts in the Bono East Region. It is confronted with many development challenges. The District Assembly is prepared to tackle all development challenges bedeviled with the district so as to improve the living conditions of the people. Key among the challenges is absence of spatial and land use plan, Depletion of forest cover, and among others.

This chapter presents development prospects adapted from the National Development Policy Framework that are critical to the district's development in relation to oil and gas exploration and management.

#### 2.2 Linking Harmonized Development Problems/Issues (Oil and Gas Exploration) with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework

The linkage of identified development issues (Oil and Gas Exploration) in the district to the MTDPF 2018-2021 is necessary to ensure conformity, harmony and prevent conflicting of district and national interests. Having analyzed the current development situation, a number of development challenges which can militate against the achievement of the exploration of the oil and gas have been identified. The identification of these development issues provides the basis for interventions in the district as summarized below;

The table below shows the issues identified in relation to exploration of oil and gas in the district.

*Table 2 Energy and Petroleum Related Issues identified*

<b>Categorization</b>	<b>Issues Identified</b>
<b>Environmental Issues</b>	Depletion of forest cover
	Air pollution
	Water pollution
<b>SOCIAL ISSUES</b>	Influx of people from diverse backgrounds might influence behavioral change
	Social vices such as prostitution, school dropout, unwanted pregnancies
	Poor infrastructural development
<b>ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>	Food insecurity
	High cost of living
	Inadequate housing facilities
	Destruction of farm lands
	Low capacity of local enterprises to offer services for the oil and gas sector

INSTITUTIONAL	Land litigation
	inadequate funding for stakeholder consultation and participatory approaches
	Absence of spatial and land use plan
	lack of grievance redress mechanism to resolve potential community conflicts
	Land tenure system
	Destabilize peace and security
	Inadequate capacity of local people
	High expectation of the benefits of Oil and Gas
	Inadequate stakeholder consultation in oil and gas management
	Lack of Planning Schemes to accommodate oil and gas activities
	Inadequate compliance and enforcement of relevant regulations
	Poor institutional coordination
	Lack of bye-laws on oil and gas
	Inadequate involvement of Women and Youth in decision making
	Undeveloped tourist and recreational sites
Lack of Physical Planning Department	
Lack of District Magistrate Court	

### 2.3 POCC Analysis

This section of the chapter presents development issues in the form of analysis of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) and development prospects for the district during the plan period under the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements development dimension.

Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) is based on the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements dimension. The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies.

The achievement of objectives and goal of the Energy and Petroleum Development plan depends largely on critical analysis of the District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges. Therefore at a forum, the Plan Preparation Team and other stakeholders diagnosed District's potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges to enable the Plan Preparation Team set realistic goals and objectives. The critical impact analysis of the POCC



will be undertaken to ascertain extend of resources (both material and human) at the disposal of the Assembly for effective utilization. About twelve development issues of the Sene East District have been subjected to this analysis.

**A. Potentials**

1. Ready supportive officers (DWE, PPO and DPO) available
2. Available office accommodation

**B. Opportunities**

1. Supervising physical planning officer from Atebubu-Amantin Municipality
2. Availability of magistrate court at Kwame Danso
3. Availability of building regulations and planning standards frameworks

**C. Constraints**

1. Poor road network
2. Ban on recruitment of staff
3. Remoteness of the district from regional capital

**D. Challenges**

1. Chieftaincy disputes
2. Multiple sale of lands
3. Unwillingness of traditional authorities
4. Limited knowledge by residents

The Table below shows a detailed POCC analysis of the District.

Table 3 POCC Analysis of the Oil and Gas Exploration in the District

Key Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMNSIONS: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>				
Major land use challenges in the oil belts, especially Bono East Region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ready supportive officers (DWE, PPO and DPO) available</li> <li>2. Available office accommodation</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationed physical planning officer in the district</li> <li>• Availability of magistrate court at Kwame Danso</li> <li>• Availability of building regulations and planning standards frameworks</li> <li>• Availability of some settlement plans (Kajaji Township)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Ban on recruitment of staff</li> <li>• Remoteness of the district from regional capital</li> <li>• Refusal of postings by staff to the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chieftaincy disputes</li> <li>• Multiple sale of lands</li> <li>• Unwillingness of traditional authorities</li> <li>• Limited knowledge by residents</li> <li>• High illiteracy rate</li> <li>• Land dispute among land owners and settlers</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations can be addressed by using the Physical Planning and Works Departments to enforce the building regulations.				
Deforestation, pollution and depletion of the environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Game and wildlife Conservation at Digya National Park</li> <li>2. DPCU at District Assembly</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of supervising forestry commission at Sene West District</li> <li>• Availability of magistrate court at Kwame Danso</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staff of both Game and Wildlife and Forestry commission</li> <li>• Inadequate security officers to enforce laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal chain saw operations</li> <li>• Chiefs and land owners refusal to adhere to land usage regulations</li> </ul>
Conclusion: Awareness creation on climate change could help to reduce its effect on agriculture and increase Agriculture productivity. The destruction of crops by animals and frequent bushfires can easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the district.				
Lack of awareness on climate change on agriculture	Availability of Government institutions (information, NCCE, ETC) to disseminate information on Climate change adaptation	Government support to creating awareness on climate change	Non-availability of funds, logistics for the dissemination of information	Effect of climate changes a global phenomenon
Conclusion: Awareness creation on climate change could help to reduce its effect on agriculture and increase Agriculture productivity.				

#### **2.4 Impact Analysis**

The impact analysis could be changed in the social well-being of project beneficiaries as a result of implementing pro-poor programs such as giving out compensation packages, Payment of royalties, and payment of social responsibility packages, etc. A critical look at Sene East District Assembly's objective of providing support for the vulnerable and excluded would impact positively on the social welfare of its people. Impact analysis could also be enhancement in the economic well-being of people through the Assembly's program of support to Business Advisory Center to offer entrepreneurial and managerial training for entrepreneurs, facilitating the establishment of commercial banks, provision of adequate infrastructure to support oil and gas exploration activities. Regulatory impact analysis deals with enforcement of Assembly's building codes and planning schemes to guard against haphazard settlement development, natural disasters like flooding and oil spilt for protection of lives and properties.

## CHAPTER THREE

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

#### 3.1 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS

The main focus of the plan is to accelerate growth, reduce poverty of the people, ensure a well sanitised environment and increase employment opportunities in the District to an acceptable level within the planned period of 2018-2021.

The development priorities of the Oil and Gas development plan are therefore set within the frame work of the Goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework for the year 2018-2021. The goal is:

**Goal Three:** Build Safe and Well-Planned Communities While Protecting the  
Natural Environment

### 3.3 ADOPTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The following table consist of development goals, objectives and strategies in consonant with NMTDPF 2018-2021

*Table 4 Adopted Goals, Objectives and Strategies*

NO	KEY FOCUS AREA	GOAL	POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Energy and Petroleum	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	12.9 Minimize potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	<p>12.9.3 Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (<b>SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3</b>)</p> <p>12.9.4 Intensify community education on coexistence of oil and gas with fishing industries (<b>SDG Targets 12.8, 14.a</b>)</p> <p>12.9.5 Ensure that oil activities are not carried out at the expense of fishing and other lawful economic activities (<b>SDG Targets 14.1,</b>)</p>

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the broad District development programmes of the oil and gas plan for implementation within the plan period.

#### PROGRAM OF ACTION (PoA)

*Table 5 PoA*

<b>Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>															
<b>Adopted MDA's Goal:</b> Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021															
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Invest oil and gas revenues in growth-inducing and pro-poor programs to promote balanced-development (SDG Targets 1.b, 8.1, 8.2)	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Collect and update data on oil revenue project in the District	1.Data collected on oil and gas funded projects					100,000.00			DA	MoP/ GNPC
					2.Train youth in oil and gas management	2.Youth trained on oil and gas									
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December,	Strengthen Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) to further enhance transparency and	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Organize public Education on the utilization of oil fund	1.Public education organized					8,000.00			DA	MoP/ GNPC

2021	accountability in the oil and gas sector. (SDG Targets 10.5, 16.5, 16.6)														
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Improve transparency in the management and utilization of oil and gas resources and revenues (SDG Targets 10.5, 16.5, 16.6)	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1. Report regularly on the progress of oil fund projects implementation  2. Carry out regular monitoring of Oil and gas fund projects	1. Progress report submitted on oil fund projects  2. regular monitoring carried out on oil projects					12,000			DA	MoP/ GNPC

### Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

**Adopted MDA's Goal:** Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient environment by 2021

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	SD Gs	Program	Sub-Program	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
To Minimize potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acquisition of identified lands for onshore O&G exploration	Identified lands properly acquired					2,000,000	10,000.00		Central Admin	BERCC, Traditional Authorities
To Minimize potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Facilitate the establishment of Physical Planning Department in the district  Develop a	1. Physical Planning Department established  2. Land use and					400,000.00			DA	MoP/ GNPC

by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	(SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)				comprehensive land use and settlement plans Construct district magistrate court	settlement plans developed 3.District Court constructed										
To Minimize potential Environmental impact of oil and gas industry by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare and gazette bye-laws Carry out regular monitoring and inspection on settlement development	1.Bye-laws prepared and gazette 3.Regular monitoring and inspection conducted					5,000.00				DA	MoP/ GNPC
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Strengthen Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) to further enhance transparency and accountability in the oil and gas sector. (SDG Targets 10.5, 16.5, 16.6)	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 17	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	1.Organize and carry out Community education prior to survey to inform and warn residents about presence of seismic vessel. 2.Employ local community liaison officer to be on board vessels to interact with residents during surveys	1.Communities sensitized on Seismic vessels activities 2.Local liaison officer engaged					5,000.00				DA	MoP/ GNPC
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	1.Organize capacity building on monitoring of oil and gas activities for selected staff of the Assembly	1.selected staff capacity built on monitoring of oil and gas 2.Effective and efficient monitoring of oil and gas activities enhanced					5,000.00				DA	MoP/ GNPC



To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Develop a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan for oil and gas activities	1. Robust stakeholder engagement plan prepared and implemented 2. Stakeholder engagement and participation in decision making on oil and gas enhanced					6,500.00			DA	MoP/ GNPC
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Environmental Management	Natural resource conservation and management	Train and equip affected people in alternative livelihood enterprises.	1. Persons affected by oil and gas activities trained and equipped in alternative livelihoods					50,000.00			DA/ CDSW	Traditional Authority, Hon. Assembly members and decentralized departments
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	Prepare spatial plans (structure/local plans) for selected towns	Enhanced spatial development					30,000.00			DA	MoP/ 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	Carry out public sensitizations to promote coexistence and manage community expectation	Enhanced knowledge among the local people about oil and gas issues					10,000.00			DA	MoP/ 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	Collaborate with stakeholders to draw resources to promote consultation and participation	Improved funding for stakeholder engagement activities					9,000.00		3,000.00		

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 of NADMO Staff to manage disaster	NADMO staff capacity built in disaster management					50,000.00		10,000.00		
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 grievance redress mechanism to address potential conflicts	Reduction in conflicts and enhanced grievance handling					25,000.00				
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	Embark on Planting of trees at degraded and depleted lands areas	1.Tree planting carried out 2.Degraded lands regenerated					45,000.00		20,000.00	DA	Forestry Commission, 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 strategies to Protect forest zones with pillars	1.Strategies to protect forest zones developed 2.Forest zones protected 3.Vegetation cover enhanced					25,000.00		15,000.00	DA	Forestry Commission, 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	Identify and develop tourist attraction sites in the district	1.Potential Tourist sites identified 2.Identified Tourist sites developed					50,000.00			DA	Traditional Authority, Min. of Tourism, Culture and arts
Minimize potential environmental	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental		Infrastructure Delivery	Physical and spatial planning	Support the development and creation	1.Land banks created for oil and gas activities					33,000	5,000	10,000	DA	Min. of Environment/Energ

impacts of oil and gas industry	assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector		and Management		of land banks for oil and gas activities										y
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Establish social accountability platforms to engage stakeholders	1.Social accountability platform established 2.Stakeholders engagement improved on oil and gas management						5,000		DA/CHRAJ, NCCE, CDSW	Traditional Authority, Hon. Assembly members and decentralized departments
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Organize stakeholder engagements with women in oil and gas	1.Women involved in oil and gas development activities 2.Gender participation in oil and gas management improved					300,000	10,000	100,000	DA/CHRAJ, NCCE, CDSW	Traditional Authority, Hon. Assembly members and decentralized departments
To Ensure efficient management and utilization of oil and gas revenue by 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2021	Implement recommendations of strategic environmental assessment of onshore and offshore oil and gas sector (SDG Targets 14.2, 14.3)		Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and spatial planning	Organize sensitization workshop on land use regulations for traditional Authorities and key stakeholders.	1.Traditional Authorities and key stakeholders sensitized on land use regulations 2.sustainable land use improved					30,000	5,000	55,000	DA	Traditional Authority, GNPC, Ministry of energy and other dev't partners
<b>TOTAL GRAND ESTIMATED COST</b>										3,198,500.00	35,000.00	213,000.00	<b>3,446,500.00</b>		

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the Composite District Annual Action Plan for the various programs and projects that will be implemented within the planned period 2018-2021 including the responsibilities of the institutions/units involved within specific time frame. Justification of projects, their locations and cost, criteria for phasing of the plan and other implementation factors are also discussed in this chapter.

Arrangements for funding the estimated cost of implementing the plan and related cost sharing/funding sources are also discussed in this chapter.

#### 5.2 Implementation Factors

The implementation of planned programs/projects within the four-year period will take into consideration certain administrative, social, climate, and geological factors. Some of these include:

- Timely availability of funds and other inputs.
- Availability of personnel with the necessary technical skills and expertise.
- The seasonal calendar of the activities of rural population, especially farmers.
- The seasons and their effect on the roads

#### 5.3 Selection of Implementing Agency

The various implementing departments/agencies, NGOs and donors were chosen for the following reasons:

- Existing and expected functions
- On-going and planned projects by the agency in question
- Technical resource availability
- Expertise in the relevant field of project.

#### 5.4 Arrangement for Funding

Funds from the Central Government would form the main source of financing the development plan. Efforts will also be made to source funds from NGOs and other donors in the District for plan implementation. The District Assembly's internally generated revenue will also be used to support some aspects of the plan to facilitate easy access to finances for implementation.

#### 5.5 Composite Annual Action Plans

The development programs, projects, activities, cost and time frame for implementation as well as location and sources of funding are presented in the Programme of Action (POA) and Annual Action Plans for implementation. In the plans, yearly estimated expenditures have been provided based on the NMTDPF 2018-2021 development dimensions of:

- Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

## District Annual Action Plan Linked with Budget (GHC)

### Annual Action Plan for 2019

#### DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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

PROGRAMS AND SUB-PROGRAMS		ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONS)	LOCATION	BASE-LINE	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				FUNDING SOURCE			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
PROG-RAM	SUB-PROG-RAM					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the establishment of Physical Planning Department in the district	Kajaji	Nil	PPD established	X	X	X			500		RCC	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Develop a comprehensive land use and settlement plans	Kojokrom Bassa Bodinka Nyankonkre Nketiakrom Premuase	Nil	Comprehensive land use and settlement plans prepared	X	X	X	X		15,000		DA	PPD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct district magistrate court	Kajaji	Nil	District Magistrate court constructed		X	X	X	400,000			DA	MoJ&AG
Management and Administration	General Administration	Prepare and gazette by-laws	District wide		Bye – laws prepared and gazetted		X	X		5,000			DA	BARCC

Management and Administration	General Administration	Carry out regular monitoring and inspection on settlement development	District wide		Settlement development monitored	X	X	X	X	5,000			DA	DPCU
Management and Administration	General Administration	Facilitate the acquisition of adequate land for Oil and Gas related infrastructure	District wide	Nil	Land acquired for oil and gas related infrastructure			X	X		1,000		DA	Investors and TAs
Management and Administration	General Administration	Carry out regular monitoring of Oil and gas fund projects	District wide	Nil	Monitoring of oil fund projects monitored	X	X	X	X	6,000.00			PIAC	DA
Management and Administration	General Administration	Carry out 4 quarterly consultations with stakeholders on oil and gas explorations issues	District wide	Nil	4 quarterly stakeholder consultations on issues of oil and gas organized	X	X	X	X	10,000			DA	PIAC
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize regular sensitization on effects of oil and gas exploration on land use	District wide	Nil	Bi-monthly sensitization of communities on effects of oil and gas exploration	X	X	X	X	15,000	5,000	10000	DA	Donor & PIAC
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Review existing by-laws to incorporate oil and gas issues	Kajaji	Existing by-law	District by-laws reviewed		X			0	20,000	0	Central Admin	EPA, NRCC
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Facilitate acquisition of land for onshore O&G exploration	Identified communities	Nil	Identified lands properly acquired			X	X	0	0	2,000,000	Central Admin	BERCC, Traditional Authority

on Management	ment													es
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Register affected persons for appropriate compensation	Identified communities		All affected persons registered			X	X	0	0	50,000	Central Admin	EPA, BERCC, Communities
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Organize stakeholder consultation with adjoining districts to minimize boundary conflicts	Kajaji	Nil	District stakeholder meeting organized		X			0	0	8,000	Cent. Admin	Pru East & West DAs, etc.
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Develop local communication strategy for oil and gas activities in the District	Kajaji	Nil	Local communication strategy developed	X				0	0	12,000	DPCU	EPA, BERCC
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Complete the local plans of high growth and development areas in District	Kajaji	Kajaji	Local plans of high growth and development areas completed		X			0	0	25,000	Physical Planning Dep't	LUSPA
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Complete the structure plans of the District	Kajaji		Structure plans completed		X			0	0	25,000	Physical Planning Dep't	LUSPA
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Create special development Areas within the District for the oil and gas	Identified communities		Special development Areas created	X	X			0	0	35,000	Physical Planning Dep't	LUSPA
Environment and	Natural Resource	Sensitize beneficiary communities on likely effects of O&G activities on	Identified communities		All beneficiary communities sensitized	X	X			0	0	55,000	DPCU	EPA, BERCC, Commu

Sanitation Management	Management	water bodies & other climate change issues													nities
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Management	Organize stakeholders consultation meetings to sensitize and secure their commitment	Kajaji		Key stakeholders sensitized	X				0	0	32,000	DPCU	EPA, BERCC	
TOTAL GRAND COST										441,000.00	41,500.00	2,227,000.00	2,709,500.00		



## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

#### 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The process of monitoring is to enable the District Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired outputs.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feed-back that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

The key objective of monitoring and evaluation is that services can be continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic progress. Based on universal fact that resources are limited, the demand for results-based M&E has grown rapidly in recent times.

This is essentially true in Ghana, where increasing emphasis is now being placed on public sector transparency and accountability which is possible through effective monitoring and evaluation systems. To this end, the District Assembly Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021) seek to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation in the broader public sector management and accountability. The plan will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan (oil and Gas plan). It will facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes to feed on the analysis from the District and region into policy and decision making process.

## **6.2 Monitoring Indicators and Targets**

Indicators are needed for measuring progress whilst targets are the milestones that will confirm the achievement of the stated goal and objectives.

The indicators and targets were therefore set through a collaborative process to ensure that they were achievable and directly related to the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan. In addition, some core indicators for monitoring defined by GNPC, PIAC, and NDPC in collaboration with RPCU's and MMDA's, based on the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan will also be defined.

## **6.3 DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATION**

The Assembly will collect data on the indicators of the plan to assess the progress of implementation and the impact on the society. Two types of data would be collected and they are; primary and secondary data. A variety of data collection tools would be employed to obtain adequate and reliable data. Some of the tools for collection of primary data will include Survey, Field visits, Focus Group Discussion, observation, Key informant, interviews, and questionnaire administration among others. The secondary data will be collected through review and detail analysis of secondary data.

The data collected will be subjected to vigorous scrutiny for validation in order to obtain reliable data for monitoring and evaluation purposes. This validation will encompass all the stakeholders within and outside the district.

The District Assembly will document all the findings into M & E reports (Quarterly and annually). Quarterly reports would then be generated to sum up the findings within the quarter while the Annual Progress Reports (APR) comprising the activities of the DPCU throughout the year will be prepared. The Assembly will share these reports with all its key stakeholders such as; public institutions like GNPC, PIAC, NDPC, RPCU, MLGRD, and other agencies for their comments.

However, for the local /beneficiary communities, it would comprise activities such as;

- Mid-year stakeholders review meeting
- Annual public hearings using focus group discussions in all communities.
- Quarterly meetings with the Area Councils and tasking them to carry the message to their communities.

Details of these activities and when they are to be carried out have being spelt out in the M&E Calendar.

### 6.7 DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

This section gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritized programs and projects in the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation and strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public.

Dissemination and communication of the M & E strategy to be adopted by DPCU would seek to ensure transparency, improve development intervention, promote understanding and motivate stakeholders to action. In this respect, DPCU will ensure that all interest groups receive the M & E report that are relevant to their specific needs to provide the necessary feedback.

In the dissemination process, DPCU would use the following means to provide information on the M & E

- Written reports- This would provide updates on development progress, findings and recommendation after monitoring of District’s interventions in the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan.
- Oral presentation- This would be organized under an encounter with the media to provide direct overview of M & E findings for discussion with stakeholders in the District.
- Others means to disseminate information include distribution of newsletters, flyers, letters and e-mail correspondence and stakeholder briefings at the Kajaji Area Council, and Bassa Area Councils . Table 6.3 below will constitute DPCU M & E strategy.

*Table 6 M & E Dissemination Strategy*

ITEM	TARGET AUDIENCE	KEY MESSAGES	STRATEGIES
1	RCC, RPCU, MLG&RD. Depts. of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key milestone achieved on an intervention</li> <li>• Impacts in the life of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation to stakeholders</li> <li>• Feedback at stakeholder</li> </ul>

		<p>people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges identified</li> <li>• Advocacy for policy change</li> <li>• Need to solicit more resources to complete other interventions</li> <li>• Coordination among stakeholders/ institutions</li> </ul>	<p>appraisal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizational website</li> <li>• Media reports</li> <li>• Formal reports</li> <li>• Policy framework</li> <li>• Action plan</li> </ul>
2	Local communities, CSOs, The media, Development partners, Chiefs and Odikuros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase public awareness, Key milestones achieved in an intervention</li> <li>• Impacts of an intervention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder briefing,</li> <li>• Presentations to organizations and associations</li> <li>• Official visits</li> <li>• Formal reports</li> <li>• Summarized Action plans</li> <li>• Newspapers, T.V and radio</li> </ul>
3	Researchers and Academic institutions, Professional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide lessons learnt for discussions and adoptions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal reports</li> <li>• Website sites and electronic reports</li> <li>• Policy frame work</li> <li>• Development plans</li> </ul>
4	Private Sector organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful reforms based on evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written reports,</li> <li>• Executive summary briefing</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Seminar/workshop/ community for a</li> <li>• Media reports</li> <li>• Newsletter, etc.</li> </ul>

## 6.8 COMMUNICIATION STRATEGIES

Since communication is a key measure for creating a sustainable demand for M & E results, stakeholders would be given opportunity to access progress of implementation of the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan and respond to initial findings on outputs, constraints and solutions. The first step in respect of the communication findings will involve implementing stakeholder's discussions on the draft findings in order to solicit feedback on the way forward. When findings are accepted this will be communicated to the DCE, Chiefs, Odikuros, heads of Department, CSOs, Area Council members, Assembly members RPCU, NDPC and development partners.

Other media would also be used to communicate findings. These would include, writing reports, oral reports, visual displays and electronic communications. DPCU will also adopt the various communicating channels outlined in table 10 for communicating M & E results.

*Table 7 Communication channels*

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>FORMAL</b>	<b>INFORMAL</b>
1	Briefings	Phone calls
2	Presentations	E-mails
3	Workshops/Seminar	Internal correspondence
4	Town Hall meetings	Community information center
5	Websites	Gong-gong beating
6	Social media	Print and electronic media

**Table 8 Communication Activity matrix**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Method/Tool</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan	Community members, Traditional Authorities, Area council members,	Community durbar, drama role model, announcement	Quarterly	DCD, DPO, DBO, Chairman of Dev. Planning sub-committee
Bi-annual		Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, MDAs, TAs, NGOS/CBOs, PS, Communities	Comments, Contributions, Memos	3 <sup>rd</sup> Week after 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter of the year	DPCU
Assembly Meetings	To get them to appreciate the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Assembly members	Meetings with audio visuals	Quarterly	PM/DPCU/Chairmen of Sub-committees, Assembly Members
Bi-annual	To solicit feedback as inputs to review	Key Stakeholders, Area Councils, Departments, TAs, NGOs/CBOs, PS, Communities	Community durbars,	Mid-year	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Devt. Planning Sub-committee
Reports	Timely issue of APR and Quarterly reports	RPCU, NDPC, HODs, Devt. Partners, CSOs	Power point presentations,	Quarterly	DPCU

Media Discussions	Regular discussion on status of implementation of Energy and Petroleum Development Plan using local FM stations with Panel members, HODs	General Public		Quarterly	DCE/DPCU, and Complaints Unit
Internet	Posting of M&E reports and feedback on Assembly's website	RPCU, Donors, NDPC		Quarterly	DPCU

### **6.9 Evaluation of the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan**

Even though evaluation and monitoring share some similarities, they are entirely two different activities. They differ in terms of their scope and content. Evaluation is a more detailed or rigorous activity meant to assess the impacts of goals and objectives implemented. It looks at the social, economic and the environmental impacts of goals and objectives. DPCU sees evaluation as a very important exercise and as such dedicates this chapter to how it intends carrying out its evaluation activities.

### **6.10 Mid-Term Evaluation**

Mid-way through plan implementation, DPCU intends undertaking an evaluation exercise to assess the effects of the interventions implemented so far. Even though the plan period may not have ended, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess whether impact indicators set for the mid-term is being achieved. This is not activity rigorous as the terminal evaluation. According to the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in February 2018. Some activities of DPCU intends undertaking include

- Review of all quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
- Focus group discussions with beneficiary communities
- Data collection on completed projects to assess their short-term effects on the local communities

### **6.11 Terminal Evaluation**

A terminal evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the plan period. By the M&E Calendar, this exercise will be undertaken in December 2021. The essence of this exercise will be to assess the overall impact of the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan after its implementation. It will assess the performance of specific projects and their impacts in the projects areas. The Energy and Petroleum Development Plan seeks to promote growth and reduce poverty. DPCU therefore intends to undertaken two studies to ascertain the level of progress made in this regard. These are;

- Impact assessments (to measure growth)
- Rural poverty profiling and mapping (To measure poverty levels in the Township)

The District hopes to achieve this by conducting a socio-economic survey using the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Approach throughout the entire township.



## 6.12 Evaluation Matrix

The matrix below aimed at determining the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan for the period. This matrix is intended to serve as a guide for preparing meaningful, useful and credible evaluation reports that meet quality standards.

*Table 9 Evaluation Matrix*

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
<b>Relevance</b>	Were needs analysis carried out before the plan preparation?	Did the interventions take into account the livelihood and capacities of the target group?	Number of community needs implemented	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Efficiency</b>	Is the relationship between input of resources and results achieved appropriate and justifiable? What is the cost-benefit ratio?	To what extent have individual resources been used economically?	Cost per Program/project/Activity	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Effectiveness</b>	To what extent will the objectives of the intervention be (most likely) achieved?	To what extent is the target group reached?	Percentage of activities Implemented Coverage rate of implemented activities	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Impact</b>	What has happened as a result of the program or project? What real difference has the activities made to the beneficiaries?	How many people have been affected?	Number of Communities benefited Percentage of change in living conditions	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs
<b>Sustainability</b>	To what extent will activities, results and effects of the plan be expected to continue after intervention has ended?	To what extent does the intervention reflect on and take into account factors which have a major influence on economic, ecological, social and	Poverty levels Health status Food security levels Crime rate	Project reports Progress reports Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits Review of secondary data Interviews FGDs

		cultural aspects?			
<b>Others</b>	What goes right and wrong in implementing the plan?	How was it implemented?	Number of successful projects implemented  Number of projects failed	Project reports  Progress reports  Monitoring and inspection reports	Field visits  Review of secondary data  Interviews  FGDs

Source: DPCU, Sene East District Assembly 2017

### 6.13 Participatory M&E

"Participatory M&E is a valuable tool to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society" (NDPC, 2006). It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders (CBO's, NGO', CSO's etc.). This means that for there to be an effective PM&E, the local communities must be well informed and should also understand the process. After a lengthy discussion on this topic, DPCU decided to adopt the steps below to ensure a very successful PM&E process.

- Identification and selection of local NGO's and CBO's. These are organizations that are already on the ground and understand the communities. Their identification and involvement in the entire process is therefore very important.
- Training of local NGO's and CBO's in PM&E methods and approaches. It is very important for these local organizations that will serve as facilitators in the process to receive training. The essence of this is to upgrade the skills of the facilitators so that they can function effectively and efficiently.
- Provision of the necessary equipment to facilitate the operations of the CBO's and NGOs. The DPCU believes that these organizations can only function properly when they are equipped and motivated enough.
- Educating local communities in PM&E methods. It is also important to explain to the local communities what their roles will be in the entire process. This training program will be facilitated by the NGOs and CBOs and monitored by DPCU.
- The use of focus group discussions. This will create the avenue for data collection. It is easier to measure poverty levels by interacting with the local people rather than just depend on reports of DAs. The data collected will however be checked against the records of DAs.

### 6.14: Challenges of M&E Plan Implementation

Development plan monitoring and evaluation has its own peculiar challenges in all development organization all over the globe. The Assembly has identified the challenges which are likely to militate against the effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan listed in the table below. It also curved out some recommendations to avert these challenges whenever they appeared.

*Table 10 Challenges facing M & E*

ITEM	CHALLENGES
1	<b>Inadequate funds to support M&amp;E activities.</b> There are competing development and administrative needs and all these put pressure on the District scarce resources and hence limits the total amount of funds into M&E activities
2	<b>Late release of funds.</b> Apart from the inadequacy of funds injected into M&E, the funds also do not come in time because of the late release of the DACF
3	<b>Heavy work load on DPCU staff.</b> The work load on DPCU staff makes it almost impossible for members to complete their work schedule on time
4	<b>Means of transportation.</b> The Assembly is handicap of vehicles to transport officers around to monitor and evaluate what has been implemented in the plan. This affects the credibility of data and information for use by stakeholders.

### 6.15 CONCLUSION

At the National level, the development focus has been an Agenda for Change and Prosperity for Ghana to reach and be recognized as middle Income earning country. Viewing this development focus in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), it is clear that the issues of concern are human centered rather than economic centered. Hence this development document with all its components simply seeks to reduce poverty, create wealth and sustain the local economy for the socio-economic development of the District. In view of the effort put in place to prepare the Energy and Petroleum Development Plan (Oil and Gas Plan), the success of its implementation to a large extent depends on the inflows of funds both internally and externally. Effort would therefore be made to attract the needed funds for the program and projects implementation. The Assembly also expects full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including decentralized departments and Sub vented Agencies, NGO'S CBO'S, Private Sector and other institutions responsible for development in the District.

The Assembly anticipates that due to resource constraints, adequate resources may not be available from its traditional sources to implement all the sub-projects and program outlined in this policy document. In this regard, the Sene East District Assembly as part of its resources mobilization strategy will solicit for funds from other development partners who will be willing to contribute or support our development efforts of reducing poverty and maintaining a well balance resource human development. The Assembly in partnership with Traditional Authorities and the entire people fully pledge their support towards the successful implementations of this policy document.

It is the hope of the Sene East District Assembly that, the M&E Plan, when fully implemented will help to improve the quality of life of the people and also realized the goals and objectives of the Assembly in reducing poverty and creation of wealth for Sustainable Local Economic Development (LED).