

**SUNYANI WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ODOMASE**

**DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN  
(2018 – 2021)**

Prepared by DPCU  
Sunyani West District Assembly,  
P.O. Box 1720,  
Odomase

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## ACRONYMS

AFD	-	Agence Française de Development
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromme
APERL	-	Agro-forestry Practices to Enhance Resource-Poor Livelihoods
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BARCC	-	Brong Ahafo Regional Coordinating Council
CHPS	-	Community based Health Planning and Services
CIC	-	Community Information Centre
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DP	-	Development Partners
DPCU	-	District Project and Coordinating Unit
DUR	-	Department of Urban Roads
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FBO	-	Faith Based Organizations
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
IDA	-	International Development Association
ILGS	-	Institute of Local Government Studies
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NPEWCL	-	National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MDPI	-	Management Development and Productivity Institute
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization

- SMC - School Management Committee
- UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
- VRA - Volta River Authority

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

The Sunyani West District Assembly (SWDA) is one of the 27 districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of the Republic of Ghana. It was established on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2007 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1881 and inaugurated on 29<sup>th</sup> February 2008 with Odomase as the administrative capital.

SWDA's vision is "a future in which all inhabitants will experience enhanced living conditions and adequate socio-economic services of satisfactory quality in a well maintained, highly decentralized and democratic environment."

Its mission is "to attain high standard of living for the inhabitants of the district through public-private collaboration, provision of facilities, social services, improved farming and husbandry methods in a sustained environment and promoting governance through the strengthening of the District Assembly (DA) substructures."

The core values of the Assembly are "Accountability, Client-oriented, Diligence, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Loyalty, Commitment, Anonymity, Impartiality, Permanence, Timeliness and Transparency."

The Government of Ghana through the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) Act (Act 479) and the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480) mandates the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) by all District Assemblies.

The SWDA prepared this MTDP based on the Guidelines issued by the NDPC to effectively and efficiently plan, implement, monitor and evaluate its programmes and projects in relation with the national development policy framework to contribute to the achievement of national goals and objectives.

This MTDP was also developed in accordance with the National Medium- Term Development Policy framework (NMTDPF) for 2018-2021. It deals with four out of the five thematic areas of the NMTDPF namely i) Economic Development, ii) Social Development, iii) Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements and iv) Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability.

The themes of the NMTDP also provide a good fit for the presentation of the programmes and sub-programmes of the MTDP which are also in line with the programme based budgeting processes. The outlines of the programmes according to the presentation of the thematic areas in the NMTDPF are as follows:

- i. Economic Development
- ii. Social Services Delivery
- iii. Environmental and Sanitation Management
- iv. Infrastructure Delivery and Management
- v. Management and Administration

**i. Economic Development Programme**

This programme encompasses Trade and Industry, Agriculture and Tourism. The Assembly will focus on improving the general environment of MSMEs in the informal sector through the activities of the Assembly’s Flagship project – Sustainable Livelihoods and Transparent Local Authorities (SLATLA) and the District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Trade. It will also support national programmes aimed at improving agriculture and industrial growth such as “Planting for Food and Jobs” and “One District, One Factory” respectively. Also, identification and development of local tourism potentials will be pursued.

**ii. Social Services Delivery Programme**

The Social Services Delivery programme covers areas such as Education and Youth Development, Health, Social Welfare and Community Development.

**a) Education and Youth Development**

The Assembly will focus on improving physical access to, inclusion, participation and quality education and health care by the inhabitants. Education improvement efforts will target basic, vocational and senior high schools (SHS). The Assembly will prioritise rehabilitation/provision of classroom blocks and sanitation facilities for schools with dilapidated structures, establishment of schools in unserved communities and supply of furniture and teaching and learning materials. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of education programmes and projects will be given much attention.

For vocational and technical institutes and SHS in the district, the Assembly, while supporting the implementation of the free Senior High School Programme will also facilitate the provision of critical teaching and learning facilities such as the provision of potable water and sanitation infrastructure where they are needed. Provision of decent accommodation in difficult to reach communities will also be considered through partnership with the affected communities, non-governmental organizations and benevolent persons.

**b) Health delivery**

In the area of health care delivery, the Assembly through partnership with communities, non-governmental organizations operating in the sector will focus on the provision of new health infrastructure for unserved communities and the expansion/upgrading of existing health facilities. Construction of residential facilities will be considered for difficult-to-reach communities to enhance efficiency in the delivery of health services in the remote communities.

This programme will also seek to promote the welfare of children and families, gender empowerment and participation of the citizens in the governance and development of the district.

Also, population management programmes such as promotion of access to quality health care services by adolescents, mothers and children will be prioritized.

HIV and AIDS related programmes will focus on stigma reduction and access to treatment, care and support services for staff of the Assembly and inhabitants of the district.

All programmes and projects to be undertaken will emphasis on inclusiveness of the vulnerable groups.

### **iii. Environmental and Sanitation Management Programme**

Promotion of modern and cost efficient house old toilet facilities will be executed to remove open-defecation in rural and urban communities. Water bodies will also be protected through community led initiatives for ownership.

Strong environmental sanitation campaigns and clean up exercises involving all inhabitants will be pursued. Enforcement of bye-laws on sanitation will also be high on the Assembly's agenda while promotion of public-private partnership in the provision of public toilets will be continued in urban areas.

### **iv. Infrastructure Delivery and Management Programme**

This programme encompasses subjects such as physical/spatial planning, infrastructure services (roads, electricity and telecommunication) and rural and small town water infrastructure. The Assembly will focus on land use planning, improvement of road (feeder, highways and urban roads) and electricity networks.

Access to potable water services will be prioritized. The Assembly will emphasise on the provision of support services to water management teams in communities and small towns; community mobilization for the provision of water and sanitation infrastructure; and rehabilitation of water facilities. Additionally, water and water related sanitation infrastructure will be provided in communities without such facilities or for underserved settlements.

### **v. Management and Administration Programme**

This programme covers issues relating to general administration, human resource management, financial management and revenue mobilization. The rest include Planning, Budgeting and legislative oversight and security and public safety. All the statutory responsibilities of the Assembly will be undertaken under this programme. Support for the provision of permanent administration block for the Assembly will be given attention under this programme.

## **Indicative Budget and Financial Plan**

The estimated cost of implementing the development programmes and projects in the plan for the period is Nineteen million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, twenty-three Ghana Cedis and thirty Pesewas (GH¢19,926,023.30). The details are provided in the matrix below

<b>DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS</b>	<b>GoG (GH¢)</b>	<b>IGF (GH¢)</b>	<b>DPs/DONORS (GH¢)</b>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	872,563.80	0.00	1,296,200.00
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	5,623,759.50	61,000.00	6,593,500.00
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	2,112,000.00	24,000.00	200,000.00
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	2,172,500.00	274,000.00	696,500.00
SUB-TOTAL	10,780,823.30	395,000.00	8,786,200.00
TOTAL	19,926,023.30		

The funding for the plan will come from central government transfers (including DACF), internally generated revenue and Development partners (including District Development Facility-DDF).

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE**

### **1.1 Background**

Sunyani West District Assembly, SWDA, is one of the 27 districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of the Republic of Ghana. It was inaugurated on 29th February 2008 with Odomase as the administrative capital. SWDA is the planning authority of the area and has planning and rating powers. The formulation of District Medium Term Development Plan, DMTDP, is a key requirement for effective performance of its planning functions.

The DMTDP for 2018-2021 is the third plan since the creation of SWDA and the first under the new National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, NMTDPF, for 2018-2021. It has been developed in relation to the NMTDPF to ensure that the needs and aspirations of the people in the district are situated in the national development agenda for effective implementation.

The MTDP is also designed to contribute to the achievement of international development goals such as the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs.

In preparing the DMTDP for 2018-2021, the Assembly used the lessons it learnt from the implementation of the previous plan to improve its programmes and projects for better results.

### **1.2 Scope and Focus: Strategic Mandate, Vision and Mission**

SWDA's vision is "a future in which all inhabitants will experience enhanced living conditions and adequate socio-economic services of satisfactory quality in a well-maintained, highly decentralized and democratic environment."

Its mission is "to attain high standard of living for the inhabitants of the district through public-private collaboration, provision of facilities, social services, improved farming and husbandry methods in a sustained environment and promoting governance through the strengthening of the District Assembly (DA) substructures."

The core values are accountability, client-oriented, creativity, diligence, equity, integrity, innovativeness, loyalty, commitment, anonymity, impartiality, permanence, timeliness and transparency.

### **1.3 Functions of the Assembly**

The functions of SWDA are spelt out in Section 12 of the Local Governance Act (LGA), Act 936, 2016 and the Second Schedule of the Local Government (Sunyani West District Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument, LI 1881, of 2007. Specific reference is made to Section 12 (3) of the LGA which outlines the functions of the District Assembly as follows:

- a. Be responsible for the overall development of the district;

- b. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- c. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiatives and development;
- d. Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.;
- e. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- f. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- g. In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- h. Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- i. Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- j. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the LGA or any other enactment; and
- k. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

## **1.4 Performance Review**

As required by the NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of DMTDP under the NMTDPF, a performance review (PR) to measure progress made towards the achievement of the previous MTDP objectives is mandatory. Aside from evaluating progress made on targets and objectives, this PR is also intended to identify challenges encountered during the implementation of the Plan, the lessons learnt and their implications for the succeeding plan.

The PR review is a systematic examination of the status of implementation of planned activities which were captured in the DMTDP for the period 2014-2017 for the purposes of determining their extent of implementation, attainment of the objectives, income and expenditure performance and challenges encountered and their implication for the MTDP for 2018 to 2021.

### **1.4.1 Assessment of the extent of implementation of activities**

A total of 164 activities (projects and programmes) were planned to be implemented within the four years, details of which have been provided as appendix to this plan. A summary of the extent of implementation of the activities from 2014-2017 according to the thematic areas is outlined as follows:

#### **1. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector**

Two (2) activities were planned, one was on-going while the other was not implemented.



## **2. Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Natural Resource Management**

Out of 28 activities reviewed, six (6) were fully implemented, ten (10) were on-going, 11 were not implemented while one was suspended.

## **3. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

A total of 56 activities were evaluated for this theme. In terms of implementation performance, 15 were fully implemented, 28 were on-going and one was suspended. Also, 12 of the activities were not implemented.

## **4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment.**

A total 45 activities were assessed for this thematic area. Ten (10) of the activities were fully implemented, 19 were on-going and one was started but abandoned. Also, one was suspended while 14 were not implemented.

## **5. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance**

The review of project implementation performance was done for 36 activities under this thematic area.

Assessment of the implementation performance of these activities revealed that eight (8) of them were fully implemented, nine (9) were on-going and two were started but abandoned. In addition, 16 of the evaluated activities were not implemented.

In sum, out of the 164 planned activities captured by the MTDP for 2014 to 2017, at the end of 2017, the implementation performance review revealed that 39 were fully completed, 66 were on-going, five (5) were started but abandoned and one (1) was suspended while 53 were not implemented. Refer to Table A1, Performance Review Report in Appendix for details.

### **1.4.2 Progress on MTDP objectives**

Five thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) were identified as relevant to the Assembly's development agenda and were adopted together with their associated relevant policy objectives.

The performance criteria used in assessing the achievement of the policy objectives in relation to their indicators is outlined as follows: (i) On track or in access of target, (ii) Improving, (iii) Static (iv) Long way from the target, (v). Not assessable due to inadequate reliable data.

The analysis of the extent of achievement of the policy objectives in relation to the indicators set for them showed the following:

#### **1. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector**

Only one objective was adopted for this thematic area. The district's performance was generally improving but not as much as target.

## **2. Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Natural Resource Management**

Out of the five (5) objectives, which were measured under this thematic area, the MTDP was on track for three (3) and improving regarding two (2).

## **3. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development**

Six (6) objectives were evaluated for this thematic area. The MTDP was on track for two (2) of the objectives while performance was improving for the remaining four (4) objectives.

## **4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment.**

All the eight (8) objectives which were analysed under this thematic area were generally improving.

## **5. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance**

Four (4) objectives were set and analysed for this thematic area. The performance was generally improving for all the four objectives.

On the whole, performance was best for the following thematic areas; Accelerated Agriculture Transformation and Natural Resource Management and Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development. The trends of performance of DMTDP objectives and indicators are captured in Table A1.

### **1.4.3 Statement of revenue and expenditure**

The main revenue sources of the Assembly are Internally Generated Fund (IGF), Central Government Transfers (such as District Assemblies' Common Fund, DACF) and Grants from Development Partners including District Development Facility, DDF.

The main sources of IGF to the Assembly are Rates, Lands, Fees, Fines and Licences. The rest are Rent, Investment income and miscellaneous.

The actual percentage of IGF recorded in 2014 was 140.72, an actual amount of GH¢506,710.05 while the amount of IGF received in 2016 was GH¢484,335.91 representing 95.04% of the budgeted amount. The IGF collected was spent on recurrent and investment activities of the Assembly.

The highest percentage of the Assembly's estimated budget for the period under review was realized in 2015 i.e., 57.94%. The inflows received for the period were mainly from Central Government Grants/transfers

Also in 2016, 41.48% of the estimated budget was achieved. The reduction in performance was as a result of the delay in the release of grants from the Central Government.

The Assembly relies on Grants from the Central Government and Development Partners for all major developmental projects

The varying nature of revenue to the Assembly affected the provision of adequate developmental projects to meet the growing needs of the people in the district.

Total fund releases from Central Government (grants/transfers) as well as IGF to the Assembly are expensed on personnel emoluments, assets/capital infrastructure, goods and services. Table 3 shows expenditure trends of Central Government grants/transfers.

From Table 1.1, it can be seen that a greater percentage of Central Government transfers to the Assembly is spent on personnel emolument while the rest is expended on capital projects, goods and services.

**Table 1.1: Total releases from Government of Ghana**

Year	Requested as planned	Approved as per ceiling	Released	Deviation		Actual Expenditure (D)	Variance (C-D)
				(A)-(B)	(B)-(C)		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)-(B)	(B)-(C)	(D)	(C)-(D)
<b>PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS</b>							
2014	1,956,585.00	1,956,585.00	1,253,409.44	-	703,175.56	1,253,409.44	-
2015	1,945,453.00	1,945,453.00	1,406,181.77	-	539,271.23	1,058,583.55	347,598.22
2016	1,933,777.76	1,933,777.76	2,606,817.35	-	(673,039.59)	2,116,912.61	489,904.74
2017*	2,670,110.00	2,670,110.00	1,077,789.72	-	1,592,320.28	1,099,310.45	(21,520.73)
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ ASSETS</b>							
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	269,938.28	-	(269,938.28)	1,734,490.09	(1,464,551.81)
2016	4,052.00	4,052.00	-	-	4,052.00	1,787,950.63	(1,787,950.63)
2017	-	-	-	-	-	138,123.35	(138,123.35)
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>							
2014	945,318.00	945,318.00	435,854.76	-	509,463.24	435,854.76	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	1,514,193.36	(1,514,193.36)
2016	4,052.00	4,052.00	-	-	4,052.00	1,659,057.83	(1,659,057.83)
2017*	-	-	-	-	-	390,135.32	(390,135.32)

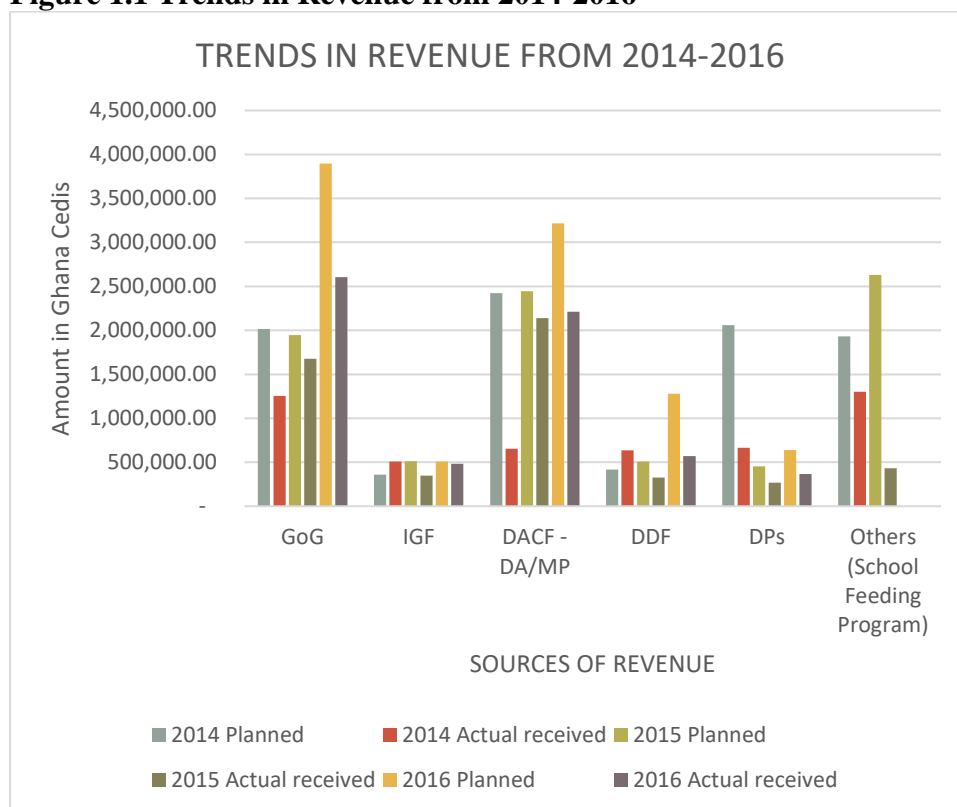
Source: Sunyani West District Assembly, Financial Reports 2014, 2015, 2016 &amp; July 2017

(\*as at July 2017)

**Table 1.2: All sources of financial resources**

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received as at Jul., 2017	Variance
GoG (C-T)	2,015,893.00	1,253,409.44	762,483.56	1,945,453.00	1,406,181.77	539,271.23	1,933,777.76	2,606,817.35	(673,039.59)	2,670,110.00	1,077,789.72	1,592,320.28
GoG - Goods & services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,959,248.85	-	1,959,248.85	43,119.75	42775.64	344.11
GoG- Assets				-	269,938.85	(269,938.85)	4,052.00	-	4,052.00	-	-	
IGF	360,086.00	506,710.05	(146,624.05)	512,800.00	348,913.78	163,886.22	508,600.00	484,335.91	24,264.09	516,700.00	283,537.11	233,162.89
DACF	2,424,700.00	652,205.35	1,772,494.65	2,293,577.00	1,931,264.61	362,312.39	2,966,855.00	1,992,963.69	973,891.31	3,671,046.00	355889.96	3,315,156.04
DACF-MPs				150,000.00	208,016.80	(58,016.80)	250,000.00	219,553.15	30,446.85	200,000.00	113349.17	
DDF	416,159.00	637,505.60	(221,346.60)	508,470.00	326,846.77	181,623.23	1,278,888.07	571,322.00	707,566.07	208,534.13	-	208,534.13
DPs	2,058,613.00	666,646.48	1,391,966.52	455,324.07	269,109.12	186,214.95	640,161.00	365,252.92	274,908.08	1,124,498.98	44,279.00	1,080,219.98
Others (School Feeding Program)	1,930,590.00	1,301,843.55	628,746.45	2,630,590.00	432,708.80	2,197,881.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,206,041.00	5,018,320.47	4,187,720.53	8,496,214.07	5,192,980.50	3,303,233.57	9,541,582.68	6,240,245.02	3,301,337.66	8,434,008.86	1,917,620.60	6,516,388.26

**Figure 1.1 Trends in Revenue from 2014-2016**



#### **1.4.4 Problems/issues/challenges identified during implementation and actions taken to address them**

The following problems were encountered during the implementation of the MTDP. They have been categorized under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II. They include:

##### **I. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

1. Non establishment of Trade and Industry Department/Business Advisory Centre and non-availability of skilled technical staff to drive the Assembly's programme for the promotion of small and medium enterprises hampered the implementation of planned programmes for the sector

##### **II. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

1. Untimely and small releases of government approved subventions to departments of the Assembly namely Agriculture, Physical Planning, Social Welfare & Community Development and Works ( Feeder Roads Unit)
2. Weak coordination and collaboration between the Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies within the agriculture sector namely the Cocoa Health Unit (formerly Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Diseases), Department of Fisheries, Cooperative Unit and Forest Services Division affected effective implementation of agriculture programmes for the benefit of the people.

3. Farmers cropping along water bodies, cultivated so close to the water bodies thus disregarding the policy on buffer.
4. Lack of basic equipment such as GPS by the department affected its ability to estimate farm sizes and food production for planning and forecasting.
5. Perennial bushfires often affected livelihoods in the agriculture sector
6. Low prices of agriculture produce
7. Inadequate and poor conditions of some market infrastructure
8. Non inspection of animal meat for food due to lack of slaughter house in the district
9. Non-availability of district byelaws to regulate environmental and social issues among others.

### **III. Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

1. Poor execution rate of government financed road surfacing contracts in major towns
2. Inadequate transparency and involvement of the Assembly in feeder roads maintenance planning, procurement and contract execution in the district
3. Over concentration on routine maintenance of limited length of engineered feeder roads by the Department of Feeder Roads
4. Poor nature of access roads linking newly developed residential areas in major towns
5. Low -compliance with building regulations
6. Slow pace of implementation of street naming and property addressing system
7. Inadequate logistics to the Physical Planning Department and Building inspectors for building and land inspection activities
8. Poor performance of operation and maintenance responsibilities by water and sanitation management teams (WSMTs)
9. High number of over-aged water infrastructure
10. Inadequate improved toilet facilities in basic schools
11. Non promulgation of sanitation byelaws to regulate environmental sanitation practices
12. Negative attitudes towards waste disposal and management

### **IV. Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

#### **❖ Education**

1. Inadequate funds to carry out administrative functions and to provide logistics
2. Poor state of official vehicles (three pickups all grounded) for monitoring, supervision and all other official functions. Hired taxis to meet transportation needs.
3. No means of transport for circuit supervisors for the performance of their functions.
4. Inadequate and untimely supply of education materials to schools
5. Inadequate furniture in some basic schools

6. Inadequate facilities and equipment for learning ICT in public basic schools
7. Poor conditions of some school buildings
8. Unavailability of accommodation facilities for teachers in hard-to-reach communities
9. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme.
10. High involvement of children in gaming/jackpot activities

**❖ Health**

1. Slow pace of completion and handing over of CHPS compound projects at Akwasua and Ayakomaso. Akwasua CHPS compound is not in use because there is no electricity and the facility is also not furnished. The community does not enjoy any services
2. Ayakomaso CHPS is not completed. Currently, services are provided from a volunteered residential accommodation at Ayakomaso

**❖ HIV**

1. Increasing HIV prevalence rate in Sunyani which is a sentinel site serving Sunyani West and Sunyani Municipal Assemblies.
2. Non-usage of CD4 count machine over a long time due to lack of trained staff (lab technician and Medical Assistant) at Kwatire Polyclinic to operate the equipment
3. Non-formalization of official processes for upgrading Kwatire Polyclinic despite expansion of infrastructure and facilities.
4. Overcrowding in available health staff accommodation in hard-to-reach communities such as Boffourkrom

**❖ Social Welfare and Community Development (SWCD)**

1. Inadequate funds to implement activities
2. No means of transport for the Community Development Unit for field work
3. Inadequate capacity of area council and unit committee members in mobilizing their people for development
4. Overcrowding in office and lack of resources for the Social Welfare Unit to expand its services to other urban centres.
5. Lack of attention by social welfare offenders to official invitations for settlement.



6. High incidence of cases involving child neglect
7. High parental irresponsibility

**V. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance**

1. Lack of permanent offices for the Assembly and its departments. DA has rented office accommodation for all its departments. It has also written to, and received approval from, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to benefit from a permanent office building.
2. Increasing expenditure on rent payment for offices occupied by the Assembly and its departments.
3. Inadequate logistics and vehicles for the performance of management and organizational functions of the Central Administration Departments. The few vehicles in good condition have been put in a pool for use.
4. Inadequate offices, permanent staff and logistics for the operations of urban/town/area councils as delegated bodies of the Assembly. The Assembly has ceded some revenue items to all the substructures for collection and sharing to meet some of their needs. It has also planned to construct permanent office buildings for two of the councils.
5. Inadequate residential accommodation for staff of the assembly.
6. The legal action brought against the Assembly over the election of a presiding member stalled the performance of its legislative oversight responsibility and the performance of other functions. The impasse was resolved out of court.

## **1.6 Lessons learnt and their implications for DMTDP (2018-2021)**

### **I. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

Very little services were provided to the artisan groups within the informal sector. The non-establishment of the Department of Trade and Industry accounted for the low implementation of activities for the informal sector, particularly artisans.

### **II. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

Undue delays and small size of funds released resulted in non-execution of a significant number of approved programmes of the Department of Agriculture. Lack of coordination among all agencies and departments engaged in the agriculture sector created a gap in communication and reporting of outcomes. For example, the activities of the Department of Fisheries and Cocoa Health Unit of Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board could not be reported on due to lack of information on them.

### **III. Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

DA must intensify its supervisory role over feeder roads and highway projects to ensure that it gains maximum benefits from those projects.

DA should strengthen partnership with traditional authorities to increase their commitment for spatial planning and building permitting activities to encourage compliance.

DA must lobby for the posting of additional technical staff to the Physical Planning Department and also provide adequate logistics for field operations.

Water service delivery is compromised where management bodies are not effective. This has implications for the quality of health of the people. There is the need to revitalize the affected water systems.

Negative attitude towards waste disposal and management. Promulgation of sanitation byelaws and sensitization campaigns would be required in addressing the problem.

### **IV. Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

Continuous reduction of central government grants to the education sector greatly affected the performance of management and organizational activities. DA must intensify its internal revenue collection efforts in order to give support to the department to meet its goals.

High percentage of schools with poor infrastructure including teaching and learning facilities hampered effective teaching and learning. Improvement of education infrastructure and ancillary facilities should be given attention to ensure safe school environment for teaching and learning.

High HIV prevalence calls for intensification of behavior change education and the provision of treatment, care and support services.

### **V. Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance**

Dwindling nature of Central Government transfers to the departments of the Assembly to implement their programmes came up strongly. It is important for the Assembly to prioritise internal revenue mobilization efforts in order to provide adequate support to its departments to implement their programmes to ensure rapid and balanced development. Departments may have to consider more efficient approaches to service provision for greater results.

Inadequate coordination and collaboration between DA and other government agencies such as Cocoa Health Unit and Department of Fisheries responsible for the provision of certain critical services negatively affected the inhabitants from receiving the appropriate services for the improvement of their livelihoods

Weak contract management processes resulted in delays in the execution and completion of projects within stipulated times. This does not only increase project cost but also reduces DA's rate of responding to community problems.

## 1.7 Profile /Current Development Situation

This section discusses the physical environment, cultural environment and development situation and the changes which have taken place and their implications for the MTDP for 2018 to 2021.

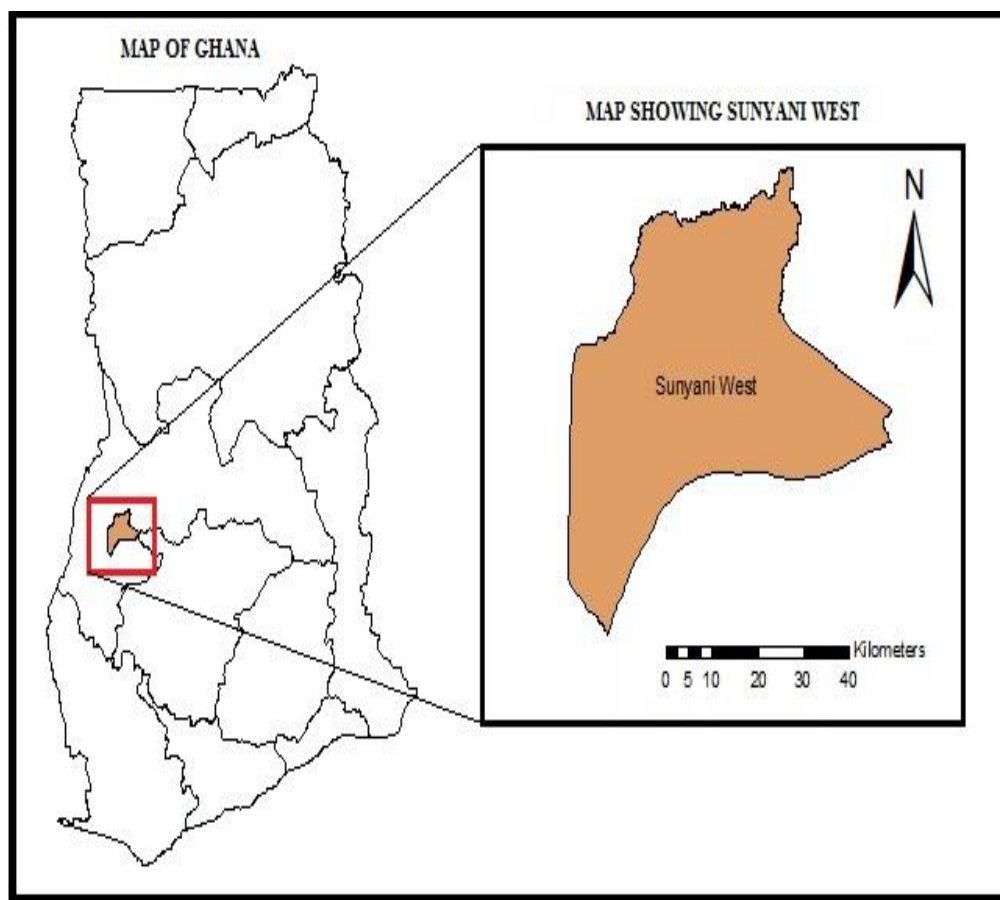
### 1.7.1 Physical Environment

- Location and Size

The district lies in latitudes  $7^{\circ} 19' N$  and  $7^{\circ} 35' N$  and longitudes  $2^{\circ} 08' W$  and  $2^{\circ} 31' W$  and shares boundaries with Tain District to the North, Wenchi Municipality to North-East, Sunyani Municipality to the South and Berekum Municipality to the West. On the South-West, the district is bounded by Dormaa East District. The total land area of the district is 1,059.33 square kilometres.

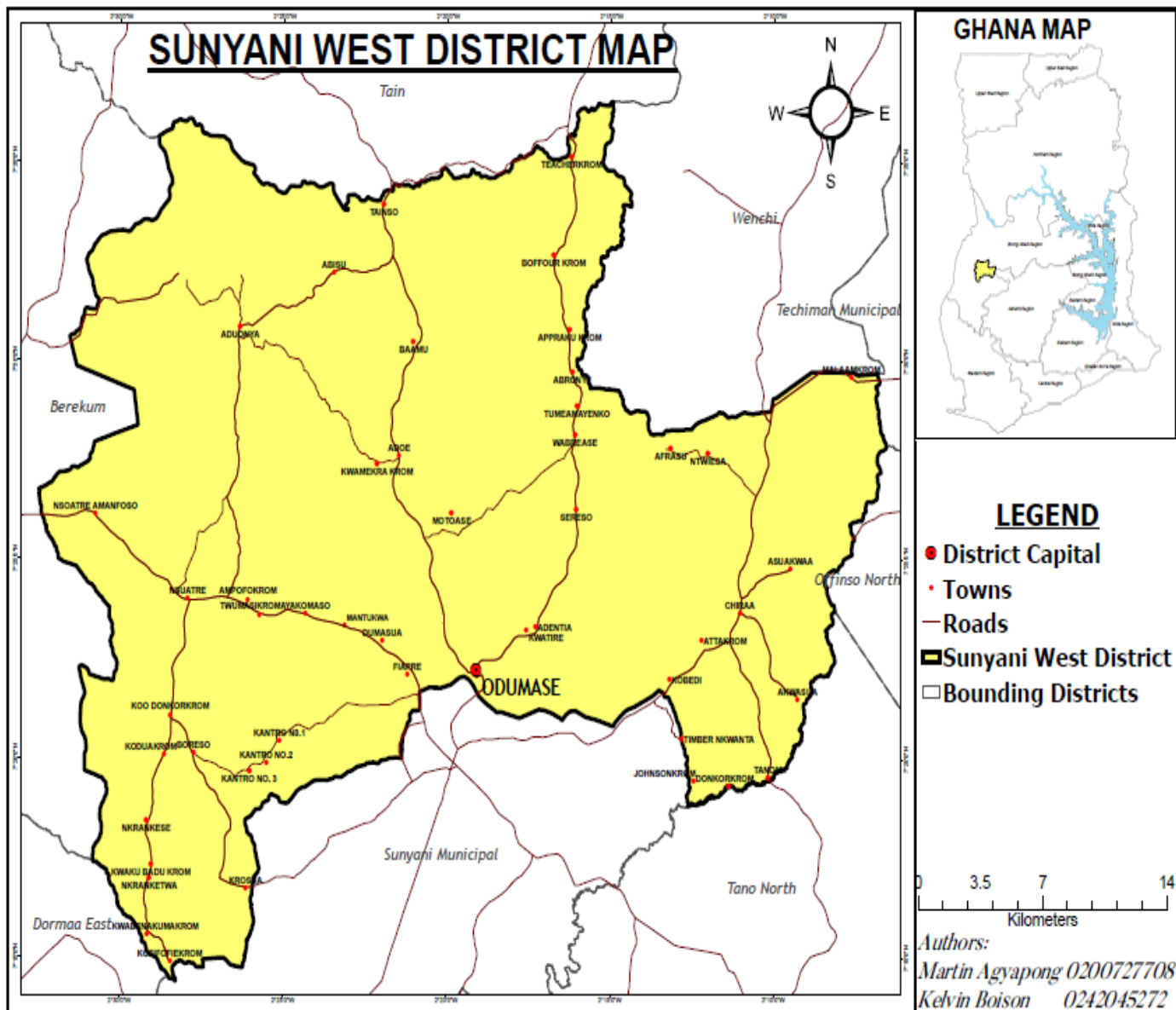
There are about 133 settlements, four of which are urban. Two out of the four urban settlements namely Odomase and Fiapre have almost merged into Sunyani the Municipal capital. The proximity of most of the settlements to Sunyani presents significant opportunities for the two Assembly's to harness for their mutual benefit. Figure 1.1 shows the map of Ghana with Sunyani West District in context, while Figure 1.2 shows a map of the district.

**Figure 1.2 Sunyani West District in the national context**



Source: DPCU, 2017

**Figure 1.3: Map of Sunyani West District**



- Climate

The climate of the area is the wet semi-equatorial type with mean monthly temperature of about 26°C. The area experiences double maxima rainfall pattern with peak periods in June and November with an annual rainfall average of about 1700mm.

- Vegetation

The climate of the district supports moist-semi deciduous forest vegetation. The district has two main forest reserves; Tain I and II and the Yaya Forest Reserves. Some common timber species found in the forest reserves are Mahogany, Wawa, Oframo, Teak, Kyenkyen, Sapele, and Onyina. Secondary vegetation also exists for agricultural and other land use activities. Table 1.3 shows conditions of the forest reserves in the district.

**Table 1.3: Condition of forest reserves in Sunyani West District**

NO.	NAME OF FOREST RESERVE	TOTAL AREA	OWNERSHIP	LOCATION AND FRINGE COMMUNITIES	ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION (Threatened, protected, degraded)	TYPE OF THREAT (Illegal harvesting of NTFPs, etc.)	LEVEL OF D.A. CONTROL (Significant, Insignificant, no control)
1	Tain I	28.44 sq. km.	Dormaa Ahenkro Stool	Kwatire, Adantia, Forkuokrom, Kobedi, Motoase and Adoe.	Degraded	Illegal harvesting of timber and Bushfires	Insignificant
2	Tain II	268.43 sq. km.	Odomase	Amanfoso, Kwamekrakrom	Degraded	Illegal harvesting of timber and bushfires	Insignificant
3	Yaya	27.48	Dormaa Ahenkro Stool	Asuakwa	Degraded	Illegal harvesting of timber and bushfires	Insignificant
	Total	324.35					

Source: Forest Service Division, 2017

The Tain I forest reserve is degraded and therefore presents very limited benefits to the fringe communities in the form of forest products. These communities depend on only a few non-timber forest products such as firewood, chewing sticks, rodents and medicinal plants to complement their livelihood which is mainly agriculture.

Indiscriminate logging of timber, particularly teak trees at Nsoatre and Odomase is a major threat to the sustainability of the forest reserves in these areas. The Assembly has taken steps to halt the situation.

- Relief and Drainage

The topography is mainly Forest Dissected Plateau with ground elevation ranging between 240m and 335m above sea level. The landscape is both undulating and rugged. The area is drained by Tain River and other streams such as Abisu, Sise, Nyinahini and Bore. None of the rivers has been dammed for irrigation purposes. The Tain River, which contains water most times of the year, could be developed to support farming in the northern part of the district.

- Geology and Soil Type

The district is underlain by rocks of Pre-Cambrian formation, which are believed to be rich in mineral deposits such as gold. It also has moderate to high potential for ground water abstraction which is supporting the provision of potable water for the population.

Soils in the district fall within the forest ochrosol group, which is generally fertile for the production of cash and non-cash crops such as cocoa, maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam. This explains why significant proportion of the employed population are engaged by the agriculture sector and high attraction of migrant population to the sector. There are also

extensive clay deposits at Kwatire-Adantia, which are being processed by Adantia Bricks and Tile factory into bricks for building construction. Investment in this factory would help boost production and increase employment opportunities for the inhabitants.

### **1.7.2 The Natural Environment**

The natural environment refers to the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives. The natural environment with its related natural resources provides the base for the development of settlements and nations.

The impact of human action on natural resources such as vegetation, water bodies, soils, and animals have raised serious concerns nationally and globally in recent times. In the district, the natural environment has been affected negatively through human activities such as farming, improper use of, and poor quality of agro-chemicals, illegal felling of timber, harvesting of trees for charcoal and firewood and extraction of sand for constructional activities. The rate of deterioration of the environment is due to high demand for land for agriculture arising from increases in population, poor agricultural practices, perennial bushfires and illegal logging.

Some of the major areas greatly affected by these activities include Odomase, Fiapre, Nsoatre and Chiraa.

Another negative effect of human activities on the environment is the indiscriminate dumping of refuse along water bodies and in watersheds. This condition is prevalent in both large and small settlements such as Odomase, Nsoatre, Chiraa, Fiapre and Dumasua. Aside from the refuse degrading the environment, it predisposes the inhabitants to diseases such as dysentery and cholera.

### **1.7.3 Conditions of the Built Environment**

The major settlements are generally nucleated while the minor settlements are greatly dispersed in pattern thus influencing the distribution of services.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, about two-thirds (78.0%) of the dwelling units in the district have walls constructed with cement blocks/concrete and about 80 percent of the floors made of cement/ concrete while 91.8% of the dwelling units are roofed with metal sheet. These indicators suggest that houses in the district are generally of good quality.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities in dwelling units in the district, 43.3 percent of households in the district share separate bathroom in the same house while 17.9 percent of households own bathroom for their exclusive use. In the case of toilet facilities, less than 15 percent of households in the district have access to improve latrines such as KVIP and water closet.

Solid wastes generated by majority of the households (72.2%) are disposed at public dumps (container or open space). In terms of rural-urban distribution, about half of households (51.2%) in rural areas dispose their solid waste at open spaces while 33.8 percent of urban households dump their solid waste in communal containers and open spaces. Majority of households, 86.7 percent throw liquid waste (wash-water) onto streets or outside and onto compounds (2010 Population and Housing Census).

Regarding settlement planning, all the four major towns have planning schemes or layouts for land development. However, compliance with land acquisition and development procedures is

very low particularly in major settlements such as Nsoatre and Chiraa. This does not only drawback efforts being made to ensure effective urban management.

It is however encouraging to indicate that some small settlements such as Dumasua, Ayakomaso and Mantukwa due to their proximity to Sunyani and high demand for their lands for residential purposes have taken steps to plan their settlements. Planning schemes have been prepared by the Chiefs and elders of these communities with the support of the Physical Planning Department of the Assembly. Table 1.4 presents information on all communities with planning schemes.

**Table 1.4: Settlements with planning schemes**

Name of Settlement	2010 Population	No. of approved schemes being implemented	Name of schemes	Remarks (Level of compliance with building regulations - criteria) Compliance spectrum -High, Medium, Low and No)
1. Odomase	16,542	6	Odomase, Odomase extension, Nkwabeng, Odomase Kwayehunu, Obiri-Yeboah new town and Obiri-Yeboah new town extension	High compliance with building regulations
2. Chiraa	16,348	4	Chiraa sector 1, 2, 3 and 4.	No compliance with building regulations
3. Nsoatre	15,500	5	Nsoatre sector 1,2,3,4 and 5.	Low compliance with building regulations
4. Fiapre	11,986	8	Fiapre North, Fiapre South, Fiapre West Extension, Anhwere, South-Ridge North, Atwemamenaso and Atwemamenaso extension	High compliance with building regulations
5. Dumasua	3,055	2	Dumasua North and Dumasua South	High compliance with building regulations
6. Kwatire	2,333	0	-	-
7. Adantia	1,942	0	-	-
8. Mantukwa	646	3	Mantukwa village, Mantukwa Kwasereso, Mantukwa Central	High compliance with building regulations
9. Ayakomaso	637	1	Ayakomaso	

Source: Department of Physical Planning, SWDA (2017)

Regarding road transport, all the major settlements in the district namely, Odumase, Chiraa, Nsoatre, and Fiapre are connected by trunk roads/highways which are tarred and have drainage structures along some sections. In the area of road infrastructure in towns, the major settlements have only few kilometres of tarred roads and drainage structures. Fiapre, Nsoatre, Chiraa and Odumase have few kilometres of tarred roads with drainage structures. Urban roads improvement contracts which were awarded for Nsoatre and Odumase could not be completed due to poor execution rate of the contractors. The long stretches of untarred roads in large sections of major settlements in the district do not only create inconvenience to internal vehicular movements but are also used as alibi by rate payers to default in rate payment. During the rainy season the untarred urban roads become poorly accessible thus slowing down socio-economic activities in the urban areas.

Poor urban road infrastructure and inadequate drainage structures coupled with inadequate sanitation facilities such as toilet and bathroom in dwelling units and services such as house-to-house refuse collection have contributed to poor environmental situation in the built environment. With moderately high rainfall pattern, the poor environmental situation of the built environment further worsens through erosion and stagnation of water which become breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

The haphazard development of building infrastructure has implication for effective management of floods and fires. Unregulated flow of domestic water has created ponds for breeding of mosquitoes and other insects with debilitating effect on human beings and long term productivity. Reports on morbidity and mortality in subsequent sections of the plan amply demonstrate the health effects of poor condition of the built environment.

## **1.8 Culture**

The culture of the people is visibly expressed through their customs, traditions and values. Change can take place if it finds expression in the positive and shared beliefs and practices of the people.

### **1.8.1 Traditional Authorities**

In terms of traditional system of government, there are three paramountcies (Odumase No.I, Awuah-Dumase and Nsoatre), a traditional area at Fiapre, and a divisional area of Dormaa Traditional Council at Chiraa.

The chiefs are the custodians of land of the traditional areas. They also mobilize their subjects for socio-economic development and resolve disputes. Given their place and role in traditional government, the Assembly considers them as a major stakeholder in governance and therefore collaborates effectively with the various traditional councils to deliver public services to the inhabitants. In spite of the numerous traditional authorities, there is relative peace among them and within their traditional areas. This has gone a long way to promote the development of the area.

One of the traditional practices is the commemoration of festivals by the traditional authorities. Records show that Awua-Dumase Traditional Area, for example, celebrates Sasabobirim festival, a weeklong annual festival held in November in remembrance of their brave chief who joined Yaa Asantewaa to fight the Europeans in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. During this festival, people from the traditional council who are far and near travel to Odumase to participate and also contribute towards the raising of funds for their own projects and programmes. This festival has however not been organized for a while.



One other cultural practice in the district, though negative, is the widowhood rite. The observation of this tradition has reduced drastically in recent times due to advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations and civilization.

### **1.8.2 Religious Composition and Ethnicity**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census results showed that Christian religion has the largest proportion of followers (84.0%), followed by Islam (9.2%), other religions (0.6%) and traditional (0.3%) while 5.8 percent of the population does not associate with any of the religions. The district enjoys religious harmony and co-existence which greatly support the development efforts of the Assembly.

### **1.8.3 Ethnic Diversity**

The district is ethnically heterogeneous with the Akan ethnic group having the largest proportion (73.5%) amongst whom the Bono constitutes more than two-thirds of that population. The other ethnic groups with small populations in the district include the Dagombas (13.6%), Ewes (3.3%), Guan (0.8%), Gruma (0.6%), Ga Dangbe (2.2%), Grusi (3.5%), and Mande (1.5%) (2010 Population and Housing Census).

## **1.9. Settlement Systems**

Settlements in the district can be categorized broadly as rural and urban, and for the latter, further sub-divisions can be done such as peri-urban. These settlements are linked by different categories of roads and perform various functions such as economic and social which are interdependent and interconnected. An improvement of any of the elements of the settlement system such as population, governance institution, road and communication, energy infrastructure, business services, will have a positive effect on the others and vice versa. It is therefore important to analyse the settlement system of the district with the view to solving any perceived weaknesses in the elements to ensure equitable development of the district space.

### **1.9.1 Hierarchy of Settlement**

Settlements in the district can further be classified according to the range (order) of services they provide for their population and those of other settlements and other regions. The analysis of the service area of a settlement helps decision makers to determine the type of facilities to provide to further enhance conditions in the area. There are about 133 settlements in the district four of which are urban with about two-thirds (71.8%) of the total population. The rest have population below 5000. As a result of the high concentration of population in the towns, the distribution of social and economic services is also skewed towards them. Further assessment of the service levels of the settlements has been done using the scalogram and the findings presented in the following section.

### **1.9.2 Surface Accessibility to Services**

SWD is fairly connected by highways and feeder roads. The highways are located in the eastern and western part of the district and converge in Sunyani. Strings of settlements found along the western highway are Fiapre, Dumasua and Nsoatre while Kobedi and Chiraa are found on the eastern highway. The condition of the western highway is better than the eastern highway. A third highway, which is untarred, is oriented south to north-east of the district and links

Odomase the district capital to Adamu in Tain District. The total length of the highways in the district is about 120 km. The feeder roads, on the other hand, have been classified as surfaced, engineered, partially engineered and non-engineered. Out of the total length of 299 km of feeder roads, six (6) kilometres have been surfaced, 109 km are engineered, and 20 have been partially engineered while about 164km have not been engineered. The condition of the engineered feeder roads is generally good during the dry season but becomes bad in the rainy season while that of the partially and non-engineered feeder road network is bad for most of the year thus hampering access to food production areas.

**a. Scalogram Analysis**

The scalogram analysis is an assessment of the degree of equity in the distribution of socio-economic services and facilities in the district. A functional matrix of services rendered by selected settlements in the district has been drawn to examine the efficiency of spatial organization of socio-economic services in the district. In delineating the settlements into the various hierarchies, the population of the various settlements is used as a major criterion. Table 1.5 shows the Scalogram Analysis of Services in Sunyani West District. Table 1.6 also provides a summary of the hierarchy of settlements.

**Table 1.5: Scalogram analysis of services in the Sunyani West District**

Settlements	2000 Pop.	Education					Health				Water			Market		Banking			Fire Services	Security		Fuel St.		Jud.		Tran	P.S e	A g.	L. Admin.		Tot. No. of Services	Total Cent. Score	Percentage	Hierarchy Level		
		KG/Primary	JHS	Voc./Tech Sch	SHS	University	CHPS Comp.	Health centre	Polyclinic	Hospital	Borehole	Small town water system	Urban water system	Pipe System	Weekly	Daily	Micro Finance	Rural Banks	Development banks	Fire Service Station	Police Post/Barrier	Police Station	Surface Tank	Fuel Service Station	Magistrate Court	Circuit Cout	Lorry Station		Post Office	Electricity					Ag. Ext. Sv. St.	Area/Urban Council
Weight		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2						
Nsuatre	18,174	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			22	837	14	86th
Chiraa	19,168	X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X	X			20	570	9	91 <sup>ST</sup>
Odumase	19,396	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X		X	X	X				X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X			20	1,129	19	81 <sup>ST</sup>
Fiapre	14,054	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X					X				X		X	X	X			18	1358.9	22.4	78 <sup>TH</sup>
Dumasua	2,895	X	X		X		X		X					X						X								X	X	X			12	256.9	4.2	96 <sup>TH</sup>
Asuakwa	918	X	X		X		X		X																			X					6	49.9	0.8	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Kwatire	2,758	X	X		X		X	X		X			X															X					9	435.9	7.2	93 <sup>RD</sup>
Adentia	2,438	X	X		X		X		X			X			X				X									X					9	159.9	2.6	97 <sup>TH</sup>
Tanom	918	X	X		X		X		X																			X					6	49.9	0.8	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Kobedi	1155	X	X		X		X		X		X	X		X								X						X					10	239.9	3.9	96 <sup>TH</sup>
Tainso-Yaw Of	704	X	X		X		X		X				X	X																			6	84.3	1.4	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Ayakomaso	441	X			X		X		X													X						X	X				7	69.3	1.1	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Boffourkrom	717	X	X		X		X		X				X															X					7	93.9	1.5	98 <sup>TH</sup>
Mantukwa	716	X					X		X					X								X						X	X				7	77.9	1.3	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Ada Boreso	642	X			X		X		X																								4	33.3	0.5	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Akwasia	550	X	X		X		X		X																			X					6	49.9	0.8	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Twumasikrom	536	X	X		X		X		X																			X					6	49.9	0.8	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Adoe	1172	X	X		X		X		X										X										X				7	88.3	1.5	98 <sup>TH</sup>
Sreso	118	X	X						X																			X					4	22.9	0.4	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Abesu	175	X							X																								2	6.3	0.1	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Abronye	1172	X	X		X		X		X																			X					6	49.9	0.8	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Aduonya	807	X					X		X																								3	11.3	0.2	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Mpantapo	438	X							X																								2	6.3	0.1	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Amanfoso	454	X					X		X																			X					4	16.9	0.3	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Kanturo	1435	X	X						X																								3	17.3	0.3	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Kwabnakuma	471	X	X				X		X				X																				5	42.3	0.7	99 <sup>TH</sup>
Timber Nkw.	227	X					X		X																								3	11.3	0.2	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Henekrom	496	X							X																								2	6.3	0.1	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Nkranketewa	311	X							X																								2	6.3	0.1	100 <sup>TH</sup>
Baamu	234	X							X																								2	6.3	0.1	100 <sup>TH</sup>



The following criteria was employed to define the hierarchy of settlements in the district.

1<sup>st</sup> Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices of 100% of the total centrality index of 6075;

2<sup>nd</sup> Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices of 99% of the total centrality index of 6075;

3<sup>rd</sup> Order Settlement: Settlements with centrality indices of 98% of the total centrality index of 6075; and

100<sup>th</sup> Order Settlement: Settlements centrality indices of <1% of the total centrality index of 6075.

On the basis of the scalogram analysis, the District Capital, Odomase, ranks 81<sup>st</sup> while other major settlements such as Fiapre, Nsoatre and Chiraa place 78<sup>th</sup>, 86<sup>th</sup> and 91<sup>st</sup>. This implies that major settlements in the district provide mostly low order services to the inhabitants. This could be attributed to proximity of these towns to Sunyani, which has most of the high order services. The analysis also suggests uneven distribution of facilities and services which must be addressed to prevent migration from less endowed areas to better endowed settlements.

An agreement on a more scientific basis for the distribution of development resources is necessary in reversing this trend. It is proposed that allocation of resources should be based on the scalogram and other supporting factors. Settlements which are centrally located and have significant number of satellite communities should be considered in the provision of socio-economic services to engender growth and spatial balance in the development efforts of the Assembly. The area council headquarters' are therefore proposed as potential centres for such an action.

## **1.10 Economy of the District**

The district's economy is an essential part of the national (macro) economy. An assessment of the relative contribution of the various sectors to the economic development of the district is necessary for determining the effectiveness of national policies and programmes and for decision making. This section discusses the structure of the economy, major economic activities, revenue and expenditure status and economically active population.

### **1.10.1 Structure of the economy**

The structure of the district economy is dominated by agriculture/forestry/fishing industry, trade industry and manufacturing industry. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, agriculture/ forestry/fishing industry engages 48.2% of the employed population 15 years and older while the trade industry and the manufacturing industry employ 14.7% percent and 7.4% of the employed population respectively. The rest, 29.1%, are employed by 17 other industries.

The sex composition of the employed population by industry shows that agriculture, forestry or fishing industry has slightly higher proportion of males (50.4%) than females (46.1%) while the wholesale and retail industry employ a greater proportion of females (20.7%) than males (8.3%).

In terms of the activity status of all persons 15 years and older, the 2010 Population and Housing Census showed that 70.4 percent of the population are economically active, out of which 92.9 percent are employed while seven percent (7.1%) are unemployed. The proportions

of the employed population by gender are males (93.9%) and females (91.9%). For the unemployed population (worked before, seeking work, available to work and seeking work for the first time), there are more females (8.1%) than males (6.1%).

### 1.10.2 Financial Resources

The Assembly has various responsibilities to perform to facilitate economic development of the district. It therefore requires adequate and reliable financial resources to be able to perform its duties to improve both the social and economic lives of its inhabitants. This section assesses the revenue and expenditure status to determine the Assembly's financial position and its capacity to meet its obligations.

- Revenue and Expenditure Status

#### (i). Revenue Sources

As indicated earlier, the main sources of revenue to the Assembly are IGF, central government transfers (including DACF) and development partners' assistance such as DDF.

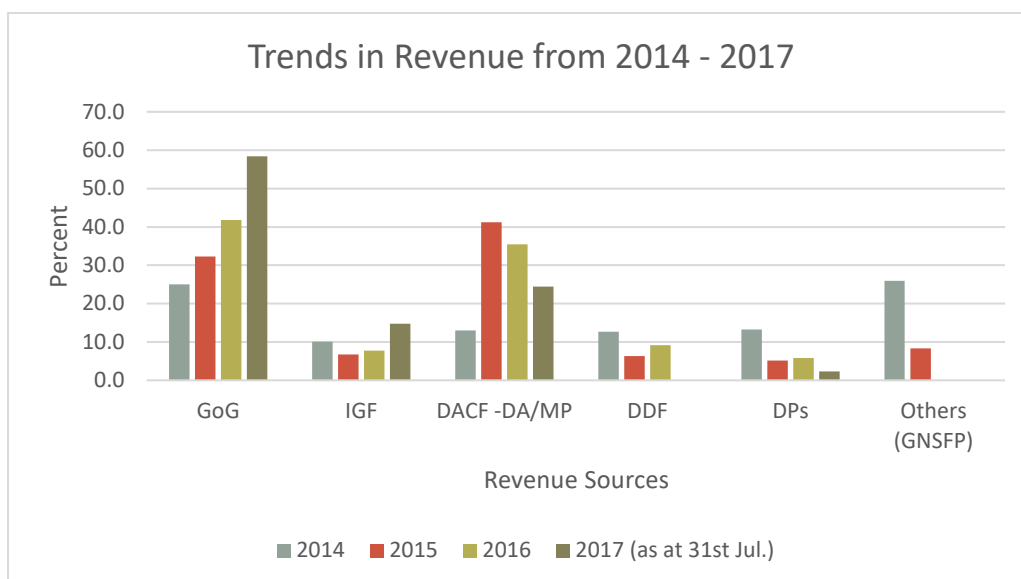
The relative contribution of each of the revenue sources to the total revenue however varies which has implications for the delivery of public services. The analysis of the trends of revenue by sources was done for all the revenue sources to the Assembly. Table 1.6 and Figure 1.4 present trends of revenue by sources from 2014 to 2017.

**Table 1.6: Trends of all revenue sources from 2014-2017**

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Actual received	%	Actual received	%	Actual received	%	Actual received as at Jul., 2017	%
GoG	1,253,409.44	24.98	1,676,120.62	32.28	2,606,817.35	41.77	1,120,565.36	58.44
IGF	506,710.05	10.10	348,913.78	6.72	484,335.91	7.76	283,537.11	14.79
DACF	652,205.35	13.00	2,139,281.41	41.20	2,212,516.84	35.46	469,239.13	24.47
DDF	637,505.60	12.70	326,846.77	6.29	571,322.00	9.16	-	-
DPs	666,646.48	13.28	269,109.12	5.18	365,252.92	5.85	44,279.00	2.31
Others (School Feeding Program)	1,301,843.55	25.94	432,708.80	8.33	-	-	-	-
Total	5,018,320.47	100.00	5,192,980.50	100.00	6,240,245.02	100.00	1,917,620.60	100.00

Source: SWDA, Annual Financial Statements, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017\*

**Figure 1.4: Trends of revenue by sources**



A trend analysis of all the revenue sources has revealed the following:

- GoG is a major source of revenue to the Assembly and was used in paying the salaries of Assembly staff on government payroll while the rest went to support the programmes of some departments of the Assembly.
- DACF, which is a component of central government transfers for development, is the second major source of revenue to the Assembly whilst IGF is the third main source of revenue.
- The contribution of GoG to the total revenue rose consistently from 2014 to 2017 whilst revenue received from DACF for 2016 was lower than that of 2015.
- Contribution of the rest of the revenue items fluctuated within the period 2014 to 2017 and formed less than 10 percent of the total revenue. For the revenue item titled “others (GNSFP) the district did not record any receipts in 2016 and 2017 due to the decision by the implementing ministry to pay caterers using Ezwich payment systems.

❖ Implication:

The DACF continues to be a major source of revenue for the Assembly’s developmental activities despite a general decline in the annual receipts from 2015 to 2017. The continuous over dependence on the DACF in the face of increasing government expenditure on wages might negatively affect the Assembly’s capacity to effectively provide adequate public services to its citizenry. IGF contribution to total revenue is low. Its collection must be intensified to ensure that the Assembly has adequate discretionary funds for development.

❖ Factors influencing Revenue Mobilization

The following factors were identified to be accounting for the low level of internal revenue mobilization in the district.

- Unscientific assessment of revenue items such as property rate for realistic rates to be charged

- Inadequate supervision of revenue collectors
- Weak enforcement of sanctions on rate defaulters
- Weak sub-district structures and their low involvement in revenue collection
- Low tax education
- Unwillingness of inhabitants to pay taxes
- Poor office facilities, equipment and logistics for revenue units within urban, town, area councils to enhance revenue mobilization
- Inadequate modern market structures in the district
- Low level of incentives for revenue collectors

## ii. Expenditure

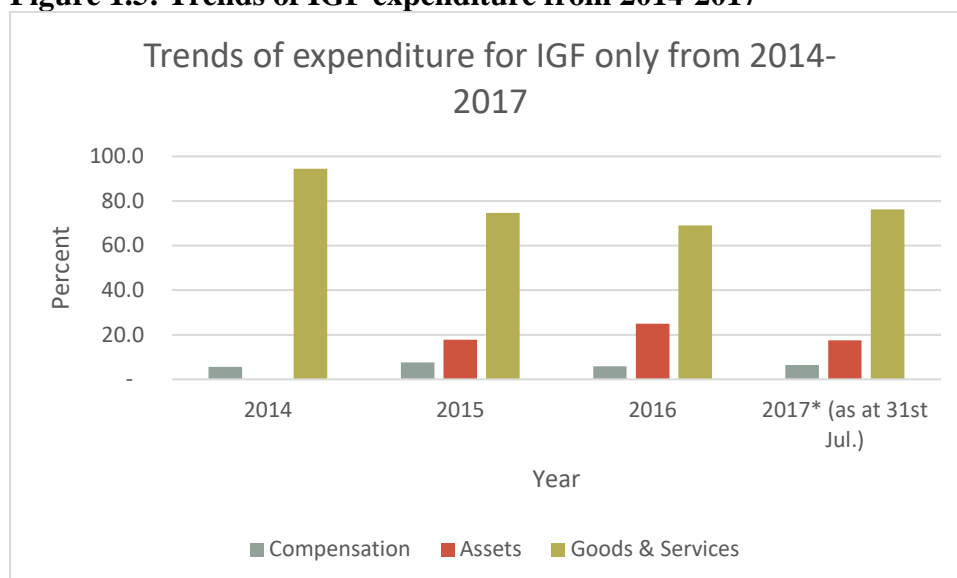
Expenditure items of the Assembly are compensation, assets or capital investment, goods and services. The trends of IGF and GoG expenditures are discussed in this section. Table 1.7 and Figure 1.5 present trends of IGF expenditure from 2014 to 2017.

**Table 1.7: Trends of expenditure for IGF only from 2014 to 2017**

Expenditure Areas	2014	Percent	2015	Percent	2016	Percent	2017* (31st Jul.)	Percent
Compensation	28,195.83	5.56	21,184.47	7.56	30,798.36	5.92	19,745.77	6.37
Assets	0	-	49,814.48	17.78	130,000.88	24.99	54,137.97	17.46
Goods & Services	478,514.13	94.44	209,099.30	74.65	359,352.51	69.09	236,261.91	76.18
Total	506,709.96	100.00	280,098.25	100.00	520,151.75	100.00	310,145.65	100.00



**Figure 1.5: Trends of IGF expenditure from 2014-2017**



From Figure 1.5 on trends of IGF expenditure, the analysis suggested that more than 60 percent of the IGF was expended on goods and services whilst less than 25 percent was spent on capital investments or assets. Steps have being taken by the Assembly to spend at least 20 percent of its IGF receipts on assets.

In the case of the trends of GoG expenditure, the assessment suggested the following:

- Fairly balanced utilization of GoG funds on all the expenditure areas
- Highest expenditure was made on assets for 2014 and 2015.

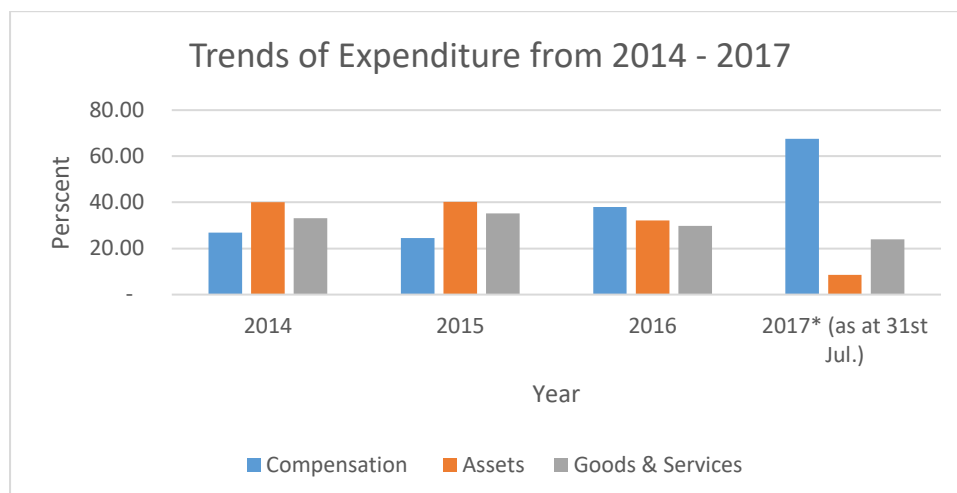
Table 1.8 and Figure 1.6 show the trends of expenditure for GoG funds to departments of the Assembly.

**Table 1.8: Trends of expenditure for GoG only for all Departments from 2014 – 2017**

Expenditure Areas	2014	Percent	2015	Percent	2016	Percent	2017* (31st Jul.)	Percent
Compensation	1,253,409.44	26.85	1,058,583.55	24.58	2,116,912.61	38.05	1,099,310.45	67.54
Assets	1,871,357.16	40.09	1,734,490.09	40.27	1,787,950.63	32.13	138,123.35	8.49
Goods & Services	1,543,156.18	33.06	1,514,193.36	35.15	1,659,057.83	29.82	390,135.32	23.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,667,922.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,307,267.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,563,921.07</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,627,569.12</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Sunyani West District Assembly, Final Account, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

**Figure 1.6: Trends in expenditure from GoG sources from 2014-2017**



- **Economic Resources**

Geological studies conducted in the district indicate that there are gold deposits in some communities such as Adoe. Also, clay deposits exist within sections of the Tano Basin in the district, especially in communities such as Adantia and Kwatire. There is a brick and tile company at Adantia which is using the clay to produce bricks for the housing industry. The district can also boast of agro-processing factories in cassava and mangoes. It is anticipated that the sustainable exploitation of both the natural and agricultural resources will help create employment for the inhabitants.

- **Inter/intra-trade**

Trading takes place both within and across the district boundaries. Within the district, communities such as Chiraa, Nsoatre, Kwabenakumah and Tainso organize weekly market days which attract traders from other parts of the district. External trade also takes place when buyers from other parts of the country come to purchase food items, particularly maize while traders in the district also participate in weekly trading activities in Sunyani and Techiman.

- **Local economic development issues**

The micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs) constitute an important business activity in the district. The sector employs a significant proportion of the employed population and has great potentials for growth and employment if steps are taken to provide the appropriate business development services to the constituents of this sector. The district currently has gaps in the areas of the non-establishment of the Trade and Industry Department and recruitment of skilled staff to facilitate the activities of this sector.

### **1.10.3 Economic infrastructure such as roads, traffic management, potential growth rate**

- **Roads**

The district is fairly connected by highways and feeder roads. The total length of highways is about 120km. The highways connect settlements such as Fiapre – Nsoatre, Kobedi-Chiraa and Odomase –Boffourkrom-Adamu in the Tain District. All the highways have been tarred except that of Odomase-Boffourkrom-Adamu. The condition of the Odomase – Boffourkrom-Adamu Highway is bad and will require surfacing to enhance economic activities along this road.

There are 299km length of feeder roads in the district. The state of the feeder roads are as follows:

6km have been surfaced or tarred; 109km engineered; and 20km partially engineered while 160 have not been engineered. The condition of the feeder road network is generally good during the dry season but deteriorates in the rainy season.

Improvement of feeder roads network, especially the routine works on engineered and spot improvement of non-engineered feeder roads, is done by the Department of Feeder Roads. Their role towards feeder roads maintenance has declined in recent years due to inadequate funding from government to Feeder Roads department. This situation has compelled the Assembly to annually commit significant funds into feeder road maintenance activities to improve access to agriculture production centres.

- **Lorry terminals**

Lorry terminals do not only facilitate transportation services but also serves as a source of revenue to the Assembly. The district has well paved lorry terminals at Nsoatre, Fiapre, Odomase and Chiraa. However, the only lorry terminal, which provides revenue to the Assembly is the Nsoatre terminal. While Chiraa lorry terminal constructed by the Assembly is said to be inadequate for use, Fiapre lorry terminal is being used as a parking space for vehicles. Odomase also has a paved lorry terminal but drivers have refused to use the facility for its intended purpose.

- **Markets**

Markets provide economic avenues for traders and producers and also serve as sources of revenue to the Assembly. The district has major markets some of which are organized weekly or daily or both. Odomase, and Fiapre have daily markets while Nsoatre and Chiraa organize daily and weekly markets. Other settlements which operate daily markets on small scale include Dumasua, Kobedi and Kwatire. Tainso and Kwabenakuma also have weekly markets which are fairly patronized but lack the relevant modern infrastructure to support effective trading. Facilities in some major and minor markets such as Odomase, Chiraa, Kwatire and Dumasua have deteriorated and also lack water and sanitation facilities to enhance trading.

As a result of high production levels of maize in the district, selling points or markets have been established for the produce in the district in places such as Odomase, Fiapre and Nsoatre. The conditions of most of the maize markets are poor – they lack security, water and sanitation facilities and adequate storage rooms. The Assembly has however improved the environment of two of the maize markets in Odomase by paving their grounds, fencing Odomase No.1 maize market and providing rest house for traders at Awua-Domase maize market with funding from

the member of parliaments share of the DACF. With the exception of Awua-Domase maize market which has a small sized warehouse, the rest of them keep their bags of maize either in the open or in makeshift structures.

Provision of storage facilities for maize and improvement in existing market infrastructure and facilities such as security lights and fence will enhance trading activities in the markets and also encourage payment of taxes by the traders.

- Commodity export

The main commodities exported from the district are cocoa and maize. Cassava is also processed into *Konkonte and Gari* by a medium scale agro-processing enterprise, St. Bassa Ghana Limited in Chiraa. The processed foods are packaged and sold in Ghana and outside Ghana. Timber, particularly teak, is also exported from the district to Kumasi and Accra.

- Electricity

The availability and productive use of electricity is necessary in supporting improvement in the economic and social conditions of the people. Most of the communities located in the district have been connected to the national electricity grid. There are however significant numbers of communities in the hinterlands which do not have electricity. This does not only lower the standard of living of the people but also affects the education of children who are required to study ICT as an examinable subject due to lack of access to electricity.

Currently, 14 out of 24 communities benefiting from SHEP 4 Turnkey electrification project initiated in 2015 have been connected. The communities yet to be connected are located in Nsoatre Township and along Nsoatre – Kwabenakumah.

- Telecommunication

Telecommunication signals from major telecommunication service providers such as MTN, Vodafone and Tigo can be received in several locations. This has enhanced telecommunication and related services. Other services such as money transfers and internet services are available to users of mobile phones. However, a few settlements in the hinterlands do not have access to these services due to lack of telecommunication signal at such locations. Expansion of telecommunication services to these areas such as Koduakrom, Tainso and Boffourkrom by telecom service providers will also go a long way to improve living conditions in these locations.

- Post Offices

Post offices continue to play important role in communication, especially, through the provision of mail services and parcel delivery. There are post offices in Nsoatre and Chiraa which are providing critical services to the inhabitants and institutions in these communities.

- Banking

The fiscal landscape of the district has also witnessed significant changes with the entry of GN Bank with branches established in Odomase and Chiraa. The rural banks, micro-finance companies and credit unions also continue to provide critical services to the inhabitants. Some of the financial institutions operating in the district include Nsuatreman Rural Bank, Drobo Community Bank, Capital Rural Bank and BACCSOD.

## **1.11. Food Security**

### **1.11.1 Introduction**

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy and a major source of livelihood for the people due to its great impact on poverty reduction and employment generation. The sector is also critical for rural development, socio-cultural stabilisation, environmental sustainability and buffer during periods of economic crisis and shocks. The favourable moist-equatorial climatic conditions, forest ochrosol soil type coupled with the availability of vast agricultural land make Sunyani West District one of the major staple food production areas in the Brong Ahafo Region. Land tenure arrangement is satisfactory for both land users and land owners, which greatly encourages prospective farmers to engage in staple crop cultivation.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census results, agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry engaged 48.2% of the employed population. The Department of Agriculture manages agriculture in the district which is made up of crop, livestock and poultry production. However, the department collaborates with the other sectors for total development of agriculture in the local economy.

- **Staple Food Security**

The domestic production, consumption and deficit or surplus is a good indicator of how food secure a district is. Sunyani West has been food secured in all the major food staples since 2014, with the exception of yam and cocoyam. However, the quantum of the deficit of maize, cassava and plantain has been reducing since 2014. The Table below shows the level of deficit/surplus achieved in the case of the main food staples.

Both cereals and the starchy staples production have seen a decrease over the past three years, even though acreages put under cultivation has been on the increase for all the crops. The main reasons being the poor rainfall pattern and distribution since 2014 as well as low use of improved planting materials and post-harvest challenges faced by the smallholder farmers. Refer to Table 1.9 on Food Balance Sheet for details.

**Table 1.9: Food Balance Sheet (2014/2015; 2015/2016; 2016/2017)**

Crop	Total District Production (MT)			Production Available for Human Consumption* (MT)			Per Capita Consumption (Kg)			Estimated District Consumption (MT)			Deficit/Surplus (MT)		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Maize	41,587.2	29,400.0	26,100.0	29,111.0	20,580.0	18,270	45.0	45.0	45.0	4,240.5	4,326.1	4,404.8	24,870.5	16,253.9	13,865.2
Cassava	107,622.9	71,438.0	73,500.0	75,336.0	50,006.6	51,450	152.9	152.9	152.9	14,408.4	14,699.0	14,966.5	60,927.6	35,307.6	36,483.5
Yam	4,230.8	3,242.0	3,255.0	3,384.6	2,593.6	2,604.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	11,779.3	12,016.9	12,235.5	(8,394.7)	(9,423.3)	(9,631.5)
Cocoyam	4,355.0	3,275.6	3,120.0	4,137.3	3,111.8	2,964	40.0	40.0	40.0	3,769.4	3,845.4	3,915.4	367.9	(733.6)	(951.4)
Plantain	42,976.0	33,600.0	31,800.0	36,529.6	28,560.0	27,030	84.8	84.8	84.8	7,991.0	8,152.3	8,300.6	28,538.6	20,407.7	18,729.4

Source: Dept. of Agric. SWDA, 2017

Notes: Estimated Population for three years, based on 2010 provisional census figure are: 2014 (94,234; 2015 (96,135) & 2016 (97,884).

\*70% of Domestic production for maize and cassava; 80% for yam; 95% for cocoyam; 85% for plantain

\*\*Per capita consumption is used here (as a proxy) to represent apparent per capita consumption

since it is based on food available for consumption (i.e. Supply from domestic sources) and not on consumption surveys

Challenges which promote food insecurity such as high post-harvest losses, low prices of staple foods during gluts and low value addition continue to de-motivate farmers engaged in the sector. There is the need for these problems to be addressed to ensure that the sector does not only retain its current labour force, but also attract the youth. The new initiative “Planting for Food and Jobs Campaign could be an opportunity for farmers especially the teeming youth in ensuring food security and stable incomes for farmers and this should be explored.

- Animal food security

Animal food, particularly meat from goat, sheep and cattle constitutes an important component of meals for most households both within the rural and urban settings of the district. The district does not have any slaughtering facility for animals such as goats, sheep and cattle despite the large number of ‘chop bars’ and meat shops available in the district. The Department of Agriculture is not convinced that all the meat sold in meat shops and used by local restaurants are processed in Sunyani Municipal where there is a slaughter house. As a result of concern for the health of meat consumers, the Department believes that there is an urgent need for a slaughtering facility to be provided in the major towns to enable the technical staff inspect the animals before they are slaughtered and sold to the public. This will prevent the passing on of certain diseases from animals to humans.

- Current Intervention to further enhance food security

Aside from general interventions to improve agricultural productivity and promote food security, there is the new initiative “Planting for Food and Jobs Campaign” which seeks to promote the production of some critical food crops such as maize, rice, soybean and vegetables (chilli pepper, tomato and onion). Embedded in this initiative is the aim to attract the youth into agriculture through job creation and input credit support among others.

- Availability and access to food outlets

There are two (2) major weekly market centres in the district, Chiraa and Nsoatre which serves the entire district. Odumase and Tainso have maize markets which are on daily basis. There are also daily markets in almost all the towns but these only serve the needs of the communities concerned. Food outlets are all over the district numbering up to about 30 during harvest periods and drops to about 20 in the lean season. This is an indication of good access and availability of food supply within the district. However, food is available and affordable in the district but whether the prices are motivating for the large numbers of the employed population engaged in it is an issue of concern.

## **1.12 Governance**

### **1.12.1 Political and Administrative Institutions**

Administratively, the Assembly has 11 departments out of which six (6) have been fully established as decentralized departments. These departments include the Central Administration Department (CAD); Works, Physical Planning (Parks and Gardens), Social Welfare and Community Development, Agriculture and Trade and Industry (cooperative). The non-decentralized departments include Health, Education, Youth and Sports, Natural Resources conservation, Forestry, Game and wildlife.

The CAD is the secretariat of the Assembly and it is the office of the District Chief Executive, the head of the district administration. The departments are headed by public servants with technical staff who are responsible for implementing programmes and projects on specific sectors of the district.

There are also other government agencies in the district which perform public service functions to the inhabitants. They are as follows: National Commission for Civic Education; District Office of the Electoral Commission; Non-formal Education Division; National Service Secretariat; Judicial Service (Circuit and Magistrate courts); and Forestry Services Division. The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice and others such as VRA/NEDCO, Ghana Water Company Limited among others do not have offices in the district. In spite of the locations of these departments and agencies, the Assembly is able to coordinate their activities. There are however some agencies namely the Sunyani Zonal Office of Fisheries Department and office of Cocoa Health Unit (CHU) whose collaboration with the Assembly is weak.

It is expected that the Assembly will strengthen its collaboration with Fisheries Department and CHUs to ensure that the inhabitants obtain maximum benefits from their services.

Politically, the district has one constituency (Sunyani West), which is divided into 38 electoral areas and units. In terms of political representation, the Assembly has a Member of Parliament, 38 elected assembly members and 17 government appointees who are responsible for the formulation of local policies and bye-laws and approval of development programmes and budgets for implementation. The Assembly also has 190 elected unit committee members from the 38 electoral areas of the district. The Unit Committees are responsible for supervising and supporting government officials in the performance of their functions at the units. They also serve on the urban and area councils to take decisions on local issues and support the implementation of development programmes.

In addition, the Assembly also works through seven sub-structures namely urban (Nsoatre and Chiraa), Town (Fiapre) and area councils (Awua-Dumase, Odomase No.1, Dumasua and Koduakrom) to bring governance closer to the people.

### **1.12.2 Human Resource Situation of the Assembly**

#### **a. Personnel of the Assembly**

The availability of personnel with requisite skills and competence is a critical factor in the provision of public services. The Assembly has staff strength of 2,309 (females and males) for the provision of various public services. Table 1.10 presents data on the staff situation in the district.



From Table 1.10, the Assembly has the necessary technical staff with the relevant skills and knowledge to efficiently implement national and local policies, programmes and projects for effective development of the district. Specific training needs of staff of the departments of the Assembly are handled at the departmental level by their management while the Assembly considers critical but generic capacity requirements of management staff to increase output. It is therefore expected that each department would conduct training needs assessment for its staff and plan for them accordingly.

**Table 1.10 Staff Situation in Sunyani West District**

	Departments /Units of the Assembly	Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
<b>1</b>	<b>Central Administration Department</b>			
<i>i.</i>	<i>Administrative Class</i>	6	3	3
<i>ii.</i>	<i>Human Resource Management Class</i>	2	1	1
<i>iii.</i>	<i>Budget Class</i>	1	0	1
<i>iv.</i>	<i>Development Planning Class</i>	3	1	2
<i>v.</i>	<i>Internal Audit Class</i>	3	1	2
<i>vi.</i>	<i>Birth and Death</i>	1	-	1
<i>vii.</i>	<i>Procurement Class</i>	2	1	1
<i>viii.</i>	<i>Executive Class</i>	4	2	2
<i>ix.</i>	Secretarial Class	11	-	11
<i>x.</i>	Radio Operators	1	1	-
<i>xi.</i>	Transport class	9	9	-
<i>xii.</i>	Watchmen	2	2	-
<i>xiii.</i>	Catering	9	-	9
<i>xiv.</i>	<i>Environmental Health class</i>	25	10	15
<i>xv.</i>	<i>Labourers</i>	17	4	13
	<b><i>Sub-total</i></b>	<b>96</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Finance Department</b>			
	<i>Accounting Class</i>	6	4	2
	<i>Revenue staff</i>	30	8	12
	<b><i>Sub-total</i></b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Department of Works</b>			
	<i>Engineering Group Class</i>	15	14	1
<b>4</b>	<b>Department of Physical Planning</b>			
	Officer/Technical staff	3	2	1

5.	<b>Disaster Management and Prevention</b>			
	NADMO Staff	28	19	9

	Department /Unit and Agency of the Assembly	Total	Gender	
			Male	Female
6	<b>Department of Social Welfare and Community Development</b>			
	Social welfare staff	3	1	2
	Community development staff	15	6	9
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
7	<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
	Agriculture officers	5	4	1
	Technical class	10	4	6
	Production class	1	1	-
	Executive class	2	-	2
	Secretarial class	3	-	3
	Driver	1	1	-
	Labourers	2	-	2
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
8	<b>Department of Trade and Industry</b>			
	Department of Cooperative	0	0	0
9	<b>Ghana Education Service (Office)</b>			
	Teaching staff (basic, second cycle, DEO,)	1683	831	852
	Non-teaching staff (basic, second cycle, DEO,)	165	133	32
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>1848</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>884</b>
10	<b>Ghana Health Service</b>			
	Medical Doctor	1	-	-
	Physician Assistants	6	-	-
	Professional nurses	17	-	-
	Midwives	29	-	-
	Enrolled nurses	55	-	-
	Community Health Nurses	64	-	-
	Health Assistants	13	-	-
	Biostatistics Officers	6	-	-
	Nutrition Officer	1	-	-
	Technical Officers (DC/CH/HI)	9	-	-

	Field Technicians	6	-	-
	Pharmacy/Dispensary Technicians	3	-	-
	Mental Health Nurses	6	-	-
	Optical technicians	2	-	-
	Orderlies	9	-	-
	Others	15	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>193</b>
11	Natural Resource Conservation	-	-	-
12	Legal Department	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,309</b>		

Source: Sunyani West District Assembly (2017)

#### b. Capacity of the Assembly and Unit Committees

Local Policy formulation and implementation requires knowledge and skills in various subjects such as finance, project management, planning and budgeting, which demand regular training and retraining of Assembly members for effective performance of their functions.

The Assembly members after their inauguration were trained by the Institute of Local Government Studies with financial support from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the District Assembly. It is necessary for the District Assembly to regularly update the skills of its functionaries to keep them abreast of the changes and demands of local governance.

#### c. Capacity of the Sub-district structures

The Urban, Town and Area Councils are delegated bodies of the Assembly. They are composed of elected representatives of the people namely unit committee and Assembly members within the jurisdiction of the councils. As part of their inauguration, a brief capacity enhancement training was organized for the members. Provision of refresher training for the urban, town and area council members on their roles and responsibilities will further increase their capacity to contribute to the development of their areas.

Non appointment of permanent staff (secretaries) to the councils continues to be a major constraint to the effective operations of the sub-structures. The issue of low internal revenue capacity of the Assembly to pay for the services of well qualified staff continues to persist.

It is expected that qualified national service persons would be posted to the urban, town and area councils as a temporary measure while efforts are made to engage permanent staff.

Almost all the councils lack basic office machines and equipment for administrative work. Out of the seven councils, Chiraa council has a permanent office block (although at a state of disrepair), while Odomase No.1 area council, Awua-Domase area council, and Nsoatre urban councils have one room temporary offices each. Dumasua and Koduakrom area councils however have no offices. These conditions require urgent attention in order to promote effective local governance. Figure 1.8 shows the organogram of the Assembly

**Figure 1.7: Sunyani West Departmental Organogram (Functional)**

**District Assembly Organogram**

DA

Public Relations and  
Complaints Committee (PM)

Secretary to DA (DCD)

(DCE)

Executive Committee

F & A Sub-C'ttee      Development Planning Sub-Committee      Social Services Sub-Committee      Works Sub-Sub-Committee      Justice & Security Sub-Committee      Others

Financial /  
Central  
Administration  
Sector

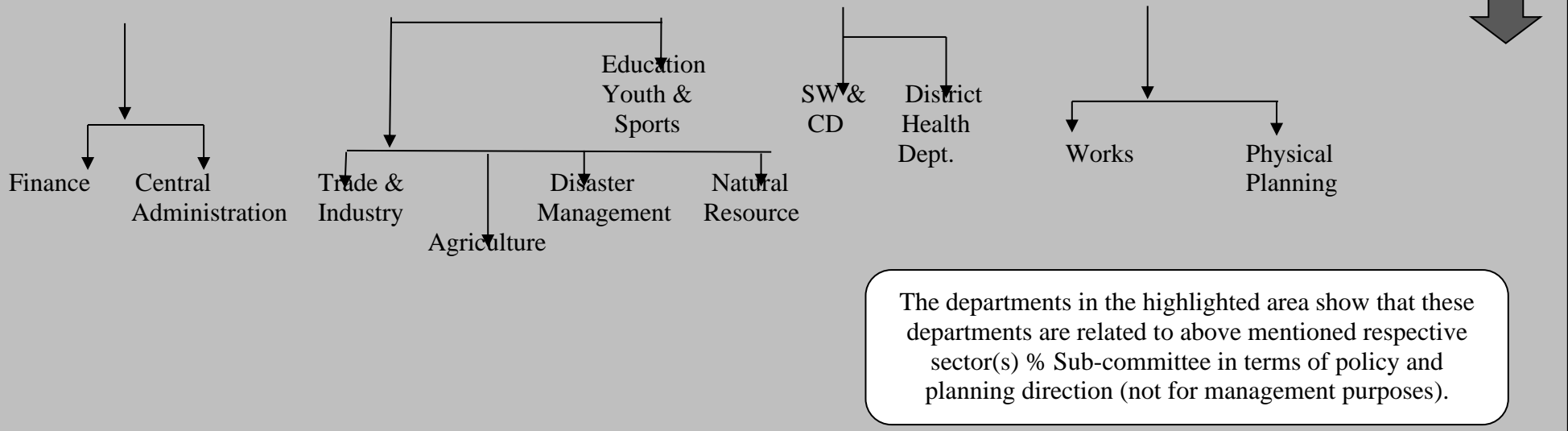
Economic  
Environmental

Social Sector

Infrastructure Sector

Prosecutions  
Enforcement  
Sector

DPCU



d. Vehicle situation

Vehicles are very necessary for the departments in the performance of their public service functions. An assessment of the vehicle situation reveals that only six departments have their own means of transport for their work. The rest rely on the Central Administration Department for their transportation needs. Most of the fleet of vehicles which are available are either over aged, broken down or both. The inadequate means of transportation greatly affects the effective performance of supervisory and monitoring responsibilities. It is therefore anticipated that additional fleet of vehicles will be procured to address this gap. Table 1.11 shows the conditions of vehicles of the departments of the Assembly.

**Table 1.11: Vehicle Situation of SWDA (Central Administration)**

DEPT.	VEHICLE MARK/TYPE	QUANTITY	YEAR OF MANUFACTURE	VEHICLE CONDITION				PARKED	REMARKS
				VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR		
1. Central Administration Department	Mitsubishi - Double cabin pickup	1	1996	-	-		1	-	Used for NADMO activities
	Nissan Patrol - Station Wagon	1	1997	-	-	1	-	-	Functional, used by District Office of National Health Insurance
	Mahindra - Double Cabin pickup	1	2007	-	-	-	-	1	Faulty
	Ford Everest	1	2008	-	1	-	-	-	Functional
	Grader (GR215)	1	2008	-	-	1	-	-	Functional
	Nissan Patrol - Station Wagon	1	2011	1	-	-	-	-	Functional
	Nissan - Double Cabin Pickup	1	2012	1	-	-	-	-	Functional
	Motor bicycles	4	2010/ 2015	3	-	-		1	Assigned to Chiraa Revenue Unit, DEHU, Registry, Dept. of Agriculture
2. Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Education, Youth and Sports	Pick up - double cabin	3	-				-	3	Faulty
4. Agriculture	Nissan - double cabin pickup	1	-	1	-	-	-		Functional
5. District Health Department	Mazda - double cabin pickup	1	-	-		1	-		functional
	Great Wall - pick up	1	-	-		1	-		functional
	Motor bicycles	23	-	-	14	-	-	9	Faulty
	Ambulances	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Motor bicycle	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Functional, used by the Social Welfare Unit
7. Physical Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
8. Works Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
9. Trade and Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10. Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry and Game and Wildlife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
11. Disaster Prevention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

Source: SWDA.2017

### 1.13. Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental, non-profit organizations both national and local also support the Assembly to provide socio-economic services to the citizenry. Some of the NGOs, which have been assisting the Assembly in the provision of public services include ActionAid Ghana, Sustainable Aid International (formerly Map International), Rotary Club of Sunyani Central and Heart for Children Foundation. There are also several local NGOs operating in the district. On-going activities of some NGOs in the district are summarized in Table 1.12.

**Table 1.12: Contribution of NGOs to the development of the district**

Name of NGO	Location of office	Scope of Services	Area of operation in the district	On-going programmes
1. MAP International	Sunyani	Research into tropical diseases, provision of peri-urban and rural health infrastructure and facilities, and implementation of social accountability programmes	Entire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total health programme,</li> <li>• Social audit programme titled Ghana's Strengthening Accountability Mechanism (GSAM) financed by USAID for five years-project - started in 2014.</li> </ul>
2. Action Aid Ghana	Odomase	Provision of livelihood skills and promotion of revenue mobilization	25 communities	Implementation of SLATLA, an EU financed livelihood empowerment project and revenue mobilization, a 42 months - project started on 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2017.
3. Rotary Club	Sunyani	Water and sanitation services	Entire District	Implementation of Global Grant Project, a one year project for the provision of new potable water facilities and promotion and support for the construction of 55 micro flush toilets at Adantia, Ayakomaso and Kwatire

In the last four years, the contribution of MAP International in its core service areas such as health, water and sanitation has been enormous. Aside from its research into tropical diseases, the organization supplied two motor bicycles to Kobedi CHPS compound, mechanized an existing borehole for the CHPS compound and provided additional mechanized borehole for Kobedi community to increase access to potable water.

The Assembly enjoys a good working relationship with the NGOs operating in the district and would strengthen its coordination of their activities to ensure that further benefits are maximized.

## 1.14 Social Services

Social services such as education, health, water and sanitation generally help to enhance the quality of life of the people. The rationale for the analysis of this sector is to determine the level of social services delivered, in terms of their quantity, quality, appropriateness of the mechanism for service delivery and the conditions of the social infrastructure and their implications for development.

### 1.14.1 Education

The Department of Education covers all the areas under the jurisdiction of the Sunyani West District Assembly. The Department has seven (7) circuits located within its administrative areas namely Chiraa, Fiapre, Nsoatre and Odomase.

#### a. Number of Schools

Education services are delivered by both public and private educational institutions. The 2016/2017 school census recorded a total of 314 educational institutions, out of which 116 (36.9%) are privately owned. Table 1.13 shows the categories of the educational institutions.

**Tab 1.13: Categories of educational institutions by ownership**

S/No.	Level	Public	Private	Total
1.	Pre-School/KG	70	44	114
2.	Primary	71	41	112
3.	Jnr. High School	51	27	78
4.	Snr. High School	4	3	7
5.	TVET	2	0	2
6.	Tertiary	-	1	1
	Total	198	116	314

Source: Sunyani West District Education Office, Annual School Census 2016/2017

#### b. Enrollment in Basic Schools & Senior Secondary Schools

School enrollment shows the general level of participation in a given level of education. It is an indication of the capacity of the education system to enroll students. A trend analysis of the gross and net enrollment for the period 2014 to 2016 showed the following:

- i. There is a high degree of participation in education at the kindergarten, primary and JHS levels as depicted by high gross enrolment rates of more than 90% for these levels;

- ii. The trend of gross enrollment rates at Senior High School level shows low participation for which it is anticipated that the Free Senior High School Policy measure will help address.
- iii. The differences between gross and net enrolments for the kindergarten, primary, JHS and SHS levels also suggest that a significant percent of the students enrolled in these levels are either overaged, under-aged or both.

**Table 1.14 shows trends in gross and net enrolments for kindergarten, primary, JHS, and SHS from 2014-2016**

Level of education		2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>KG Enrolment</b>	GER	170.2%	164.6%	160.8%	
	NER	98.7%	86.5%	82.9%	
<b>Primary Enrolment</b>	GER	134.4%	125.1%	121.3%	
	NER	107.2%	98.6%	93.5%	
<b>JHS Enrolment</b>	GER	99.3%	93.7%	93.4%	
	NER	47.3%	67.8%	65.6%	
<b>SHS Enrolment</b>	GER	64.4%	68.1%	69.6	
	NER	31.4%	29.9%	-	

Table 1.14 shows trends in gross enrolment for kindergarten, primary and JHS levels for periods 2014 – 2016.

### c. Teacher Availability

Statistics from the Department of Education (DE, 2016/2017) showed that there are a total 1470 teachers at the public basic schools (kindergarten, primary and junior high school), 30 at TVET and 235 at the SHS level. The percentage distribution of the trained teachers in public schools according to the levels is as follows: Kindergarten, 55.4%, Primary, 72.5%, JHS, 84.3%, SSS, 94% and Vocational/TVET, 86.6%. The Department needs to ensure systematic increases in the percentage of trained teachers for the public basic schools especially kindergarten and primary.

In terms of pupils-teacher ratio (PTR), the ratios are kindergarten, 15:1, Primary, 22:1, JSS, 10:1, TVET, 14:1 and SHS, 16:1. When the PTR for the district is compared to the National standard for all the categories, the statistics show general under-utilization of teachers.

This situation requires that the Department of Education adopts appropriate strategies to increase enrolment levels, particularly at the public basic schools. It is expected that the Free SHS policy measure and similar intervention for TVET will help address the low enrolments at these levels. Refer to Table 1.15 for the details.

**Table 1.15: Enrolment of Pupils/Teacher Situation in Public Basic Schools**

LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	Trained Teachers	Untrained Teachers	Total Teachers	PTR District	PTR National



Pre-school	2821	2645	5466	196	158	354	15:1	25:1
Primary	6704	6466	13170	441	167	608	22:1	35:1
JSS	2502	2411	4913	428	80	508	10:1	35:1
SSS	1269	2369	3638	223	12	235	16:1	22:1
*VOC/TVE T	325	74	399	26	4	30	14:1	25:1

Source: Sunyani West District Education Office, Annual School Census 2016/2017

\*Enrolment figures are for Don Bosco Technical School. The Nsoatre Community Vocational and Technical Institute does not report to District Education Office.

#### d. Education Performance

The quality of education may be judged by the performance of pupils/students in a competitive examination which is conducted either locally or nationally. In view of the irregular nature of nationally organized examinations for the lower and upper primary classes in subjects such as English and Mathematics, the Basic Education Certificate Examination, BECE, is used as the basis for assessing the standard of basic education in the district.

Trend analysis of the BECE results for the district for the periods 2013/2014 to 2015/2016 showed a consistent improvement in performance; 59.2%, 73.3% and 76.4% respectively. In spite of the progress made, the percentage of failures is also high and requires remedial attention.

#### e. Educational infrastructure and facilities in public basic and senior high schools

Another important element of access to education is the availability of appropriate educational infrastructure (classroom blocks, workshops and teachers' accommodation in deprived communities) and facilities (furniture).

A scan of the public school environment showed that some of the physical infrastructure (classrooms) for teaching and learning at kindergarten, primary, and JSS are in a poor state. The assessment also indicated that all the levels of the public basic schools have major maintenance challenges whilst the KGs have inadequate learning spaces as shown on the Table 1.16. Table 1.16 shows educational infrastructure situation in public schools.

**Table 1.16: Educational infrastructure situation in public basic schools**

Level	Total enrolment in public schools in 2016/17	No. of public schools	Classrooms required based on KG-PTR 35:1, PRY-PTR 45:1, JHS-PTR-35:1, SHS-30:1	No. of classrooms available	Backlog/ Surplus	No. of available classrooms needing major repairs	Conversion of new classrooms into blocks of classrooms
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Kinderg arten	5466	70	156	149	7	48	4No.2-unit classroom blocks
Primary	13,170	71	292	424	(131)	75	-
JHS	4913	51	140	162	(22)	61	-
TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Sunyani West District Department of Education, Annual School Census 2016/2017

The seemingly high numbers of primary and junior high schools than are required can be explained by the presence of significant numbers of dispersed rural settlements with high demand for basic education.

Regarding availability of complementary facilities for teaching and learning such as toilet, urinal, water and electricity for kindergarten, primary and JSS, the statistics showed an increase in the number of these facilities in 2016/2017 over that of 2014/2015. In spite this achievement, about 40 percent of all public basic schools lack toilet facilities and urinals whilst only a third of the basic schools have potable water systems. The non-availability of these facilities affect teaching and learning and could also affect the health of the pupils/students in the event of an epidemic. It is important to mention that although most schools do not have their own potable water systems, they have very high access to potable water systems in their communities. Such schools only require receptacles for water storage and use. Table 1.17 shows water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure situation in public schools.

**Table 1.17: Water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure situation in public basic schools**

Level	No. of public schools	% of public schools with toilet facilities	No. of schools without toilet facilities	% of public schools with urinal	No. of public schools without urinal	% of public schools with potable water	No. of public schools without potable water	% of public schools with electricity	No. of schools without electricity	% of public schools with computer lab
Kindergarten	70	58.6	29	50.0	35	30.0	49	35.7	45	-

Primary	71	60.6	28	54.9	32	31.0	49	40.8	42	-
JHS	51	66.7	17	66.7	17	27.5	37	60.8	20	-

Source: Sunyani West District Education Office, Annual School Census 2016/2017

#### f. Furniture Situation

The statistics showed that about 43 percent (10,167) of pupils/students in public basic schools do not have furniture. The furniture situation for teachers is also poor and requires urgent attention. Tables 1.18 and 1.19 show the furniture situation at the public basic schools for pupils/students and teachers

**Table 1.18: Furniture situation in Basic Schools**

Level	Total Enrolment	No. of pupils/students with furniture	No. of pupils/students without furniture
Kindergarten	5466	2536	2930
Primary	13170	8484	4686
JHS	4913	2362	2551
Total	23549	13382	10167

Source: Sunyani West District Education Office, Annual School Census 2016/2017

\*NB: Kinds of furniture required by the levels are KG – three (3) pupils to a table, Primary – two (2) pupils to a dual desk and JHS – a student to a mono desk.

**Table 1.19: Teachers furniture situation – tables, chairs and cupboard**

Level	Number of teachers	Tables available	Tables required	Backlog/Surplus	Chairs available	Chairs required	Backlog/Surplus
KG	354	155	269	114	193	354	161
Primary	608	338	547	209	366	608	242
JHS	508	171	229	58	-	508	219
TVET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Education, Education Census Report July, 2017

g. Technical/Vocational Schools

**Table 1.20: Classroom situation in public vocational schools in the district**

	No. of public schools	No. of classrooms	No. of new classrooms needed	No. of schools with equipped laboratories	No. of schools with a resourced computer room
TVET	1	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Education, Education Census Report July, 2017

h. Public Senior High Schools

Inadequate number of classroom blocks is also a common problem in the public senior high schools. The statistics suggested that all the public senior high schools have together, a deficit of 44 classrooms to facilitate effective teaching and learning. Information gathered from the schools suggests that various classroom infrastructure projects are being undertaken but have stalled due to cash flow challenges. It will be important for inventory to be taken on those projects to bring them to the attention of the authorities concern for action. Table 1.21 shows classroom situation in public SHS.

**Table 1.21: Physical infrastructure situation in public senior high schools**

Level	Total enrolment in public schools in 2016/17	No. of public schools	Classrooms required based on KG-PTR 35:1, PRY-PTR 45:1, JHS-PTR-35:1, SHS-30:1	No. of classrooms available	Backlog/ Surplus	No. of available classrooms needing major repairs	Conversion of new classrooms into blocks of classrooms
SHS	3638	4	121	106	15	-	3No. 6-unit classrooms

Source: Sunyani West District Department for Education, Annual School Census 2016/2017

Other problems confronting public SHS include inadequate accommodation for staff, small spaces for library, computer laboratories and science laboratories and lack of sanitation facilities for girls' dormitory (Chiraa SHS). On the basis of the Assembly's mandate and available resources it could concentrate on critical health issues such as water and sanitation while it lobby's the appropriate sector ministries for the rest of the needs of the public Senior High Schools.

i. Collaboration with Universities

About half (48.6) of the district's population aged 15 years and above is employed by the agricultural industry. This industry depends on climate (especially rainfall) which is unpredictable and has changed over time with negative effects on crop production and incomes of farmers. The changes in climate make the district vulnerable since weather failure often leads to food insecurity and loss of income to farmers and agro-processing industries.

The Assembly will therefore partner with the relevant faculties of the universities located in its area to leverage the relevant technical and technological support to improve the peoples' livelihoods and its services for rapid socio-economic development. Besides agriculture, priorities will be given to sanitation, manufacturing and afforestation.

### 1.14.2 Health

Health care services are provided by public (including mission) and private health institutions. Traditional health practitioners, such as the Traditional Birth Attendants and herbalists also play important role in health care services.

The district has a total of 36 health facilities from which services are delivered to the entire population. The facilities include a Polyclinic; five (5) health centres; nine (9) private clinics; 13 CHPS compounds; and a reproductive and child health unit. Table 1.22 shows the spatial distribution of the health facilities and the type of ownership.

**Table 1.22: Spatial distribution of health facilities and type of ownership**

No	Sub-district (GHS)	Facility	Type of Ownership
1	Bofourkrom	Bofourkrom Health Centre	GHS
		Abronye CHPS	GHS
2	Chiraa	Chiraa Health Centre	GHS
		Kobedi CHPS	GHS
		Tanom CHPS	GHS
		Mercy Maternity Home, Chiraa	Private
		Holy Daniel Clinic, Chiraa	Private
		Asuakwa CHPS	GHS
		Jamesbert Clinic	Private

3	Fiapre	Fiapre Health Centre	GHS
		Fiapre Zongo CHPS	GHS
		Notre Dame School, Fiapre	Private
		Dumasua Health Centre	GHS
		Mantukwa CHPS	GHS
4	Kwatire /Odumase	Kwatire Polyclinic	GHS
		Odumase RCH	GHS
		Adoe CHPS	GHS
		Obiri Yeboah CHPS	GHS
		Adantia CHPS	GHS
		Hannah Maternity Home	Private
		ICAM Clinic	Private
5	Nsoatre	Nsoatre Health Centre	GHS
		Amponsah Maternity Home	Private
		St. James Clinic	Private
		Afrihope Clinic	Private
		Kwabenakuma CHPS	GHS
		Addai Boreso CHPS	GHS
		Ayakomaso CHPS	GHS
		Twumasikrom CHPS	GHS
		Aduonya CHPS	GHS

Source: Sunyani West District Health Directorate, 2017 Annual Report

Geographical access to health services has improved significantly due to GHS policy of establishing CHPS zones in every electoral area. This policy has been aggressively promoted through sensitization campaigns by the Department of Health and it is yielding positive results. Currently, there are 38 demarcated CHPS zones of which 35 are functional. The operations of the CHPS zones have contributed significantly to improvements in health services. For instance out-patient department cases have increased significantly; 16.3 percent in 2014, 24.2 percent in 2015 and 17 percent 2016.

However, only 31 percent of the functional CHPS zones have CHPS compounds (permanent and temporary facilities). Most of the CHPS compounds are operating in temporary facilities which do not have adequate spaces and complementary facilities such as staff accommodation, toilet and urinal for service delivery.

The Assembly in 2016 completed CHPS compounds at Akwasua and Adoe for use. It is however yet to supply furniture to those facilities. Unlike Adoe CHPS zone, Akwasua's zone is new and will require the provision of furniture and other logistics before staff can start work

in the facility. The Assembly is also constructing another CHPS compound for Ayakomaso which is at finishes; the stage of fixing doors, louvres and painting.

This planning period will consider the completion of CHPS compounds under construction and furnishing of completed CHPS compounds. Also, existing health facilities with inadequate spaces for offices, admissions and mental health services will be given attention. Residential accommodation for rural health centre workers such as Boffourkrom Health Centre will be given attention.

Water and sanitation facilities will be an integral part of the health infrastructure package for rural communities to promote safe environment for health care delivery.

#### **a. Staffing**

Health care services from public health institutions (Ghana Health Service) are provided by staff of the Department of Health. The Department has a total staff strength (permanent) of 230. The nurse – patient ratio for 2016 was 1:705 (this excludes midwives) which calls for improvement to ensure effective health care services to the citizenry. Refer to Table 1.10 on staff situation for further details.

#### **b. Office Accommodation and Housing**

The District Department of Health operates from a building which was originally designed to serve as an office block for Awua-Domase area council and therefore has limited offices and facilities to meet the needs of the department. The office is situated in the midst of houses whose inhabitants often intrude the space of the Department. The access road to the department is often blocked for funeral and other social ceremonies making the environment often noisy. The department does not have any permanent residential accommodation for its senior staff including the District Director of Health.

#### **c. Top Ten Diseases in the District**

Malaria continues to be the leading cause of illness recorded by the outpatient department of health facilities in spite of the various measures put in place to prevent and control its incidence.

It is, however, worthy of mentioning that the numbers of reported cases of the top ten diseases declined in 2016.

It is important for all stakeholders to step up their various programmes which contributed to the decline in the cases namely promotion of the use of long insecticide treated nets (LITN), fumigation of mosquito breeding areas, general preventive health services and curative health services. Table 1.23 shows the top ten diseases reported in health facilities.

**Table 1.23: Top ten (10) diseases reported in health facilities**

	2014		2015		2016	
No.	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
1	Malaria	64,129	Malaria	51055	Malaria	44628

2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	26,150	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	25888	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	22645
3	Diarrhea disease	12,037	Diarrhea disease	11985	Diarrhea disease	11774
4	Skin diseases and ulcers	11717	Rheumatism and joint pains	10209	Rheumatism and joint pains	9092
5	Rheumatism and joint pains	11575	Skin diseases and ulcers	8216	Skin diseases and ulcers	7668
6	Intestinal Worms	8427	Intestinal Worms	6177	Intestinal Worms	6025
7	Anaemia	3413	Anaemia	3741	Anaemia	3471
8	Acute urinary tract infection	2773	Acute urinary tract infection	2709	Acute urinary tract infection	2559
9	Pneumonia	2239	Pneumonia	2570	Acute eye infection	2001
10	Acute eye infection	2037	Acute eye infection	1746	Pneumonia	1917

Source: Sunyani West District Health Directorate, 2016 Annual Report, February, 2017

#### d. Adolescent Reproductive Health Issues

Health care services to adolescents have significantly improved as a result of the effective implementation of the Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health programme (GHARH) with funding from UKAID. As a result of the programme, most of the adolescents now access family planning and antenatal services from public health institutions. For instance, the year 2015 saw 868 adolescents who obtained family planning services from health institutions compared to 731 in 2014. The challenge has been the consistently high number of adolescents who deliver between the ages of 15-19. Their numbers have been 210 in 2014, 223 in 2015 and 229 in 2016

With the end of the GHARH, it is necessary for best practices, such as the establishment of adolescent corners in some health facilities, to be scaled up to enable more adolescents have physical access these services. Table 1.24 shows services that were provided adolescents.

**Table 1.24: shows services provided to adolescents who visited health facilities in the district from 2014-2016.**

S/No.	Indicator	2014	2015	2016
1	Early Delivery (10-14yrs)	4	4	7
2	Late Delivery (15-19yrs)	210	223	229
	<i>Delivery (Adolescent delivery as against percentage total delivery)</i>	214	227	236
3	Family Planning	731	868	854
4	Early Adolescence (10-14yrs) – ANC	23	10	23
5	Late Adolescence (15-19yrs) – ANC	422	421	435



ANC total	445	431	458
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Source: District Health Directorate, Adolescent Reproductive Health Report, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2014

#### e. District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The Sunyani West District Health Insurance scheme supports financial access to health care services. It also facilitates the implementation of other national social protection programmes which targets the poor and vulnerable such as the free health care services for pregnant women from pregnancy to delivery and also free health care for the aged and beneficiaries of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme.

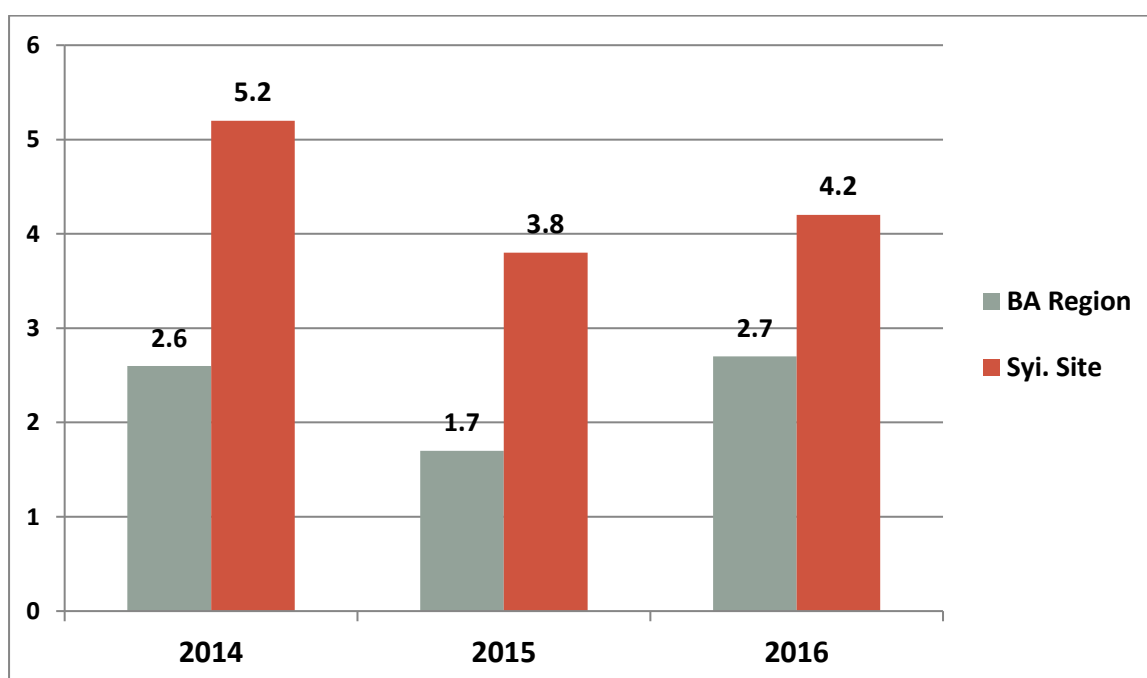
The scheme, however, has been operating from a temporary office accommodation in Sunyani Municipal since its establishment. This does not enhance effective coordination, supervision and ownership.

#### f. HIV AND AIDS

The Sunyani West District is located in the catchment area of the Sunyani Sentinel site and therefore shares in the prevalence of the Sunyani site.

The HIV Sentinel Survey report for 2014 to 2016 showed a fluctuating trend in HIV prevalence for Brong Ahafo region and Sunyani site. The 2016 HSS report indicated that Sunyani site is at par with Agormanya in respect of HIV prevalence. Sunyani Sentinel site ranks third among the 40 sites and is constantly behind Agormanya and Obuasi sites respectively. This ranking is worrying to stakeholders.

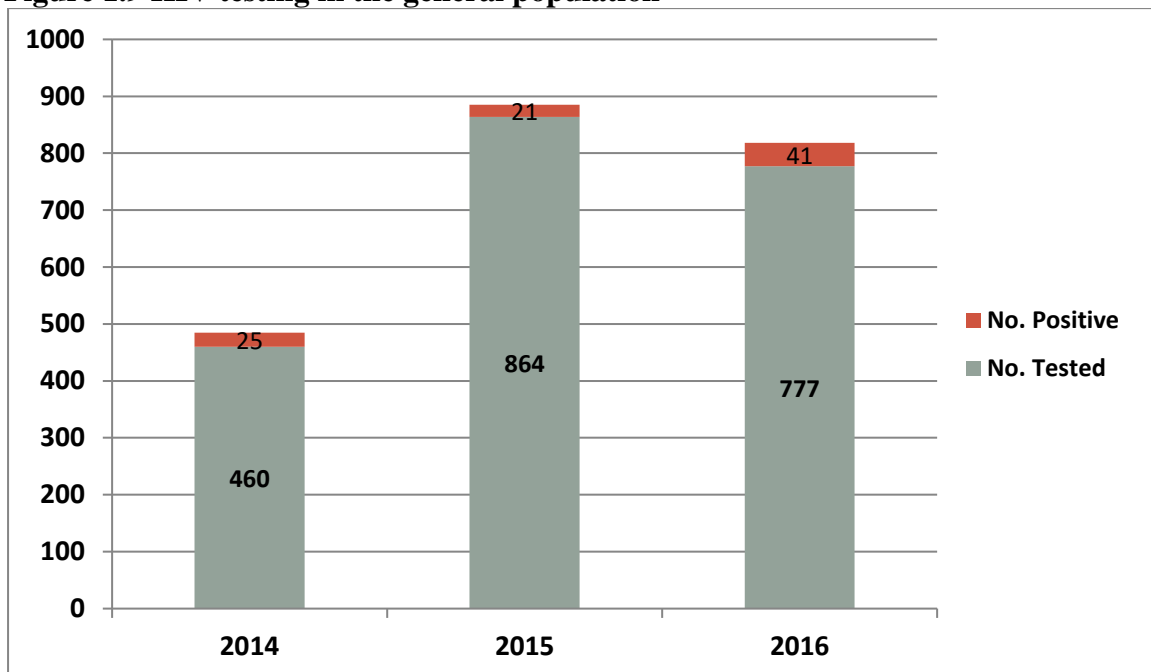
**Figure 1.8 shows the trends of HIV prevalence in the Brong Ahafo Region and Sunyani Sentinel site.**



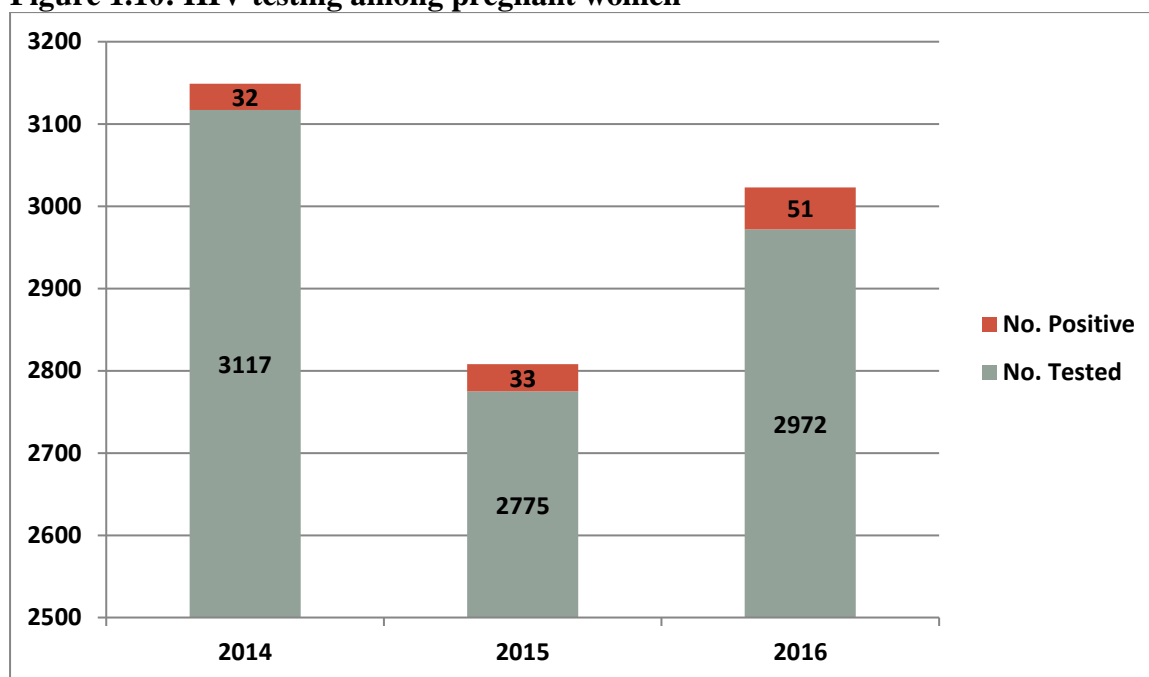
**Sour: HSS 2014, 2015, and 2016.**

The District Health Information Management System (DHIMS) of the Department of Health, also gives account of crude prevalence rate among people who were tested between the periods 2014 to 2016. The results from HIV testing in the general population and among pregnant women for the periods 2015 and 2016 indicate an increase in the number of HIV positive cases from 21 (2015) to 41 (2016) and 33 (2015) to 51 (2016) respectively for the general population and pregnant women. This trend is similar to the findings of the 2016 HSS. Figure 1.9 shows HIV testing in the general population while Figure 1.10 presents results of HIV among pregnant women.

**Figure 1.9 HIV testing in the general population**



**Figure 1.10: HIV testing among pregnant women**



Field experience also points to fear of stigma, which is expressed in terms of the refusal of attendees to test during HIV testing programmes which are organized for them. Also, those who went through the test often gave wrong phone numbers and personal addresses so as to conceal their identity. Others resort to spiritual healers and pastors and those who go to the later some of them often return their medicines claiming they have been healed. Stigma is one big social evil to the course and has the tendency to defeat the 90-90-90 campaign.

In spite of this development, the service is strengthening arrangement to provide comprehensive care for patients through the operationalization of an Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) treatment at Kwatire Polyclinic. This will enable the Department to encourage HIV positive clients to go on treatment. This is critical in pursuing the 90-90-90 agenda of the 2016 – 2020 national AIDS control strategy. The Polyclinic, however, lacks the machine for carrying out one of the requisite laboratory investigations to start treatment. The service will require a motor bicycle to carry these samples to regional hospital, instead of the current situation of referring patients to the regional hospital, which often results in many refusing to go. Aggressive campaigns against HIV and AIDS stigma and testing will be necessary in reducing the spread of the disease.

The district has a functional District AIDS Committee responsible for coordinating HIV and AIDS activities. The membership of the committee is drawn from different sectors and disciplines in the public and private spaces. The committee is active and has successfully conducted education campaigns for students of some junior high schools, health workers, communities and staff of the Assembly. Further strengthening of the capacity of the members will be necessary in making them abreast of the current trends and issues on the HIV and AIDS disease.

#### j. Nutrition

Nutrition status is both an effect and cause of income earning opportunities. Malnutrition has a damaging physical and mental consequence for individuals, households and communities. It does not only reduce a person's productivity but affect a child's cognitive development. Ultimately, malnutrition hinders the economic and human development of a district and the nation at large.

According to the 2014 GDHS, 19 percent of children under 5 years are stunted (short for their age), 5 percent are wasted (thin for their height) and 11 percent are underweight (thin for their age) whilst about 3 percent of children are overweight (heavy for their height). The 2014 GDHS further found that 42 percent of Ghanaian women of age 15-49 are anaemic, which is a reduction from 59 percent in 2008 GDHS. Although the trends in children's nutritional status suggests steady decline from 2003 and 2008, the 2014 findings are significant to warrant attention.

In the case of adult nutritional status, the 2014 GDHS revealed that 16 percent of men age 15-49 in Ghana were overweight compared to 40 percent for women. That underweight or overweight depends on age, level of education and lifestyle and location.

The District Health Department has no budget line for nutrition services. It is generally added on to other services with budgets. Basic instruments such as infantometre, stature metre, hanging scale required for service delivery are lacking at the various health facilities. It is important for these instruments to be provided for the health facilities while steps are taken to establish a clinical nutrition centre at Kwatire Polyclinic to serve all ages and cases and to provide relevant data for planning and decision making.

#### **1.14.3 Water and sanitation**

Water and related sanitation infrastructure and services are important in promoting good health. The provision of sustainable rural water services is the major pre-occupation of the Assembly. This water service delivery approach enables the Assembly to plan for both new water infrastructure and post construction management of existing rural water facilities. The effect has been high rural water coverage of 94% in 2016. Rural water coverage is expected to hit 100% by the year 2020.

It is expected that the Assembly will sustain the momentum for the implementation of the service delivery methodology to ensure universal access to potable water in the rural areas. The

Water and Sanitation Plan for 2017 to 2020 will be the framework for implementation of water and sanitation activities for rural settlements.

Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) which is located at Sunyani is responsible for urban water services. It services all the major settlements in the district. Aside from the erratic nature of the services most of the newly developed parts within the urban space do not enjoy water services. This situation has compelled the Assembly to provide water services to such population. The Assembly will dialogue with management of GWCL to ensure the improvement of water services to urban residents.

Water related sanitation services such as provision of hygiene education, toilet facilities for institutions and promotion of household toilet construction are critical components of rural water service delivery.

Since 2011 to 2016 the Assembly has implemented two major rural water interventions which provided new water and sanitation infrastructure, hygiene education and promoted the construction of household toilets.

In spite of the implementation of these projects, sanitation facilities in basic schools are woefully while open defecation has been a major challenge for rural communities.

For instance, statistics from the District Department of Education indicates that water and sanitation facilities are accessible to less than half of all the levels of public basic schools in the district; 39.7 percent of kindergartens (68); 41.5 percent of primary schools (65); and 46.0 percent of JHS (44) have access to institutional toilets. Also, only a third of all categories of basic schools have access to potable water. The sanitation situation in our public schools will require urgent attention so that they do not become infection transmission areas for our children and a fertile ground for the outbreak of diseases such as cholera.

- General Environmental Sanitation

Generally, the number of public toilet facilities in the urban areas has increased as a result of the involvement of the private sector in the provision of six (6) public toilet facilities under build, operate and transfer arrangement. Besides, the Rotary Club of Sunyani Central has also supported the construction of 40 micro flushed household toilets for small towns while additional 15 others are being constructed.

These efforts are however inadequate considering the staggering statistics on sanitation. According to Sunyani West District 2010 Population and Housing Census report, only 19.4 percent of the households have access to improved toilet facilities (W.C – 10.5% and KVIP – 8.9%). The report further indicates that majority of the households rely on public toilets, 46.6 percent, and pit latrine, 27.5 percent while a significant proportion of households, 5.8 percent, has no toilet facility and therefore resort to open defecation in bush and field.

Formulation and enforcement of the Assembly's byelaws on sanitation and the promotion of affordable household toilets should form part of a mix of strategies to address the issue.

- Solid waste disposal

The solid waste management situation is also poor. better for solid waste disposal as the 2010 Population and Housing Census report indicates that less than four (4) percent of households have their solid wastes collected at the household level while about 10% (9.8 percent) of the households burn their solid waste at the household level. Majority of the households (72.2%) disposes of their solid waste at public dumps (container and open space). Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste by some households is also significant (8.7%).

It is obvious that poor sanitation is a major development issue which could negatively affect the health of the population and significantly reduce productivity.

The Assembly has an ongoing contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited with a mix of services such as solid waste collection at the household level, public dump container collection and cleaning of public places. In addition, fumigation services are also done for refuse dumps and drains among other places to improve the sanitation of the district. The Assembly will ensure effective management of its service contract with Zionlion Ghana Limited to manage the situation while it explores other feasible options. Establishment of final waste disposal facility, public education on proper sanitation practices, regular organization of clean up campaigns in towns and villages, enforcement of building regulations and application of sanctions for sanitary offences will help improve the situation.

#### **1.14.4 Housing**

Housing is a pre-requisite for a healthy development of human beings and provides the framework for meeting the socio-economic and cultural needs of people.

Data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census report shows that the housing stock of the district is about 10,715 with over 63.3 percent of the housing stock in the urban areas. The growth in the housing stock cannot be determined due to unavailability of data.

In terms of adequacy of sleeping rooms occupied by households, the 2010 Population and Housing Census report also suggests that 64.7 percent of total households with four members (2,696) and 54.3 percent of total households with five members (2,502) occupy one sleeping room.

Overcrowding in rooms is a major challenge for the urban population. This may be attributed to high demand for residential accommodation by inhabitants of the district and that of Sunyani as a result of the peri-urban nature of settlements in the district to Sunynai, the Muncipal and Regional Capital. Rental charges are consequently high and tenancy arrangements are done two yearly thus impoverishing the tenants most of whom are government employees.

The Peri-urban nature of the district puts some of the communities in advantageous position to expand their l district locational advantages in the provision of affordable housing facilities for the people.

#### **1.14.5 Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability is the extent to which some segments of the population are more likely to experience poverty and deprivation as a result of exposure to internal or external shocks or both. An internal shock may arise from implementation of government policies, programmes and projects while external shock could be caused by decline in global economic conditions and a paradigm shift in international trade arrangements.

The Assembly defines the vulnerable and excluded to include the following: rural agricultural producers (migrant farm hands, settlers and food crop farmers); children living under difficult

circumstances ( i.e., children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour, street children, school aged children who are not in school, school dropouts and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS); People living with HIV/AIDS (infected persons and families of persons living with HIV/AIDS); Disadvantaged women (single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, teenage mothers, and commercial sex workers); the elderly who have no access to family care and pension; physically challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills; victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse and battery; people living in areas liable to flooding and bush fires; People suffering from chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, breast cancer and bilharzia; and the unemployed, especially unskilled and retrenched workers and the unemployed youth.

The Assembly in 2016 started implementing the LEAP programme which makes available data on poor households. This information provides a good basis for further targeting of the vulnerable and excluded to participate in social and economic enterprises to improve their living conditions.

On-going programmes which target the vulnerable and excluded include LEAP, NHIS, PWD fund and the Sustainable Livelihoods and Transparent Local Authorities Project (SLATLA).

Regular expansion and updating of the data on the vulnerable and excluded will be done to ensure their inclusion in the provision of services.

#### 1.14.6 Disability

The search for inclusive development has brought to the fore the need to effectively integrate all vulnerable populations who hitherto were at the periphery of development. One of such groups is the population with disability.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census results showed that close to four percent (3.6%) of the district population (about 3,034 persons) has some form of disability namely sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellectual and emotional. Regarding their distribution by gender the figures are close for both the female (3.7%) and male (3.5%) population.

In terms of urban-rural dichotomy, close to three percent, (2.9%), of the urban population has some form of disability compared to below one percent (0.7%) for the rural population. Table 1.25 shows the distribution of population with disability according to type and sex.

**Table 1.25: Population by disability type and sex**

Disability Type/ Type of locality	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	85,272	100.0	41,388	100.0	43,884	100.0
No disability	82,229	96.4	39,960	96.5	42,269	96.3
With a disability	3,043	3.6	1,428	3.5	1,615	3.7
Sight	786	0.9	368	0.9	418	1.0
Hearing	300	0.4	138	0.3	162	0.4
Speech	302	0.4	173	0.4	129	0.3
Physical	594	0.7	281	0.7	313	0.7
Intellectual	331	0.4	175	0.4	156	0.4
Emotional	1,404	1.6	646	1.6	758	1.7
Other	193	0.2	95	0.2	98	0.2

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS

Table 1.25 shows that Emotional disability is the major type in the district accounting for half (1.6%) of the population with disability. This is followed by sight disability which took up close to one percent (0.9%) of the population with disability while the population with physical disability constituted less than one percent (0.7%).

In terms of the economic activity status of the population with disability, the 2010 population and housing census results showed that out of the population aged 15 years and older (52,592) about three percent (2.8%) i.e., 1,478 who are persons with disability are economically active while 1.7 percent i.e., 921 who are also persons with disability are economically inactive. Out of the economically active and employed population of 34,358 about four percent (3.9%) or (1355) are persons with disability while for the economically active but unemployed population (2,644) close to five percent (4.7%) i.e., 123 are persons with disability.

On the issue of disability type and level of education, the 2010 Population and Housing Census results showed that out of the population with disability 3 years and older (2,917), 866 have never attended school while out of the majority who attended school only 13 percent have attained secondary or senior high school education.

This suggests a generally low level of education of persons with disability which has implications for their ability to gain decent employment to improve their conditions of life now and the future.

The Assembly will therefore prioritize education for persons with disability within the school going age while those who are out of school will be considered for skills training programmes.

It is anticipated that the committee responsible for the disbursement of the disability fund will re-examine the uses of the disability fund with the view to setting priorities and broadening the scope of the beneficiaries to ensure future elimination of vulnerability among this group. Accurate data on all the types of disability will be collected to ensure that comprehensive strategies and actions are drawn to address their needs.

#### **1.14.7 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Information and communication technology (ICT) is a critical tool for socio-economic development. Its creation has helped to enhance efficiency in public administration, business transaction, and improvement in social relations.

ICT is fairly used in the district by departments of the Assembly, government agencies, private organizations and individuals.

The 2010 PHC results however showed that only eight percent (8.3%) of households (19,716) in the district own desktop/laptop computers. It is obvious that majority of the adult population and school going children will only be exposed to ICT and its tools at private and government owned ICT centres and in the school environment.

The Assembly has established two ICT centres which are located at Chiraa and Nsoatre as part of efforts to increase access to ICT services to all interested persons in these locations. It has constructed another building for the setting up of an ICT centre at Odomase, which is currently occupied temporarily by Odomase Model Junior High School due to the non-completion of their permanent school building at Odomaseman Senior High School compound.



At the basic and secondary school levels, ICT is an examinable subject for the Basic Education Certificate Examination and West Africa Secondary School Certificate Examination. Functional computer laboratories are therefore necessities for the effective teaching and learning of ICT at those levels. Internet facilities are also relevant particularly for the secondary level.

In the public basic schools, particularly junior high schools, only a few have created spaces within their school buildings for use as ICT centres with limited number of computers for teaching and learning of ICT. Majority of the schools only have a computer for demonstration due to lack of office space and power for the establishment of a functional computer laboratory.

There is the need to effectively mainstream ICT facilities in the provision of basic school infrastructure and take steps to stock them for use by the students. For schools that are located in communities without electricity an alternative power source, such as solar, should be explored to ensure inclusion.

Telecommunication services from providers such as MTN, TIGO, VODAFONE, GLO and Airtel can be accessed in most parts of the district. The service providers offer various products to subscribers, which include internet services.

The Assembly is piloting the use of SMS technology to monitor rural water services in the district as one of the ways to make use of ICT facilities to promote development. The constraint, however, is that most communities in Koduakrom Area Council in the district do not have adequate access to telecommunication services.

The great potentials in ICT has not been fully exploited by the district to speed up its development. The implication is that the opportunities ICT provides have not been greatly felt in the livelihood activities of the people.

#### **1.14.8 Gender**

Development programmes and projects affect females and males differently and therefore it is important for the Assembly and its development partners to understand their project environment to ensure that their interventions produce equitable outcomes and impacts for females and males.

Statistics from the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that females account for 51.5 percent of the population. In spite of the high percentage of female in the population, they have low representation in the Assembly, the highest decision making institution at the district level.

The situation is not different in traditional governance, for instance, all the three paramount seats are occupied by males while females are designated queen mothers. Also, majority of the divisional chiefs of the paramountcies and almost all their 'Odikro' are males.

Regarding political representation at the national and local government levels, the district is largely represented by males. At the beginning of the implementation of the Fourth Republican Constitution in 1992, the Sunyani West Constituency has had males as members of parliament while at the district assembly level female assembly members have accounted for only 19.6 percent of the total membership of 46 for the period 2006 – 2010 and 18.2 percent of the total number of 55 assembly members for the period 2010 – 2014.

In the case of elected representation to the Assembly, out of the 31 elected assembly members in the 2006 district level election only 22.6 were females, for the 2010 district level elections, elected females were 13.2 percent of the 38 elected representatives of the people and for the 2015 district level elections females accounted for 10.5% of the elected persons

This means that the electorates are either not electing women into public office or women in the district are not offering themselves for elections. Women therefore remain largely outside the decision making structures of the district. It is obvious that their concerns will not be well articulated by the male dominant house.

Economically, females are greatly found in occupations such as agriculture, forestry, or fishing and service and sales, which are significantly found in the informal sector of the district economy and are characterized by low and unreliable incomes. According to the 2010 PHC results 45.9 percent of the employed female population 15 years and older (17,633) are employed as agricultural, forestry or fishery workers while 31.3 percent are employed as service and sales workers.

The educational attainment of the population in the past also determines their employment opportunities. The 2010 PHC results showed that 78.6 percent of females who attended school in the past completed primary, JSS/JHS or middle school compared to 66.6 percent for males. This shows that the level of education is generally low for the population in the district but lower for females than males. This probably accounts for the high proportion of the population employed in the agriculture related, service and sales works where income levels are very low.

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

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

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

#### **1.14.9 Environment, climate change and green economy**

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

The vegetation of the district is the moist semi-deciduous forest type portions of which have been kept as forest reserves such as Tain I and II and Yaya Forest Reserves while significant proportions are used for farming and settlement. The ecological conditions in the district greatly support farming which is a major economic activity in the district.

The increasing demand for land for farming activities and housing have resulted in the reduction of the forest cover. The size of the forest reserves in the district is estimated at about 296.87 sq. km. but the evidence on the ground shows that they have been degraded as a result of illegal harvesting of timber and bushfires thus increasing the vulnerability of the district to the effects of climate variability and change. It is therefore necessary for this trend to be halted and reversed to ensure that agriculture, which is a major livelihood activity in the district does not suffer from the effects of climate change.

The district has in the past implemented agroforestry and reforestation interventions to conserve the forest resources and ensure sustainable livelihoods in the agricultural sector. These actions were however driven by projects and could therefore not continue upon their expiry. It is therefore necessary for conservation actions to be made integral part agricultural activities.

Also, the few remains of forest reserves in the district should be protected and effectively managed to improve the micro-climate and earning revenue through certification of the forest to serve as carbon sinks.

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

#### **1.14.10: Water security**

It refers to “the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks (Wikipedia.org/wiki/Water\_security)

The water resources of the district are rain, underground and surface, which include springs, streams and rivers. These sources are used for domestic and commercial activities depending on where they exist. Generally, underground water is a major source of water for domestic uses. Rain water is largely used for farming activities while streams and rivers are used on limited scale for agriculture.

Although scientific studies have not been conducted on water security in the district, secondary data from the Meteorological agency points to changes in the rainfall pattern and amounts thus affecting its reliability and quantity for agricultural activities. This has been attributed to the overall changes in the global climate. The streams and rivers have also indirectly been affected by the changes in the climate and also by human activities such as farming and logging. Watersheds have been degraded of their vegetative cover due to farming and logging while waste have been disposed of indiscriminately and sometimes close to water courses. The wide scale use of agro-chemicals in farming to control weeds, pests and diseases is increasing the vulnerability of the population segment that depends on streams and rivers to health problems. It is therefore necessary for water security risk assessment to be considered to ensure the availability of scientific data for decision making and planning.

The Assembly will contribute positively to the activities of the Tano Basin Authority supported by Water Resource Commission and also increase collaboration with civil society organizations and other stakeholders both in the public and private sector to strengthen their capacity on water security issues and management plans available.

#### **1.14.11: Natural and man-made disasters**

Bush fires, floods and rainstorms are some of the seasonal disasters that are experienced in the district. Bush fires often occur in the dry season with flash points being rural communities of Odomase No. 1 area council, Awua Domase area council and Nsoatre Urban council (particularly at Tainso, Boffourkfrom and Aduounya and their surrounding areas respectively. For these places, bushfires are perennial experiences with very little success at managing the situation.

Flooding arising from rainfall is also common in Chiraa township (particularly Newtown) which is also experienced annually depending on the amounts of rains recorded whilst rainstorm has become common happenings in Chiraa where the roofs of four schools were badly damaged by a rainstorm in the half year of 2017. The conditions for these disasters are varied and will require a holistic approach in addressing them. This calls for the strengthening of the Disaster Prevention Department to intensify efforts at increasing the risks resistance of the inhabitants to disasters.

### 1.14.12 Natural Resource utilization

The natural resources of the district are water, forest products, clay and potentials of mineral deposits like gold.

With the exception of gold which is not exploited the rest of the resources are being extracted to support various socio economic activities. Analysis of the scale of exploitation and the associated challenges and implications for the medium to long term development is provided in the Table 1.26.

**Table 1.26: Natural resources exploitation and utilization assessment**

Type of natural resources	Scale of exploitation	Purpose	Challenges	Implications
Ground water	Production of sachet water	Business	Non regulation of the activity by the Assembly	Threat of over abstraction of ground water reserves
	Private water supply system	Provision of water service	Non regulation of the activity by the Assembly	Threat to health of general health
	Public water supply system for small communities	Provision of water service	Water quality assessment not done	Threat to health of population
Clay deposit	Commercial	Business	Weak capital base to use state of the arts technology for production	Low production level and capacity to create employment
Forest products	Teak logging and processing using bush mills	Business	Non regulation of the activity by the Assembly	Over exploitation of forest resources

Source: SWDA, 2017

### 1.14.10 Population

The population of the district for the period 2017 is projected to be 100,158 out of which 49.7% are males while 50.3% are females (2010 PHC, GSS, 2014). About 35.84% of the population are less than 14 years, which suggest that the productive population have a high number of children to take care of. A high proportion of children is also a pointer to high fertility rate in the district which has implication for rapid growth of the district's population and the attendant pressure on the available social and economic services.

The major religions in the district are Christian, Islam and Traditional while there is a sizeable segment of the population which does not affiliate with any of the religions. Aside from the above other religions also exist in the district. The adherents of the various religions have largely co-existed and operated in peace.

#### **1.14.11 Science, Technology and Innovation to support productivity and socio-economic development**

All public institutions working in any sector of the district apply science, technology and innovation in the provision of their public services to meet the needs of their target beneficiaries.

The agricultural sector, which is supervised by the Department of Agriculture, greatly relies on the results of scientific research conducted by the Crop Research Institute among others to promote farming and animal husbandry.

In the last three years, the Department of Agriculture has promoted improved crops and livestock with the aim of ensuring food security and reduction of post-harvest losses. In addition, modern soil improvement and agro-processing and storage technologies have been adopted in agriculture.

A trend analysis of agricultural technologies demonstrated showed that the period 2017 recorded the highest number of participants. In terms of gender distribution, male participation was consistently higher than female for the three years. The Department must target more women in future activities since statistics indicate that there is not much difference between female and males population engaged in agriculture. The district did not record any technology demonstration activity for the fisheries sub-sector due to the transfer of that mandate from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of fisheries.

Table 1.27 shows a trend analysis of farmers reached with agricultural sub-sector improvement technologies based on scientific research undertaken by agricultural research institutions.

**Table 1.27: Trend analysis of farmers reached with agricultural sub-sector improvement technologies**

		No. of beneficiaries in attendance										
		2015			2016				2017			
Technology	No. of technology Demonstrated	Male	Female	Total	No. of technologies demonstrated	Male	Female	Total	No. of technology Demonstrated	Male	Female	Total
Crop	12	2,012	1,225	3,237	14	5,158	3,527	8,685	18	13,020	4020	17,040
Livestock	5	262	143	405	11	2,569	1,447	4,016	8	2,727	1045	3,772
Fisheries	1	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	
Others	1	0	30	30	5	108	268	376	4	93	215	308

Total	19	2,274	1,423	3,697	30	7,835	5,242	13,077	30	15,840	5,280	21,120
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Source: DADU Annual Reports for, 2015, 2016 and 2017

Also, various agro-processing technologies are being used for processing agricultural produce such as maize, cassava, pepper and oil palm to increase their market value and raise incomes of the farmers.

Private sector organizations are also making significant use of technologies in the sector. Examples include Vegin, a greenhouse vegetable grower at Adoe; and Venyo farms, an organic vegetable farming organization at Kwatire.

In the health sector, Kwatire Polyclinic has started the use of a CD4 machine for effective diagnosis of AIDS for treatment. The sector also greatly uses nationally adopted technologies to deliver quality health care to the inhabitants.

The rural water and sanitation sector also uses smart phones to collect data during water service monitoring which has greatly improved data availability for planning and decision making. In addition, it has also piloted the use of mobile phones to provide timely reports on broken down rural water systems for early remedial actions by the area mechanics (manual pump repairers). In the area of water related sanitation, a micro-flush toilet with a digester has been promoted in three communities namely Adantia, Kwatire and Ayakomaso to eliminate open defecation these communities.

The education sector also uses modern technologies such as ICT among other science resources to effectively deliver education services to pupils and students. Information Communication Centres are available in Nsoatre and Chiraa to provide in-school and out of school children access to ICT services to enable them increase their proficiency in the subject and enhance their ability to use ICT facilities.

The extent of usage of these technologies is not broad enough to significantly modernize the economy. Further access and use of science and technology will be promoted for all the sectors and particularly for the basic schools through the organization of science, technology, mathematics, engineering and innovation workshops.

#### **1.14.12 Security**

Security is a pre-requisite for the effective development of the district. The district is generally peaceful and safe. This has been made possible through the effective functioning of the

Assembly's security committee coupled with regular police patrols at night and activities of police stations at Chiraa and Nsoatre.

There are however certain activities which promote insecurity. These include high perception of the indulgence of the youth in marijuana and other drugs in most of the major settlements, burglary activities in major towns and increasing involvement of children in gaming/jackpot activities. These issues have the potential to undermine the security of the people if they are not checked.

The Assembly has taken pragmatic steps to flush out un-licenced gaming/jackpot activities and also monitor the workings of formally registered gaming centres to ensure that children do not get involved.

There are two police stations in the district, which are located at Chiraa and Nsoatre. A third police station and district headquarters has been constructed by the Assembly at Odomase and it is awaiting official handing over to the Police Service for operation. The establishment of a police headquarters in the district will enable it have a separate command unit from that of the Sunyani Municipality to specifically deal with issues in the district. It is expected that police services will be enhanced through effective collaboration with the citizens and communities.

Judicial services can also be obtained at Fiapre circuit court "B" and Nsoatre Magistrate court. The Assembly will collaborate with the management of the courts to promote effective justice system in the district.

#### **1.14.13 Disaster**

Fires (bush and domestic) and floods are major types of disasters experienced in the district. They often constitute a major cost to the people and the Assembly.

In a bid to prevent significant losses and cost from these disasters, the Assembly frequently mobilizes its multi-sectoral task force comprising Ghana Fire Service, National Disaster Management Organization, Forest Services Division and the District Information Unit to conduct anti-bushfire and domestic fire education. The Department for Disaster prevention also conducts public education on disaster awareness and risks reduction.

#### **1.14.14 Migration**

Migrants constitute a significant proportion, 32.1%, of the total population in the district. This is accounted for by the presence of two universities in the district (Catholic University College and University of Energy and Natural Resources), proximity of settlements such as Fiapre and Odumase to Sunyani, the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital and favourable ecological conditions to farming. The effects have been high demand for residential accommodation resulting in high rent.

In the case of farming, the good soil and climatic conditions have attracted a lot of people from particularly Upper West Region into the agriculture sector. The 2010 PHC report shows that 17.9 percent of the total migrants come from Upper West Region. High migration increases pressure on limited social facilities and increases unemployment where the migrants do not have marketable skills to be gainfully employed. If this is not managed well it could bring about an increase in social vices such as thievery. Further studies will be required on the nature of migration and the type of migrants received.

## **1.28 Summary of key development problems/issues of GSGDA II**

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Identified key development issues (with inputs from performance review, profiling and community needs aspirations)
Ensuring and sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Not Applicable
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of technical staff to facilitate the activities of the Trade and Industry Department (Business Advisory Centres)</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to implement the activities of the department</li> </ul>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds (GoG) to implement activities of the departments</li> <li>• Lack of means of transportation for extension services</li> <li>• Lack of permanent office accommodation</li> <li>• Inadequate technical staff (extension agents &amp; veterinary staff)</li> <li>• Low agriculture production</li> <li>• High post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>• Lack of slaughter houses</li> <li>• Poor surface conditions of feeder road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate agriculture extension services</li> <li>• Perennial bushfires</li> <li>• Seasonal and erratic rainfall pattern</li> <li>• Degradation of forest and indiscriminate logging of trees (esp. teak trees)</li> </ul>
<b>OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT</b>	Not Applicable
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor surface condition of feeder, trunk and urban road networks</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for feeder, trunk and urban road surfacing and maintenance projects</li> <li>• Inadequate access to electricity</li> <li>• High number of unplanned settlements</li> <li>• Unsustainable access to potable water services</li> <li>• Inadequate access to sustainable potable water services</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> </ul>
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate education infrastructure, facilities and services at the basic schools</li> <li>• Inadequate health infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Increasing HIV prevalence</li> <li>• Poor means of transportation</li> <li>• Inadequate funds to implement programmes and projects</li> <li>• Poor means of transportation</li> </ul>
<b>TRANSPARENT, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate office and staff accommodation for district administration</li> <li>• Inadequate technical staff for some departments (Trade and Industry)</li> <li>• Weak sub-district structures</li> <li>• Low internally generated revenue</li> <li>• Boundary dispute with Sunyani Municipal</li> <li>• Inadequate means of transportation</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for security and justice delivery</li> </ul>

### **Base Maps**

The spatial implications of the development issues identified are illustrated on Figure 1.11 showing spatial implication of summarized key development issues.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Resources for development are often limited in supply, it is therefore necessary for development needs and aspirations to be prioritised to ensure that those that are selected and eventually addressed produce significant impacts on the people. This chapter discusses the priority development issues.

#### **2.2 Prioritisation of Development Issues**

The development issues, which were identified through community needs and aspirations and harmonized with key development problems identified from the performance review of the previous MTDP and profile, were further refined using the Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) tool and the strategic environmental assessment tools. These analyses were done to identify the sustainable priority issues for consideration. Table 2.1 and 2.2 provide information on POCC analysis and the sustainable prioritised issues respectively according to the themes of the NMTDPF.

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Table 2.1: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges**

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.Slow growth of the MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High production levels of food staples such as cassava and maize</li> <li>- Peri urban nature of the district provides marketing opportunities for the MSMEs sector</li> <li>-Fairly stable power supply</li> <li>-Availability of telecommunication services, highways, potable water systems</li> <li>-Availability of job seekers</li> <li>- Presence of two vocational/Technical schools</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Ongoing partnership between SWDA &amp; ActionAid Ghana in the implementation of EU funded SLATLA project</li> <li>-Access to Intermediate Technology Facility in Sunyani to provide equipment and machine parts and technical support services</li> <li>- Proximity to Regional Offices of NBSSI &amp; AGI</li> <li>- GIPC investment promotion activities for SMEs</li> <li>- Benefits from Research activities of University of Energy and Natural Resources-Fiapre, Catholic Univ. College of Ghana-Fiapre and Sunyani Technical University</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of technical staff to facilitate activities of Department of Trade and Industry</li> <li>-Inability of MSMEs to raise capital from the banks</li> <li>-Lack of skill in business development services</li> <li>-Non formalization of businesses</li> <li>-Lack of expansion to absorb the teeming unemployed youth</li> </ul>	-

Conclusion: Slow growth of MSMEs can be addressed by the significant potentials and opportunities available to the district. The constraints can be solved through the establishment and operation of a business advisory centre and advocacy on the need for members involved in similar economic activities to form association.

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
2. Low agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favourable ecological conditions for crop production and livestock rearing</li> <li>- Presence of skilled staff including agricultural extension agents</li> <li>- On-going implementation of Planting for food and jobs</li> <li>- Operations of St. Bassa at Chiraa – Staple foods processing Company</li> <li>- Availability of multi-fruit processing (cassava) company at Mantukwa</li> <li>- Large proportion of the population employed by agriculture</li> <li>- Active farmer based organizations</li> <li>- DA support in terms of equipment and finance</li> <li>- Availability of modern market infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sector assistance by World Bank for the implementation of WAAPP</li> <li>- On-going implementation of AfDB assisted Roots and Tuber Improvement Project (RTIMP)</li> <li>- On-going Canadian government financed Modernisation of Agriculture programme</li> <li>- Presence of Evergreen Limited and Kofi Venyo Farms, producers of organic vegetables using Greenhouse technology and organic manure at Adoe and Kwatire respectively.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Erratic rainfall pattern</li> <li>-Poor nature of feeder roads</li> <li>-Limited access to quality seeds and planting materials</li> <li>-Low linkage of the agricultural sector with manufacturing industry</li> <li>- Perennial Bushfires</li> <li>-Unstable prices of agricultural produce</li> <li>-High usage of agro-chemicals</li> <li>-High soil degradation and loss of biodiversity.</li> <li>-High post-harvest losses</li> <li>- Inadequate and poor conditions of market facilities</li> </ul>	-

Conclusion: The development issue of low agricultural production can be addressed by the potentials and opportunities identified while the constraints can be addressed through timely meteorological information, bushfire prevention campaigns, training on post-harvest technologies, supply of quality seeds and inputs.

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
3. High post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of maize markets in all major towns with land banks for the construction of storage facilities</li> <li>-Presence of skilled staff including agricultural extension agents</li> <li>-Operations of St. Bassa at Chiraa – Staple foods processing Company and individual processors</li> <li>-Availability of multi-fruit processing (cassava) company at Mantukwa</li> <li>-Active farmer based organizations to support technology dissemination</li> <li>-Availability and on-going construction of two additional market infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs</li> <li>- Ongoing implementation of agriculture sector assistance projects by Canadian Government, World Bank (WAAPP) and AfDB (RTIMP)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Variations in temperature and humidity due to climate change.</li> <li>-Poor nature of feeder roads</li> <li>-Inadequate development of businesses along the value chain of major agriculture produce</li> <li>- Perennial Bushfires</li> <li>-Unstable prices of agriculture produce</li> <li>-High usage of agro-chemicals beyond permissible levels</li> <li>-Inadequate and poor conditions of market facilities</li> <li>-High cost of traditional storage facilities</li> </ul>	-
<p>Conclusion: The development issue of high post-harvest losses in agriculture can be addressed by the potentials and opportunities identified while the constraints can be addressed through formulation of byelaws on bushfires, training of farmers on improved post-harvest technologies and the improvement of market facilities by the Assembly.</p>				

## DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>1. Inadequate education infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular budgetary allocations by the Assembly under DACF and DDF for basic education infrastructure improvement.</li> <li>- Availability of skilled technical staff of DA for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>- Availability of sand deposits at Chiraa for building construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going GET fund assisted basic school infrastructure/facilities improvement programme (about 11 classroom blocks are on-going)</li> <li>-On-going implementation of government programme (IPEP) for constituencies</li> <li>-Education sector support by Dfid and USAID for the provision of furniture and the promotion of reading.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Slow pace of implementation of some GETFund initiated projects due to cash flow difficulties</li> <li>- Non-inclusion of workshops and ICT facilities in the design of basic school blocks</li> <li>- Inadequate access by basic schools –JHS to electricity to assist teaching of ICT</li> <li>-Poor surface conditions of feeder roads linking hard to reach communities</li> <li>-Lack of teachers’ accommodation for schools in hard-to-reach communities</li> <li>-Inadequate furniture at the basic level</li> <li>-Inadequate and poor state of existing sanitation facilities</li> <li>-Lack of teaching and learning materials for some subjects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Untimely releases of central government transfers such as DACF, DDF, GETFund and GoG for programmes and projects</li> </ul>

Conclusion: The Assembly has significant potentials and opportunities to address the problem. The constraints can be solved through dialogue by stakeholders and effective design of the projects. DA undertakes regular maintenance of feeder roads linking basic schools in difficult to reach areas to urban settlements. Challenges will be resolved through dialogue.

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
2. Inadequate health infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of skilled health personnel</li> <li>-Regular DA budgetary allocation towards health infrastructure and facility provision.</li> <li>-Community initiatives for the provision of temporary accommodation for the establishment of CHPS zones</li> <li>-Reinvigorated polyclinic at Kwatire</li> <li>Presence of health centres well distributed.</li> <li>-Availability of Assembly's grader for routine maintenance of feeder roads linking service centres</li> <li>-On-going DA sanitation services contract with Zoomlion Ghana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going Map International's (NGO) programme on Total Health</li> <li>-Planned take off of health services at Tainso by Catholic Church</li> <li>-Pledged health infrastructure project support by Development Partners – Japan Embassy and philanthropists.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long distances between communities and the nearest health centre/CHPS compound</li> <li>- Frequent deterioration of the feeder road networks linking health facilities in remote locations</li> <li>- Non-functional solar power systems used by CHPS compounds in difficult to reach locations</li> <li>- Lack of accommodation for health staff posted to hard-to-reach communities.</li> <li>-Poor environmental sanitation</li> <li>-Lack of presence in the district the office of the NHIS</li> <li>-Inadequate infrastructure and facilities at Kwatire Polyclinic to operate at full capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely releases of central government transfers</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:** There are potentials and opportunities to improve health services. Constraints can be resolved through dialogue with relevant stakeholders. The constraint will be addressed through appeal to the relevant institutions.

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
HIV and AIDS				
3. Increasing reported cases of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Existence of management structures in health institutions</li> <li>-Availability of trained health staff for HIV and AIDS, TB and STI activities in health facilities</li> <li>-Presence of District AIDS Committee</li> <li>-Regular allocation of budget under DACF for HIV &amp; AIDS activities.</li> <li>-HIV drug is captured on the NHIS medicine list</li> <li>-Functional ART centre at Kwatire Polyclinic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going National AIDS Control Programme in the District for all health facilities</li> <li>-Financial support from Ghana AIDS Commission for target specific interventions</li> <li>-Other donor support for HIV &amp; AIDS, TB and STI.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of association for PLA</li> <li>-Presence of HIV and AIDS stigma</li> <li>-Inactivity of District AIDS Committee (DACF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Significant reduction in cash flow from Ghana AIDS Commission program implementation</li> </ul>



Conclusion: There exist potentials and opportunities to address the problem. The constraints can be solved through awareness campaign for the population and re-invigoration of DAC. The challenge can be addressed by exploring non-traditional sources of funding.

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
5. Inadequate access to sustainable potable water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of regular budgetary allocation towards water and sanitation infrastructure and services</li> <li>- Availability of some trained and well constituted community water and sanitation management teams</li> <li>-Trained District Water and Sanitation Team</li> <li>-Availability of Water Unit within the Department of Works with a staff</li> <li>-Availability of three (3) skilled area mechanics</li> <li>- Availability of 206 functional hand pumps and 48 mechanized boreholes in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going implementation of Conrad Hilton's financed programme for the DA</li> <li>-Scheduled World Bank financed water and sanitation projects</li> <li>-Public-private partnership between China Waters and GoG for the expansion of GWCL Water Treatment Plant and dam at Tanoso to increase supply of water to urban areas in Sunyani Municipality and Sunyani West DA</li> <li>-On-going Total Health Programme of Map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-compliance with NCWSP guidelines on payment of levies for water use to ensure availability of funds for maintenance of community hand pumps in the event of breakdowns.</li> <li>- Undue influence by some assembly members over community water and sanitation management teams' activities</li> <li>- Significant operations of PPP for public water facilities in urban areas by community leaders without recourse to NCWSP Guidelines on the process.</li> </ul>	-

	rural/urban areas and piped borne water facilities in urban and peri- urban	International (NGO) with activities on water and sanitation -Scheduled programmes in WASH by Rotary Club International in Sunyani		
<b>Conclusion:</b> The problem of inadequate and unsustainable provision of safe water and sanitation services can be dealt with by the significant potentials and opportunities available to the Assembly. The constraints can be solved through dialogue with the stakeholders and imposition of sanctions for non-compliance.				

### DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.Depletion of existing forest reserves, vegetation and wild life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of Forest Services Division of Forestry Commission in the district</li> <li>-Availability of skilled technical staff to supervise timber exploitation contracts and other programmes of the division</li> <li>-Presence of community radio stations in major settlements for public education</li> <li>-Active Traditional Authorities</li> <li>- Functional District Security Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going implementation of GoG/donor assisted reforestation project at Adoe</li> <li>-Fulfilment of Social Responsibility Agreement by Timber Concessioners</li> <li>- Provision of timber royalties for DA and Traditional Authorities for development</li> <li>-Proximity to radio stations in Sunyani with good listenership in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Weak coordination of the activities of the Forest Services Division by the Assembly</li> <li>-Incomplete establishment of the Department of Natural Resources, Conservation, Forestry and Wildlife as a department of the Assembly</li> <li>-Perennial bush fires in the teak forest reserves at Adoe and Aduonya</li> <li>-Traditional and inappropriate farming system</li> <li>- High demand for firewood as fuel for cooking in the traditional catering industry and by most households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High price of LPG</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of byelaws to regulate bushfires and other activities</li> <li>- Weak involvement of local communities in the management of forests</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Significant potentials and opportunities are present to solve the problem through effective coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, promulgation and enforcement of DA bye-laws and other relevant national laws.</p>				

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
2. Indiscriminate disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-On-going implementation of Service Contract on waste collection and fumigation between Assembly and Zoomlion Ghana Limited.</li> <li>-Availability of refuse trucks</li> <li>-Availability of skilled technical staff at the Environmental Health Unit to supervise the service contract and other sanitation services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Scheduled government programme to construct institutional toilets and promote total sanitation.</li> <li>- Existence of effective collaboration between the Assembly and radio stations in Sunyani (Ark FM etc.) for public education and other programmes</li> <li>- On-going implementation of public private partnership projects in the provision of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Lack of sanitation byelaws</li> <li>-Inadequate household toilet facilities</li> <li>-Inadequate and poor state of public toilets in major settlements and near markets and lorry parks</li> <li>-Lack of vehicle for human faecal matter collection and disposal</li> <li>- Lack of a final disposal site for liquid (faecal matter and</li> </ul>	-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Presence of community radio stations in major settlements for public education</li> <li>-Willingness of Traditional Authorities to allocate land for waste disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modern public toilet facilities in major settlements</li> <li>-On-going implementation of private public partnership in public toilet provision at the major settlements of the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>solid waste in major communities.</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary engineer.</li> <li>-Limited coverage and scope of services rendered by Zoomlion Ghana Limited under the existing Management Contract</li> </ul>	
<p>Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exists to solve the problem of indiscriminate disposal of waste. Intensification of public education on sanitation and hygiene, formulation and enforcement of sanitation byelaws and provision of waste collection equipment would help reduce the constraints.</p>				

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
3.Vulnerability and variability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Intensification of tree crops farming</li> <li>-Presence of trained extension services staff of the Department of Agriculture with knowledge on climate change related activities</li> <li>-Presence of trained community volunteers for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Regular weather information from the Regional Office of the Meteorological Agency in Sunyani</li> <li>-On-going public education on climate change focused activities of Faculty of Environment and Natural Resources of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate institutional capacity for implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects</li> <li>-Illegal logging of trees for timber and fuel wood</li> <li>- Perennial Bushfires</li> <li>-Poor farming systems and agricultural practices</li> </ul>	-

	bushfire prevention and control activities -Regular bush fire prevention education and monitoring activities of NADMO staff -Functional farmer based organizations -DA budgetary allocation towards disaster prevention and management	the University of Energy and Natural Resources -On-going promotion of climate change resilient crops under development partners' financed programmes such as WAAPP and RTIMP	-Non enforcement of byelaws on bushfires	
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Conclusion: The development issue of vulnerability and variability to climate change can be addressed by the potentials and opportunities identified while the constraints can be tackled through timely meteorological information, vigorous awareness campaigns and trainings on adaptation/mitigating strategies for stakeholders and enforcement of byelaws and other relevant legislations.

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
4. Poor surface conditions of feeder and urban road networks.	-Presence of feeder road unit as part of the Department of Works of the Assembly - Regular road maintenance activities by DA with its own grader and other resources -Availability of technical staff- Feeder Road Engineers	- Skilled tech. staff of the Regional Offices of Urban Roads Department and Highway Authority and Department of Feeder Roads, and VRA -Access to grants from DDF & DACF for	-Irregular Government financed feeder roads maintenance schedule. -Lack of a permanent staff for the Feeder Roads Unit of the Works Department. -Poor road networks in major towns	-High rainfall pattern shortens the life span of feeder roads constructed  -Untimely releases of government funds to the sectors and DA

	at the District Works Department -Various agricultural production centres. - Easy access to quality laterite for road construction.	improvement of selected roads -GoG funding for the road sector. -Donor funding of specific road contracts.	-Inadequate complementary infrastructure (lorry terminals) for transport services. -Over speeding on highways poses threat to settlers along the highways -Low execution rate for government financed urban roads and highways contracts (Poor performance of contractors)	
<p>Conclusion: The problem of poor surface conditions of feeder and urban road networks can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be removed through effective procurement processes and better collaboration with all the actors and stakeholders to prioritise critical roads for implementation. The challenges of untimely releases of central government funds and short lifespan of feeder roads can be addressed through appeals by parliamentarians to government for timely releases of funds for development and surfacing of feeder roads.</p>				

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
5. Limited use of ICT for development	-Presence of service infrastructure of four telecommunication organizations -Presence of post offices in Nsoatre and Chiraa	-Proximity to Regional offices of telecommunication service organizations in Sunyani -GIFEC support for expansion of access to	-Non operation of Odomase Post Office - Inadequate post offices in urban centres - Lack of, and Poor reception of telecommunication	-

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The teaching of ICT at basic and secondary schools</li> <li>-Presence of Community Information Centres at Nsoatre and Chiraa</li> <li>-High demand for telecommunication services for social (education) and business activities</li> <li>-Reasonable demand for postal services</li> <li>-Presence of ICT laboratories at Senior High Schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>internet facilities and services to DAs</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>services at Koduakrom Area Council, Taino, Aduonya communities, etc.</li> <li>-Lack of ICT facilities at the basic schools</li> </ul>	
<p>Conclusion: There are sufficient potentials and opportunities to deal with the issue. Constraints can be addressed through dialogue with actors in programme design.</p>				

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
6. Inadequate access to electricity	-Availability of staple foods that require value addition	- Skilled tech. staff of the Regional Offices VRA/NEDCO	-Bushfires destroying electricity poles made of wood	-Inadequate funding for the extension of grid electricity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Strong community commitment towards electricity extension projects</li> <li>-Availability of social infrastructure such as basic schools, CHPS compounds etc.,</li> <li>- Expanding urban population and residential facilities</li> <li>-Availability of waste to be used to generate electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Access to grants from DDF &amp; DACF for extension of electricity distribution networks</li> <li>-GoG funding for rural electrification projects</li> <li>-Donor funding for electrification projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rampant theft of electrical poles</li> <li>-Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> <li>-Weak electricity conservation practices</li> <li>-Slow pace of execution of grid electricity extension contracts</li> <li>-Overdependence on grid electricity</li> </ul>	
<p>Conclusion: The problem of inadequate access to electricity can be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be removed through enforcement of byelaws on bushfires, energy conservation awareness and dialogue with stakeholders on the renewable energy option. The challenge of inadequate funding can be address through public private partnership in the use of mix energy sources</p>				

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
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<p>7. Rapidly growing and sprawling peri-urban towns and other settlements in the district</p>	<p>-Availability of skilled staff in the Physical Planning Department to advise DA and to prepare planning schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Functional Land Use and Spatial Planning Committee</li> <li>- Presence of five (5) Traditional Authorities</li> <li>-DAs critical responsibility as a planning authority</li> <li>- Availability of Circuit and Magistrate courts.</li> </ul>	<p>-Availability of Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Technical Support from Regional Office of the Dept. of Physical Planning and Department of Land Survey</li> <li>- Effective coordination with all actors involved in land use and spatial planning</li> <li>- Planned government programme in digital mapping of houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>-High cost of land survey services, beyond the treasuries of most Traditional Councils</li> <li>-Lack of means of transportation for the Physical Planning Department and the building inspectorate.</li> <li>- Inadequate aerial photo imageries</li> <li>-Inadequate technical staff</li> <li>-Non-compliance with building regulations at Chiraa and Nsoatre</li> </ul>	<p>-High migration rate and competing demand for land</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The district has adequate potentials and opportunities to manage the problem. The constraints can be resolved through dialogue with key stakeholders. The challenge can be addressed through awareness creation on land use plans available.</p>			

**DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

<b>Key Development Issues</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
1. Inadequate local government services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of land banks for the provision permanent office and residential infrastructure for service delivery</li> <li>-Presence of some departments and government agencies</li> <li>-Availability of skilled technical staff of DA</li> <li>-Adequate peace and security</li> <li>-Effective cooperation from five (5) traditional councils</li> <li>-Presence of Assembly and Unit committee members</li> <li>-Legislative, planning and rating powers</li> <li>-Availability of experienced statesmen and retired public servants to serve as resource persons and mentors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Training programmes of ILGS staff to provide training for Assembly members</li> <li>-Support from NGOs involved in governance activities</li> <li>-Development partners' training support for local government functionaries</li> <li>-Availability of DDF capacity grant to address skills gaps</li> <li>-Availability of DACF to finance infrastructure delivery and capacity programmes</li> <li>- Capacity support from Office of the Head of Local Government Services</li> <li>-Support by MLGRD in the provision of permanent office infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Infrequent nature of training organized for Assembly members and unit committees</li> <li>-Lack of permanent office accommodation resulting in high expenditure on office rentals.</li> <li>-Inadequate permanent residential accommodation for staff of the Assembly</li> <li>-Inadequate technical staff for Budget Unit, Trade and Industry Department, Department of Agriculture (Veterinary Unit) etc.</li> <li>-Lack of means of transport for Assembly members and sub-district structures to perform their functions</li> <li>- Presence of weak and overaged official transport</li> <li>-Inadequate knowledge of the citizens about the roles and responsibilities of Assembly members</li> <li>-Lack of presence of some departments &amp; government agencies such as NHIS, Dept. of Trade and Industry in the district</li> <li>-Weak sub-district structures</li> <li>-Low representation of women in decision making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Incomplete establishment of departments of the Assembly</li> <li>- Untimely release of DACF</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunities in the DA to address the problem. The constraints can be addressed through public education and collaboration with stakeholders.</p>				

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
2. Low internal revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rapidly growing service sector</li> <li>-Exploitation of timber from approved timber concessions</li> <li>-Availability skilled revenue staff</li> <li>-Production and supply of major food staples</li> <li>-Availability of weekly and daily markets</li> <li>-Availability of building properties</li> <li>-Regular gazette of Assembly's fees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Skilled staff of GRA to provide refresher training for DA revenue staff</li> <li>-Planned government programme to support DAs to step up revenue collection</li> <li>-Planned programme by government to implement digital addressing system</li> <li>-On-going partnership with a private sector organization in the collection of property rate on buildings and other properties of institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Unwillingness of rate payers to pay taxes</li> <li>-Lack of transportation for revenue collection activities</li> <li>-Poor state of revenue offices</li> <li>-Inadequate skills of revenue collectors and logistics for revenue collection</li> <li>-Weak enforcement of sanctions against rate defaulters</li> <li>-Unavailability of scientific database on building properties</li> <li>-Poor road network</li> <li>- Tax payers claims of non-reciprocal service provision in their areas</li> </ul>	-

**Conclusion:**

The issue of low internal revenue mobilization can be addressed with the potentials and opportunities. The constraints can be managed through proper public education, training for staff and provision of appropriate services to citizens.

Key Development Issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>3. Inadequate infrastructure for public safety, security, and justice delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Availability of police stations at Nsoatre and Chiraa</li> <li>-Presence of newly constructed district police station/headquarters at Odomase</li> <li>-Presence of High and Magistrate courts at Fiapre and Nsoatre respectively</li> <li>-Regular police patrols in Odomase</li> <li>-Provision of rented accommodation for Nsoatre Magistrate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Presence of Office of District Police Command in Sunyani</li> <li>-Presence of private sector organizations to support infrastructure provision for the police</li> <li>-Financial support from Reserved DACF for police station construction</li> <li>-Availability of additional funding from DA's share of DACF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Non operationalisation of Odomase police station/headquarters</li> <li>-Non-constitution of child panel for courts</li> <li>-High theft cases in the major towns – Fiapre, Odomase and Nsoatre</li> <li>-High involvement of children in deviant behaviours – operation of video games</li> <li>-High rate of drug use at Odomase</li> <li>-Poor state of Nsoatre magistrate court</li> <li>-Limited coverage of street lights</li> </ul>	<p>-</p>
<p>Conclusion: There exist potentials and opportunities to resolve the problem. The constraints can be removed through dialogue between DA and the relevant stakeholders.</p>				

**Table 2.2 Sustainable prioritised issues according to development dimensions and goals**

Development Dimensions	Focus Areas of MTDP 2018 - 2021	Sustainable Prioritised Issues
-	-	-
Economic Development	1.Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> </ul>
	2.Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing systems</li> <li>• High cost of agricultural inputs</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate development of, and investment in processing</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices</li> </ul>
Social Development	2.1.Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low level of commitment</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>• Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>
	2.2 Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>• Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>
Social Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination on HIV and AIDS</li> <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> </ul>

	2.3 Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies due to inadequate nutrition education</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet related non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>
	2.4 Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescents</li> <li>• Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying drop-out rates</li> </ul>
	2.5 Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</li> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor waste management</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>
	2.6. Child and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>• Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High incidence of children's rights violation.</li> <li>• Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> <li>• Child neglect</li> </ul>
	2.7 The aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</li> </ul>

	2.8 Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>
	2.9 Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
	2.10 Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>• Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability</li> <li>• Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development</li> <li>• Inadequate physical access of PWDs to public and private buildings and offices</li> </ul>
	2.11 Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> <li>• Youth unemployment and underemployment</li> </ul>
	2.11 Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of recreational facilities and modern sports infrastructure in urban and rural communities</li> </ul>
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	3.1 Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of forest cover</li> <li>• Encroachment of conservation areas</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>• Forest fires</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of regulations</li> </ul>
	3.2 Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> </ul>
	3.3 Climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> </ul>
	3.4. Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
	3.5 Transport Infrastructure: Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate investment in road transport infrastructure provision and maintenance</li> </ul>
	3.6 Information Communication Technology	<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>
	3.7 Science, Technology and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</li> </ul>
	3.8 Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>• Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ul>
	3.9 Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of rural urban migration</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> </ul>
	3.11. Zongos and Inner cities development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deteriorating conditions in slums</li> <li>• Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</li> </ul>
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	4.1. Local government and decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>• Poor service delivery at the local level</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> <li>• Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>
	4.2 Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>



	4.3 Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure</li> </ul>
	4.4 Attitudinal change and patriotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</li> <li>• Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>• Political polarisation</li> </ul>
	4.5 Culture for National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Non availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</li> </ul>

## **CHAPTER THREE**

# **DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a link between the problems and their solutions. It gives a clear direction of the Assembly's development focus for the next four years to direct the flow of resources and energies. The goals, objectives and strategies were adopted from the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) for 2018 to 2021 as prescribed by the Guidelines for the preparation of the MTDP under the NMTDPF for 2018-2021 and in accordance with the development aspirations of the inhabitants.

### **3.2 Population and Socio-Economic Projections**

Population projections alert policy makers and programme planners to major demographic trends that will affect key social and economic programmes.

The projected population of the district for the plan period was obtained from the Regional Office of the Ghana Statistical Service. Parameters considered include migration, mortality, fertility and births. The base year for the population projection is 2010 while the period of projection is 2018-2021.

#### **a. Assumption for Projection**

The following assumptions were made to guide the projections:

- i. It is assumed that the development planning intervention in the district would have a moderately significant impact on the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the district. Therefore, the variant of projection is assumed at medium level.
- ii. Social and Economic factors which influence population growth will continue in the same way into the future, i.e. 2018 to 2021
- iii. Mortality, migration, fertility and birth rates would not change.
- iv. The growth rates for both male and female populations would remain the same
- v. The population and sex structure would not relatively change

#### **❖ The conditions for the projection include the following:**

- A sustained yearly coverage of not less than 90% of immunization of all children below five (5) years;
- An average of not less than 80% of the population would have access to health care, education, water, electricity and other social services;
- Prevalence of HIV in the district would reduce by 10%, from 2017 rate;
- There would be no significant changes in fertility rate during the period under projections. This is because fertility is one variable which requires significantly longer period of aggressive population policies and persuasion for changes to take place;

- Migration rate of 19.0 percent from 2010 PHC is assumed to remain the same for the period;
- The district population growth rate of 2.3 percent would be maintained for the 4 years; and
- The base year population is 85,272 (2010 PHC) comprising 41,388 males and 43,884 females.

The projected population from 2018 and 2021 are provided in Table 3.1 to guide sector specific projections.

**Table 3:1 Projected Population for Sunyani West District for 2018 and 2021**

Age Group	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	7052	6880	13932	7137	6962	14099	7220	7026	14246	7387	7188	14573
5-9	6416	6226	12642	6646	6476	13122	6894	6738	13632	7053	6893	13946
10-14	6041	5860	11901	6097	5905	12002	6140	5931	12071	6280	6066	12348
15-19	5293	5023	10316	5390	5101	10491	5489	5166	10655	5615	5284	10900
20-24	4911	4888	9799	5016	4972	9988	5119	5060	10179	5237	5176	10414
25-29	4327	4476	8803	4438	4550	8988	4549	4628	9177	4654	4735	9387
30-34	3482	4089	7571	3571	4177	7748	3663	4268	7931	3747	4366	8113
35-39	3127	3512	6639	3226	3616	6842	3323	3727	7050	3399	3813	7210
40-44	2542	2787	5329	2618	2870	5488	2701	2963	5664	2763	3032	5794
45-49	2032	2257	4289	2099	2347	4446	2166	2439	4605	2216	2495	4711
50-54	1623	1768	3391	1676	1832	3508	1732	1907	3639	1772	1951	3722
55-59	1211	1471	2682	1259	1534	2793	1307	1601	2908	1337	1638	2975
60-64	911	912	1823	942	945	1887	977	986	1963	999	1009	2008
65-69	667	786	1453	696	822	1518	721	851	1572	738	870	1608
70-74	502	671	1173	516	688	1204	536	714	1250	548	731	1279
75-79	343	390	733	348	390	738	355	398	753	363	408	770
80+	299	533	832	296	522	818	294	522	816	301	534	835
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,779</b>	<b>52529</b>	<b>103308</b>	<b>51971</b>	<b>53709</b>	<b>105680</b>	<b>53186</b>	<b>54925</b>	<b>108111</b>	<b>54409</b>	<b>56188</b>	<b>110598</b>

Source: GSS, PHC, 2014

From table 3.1, the district's population is projected to be 103,308 for 2018 and 110,598 for 2021.

### 3.2.2 Projections for the Health Sector

In projecting the health sector needs of the district, 2016 statistics from the District Department of Health was used. As a result of the Planning Team's inability to obtain a nationally published health sector performance report for 2016, it has adopted 2014 health performance statistics and targets for the Brong Ahafo Region and Ghana to gauge its projection. As at the year 2016 the district had the following health statistics:

**Table 3.2: National Health Statistics**

Health Indicators	Brong Ahafo Region (indicator status)		National (indicator status)		Target	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Doctor to population ratio	16695	17,455	9749	9,043	10,070	10,000
Nurse to population ratio	1072	1,132	2,172	1,959	1084	<1000

Source: NDPC, 2014 Annual Progress Report, December, 2015

**Table 3.3 District Health Statistics and national standards**

Health personnel and infrastructure	No. existing in the district	National Standards	
	2017		
Number of doctors	1	-	
Doctor to population ratio	1:100,962	1:10,000	
Number of nurses	113	-	
Nurse to population ratio	1:893	1:1000	
District Hospital	1	100,000	
Polyclinic	1	> 20,000	
Health Centre	5	Approx. 20,000	
CHPS Compounds	19	<10,000	

On the basis of the projected population, National Health statistics on Table 3.2 and District Health Statistics on Table 3.3, the health needs are projected below on Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4 Projected Gaps in Doctors and Nurses**

Year	Population	Existing No. of doctors	Doctors required	Shortage of doctors	Existing no. of nurses	Nurses required	Surplus/ Backlog
2017	100,962	1	10	9	113	101	(12)
2018	103,308	1	10	9	113	103	(10)
2019	105,680	1	11	10	113	106	(7)
2020	108,111	1	11	10	113	108	(4)
2021	110,598	1	11	10	113	111	(2)

Table 3.4 shows that the district has only one medical doctor but has a significant number of nurses. With a projected population of 110,598 by 2021 the district would require 11 doctors. However, because the district does not have a hospital, the polyclinic at Odomase-Kwatire would require one (1) doctor to cater for the health needs of the people.

As a result of the proximity of the district capital and some major towns to Sunyani, it is expected that most of the inhabitants would seek health care in Sunyani, which has both regional and municipal hospitals. This situation would increase pressure on facilities and staff in those hospitals which could affect quality of care. It would therefore be necessary for stakeholders to consider lobbying for the upgrading of some health centres such as Chiraa and Nsoatre to polyclinics since those towns have populations in excess of 10,000.

**Table 3.5 Projected Gaps in Health Infrastructure/Facilities (Hospital)**

Year	Population	Existing no. of Hospitals	Hospitals required	Surplus/ Backlog	Existing H/beds	H/beds required	Shortage
2018	103,308	0	1.03	-	-	-	-
2021	110,598	0	1.10	-	-	-	-

The projected population for 2018 and 2021 suggests that the district should have at least a district hospital. Although physically the district has a hospital, SDA Hospital, administratively the SDA hospital does not report to Sunyani West District Department of Health. It is important for stakeholders to address this issue. That notwithstanding, it is projected that health centres in major urban centres such as Chiraa and Nsoatre would be upgraded to the level of a polyclinic to expand their services beyond what the Health Centres are providing.

**Table 3.6 Projected Gaps in Health Centres**

Year	Population	Existing no. of health centres	Health centres required	Shortfall (-) /Excess (+)

2017	100,962	5	5.0	-
2018	103,308	5	5.2	(0.2)
2021	110,598	5	5.5	(0.5)

Table 3.6 shows projected gaps in health centres in the district. From the analysis, the district has the required number of health centres to provide health services.

With current emphasis on increasing geographical access to health services through the community health and planning services strategy, the district will place emphasis on providing community based health and planning services (CHPS) compounds in needy areas to improve access to health services by the entire population.

### 3.4.3 Projections for Education Sector

The projection of education needs within the planned period was based on the following assumptions:

- The ages of entry into kindergarten, primary school, and junior high school are 4 years, 6 years and 12 years respectively;
- The number of years for kindergarten, primary and junior high school education are two (2), six (6) and three (3) years respectively;
- Pupil – teacher ratios for classroom provision for kindergarten, primary school and junior high school are kindergarten 35:1; primary school 45:1; and JHS 35:1 respectively
- A kindergarten building has 2 classrooms, each class will accommodate 35 pupils which gives a total of 70 pupils per kindergarten;
- A primary school building has 6 classrooms with 45 pupils per class giving 270 pupils per primary school;
- A JHS school building has 3 classrooms with 35 pupils per class giving a total of 105 students per JHS;
- The on-going implementation of pro-poor interventions in the district would improve the income levels of the people and induce them to send their children to school; and
- It is also expected that drop-out rate will be reduced remarkably.
- The number of classrooms, teachers and public schools (levels) available will remain constant over the planned period.

#### a. Projections for Education Infrastructure

- Kindergarten

Tables 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 show the infrastructure situation at the kindergarten, primary and junior high school levels respectively.

Analysis of the infrastructure situation shows that only public kindergartens have inadequate classrooms as shown on Table 3.7. The primary and Junior High Schools have excess classrooms.

In view of the high percentage of classrooms in public schools which need major repairs and/or replacement (KG 32.2%, Primary 17.7% and JHS 37.9%) as shown on Table 2.7, the Assembly will focus on improving the existing classrooms for effective teaching and learning and at the same time partner with communities and private organizations to provide additional classrooms for kindergartens. It will also collaborate with the Department of Education to establish schools in underserved communities which do not have access to education but have significant number of children of school going age who are not in school.

**Table 3.7: Kindergarten School Infrastructure Requirements (2016-2021)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public kindergarten (75% of school going age children aged in KG)	Existing no. of kindergarten	Classrooms required based on KG-PTR of 35:1,	No. of classrooms available	Shortage (-) and Excess (+)
2016	5466	70	156	149	-7
2017	5654	70	162	149	-13
2018	5844	70	167	149	-18
2019	6037	70	172	149	-23
2020	6195	70	177	149	-28
2021	6386	70	182	149	-33

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

**Table 3.8: Primary School Infrastructure Requirements (2010-2017)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public primary school (80% of school going age children in primary )	Existing no. of primary schools	Classrooms required based on Primary-PTR of 45:1,	No. of classrooms available	Shortage (-) and Excess (+)
2016	13170	71	293	424	+131
2017	13693	72	304	424	+120
2018	14329	73	318	424	+106

2019	15123	74	336	424	+88
2021	16487	75	366	424	+58

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

**Table 3.9: Junior High School Infrastructure Requirements (2010-2017)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public JHS (80% of school going age children in primary )	Existing no. of primary schools	Classrooms required based on Primary-PTR of 35:1,	No. of classrooms available	Shortage (-) and Excess (+)
2016	4913	78	140	162	+22
2017	4928	80	141	162	+21
2018	5028	82	144	162	+18
2019	5072	84	145	162	+17
2021	4968	86	142	162	+20

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

- Projection for teacher requirement

Regarding teacher situation, the projections indicate that the three levels of the basic school have excess teachers and would not need additional teachers during the planned period. Although statistics from the Department of Education (2016/17) show that there are significant percentages of trained teachers at all the levels of the public basic schools; KG 55.4%, Primary 72.5% and JHS 84.3%, there is the need to increase the percentage of trained teachers at all the levels and particularly for KG to ensure quality education. It is expected that the Department will intensify its In-Service Training programmes with emphasis on the untrained teachers while it puts in measures to ensure that the untrained teachers obtain professional training and qualification over time.

Tables 3.10, 3.11 and 3.12 provide details on teacher requirement for the basic schools.

**Table 3.10: Kindergarten School Teacher Requirements (2016-2021)**

Year	Projected population of pupils in public KG (75% of school going age children)	Existing no. of teachers in public kindergartens (trained and untrained)	No of teachers required based on kindergarten PTR of 25:1,	Shortage (-) and Excess (+)
2016	5466	354	219	+135
2017	5654	354	226	+128



2018	5844	354	234	+120
2019	6037	354	241	+113
2021	6386	354	255	+99

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

**Table 3.11: Primary School Teacher Requirements (2016-2021)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public primary school (80% of school going age children in primary )	Existing no. of teachers in public primary schools (trained and untrained)	No. of teachers required based on primary school PTR of 35:1,	Shortage (-) and Excess (+)
2016	13170	608	376	+232
2017	13693	608	391	+217
2018	14329	608	409	+199
2019	15123	608	432	+176
2021	16487	608	471	+137

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

**Table 3.12 Junior High School Teacher Requirements (2016-2021)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public JHS (80% of school going age children in primary )	Existing no. of teachers in public primary schools (trained and untrained)	No. of teachers required based on primary school PTR of 35:1,	Shortage (-) and Excess (+)
2016	4913	508	140	+368
2017	4928	508	141	+367
2018	5028	508	144	+364
2019	5072	508	145	+363
2021	4968	508	142	+366

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

- Projections for furniture requirements of Basic Schools

The following assumptions were made:

1. Kindergarten children will use a hexagonal table with six chairs which will accommodate six children.
2. Primary school pupils will use a dual desk; two pupils per dual desk.
3. JHS will use a mono desk which will be distributed as a mono desk per student.
4. Number of pupils/students with furniture is assumed to be constant

The Department of Education Census report (2016/17) reveals that out of a total enrolment of 23549 children at the basic school 10,167 do not have furniture. It is therefore expected that a total of 14,459 pupils/students will be provided with furniture to enhance teaching and learning. Table 3.12, Table 2.13 and Table 2.14 provide further information on the furniture requirement at the basic level.

**Table 3.13: Kindergarten furniture requirements (2016-2021)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public kindergarten (75% of school going age children aged in KG)	No. of pupils with furniture at kindergarten	Number of pupils without furniture	Number of hexagonal tables required (6 pupils/table)	Number of chairs required (a pupil to a chair)
2016	5466	2536	2930	489	2930
2017	5654	2536	3118	530	3118
2018	5844	2536	3308	552	3308
2019	6037	2536	3501	584	3501
2021	6386	2536	3850	642	3850

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

**Table 3.14: Primary School furniture requirements (2016-2017)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public primary school (80% of school going age children in primary )	No. of pupils with furniture at primary school	Number of pupils without furniture	Number of dual desks required (2pupils per dual desk)
2016	13170	8484	4686	2343
2017	13693	8484	5209	2605
2018	14329	8484	5845	2923
2019	15123	8484	6639	3320
2021	16487	8484	8,003	4002

Source: SWDA, Education Projections, 2017

**Table 3.15: Junior High School furniture requirements (2016-2021)**

Year	Projected no. of pupils in public JHS (80% of school going	No. of students with furniture at JHS	Number of pupils without furniture	Number of mono desks required
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	age children in primary )			
2016	4913	2362	2551	2551
2017	4928	2362	2566	2566
2018	5028	2362	2666	2666
2019	5072	2362	2710	2710
2021	4968	2362	2606	2606

### 3.4.4 Adopted Development issues, thematic goals, objectives and strategies

DMTDP are developed not only to address local needs and aspirations, but also to contribute to the realization of national and international goals. To this end, the development issues of Ghana in the NMTDPF for 2018 to 2021 which were found to be common to the district were adopted, likewise the appropriate policy objectives and strategies required for the resolution of the issues. The goals for the respective themes were also adopted. Table 3.16 presents the adopted issues, goals, objectives and strategies for each of the thematic areas which are relevant to the district

**Table 3.16 Adopted Development Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies from the Agenda Jobs 2018 to 2021 according to the Development Dimensions**

- Economic Development

Focus Area	Adopted Development Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<b>Economic Development</b>			
Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets</li> </ul>	3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	3.4.6 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade <b>(SDG Targets 17.15)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate development and investment in processing and value addition</li> </ul>	4.1 Ensure improved public investment	4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between private and public sectors at

			the district level. <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b>
			4.2.7 Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district. <b>(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</li> <li>• Low level of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> <li>• Erractic rainfall patterns</li> </ul>	4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b>
			4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme <b>(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor storage and transportation systems</li> <li>• Poor farm-level practices</li> <li>• High cost of conventional storage solutions for small holder farmers</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agriculture infrastructure</li> </ul>	4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution <b>(SDG Targets 12.3)</b>
			4.4.3 Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through One, District, One Factory Initiative <b>(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</b>
			4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)</b>
			4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a

			warehouse receipt system ( <b>SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low transfer and uptake of research findings</li> <li>• Limited application of science and technology</li> </ul>	4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development ( <b>SDG Targets 2.a</b> )
			4.5.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices ( <b>SDG Targets 12.8</b> )
Tourism and creative arts development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor tourism infrastructure and service</li> <li>• Low skills development</li> </ul>	6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards ( <b>SDG Targets 8.9</b> )

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Focus Area	Adopted Issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<b>Social Development</b>			
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment</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</li> </ul>	1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs ( <b>SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a</b> )
			1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education ( <b>SDG Target 4.1</b> )
			1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels ( <b>SDG Target 4.a</b> )

	education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>	1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.2 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education ( <b>SDG Targets 17.17</b> )
			1.2.7 Enhance quality teaching and learning ( <b>SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c</b> )
			1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials ( <b>SDG Targets 4.c</b> )
Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>Inadequate emergency services</li> </ul>	2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to health care ( <b>SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6</b> )
			2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities ( <b>SDG Targets 3.8</b> )
			2.1.15. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) ( <b>SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>		2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme ( <b>SDG Target 3.3</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS</li> <li>High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</li> </ul>	2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization ( <b>SDG Target 3.7</b> )

Food & Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of micro and macro-nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet related non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>	3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	3.2.2 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition <b>(SDG Targets 16.7)</b>
Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High fertility rate among adolescent</li> <li>• Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>• Growing incidence of teenage pregnancy and accompanying school dropout rates</li> </ul>	4.1 Improve population management	4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health <b>(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</b>
	•		
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality</li> <li>• Widespread pollution of surface water</li> <li>• Improper protection and development of water resources</li> </ul>	5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management	5.1.7 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> </ul>	5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems <b>(SDG Target 17.3)</b>
			5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems <b>(SDG Target 6.1)</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to water services in urban areas</li> </ul>		5.1.4 Improve water production and distribution ( <b>SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5</b> )
			5.1.5 Implement public-private partnership policy as an alternative source of funding for water services delivery ( <b>SDG Target 17.17</b> )
			5.1.6 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs ( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> )
			5.13 Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice ( <b>SDG Target 6.b</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>	5.4 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services ( <b>SDG Targets 17.17</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor hygiene practices</li> </ul>		5.2.6 Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative ( <b>SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2</b> )
			5.2.9 Provide public education solid waste on waste management ( <b>SDG Target 12.8</b> )
			5.2..12 Expand disability-friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities ( <b>SDG Targets 6.2</b> )
			5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b</b> )
			5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation ( <b>SDG Targets 6.2</b> )
Child and Family Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> </ul>	1.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs ( <b>SDG Targets 5.C, 16.2</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low awareness of child protection laws and polices</li> </ul>		7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children <b>SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4</b> )
			7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>		retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant. <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b>
			7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection laws and policies <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High incidence of children's rights violation</li> <li>Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>Child neglect</li> <li>Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> <li>Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</li> </ul>	7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development <b>(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</b>
			7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers <b>(SDG Targets 16.3)</b>
			7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>	9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	9.2.5 Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters <b>(SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</b>
			9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</b>
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	10.1 Strengthen social protection especially for children women persons with disabilities and the elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</b>
Disability and		11.1 Promote full	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the three (3)

Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of persons with disability</li> <li>• Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development</li> <li>• Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>• High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</li> <li>• Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</li> </ul>	participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<p>percent increase in DACF disbursements to PWDs (<b>Target 16.6</b>)</p> <p>11.1.7 Generate database on PWDs (<b>SDG Target 17.18</b>)</p> <p>11.1.8 Promote participation of PWDs in national development (<b>SDG Target 10.2, 16.7</b>)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> </ul>	11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<p>11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of Ghana Accessibility standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (<b>SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1</b>)</p> <p>11.3.9 Encourage the use of sign language in public institutions (<b>SDG Target 4.7</b>)</p>
<b>Youth Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> <li>• Weak coordination of youth related institutions and programmes</li> <li>• Youth unemployment and</li> </ul>	13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	13.1.1 Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes

	underemployment among rural and urban youth		
	•		13.1.4 Ensure the creation of youth desk in MMDAs for the youth to access reliable labour market information
<b>Sports and recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</li> <li>• Limited community level sports and recreational activities</li> </ul>	14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	14.1.6 Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.1)</b>  14.1.9 Enforce the development of designated sports and recreation land use in all communities <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining interest in locally organized sports by general public</li> <li>• Weak public private sector collaboration in sports development</li> </ul>	14.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational development	14.2.10 Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders in the development of sports <b>(SDG Target 17.17)</b>

Focus Area	Adopted issues	Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies
<b>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>			
<b>Protected Areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber</li> <li>• Forest fires</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of regulations</li> </ul>	1.2 Protect forest reserves	1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country <b>(SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 16.b)</b>
			1.2.8 Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations <b>(SDG Targets 16.6)</b>
<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>• Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> <li>• Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas</li> </ul>	5.1 Reduce environmental pollution	5.1.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies <b>(SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)</b>
			5.1.3 Intensify public education on noise pollution <b>(SDG Target 16.10)</b>
<b>Climate variability and change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions</li> <li>• Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	7.1 Enhance climate change and resilience	7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</b>
<b>Disaster Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention,</li> </ul>	8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risks <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3.)</b>

	preparedness and response		8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b>
<b>Transport Infrastructure –Road</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>Inefficiencies in the procurement, management and supervision of contracts</li> </ul>	9.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network <b>(SDG Target 9.1, 11.2)</b>
<b>Information communication and Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</li> </ul>	10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited utilization of relevant research outputs</li> </ul>	11.1 Mainstream science, technology, and innovation in all socio-economic activities	11.1 Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b>
<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>Scattered and unplanned settlements</li> </ul>	17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925) <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b>
<b>Rural Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>Poor infrastructure to catalyze agricultural modernization</li> </ul>	18.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.1 Establish rural service centres to promote agriculture and agro-based industries <b>(SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</b>

	and rural development		
<b>Urban Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid urbanization resulting in urban sprawl</li> </ul>	19.1 Promote resilient urban development	19.1.7 Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements ( <b>SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b</b> )
			19.1.8 Support implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan and the United Nation’s New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III ( <b>SDG Targets 11.3,11.a, 11.b</b> )
Zongos and inner cities development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</li> </ul>	20.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	20.1.2 Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes ( <b>SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c</b> )

<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Adopted Issues</b>	<b>Adopted Policy Objectives</b>	<b>Adopted Strategies</b>
<b>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>			
Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ineffective sub-district structures</li> <li>Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level</li> <li>Poor service delivery at the local level</li> </ul>	2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at</li> </ul>	2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7.</b> )

	<p>national, regional and district levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> </ul>		2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private partnership (PPP) policies at district level ( <b>SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>		2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) ( <b>SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</li> </ul>	2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of unplanned expenditures</li> </ul>		2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization ( <b>SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17.</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>		2.3.7 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>	2.5 Improve popular participation at the regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7</b> )
			2.5.3 Strengthen People’s Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government ( <b>SDG Targets 16.7</b> )
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> </ul>	6.2 Enhance public safety	6.2.6 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse ( <b>SDG Targets 3.5</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>		6.2.8 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes ( <b>SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7.</b> )
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances</li> </ul>		6.2.10 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities ( <b>SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a</b> )

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> <li>• Low transparency and accountability of public institutions</li> </ul>	7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Non-availability of reliable data on the cultural sector</li> </ul>	11.1.Promote culture in the development process	11.1.10 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14)



# CHAPTER FOUR

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES & SUB-PROGRAMMES

### 4.1 Introduction

The formulation of Development Programmes & Sub-programmes is vital in ensuring that the Assembly situates its development responses within its mandate and functions in order to enhance implementation. This chapter captures the adopted policy objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programmes for each of the thematic areas.

### 4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes and Sub-programmes

The development programmes and sub-programmes used have nationally been approved for composite budgeting and planning at MMDAs. Outlined below are the programmes and sub-programmes of the Assembly for 2018 to 2021.

#### Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

##### Goal: Build a prosperous society

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	3.4.6 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade ( <b>SDG Targets 17.15</b> )	Economic Development	Trade
4.1 Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	4.1.1 Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain ( <b>SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9</b> )	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
4.2 Ensure improved public investment	4.2.1 Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water ( <b>SDGs Target 2.a, 9.1</b> )	Economic Development	Agriculture
	4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between private and public sectors at the district level. ( <b>SDG Target 16.6</b> )	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services ( <b>SDG Target 2.a</b> )	Economic Development	Agricultural Development

	4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Targets 12.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	4.4.3 Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through One, District, One Factory Initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	4.4.4 Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	4.4.6 Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
4.5 Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	4.5.2 Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension-Farmer Liaison Committees (RELCs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development (SDG Targets 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	4.5.5 Disseminate information on weather and prices (SDG Targets 12.8)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Targets 8.9)	Economic Development	Tourism development

## Development Dimension 2: Social Development

### Goal: Create opportunities for all

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
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1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education <b>(SDG Target 4.1)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels <b>(SDG Target 4.a)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.2 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education <b>(SDG Targets 17.17)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	1.2.7 Enhance quality teaching and learning <b>(SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c.)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials <b>(SDG Targets 4.c)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to health care <b>(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities <b>(SDG Targets 3.8)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	2.1.3 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	2.1.15. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme <b>(SDG Target 3.3)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections,	2.4.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization <b>(SDG Target 3.7)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery

especially among the vulnerable groups			
3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	3.2.2 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition <b>(SDG Targets 16.7)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
4.1 Improve population management	4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health <b>(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.1 Reduce system and commercial losses <b>(SDG Target 6.4, 6.b)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Water and Sanitation
	5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems <b>(SDG Target 17.3)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Water and Sanitation
	5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems <b>(SDG Target 6.1)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Water and Sanitation
	5.13 Enhance public awareness of sustainable water resources management and build their capacity in practice <b>(SDG Target 6.b)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Water and Sanitation
5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services <b>(SDG Targets 17.17)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management
	5.2.6 Implement the “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes under the IPEP initiative <b>(SDG Targets 6.1, 6.2)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management
	5.2.9 Provide public education on solid waste management <b>(SDG Target 12.8)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management
	5.2.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs’ bye-laws on sanitation <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management
	5.2.14 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation <b>(SDG Targets 6.2)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management
7.1 Ensure effective child protection and	7.1.2 Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs <b>(SDG Targets 5.C, 16.2)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

family welfare system			
	7.1.7 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant. <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection laws and policies <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development <b>(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	7.2.5 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, forming family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and care givers <b>(SDG Targets 16.3)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	9.2.5 Improve access to education, health, and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters <b>(SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	9.2.9 Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
10.1 Strengthen social protection especially for children women persons with disabilities and the elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups <b>(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the three (3) percent increase in DACF disbursements to PWDs <b>(Target 16.6)</b>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

development of the country			
	11.1.7 Generate database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
11.3 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of Ghana Accessibility standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	13.1.4 Mainstream youth development in national development policies, programmes and projects across all sectors (SDG Targets 16.7)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	14.1.6 Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	14.1.8 Promote less recognized sporting activities (SDG Targets 1.a, 17.3)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development

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

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

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
1.2 Protect forest reserves	1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 16.b)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation
5.1 Reduce environmental pollution	5.1.1 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental & Sanitation services
	5.1.3 Intensify public education on noise pollution (SDG Target 16.10)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental & Sanitation services

7.1	Enhance climate change resilience	7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes <b>(SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</b>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
8.1	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risks reduction <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management
		8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms on disasters <b>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</b>		
9.1	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	9.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
		9.1.4 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism <b>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
10.1	Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b>	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
11.1	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	11.1 Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects <b>(SDG Target 17.8)</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	
15.1	Promote proper maintenance culture	15.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	
17.1	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning
18.1	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	18.1.3 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities and low cost housing <b>(SDG Targets 1.b, 2.a, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11a)</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure Development

19.1 Promote resilient urban development	19.1.7 Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements <b>(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning
	19.1.8 Support of the implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan and the United Nation’s New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning
20.1 Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	20.1.2 Develop and implement major slum renewal and redevelopment programmes <b>(SDG Targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 11.a, 11.c)</b>	Infrastructure delivery and management	Infrastructure development

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

##### Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.2 Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation <b>(SDG Targets 16.1)</b>	Management and Administration	General Administration
	2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>	Management and Administration	General Administration
	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</b>	Management and Administration	General Administration
2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7.)</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	2.2.2 Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning <b>(SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9)</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	2.2.3 Create enabling environment for implementation of local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private partnership (PPP) policies at district level <b>(SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	2.2.4 Ensure implementation of planning and budgeting provisions in LI 2232 and the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) <b>(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)</b>	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination



2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
	2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17.)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
	2.3.7 Improve service delivery at the MMDA level (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
2.5 Improve popular participation the regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Targets 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	5.1.5 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	Management and Administration	General Administration
6.1 Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institutions with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities ( 16.6, 16.a)		
6.2 Enhance public safety	5.1.12 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Targets 3.5)	Management and Administration	General Administration
	5.1.16 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration
7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b.)	Management and Administration	General Administration
11.1.Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	11.1.10 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14)	Management and Administration	Administration

#### 4.2.2 Broad District Development Programme

The district development programmes dubbed Composite Programme of Action (PoA) for 2018-2021 are presented in this section as follows.

## COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR 2018 – 2021

### Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

#### Goal: To build a prosperous society

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.	
<b>Private Sector Development</b>															
<b>3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development</b>	3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4,8.3,8.6)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Implement Sustainable Livelihoods and Transparent Local Authorities (SLATLA) project	Economically empowered youth and vulnerable groups dependent on the informal sector for employment	X	X	X		160,000.00	-	500,000.00	SWDA	ActionAid Ghana & PSO	
3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade	3.4.6 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Targets 17.15)	Economic Development	Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Complete construction of 2No. 20-unit market stalls at Kwabenakuma	Improved environment for trading	X				65,702.20	-	-	SWDA	PS	
				Complete construction of 2No. 20-unit market stalls at Tainso	Improved environment for trading	X				59,661.60	-	-	SWDA	PS	
				Provide 2No. 6-seater toilet with hand washing for Tainso and Kwabenakumah markets	Improved environment for trading		X	X		60,000.00	-	-	SWDA	PS	
				Rehabilitate/maintain existing market infrastructure at Kwatire, Boffourkrom, Kobedi, Fiapre, Chiraa and Nsoatre	Improved environment for trading	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	70,000.00	SWDA	PS	
				Construct animal slaughter slabs at Odomase	Supervised slaughtering and sale of livestock (sheep, goats, cows) for consumption	X	X			50,000.00	-	-	SWDA	Dept. of Agric	

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>4. Agriculture and Rural Development</b>														
4.2 Ensure improved public investment	4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between private and public sectors at the district level. <b>(SDG Target 16.6)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Implement District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) and Planting for Foods and Jobs programme	Trained DCACT members, increased consultation between the private sector and the chamber/public sector	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield	4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services <b>(SDG Target 2.a)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 45 new FBOs and 15 existing FBOs to support extension services	45 new FBOs and 15 existing FBOs trained	X	X	X		3,500.00	-	4,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	Cooperative Unit
				Provide agriculture extension services to all farmers	30 extension demonstrations on relevant technologies along the value , 40 field days on demonstrations and 2 study tours conducted	X	X	X	X	18,000.00	-	18,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
					3768 home and field visits undertaken yearly to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies	X	X	X	X	40,800.00	-	81,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
					functional two (2) plant clinics in the district	X	X	X	X	600.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
	4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme <b>(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)</b>	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize training for 200 crop farmers and 150 livestock/poultry farmers yearly on improved technologies and livestock	At least 200 individual farmers trained yearly on improved technologies	X	X	X	X	3,200.00	-	3,200.00	Dept. of Agric.	SWD A, NGOs

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
				husbandry practices respectively	trained & post-harvest activities									
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development		At least 150 livestock/poultry farmers trained in good husbandry and management practices and 150 farmers on animal nutrition annually	X	X	X	X	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for all livestock and poultry	Effective control of livestock diseases	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Carry out and disseminate agriculture statistics, research results and information on weather annually		X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide direct administrative support services	computers, a printer, scanner, modem and pen drives procured	X				6,100.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development		Motor bikes purchased	X				14,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development		Internal management and organization functions undertaken	X	X	X	X	26,400.00	-	26,400.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs
	“	Economic Development	Agricultural Development		At least 486 internal monitoring and supervisory visits and 12 inter-departmental monitoring and evaluation visits undertaken yearly	X	X	X	X	46,000.00	-	46,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
					At least 3 zonal planning sessions, monthly review meetings, two technical review sessions and one district RELC planning session organized annually	X	X	X	X	11,600.00	-	11,600.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs
				Rehabilitate 4No. agric. Extension staff quarters at Boffourkrom, Kwabenakumah, Adoe and Ayakomaso and veterinary office at Odomase	Enhanced availability of extension officers to farmers	X	X			41,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
4.4Improve Post-Harvest Management	4.4.1Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Targets 12.3)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize six (6) training workshops annually for technical staff and district officers (22) on value chain analysis, post –harvest management, group dynamics, market oriented approaches and emerging issues	Increased extension services in value chain, post-harvest management, group dynamics etc.	X	X	X	X	9,600.00	-	9,600.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
	”	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize trainings for 150 processors on the processing and storage of agriculture produce (cassava, maize and vegetables) annually	60 percent of trained processors practice skills	X	X	X	X	6,400.00	-	6,400.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, NGOs
	4.4.3Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through One, District, One Factory Initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support the implementation of One-District, One Factory initiative	At least 3 factories reinvigorated under the implementation of 1DIF. Number of employees increased, Land banks established	X	X	X		15,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A, FBOs
	4.4.6Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with a drying system at the district level and a warehouse receipt	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Support the construction of warehouses for maize markets in Nsoatre and Odomase	Increased incomes to farmers		X	X		100,000	-	500,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWD A

Adopted Policy Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
	system (SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)													
<b>Tourism and creative arts development</b>														
6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	6.1.4 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Targets 8.9)	Economic Development	Tourism development	Identify and document tourism potentials			X			2,000.00	-	-	CNC	SWDA
				Support the development of two tourism potentials			X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	CNC	SWDA
				<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>742,563.80</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,296,200.00</b>		

## Pillar: Social Development

### Goal: To create opportunities for all

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>1. Education and Training</b>														
1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize sensitization workshops for parents to send their children with special needs to school	Identified children with special needs integrated in the education system		X	X		8,000.00	-	-	GES	GHS, DS, WD, C
				Provide financial assistance to 200 needy but brilliant boys and girls at post basic educational institutions (vocational/technical, secondary etc)	Increased access of needy children to secondary and tertiary education	X	X	X	X	200,000.00	-	-	GES	SW, DA
	1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education. (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT Education clinics annually	Demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics education	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	-	-	GES	SW, DA
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 400 desktop computers for schools	Practical teaching and learning of ICT enhanced	X	X	X	X	400,000.00	-	-	GES	NG, Os, SW, DA
	1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2No. 6-unit disability friendly classroom blocks with office, store and 2No.3-seater toilets for Fiapre Girls' Model Primary and Chiraa Presby Primary	Increased access to education	X	X	X	X	1,200,000.00	-	-	DA	DE
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2No. 2-unit disability friendly classroom KG blocks with 2No. 3-Seater KVIP toilet	Improved environment for teaching and learning		X	X	X	400,000.00	-	-	GES	SW, DA

				facilities for Fiapre Girls' Model School and Adantia DA KG											
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2No. 3-unit child friendly classroom blocks with 2No. 3-seater KVIP toilet facilities for DA JHS at Asuakwa, Sresso/Abronye RC Primary School	Improved environment for teaching and learning		X	X	X	500,000.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
				Rehabilitate Chiraa RC JHS and Chiraa Islamic JHS hit by rainstorm in	Enhanced environment for teaching and learning	X	X			80,000.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
				Support the provision of 1No. 8-unit single –room teachers quarters with 3-seater WC toilet at Abisu	Reduction of absenteeism and effective use of contact time		X	X		200,000.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 500 pupils in kindergarten with hexagonal furniture	Increased comforts of pupils for learning		X	X	X	50,400.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 2400 pupils in primary school with dual desk furniture	Increased comforts of pupils for learning		X	X	X	240,000.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
		Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide 2600 students in JHS with dual desk furniture	Increased comforts of students for learning		X	X	X	260,000.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
1.2 Strengthen school management systems	1.2.2 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize stakeholder meetings such as DEOC to discuss challenges facing the educational sector and propose remedies	Ensure quality education delivery in the district	X	X	X	X	5,040.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
	1.2.7 Enhance quality teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c.)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision of schools	Reduce teacher absenteeism and promote effective teaching and use of contact hours	X	X	X	X	20,988.00	-	-	GES	CA D, DS WC D	
	1.2.8 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide TLMs for teaching	Improved quality of teaching and learning in schools	X	X	X	X	40,200.00	-	-	GES	SW DA	
<b>Health and Health Services</b>															
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage	2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to health	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Complete construction of CHPS compound at Ayakomaso	Increased access to health services	X				-	32,000.00	-	GHS	SW DA	



	care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)													
				Provide furniture for Adoe and Akwasua CHPS compounds	Increased access to health services	X				-	20,000.00	-	GHS	SW DA
				Connect electricity to Akwasua CHPS compound	Increased access to health services	X				20,000.00	-	-	GHS	SW DA
				Construct 1No. CHPS compound with nurses quarters and 2-seater latrine for inhabitants of Kantro	Increased access to health services		X	X		-	-	200,000.00	GHS	SW DA
	2.1.2 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Targets 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Rehabilitate & construct additional rooms ( laboratory and dispensary) for Dumasua Health Centre	Increased facilities for health services	X	X			50,000.00	-	-	GHS	SW DA
				Support the upgrading of Fiapre Zongo CHPS compound	Increased access to health services			X	X	-	-	200,000.00	GHS	NG O, SW DA
				Apply for the upgrading of Kwatire Polyclinic into district hospital and major health centres into polyclinics			X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	SW DA	GHS
				Construct fence wall and concrete walkway at Fiapre Health Centre		X				100,000.00	-	-	GHS	SW DA
	2.1.15. Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support the provision of a permanent district office for the NHIS	Increased access to NHIS services		X	X		10,000.00	-	-	NHIS	SW DA
	2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support malaria prevention education and services	Increased use of ITN by pregnant women, mothers and children under five	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	GHS	SW DA
2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	2.4.3 Intensify behavior change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TBs (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Implement District Response activities on HIV and AIDS	Increased no. of people testing for HIV  Increased number of people rejecting HIV & AIDS misconception	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	GHS	SW DA
<b>Food &amp; Nutrition Security</b>														
3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	3.2.2 Strengthen a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition (SDG Targets 16.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Constitute an inter-sectoral nutrition and food safety committee	Wholesome food for consumption		X	X	X	-	-	2,000.00	GHS	NG O, SW DA

<b>Population Management</b>															
4.1 Improve population management	4.1.7 Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Support Ghana Health Service to deliver adolescent health services	Increased number of adolescents accessing services from adolescent corners		X	X		5,000.00	-	-	DH	MAP, SW DA	
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>															
5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and management	5.1.7 Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	Social Services Delivery	Water bodies management	Support CBO initiated tree planting campaigns along major river bodies and around school buildings	Increased protection of water bodies/watersheds and school buildings and compounds		X	X	X	4,500.00	-	-	Forest Services Division	CB Os, NG Os, SW DA	
5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)	Social Services Delivery	Water and Sanitation	Provide direct support services small towns and rural water supply systems	Increased functionality of hand pumps and water and sanitation management teams	X	X	X	X	121,831.50	-	-	DW D/D W S T	CW SA	
	5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)			Support community mobilization and drilling/construction of 51 potable water systems (boreholes fitted with pumps and piped systems)	Increased community involvement, ownership and management of newly constructed water systems	X	X	X	X	76,500.00	-	1,209,500.00	DW D/D W S T	CW SA	
				Support community mobilization, and drilling/construction of four (4) small town water systems at Kwatire, Adantia., Amanfoso and Aprakukrom	Increased community involvement, ownership and management of newly constructed water systems	X	X	X	X	260,000.00	-	4,970,000.00	DW D/D W S T	CW SA	
				Construct one mechanized water hydrants for domestic fire control at Nsoatre	Increased access to water for fire control activities		X	X		26,400.00	-	-	CAD	GNF S	
				Rehabilitate 29 potable water supply systems	Increased access to potable water supply functionality of water systems	X	X	X	X	156,000.00	-	-	DW D/D W S T	Area Mechanics, Contractors	
5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable	5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Partner private sector companies to provide modern public toilets in major towns and small towns	Improved sanitation services and clean environment	X	X	X	X	220,000.	-	-	CAD-EHS U	Private Sector	

environmental sanitation services	sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)														Investors, WD
	5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Conduct environmental sanitation campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased provision of toilet facilities</li> <li>Elimination of open defecation in selected communities</li> </ul>	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	SW DA	IP Secretariat	
				Evacuate/level refuse heaps in major settlements – Odomase, Chiraa and Nsoatre	Improved sanitation services and clean environment	X	X	X	X	400,000.00	-	-	CA D	Private Sector	
				Construct Animal Pound in Odomase		X				-	-	12,000.00	CA D	UT ACs	
				Procure sanitation tools/facilities and 6No. refuse containers	Improved sanitation management		X	X	X	400,000.00	-	-	SW DA	Gratis - ITTU,	
				Acquire and develop lands for use as final waste disposal sites	Odomase		X	X		20,000.00	-	-	SW DA	UT ACs	
				Construct two restrooms for Sextons at Fiapre Cemetery	Fiapre		X	X		50,000.00	-	-	DE HU	UT ACs	
	5.4.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	Social Services Delivery	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Revise and enforce Assembly's bye-laws on environment, health, sanitation etc.	Availability of byelaws to guide social behaviour	X				10,000.00	5,000.00	-	EHS U	CA D	
<b>Poverty and inequality</b>															
6.1.Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension	6.1 Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of live (SDG Target 1.4)	Social Services Delivery		Organize sensitization campaigns on social issues for vulnerable groups	Increased knowledge of inhabitants about social issues	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	DSC D	UT AC, TAs, CB Os	
<b>Child and Family Welfare</b>															
7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant. (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)			Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme and capitation grant	Increased enrolment	X	X	X	X	10,000.00			SW DA	UT AC, TAs, CB Os, DS WC D	

	7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection laws and policies (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)			Educate the public and enforce child protection laws and policies	Increased consultation of Social Welfare Unit for mediation of child welfare issues	X				300.00	-	-	DS WC D	CA D, DO VVS U, CH RAJ
7.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	7.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Identify, register and link children with disability and special needs to the relevant institutions for integration or support	Identified children with disability and special needs integrated into social structures		X	X	X	2000.00	-	-	DS WC D	CA D, DO VVS U, CH RAJ
	7.2.6 Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)			Support the establishment of relevant structures (child panels etc.) to promote justice for children,	Increased number of institutions to mediate child rights issues		X	X	X	300.00	-	-	DS WC D	CA D
<b>Gender Equality</b>														
9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	9.2.5 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)			Support the organization of skills training for target groups and unemployed women	Increased number of women with life livelihood skills.	X	X	X	X	4,000.00	-	-	DS WC D	SW DA, UT ACs
				Organize adult education programmes/mass meetings on issues affecting children and domestic violence.	Increased awareness of social issues affecting children	X	X	X	X	1,200.00	-	-	DS WC D	SW DA, UT ACs
<b>Social Protection</b>														
10.1 Strengthen social protection especially for children women persons with disabilities and the elderly	10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)			Support the implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme	Increased number of beneficiaries on the LEAP	X	X	X	X	-	4,000.00	-	DS WC D	CA D
				Conduct inspection visits to early childhood development centres in major towns	Clean school environment	X	X	X	X	1,200.00	-	-	DS WC D	CA D

				Mediate and provide counselling on child and family welfare conflicts/issues to clients	No. of conflicts resolved fully	X	X	X	X	1,200.00	-	-	DS WC D	CA D
				Provide support services and logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development programmes	Four Motor bikes supplied, office machines, refrigerator.	X	X	X	X	70,000.00	-	-	DS WC D	CA D
<b>Disability and Development</b>														
11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the three (3) percent increase in DACF disbursements to PWDs (SDG Targets 16.6)			Implement PWD action plan	Enhanced economic and social wellbeing of PWDs	X	X	X	X	120,000.00	-	-	SW DA	PW Ds,
	11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of Ghana Accessibility standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)			Facilitate the provision of disability walkways in newly constructed public buildings	Increase accessibility of public buildings to PWDs	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	-	-	SW DA	PW Ds
<b>Youth Development</b>														
13.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	13.1.7 develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Support the implementation of the Nation's Builders Corps internship modules	Increased temporary employment for the youth		X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	SW DA	RCC , YE A, NSC
<b>Sports and recreation</b>														
14.1 Enhance sports and recreation infrastructure	14.1.7 Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreation infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Partner private sector to improve sports and recreational infrastructure in selected communities	Improved sports and recreational infrastructure			X	X	20,000.00	-	-	SW DA	CB Os, TA, Priv ate sect or Org.
	14.1.8 Promote less recognized sporting activities (SDG 1.a, 17.3)			Support sporting activities (e.g. table tennis and football) for basic schools and communities	-		X	X	X	30,000.00	-	-	SW DA	CB Os, GES



7.1 Enhance climate change and resilience	7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Implement climate change related risk reduction, mitigation and adaptation actions	Increased individual responsiveness to adverse weather conditions	X	X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	NA DM O	EPA, GM eT
<b>Disaster Management</b>														
8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risks (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3.)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize education campaigns on bushfires and associated loss of property and danger to the environment	Reduction in reported cases of bushfires	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	NA DM O	GNF S, ISD, CB Os
	8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3.)			Identify and map high risk disaster areas/locations		X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-	NA DM O	PPD, GM eT, GNF S, CB Os
				Provide relief items to disaster victims	Availability of relief items for emergency services	X	X	X	X	80,000.00	-	-	NA DM O	CA D, GNF S
<b>Transport Infrastructure – Road</b>														
8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	8.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Undertake spot improvement of 24km of feeder roads	Increased access to production centres	X	X	X	X	200,000.00	-	200,000.00	DFR	SW DA
				Reshape/maintain 147 km of feeder roads annually	Increased access to production centres	X	X	X	X	45,000.00	-	-	DW D	Roa d Cont racto rs
				Construct 12km of new access roads (feeder) in major towns	Increased access in town	X	X	X	X	400,000.00	-	-	DW D	Roa d Cont racto rs
				Lobby for the completion of rehabilitation works on Odomase Township roads			X	X		5,000.00	-	-	GH A/u	SW DA

				Pave Chiraa Lorry Park (PH. II)		X				100,000.00	-	-	DW D	Priv ate Sect or, TA
<b>Information Communication Technology</b>														
10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development	10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)	Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem ent	Infrastructure Development	Reactivate website and social media platforms	Increased interaction with the youth and general population	X				20,000.00	-	-	SW DA	Vod afon e
	10.1.4 Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Target 9.c, 17.8)	Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem ent	Infrastructure Development	Revamp existing Community Information Centres (CIC) in the district	Improved services at Nsoatre and Chiraa Community Information Centres		X	X	X	20,000.00	-	-	SW DA	CIC
				Operate Odomase Library/CIC	Building rehabilitated and provided with water reservoir for toilet. Furniture, computers and books supplied			X	X	50,000.00	-	-	SW DA	CIC, GES
<b>Energy and Petroleum</b>														
12.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	12.2.4 Revise self-help – electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Target 7.b)	Infrastruct ure Delivery and Managem ent	Infrastructure Development	Support the extension of electricity to unserved areas	Increased access to electricity in the district	X	X	X	X	280,000.00	-	-	SW DA	VR A, TAs, UT AC
<b>13.Drainage and flood control</b>														
13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	13.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Ditto	Ditto	Organize regular campaigns for cleaning and removal of silt and waste from drains and culverts	Reduction of floods in major towns	X	X	X		200,000.00	-	-	NA DM O	SW DA
<b>14.Infrastructure maintenance</b>														
14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture	14.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	Ditto	Ditto	Rehabilitate /Maintain, Refurbish and Upgrade public infrastructure	Better conditions of magistrate court, sub-district administrative offices.	X	X	X	X	400,000.00	-	-	SW DA	VR A, UT AC



<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>															
17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize quarterly spatial planning and technical committee meetings	Orderly infrastructure development	X	X	X	X	-	16,000.00	-	PPD	TAs	
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize physical planning education for stakeholders	Increased number of land developers possessing relevant building development permits	X	X	X	X	-	8,000.00	-	PPD	TAs	
		Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Provide technical support services to TAs	Improved administrative services	X	X	X	X	2,000.00	-	-	PPD	TAs	
				Procure satellite images, office machines (two computers, A3 scanner, printer and two GPS), furniture and field equipment (2 motor bikes)	Availability of materials and logistics for spatial planning	X				70,000.00	-	-	PPD	TAs	
<b>Urban Development</b>															
19.1 Promote resilient urban development	19.1.7 Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1,2 and 3 settlements (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)	Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare structure plans for Odomase and spatial plans for Kwatire and Adantia	Proper development of major settlements		X	X	X	15,000.00	-	-	PPD	TAs	
	19.1.8 Support implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan and the United Nation's New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III (SDG Targets 11.3,11.a, 11.b)	“	“	Support the implementation of street naming and property addressing exercises & Ghana Post digitization programme	Improved identification of businesses and people	X	X			100,000.00	-	-	PPD	TAs	
				<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>2,112,000.00</b>	<b>24,000.00</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>			

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

### Goal: To maintain a stable, united and safe society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Outcomes /impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization	2.1.2 Resolve discrepancies in inter-district boundary demarcation (SDG Target 16.1)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Request for proper demarcation of district boundary with Sunyani Municipal	Smooth revenue mobilization and development efforts		X	X		10,000.00	-	-	SWDA	RCC
	2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)			Organize statutory political/legislative oversight meetings	Effective coordination of legislative oversight and administrative responsibilities	X	X	X	X	-	100,000.00	-	SWDA	Government Agencies
				Organize statutory management meetings	Increased coordination of development programmes	X	X	X	X	-	6,000.00	-	SWDA	Govt. agencies
				Undertake landscaping, paving and construction of summer hut for DCE's residence at Odomase	Clean and green environment	X				60,000.00	-	-	SWDA	PSO
				Construct kitchen for catering services for the Assembly	Clean environment for catering services	X				-	-	15,000.00		
				Construct 1No. 4-unit DA staff quarters at Odomase	Increased stability of staff for service delivery		X	X	X	300,000.00	-	-	SWDA	PSO
	2.1.5 Strengthen the capacity of the ILGS to deliver on its mandates	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support regular training of Assembly and unit committee members on their mandate and functions	Enhanced debate and decision making	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	200,000.00	SWDA	ILG S/Private Sector, DS WC D

				Support regular training of DA staff on their mandate	Improved public services	X	X	X	X	40,000.00		200,000.00		
	2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct an office building for Fiapre Town council	Functional urban/town/area councils	X				200,000.00	-	-	SWDA	PS
				Construct an office building for Koduakrom Area Council		X				-	70,000.00	-	SWDA	DWD
				Rehabilitate/maintain Chiraa Urban Council building				X		30,000.00	-	-	SWDA	DWD
				Provide temporary offices for Koduakrom and Dumasua Area Councils	Increased functionality of the area councils	X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	-		
				Provide support services and logistics for urban/town/area councils	Functional sub-district structures	X	X	X	X	240,000.00	-	-	SWDA	Private Sector
2.2 Improve decentralized planning	2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7.)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Coordinate DPCU activities	Increased coordination, engagement and linkages between Depts. and non-depts. of the Assembly for planning and budgeting	X	X	X	X	480,000.00	-	-	SWDA	NFD, NCE, YE A, ISD
				Conduct implementation monitoring and evaluation on development programmes and projects in the MTDP/AAP	Effective public goods and services	X	X	X	X	160,000.00	-	-	CAD	Contractors, TAs, UTACs
	2.2.4 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)			Organize annual planning and budgeting sessions for the preparation of Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Increased linkage between the budget and plan at the district level	X	X	X	X	60,000.00	-	-	SWDA	Other Dept.
2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Implement revenue improvement action plan	Increased revenue payments	X	X	X	X	-	80,000.00	-	SWDA	Urban/Town/

	MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)													Area Councils
	2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.6, 17.17)			Engage a consultant to collect and compile electronic revenue databases for DA	Increased coverage of revenue collectors	X				20,000.00	-	-	SWDA	PSO
2.5 Improve popular participation the regional and district levels	2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)			Organize eight (8) town hall and accountability meetings at urban/town/area centres		X	X	X	X	-	10,000.00	60,000.00	SWDA	SM AID, NG Os, TAs, UT ACs
<b>6.Human Security and Public Safety</b>														
6.1 Enhance security service delivery	6.1.1 Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	Management and Administration	General Administration	Support security operations	Safe communities	X	X	X	X	40,000.00	-	-	DISE C	SW DA
				Provide temporary accommodation for District Police Commander and others at Odomase		X				20,000.00	-	-	GPS	SW DA
				Construction of Fire Station at Odomase		X				200,000.00	-	-	GNFS	SW DA
6.2 Enhance public safety	6.2.6 Intensify public education on drug and psychotropic abuse (SDG Target 3.5)			Organize public education on the effects of the consumption of hard drugs for out of school youth in 5 communities through games	Reduction in reported cases of crime		X	X		2,000.00	-	-	FDA	SW DA, CB Os, NG Os
	6.2.8 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)			Provide technical support for voluntary community watch committees annually	Reduction in crime rate	X	X	X	X	-	8,000.00	-	CAD	GPS, TCs, U/T/ AC

	6.2.10 Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)			Conduct quarterly fire auditing and inspection of public facilities such as markets and government institutions	Increased safety of public facilities		X	X	X	-	-	1,500.00	GNFS	SW DA
7.1 Corruption and Economic Crimes														
7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	7.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b.)			Support the implementation of NACAP and ARAP (Accountability, Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Programme		X	X	X	X	10,000.00	-	20,000.00	NCC E	SW DA
12.Culture and National Development														
12.1.Promote culture in the development process	12.1.10 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14)			Construct Community centre at Odomase		X	X			200,000.00	-	-	CNC	GES , SW DA
				Compile information on the cultural sector of the district		X				500.00	-	-	CNC	GES , SW DA
				Partner private sector organizations to complete Community Centre Project at Fiapre			X	X	X	50,000.00	-	200,000.00	SWD A	DPs, NG Os
				<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>1,698,500.00</b>	<b>268,000.00</b>	<b>642,500.00</b>		

### 4.3 Indicative Financial Plan

The availability and timely flow of financial resources is central to the effective implementation of the MTDP. The Assembly's sources of funds are internally generated funds, central government transfers (GoG and DACF) and development partner's assistance. The Assembly will adopt the following strategies to mobilize and utilize the various sources of funding effectively. It is projected that IGF will contribute one percent of the total development funds.

- The Internal Generated funds

The strategies to be adopted for mobilizing and utilizing internally generated funds will include the following:

- a. Setting of revenue targets for all revenue collectors
- b. Intensify tax awareness campaign and enforcement of sanctions against defaulters
- c. Review, update and adoption of electronic data compilation system for IGF collection
- d. Piloting electronic means of data collection
- e. Intensive supervision and monitoring of revenue collection
- f. IGF expenditures will form part of planned programmes and budgets and will be subject to budget warrant and other mechanisms

- Central Government Transfers to Department

Central Government transfers to Departments of the Assembly is projected to increase incrementally and released timely to departments of the Assembly. It is projected that Departments will receive about 70 percent of their approved budgets to implement their projects.

The District Assemblies' also receive grants from the central government – District Assemblies' Common Fund for development projects. It is estimated that the approved DACF budget will be released to the Assemblies.

- Development Partners Assistance

It is anticipated that funds will be received from development partners to support some of the development interventions of government nation-wide. The Assembly hopes to benefit from some of the interventions. In addition, the Assembly will also take advantage of existing funding sources available for specific programmes of interest of development partners to meet its development objectives. This will be done through proposal writing among others. The on-going implementation of the District Development Facility is expected to provide additional funds development initiatives in the district. It is expected that the release of the funds will be timely.

Table 4.1: Indicative financial strategy

Programme	Total Cost of MTDP for 2018-2021	EXPECTED TOTAL REVENUE							Projected Total Revenue
		GOG (Including DACF)	IGF	DONOR/DDF	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE	30% growth of Total Revenue		
Economic Development	923,563.80	417,331.00	0	75,000.00	-	492,331.00	147,699.30	640,030.30	283,533.50
Social Services Delivery	4,321,762.00	478,533.00	7,000.00	442,483	-	928,016.00	278,404.80	1,206,420.80	3,115,341.20
Environmental and Sanitation Management	1,979,000.00	328,130.00	0	11,144.00	-	339,274.00	101,782.20	441,056.20	1,537,943.80
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	614,645.45	526,672.00	10,000.00	145,200.00	-	681,872.00	204,561.60	886,433.60	-271,788.15
Management and Administration	711,900.00	2,430,894.00	479450	265,400.00	-	3,175,744.00	952723.2	4,128,467.20	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,550,871.25</b>	<b>4,181,560.00</b>	<b>496,450.00</b>	<b>939,227.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,617,237.00</b>	<b>1,685,171.10</b>	<b>7,302,408.10</b>	<b>1,248,463.15</b>

- **Revenue Mobilization Strategies**

The revenue mobilization strategies considered include the following:

- a. Implement revenue improvement plan for IGF collection
- b. Partner private sector to provide some public services using the build own operate strategy
- c. Partner CSOs and NGOs, and communities to implement some of the projects through dialogue and proposal writing

- **Alternative Course of Action**

Annual review of the successive Action Plan will enable DA to focus on projects and programmes which are relevant the Assembly



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The District Annual Action Plan (DAAP) is an annual schedule of activities to be implemented by all departments of the Assembly to realize the objectives and goals of the plan. It is meant to help management and other stakeholders to keep track of the progress of work on DAAP implementation.

This chapter presents the District Annual Action Plan for 2018. The DAAPs for the ensuing years will be extracted from the Composite Programme of Action for the specific years as provided in Chapter Four of this document. Table 5.1 shows the DAAP for the period 2018.

# ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2018

## Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

### Goal 1: To build a prosperous society

Adopted Strategies	Programme/ Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline For 2017	Output indicators	Time Frame (Quarters) 2018	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>Private Sector Development</b>											
<b>3.3 Support entrepreneurs and SME development</b>											
3.3.1 Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4,8.3,8.6)	Economic Development /Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Implement Sustainable Livelihoods and Transparent Local Authorities (SLATLA) Project	Selected project beneficiary communities	None	No. of youth enterprises established	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	200,000.00	ACTI O Aid /DA	NIIT, NVTI, Dept. of Agric, Dept. of Health
<b>3.4 Enhance Domestic Trade</b>											
3.4.6 Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Targets 17.15)	Economic Development /Trade, Industry and Tourism Services	Complete construction of 2No. 20-unit market stalls at Kwabenakuma	Kwabenuku mah	Traders sell under grass roofed sheds and in the open	New market infrastructure completed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	65,702.20	-	-	CAD	Private Sector
		Complete construction of 2No. 20-unit market stalls at Tainso	Tainso	Traders sell under grass roofed sheds and in the open	New market infrastructure completed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	59,661.60	-	-	CAD	Private Sector
		Construct animal slaughter slabs at Odomase	Odomase	No slaughtering slabs or slaughter house in the district	Animal slaughter slab completed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	50,000.00	-	-	CAD	Dept. of Agric.
		Rehabilitate/maintain existing market infrastructure	Kobedi	Trading takes place under trees	Stalls turned into lockable stores	1 <sup>st</sup> July – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	20,000.00	-	-	CAD	Dept. of Agriculture
		Construct animal slaughter slab	Odomase	No specific designated places for animal slaughter for food	Designated place supervised by Environmental Health Unit	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	25,000.00	-	-	CAD	Dept. of Agriculture

<b>4.2 Ensure improved public investment</b>											
4.2.6 Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through enhanced interface between private and public sectors at the district level. (SDG Target 16.6)	Agricultural Development	Implement District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) programmes & Planting for Food and Jobs	Odomase	DCACT composed and meetings held	Number of Trained DCACT members	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	40,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
<b>4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield</b>											
4.3.3 Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Agricultural Development	Train 45 new FBOs and 15 existing FBOs to support extension services	Entire District		45 new FBOs and 15 existing FBOs trained	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	875.00	-	1,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	Cooperative Unit
	Agricultural Development	Provide agriculture extension services to all farmers	Entire District		30 extension demonstrations on relevant technologies along the value , 40 field days on demonstrations and 2 study tours conducted	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	4,500.00	-	4,500.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development				3768 home and field visits undertaken yearly to educate farmers and other stakeholders on improved technologies	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,200.00	-	20,250.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development				functional two (2) plant clinics in the district	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	150.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
4.3.4 Ensure effective implementation	Agricultural Development				At least 200 individual farmers trained yearly on	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	800.00	800.00	-	Dept. of Agric.	SWDA, NGOs

of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)		Organize training for 200 crop farmers and 150 livestock/poultry farmers yearly on improved technologies and livestock husbandry practices respectively	Entire District		improved technologies trained & post-harvest activities						
	Agricultural Development				At least 150 livestock/poultry farmers trained in good husbandry and management practices and 150 farmers on animal nutrition annually	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for all livestock and poultry	Entire District		Number of livestock vaccinated annually against common diseases	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development	Carry out and disseminate agriculture statistics, research results and information on weather annually	Entire District			1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development	Provide support services and logistics for the implementation of Dept. of agriculture programmes	Odomase		computers, a printer, scanner, modem and pen drives procured	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	6,100.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development				Motor bikes purchased	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	14,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development				Internal management and organization functions undertaken	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	6,600.00	-	6,600.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development				At least 486 internal monitoring and supervisory visits and 12 inter-departmental monitoring and evaluation visits undertaken yearly	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	11,500.00	-	11,500.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development				At least 3 zonal planning sessions, monthly review meetings, two technical review	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2,900.00	-	2,900.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, FBOs
	Agricultural Development										

					sessions and one district RELC planning session organized annually						
	Agricultural Development	Rehabilitate/maintain 4No. agric. Extension staff quarters and district veterinary office	Boffourkrom , Kwabenakumah, Adoe and Ayakomaso and District veterinary office at Odomase	Poor state of disrepair of AEAs quarters and veterinary office buildings	4No. AEA quarters rehabilitated and District veterinary office maintained	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	20,500.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
<b>4.4 Improve Post-Harvest Management</b>											
4.4.1 Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Targets 12.3)	Agricultural Development	Organize six (6) training workshops annually for technical staff and district officers (22) on value chain analysis, post-harvest management, group dynamics, market oriented approaches and emerging issues	Odomase	None	Six training workshops organized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2,400.00	-	2,400.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
	Agricultural Development	Organize trainings for 150 processors on the processing and storage of agriculture produce (cassava, maize and vegetables) annually	Entire District	None	150 processors staple food processors trained	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	1,600.00	-	1,600.00	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, NGOs
4.4.3 Provide support for small and medium scale agro-processing enterprises through 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)	Agricultural Development	Support the implementation of One-District, One Factory initiative	Chiraa and Dumasua	Existence of three privately owned medium scale factories at Chiraa, Adantia and Dumasua	At least 3 factories reinvigorated under the implementation of 1D1F. Number of employees increased, Land banks established	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	5,000.00	-	-	Dept. of Agriculture	SWDA, FBOs

## Development Dimension 2: Social Development

### Goal 2: To create opportunities for all

Adopted Strategies	Programme/ Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline for 2017	Output indicators	Time Frame	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</b>											
1.1.5 Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	Social Service Delivery /Education and Youth Development	Provide financial assistance to 50 needy but brilliant boys and girls at post basic educational institutions (vocational/technical, secondary etc)	Odomase	-	50 needy but brilliant students provided with financial support	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	50,000.00	-	-	DE	SWDA
1.1.6 Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education. (SDG Target 4.1)	Education and Youth Development	Organize science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT Education clinics annually	Odomase	-	Number of boys and girls participated in STEM and ICT	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	11,250.00	-	-	DE	SWDA
		Provide 100 desktop computers for schools	Entire District	School	In	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	300,000.00	-	-	DE	SWDA
1.1.10 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 6-unit and 1No. 2-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for Fiapre Girls' Model Basic School at NODASS campus	Fiapre	1No. 6-unit and 1No. 2-unit classroom blocks constructed	3No. 6-unit disability friendly classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for KG/Pry constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	442,500.00	-	-	SWDA	DE

		1No. 2-unit disability friendly KG block with 1No 3-seater KVIP toilet for Fiapre Girls' Model Basic School at NODASS campus	Fiapre	School operates from a temporary structure	2-unit disability friendly KG block with toilet provided	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	200,000.00	-	-	SWDA	DE
	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitate Chiraa RC JHS block and Chiraa Islamic JHS block	Chiraa, Nsoatre	Roofs of the schools ripped off by windstorm	Two JHS roofs reconstructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	40,000.00	-	-	DA	DE
	Education and Youth Development	Organize independence anniversary	Odomase	-	No. of schools participated in the district celebration	1 <sup>st</sup> January to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018	30,000.00	-	-	DA	DE
<b>1.2 Strengthen school management systems</b>											
1.2.2 Build effective partnership with religious bodies, civic organizations and private sector in delivery of quality education (SDG Target 17.17)	Education and Youth Development	Support the implementation of DEOC activities and other GES programmes	Odomase and all zones	Quarterly DEOC meetings and monitoring activities organized	No. of DEOC meeting organized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	1260.00	-	-	DE	SWDA
1.2.7 Enhance quality teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c.)	Education and Youth Development	Conduct regular monitoring and supervision of schools (Basic, TVET & SHS)	Entire District	52 Basic schools monitored	Effective teaching and learning	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	5,247.00	-	-	DE	Dept. of SWCD
		Provide teaching and learning materials for teaching	Entire District	-	Availability of teaching and learning materials	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,050.00	-	-	DE	Dept. of SWCD
<b>Health and Health Services</b>											
<b>2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage</b>											
2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)	Health Delivery	Complete construction of CHPS compound at Ayakomaso	Ayakomaso	Operates in a two room store donated by the Chief of Ayakomaso for temporary use.	CHPS compound completed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	-	32,000.00	-	Department of Health Services (DHS)	CAD
	Health Delivery	Provide furniture for Adoe and Akwasua CHPS compounds	Adoe and Akwasua	Availability for use, old furniture used at temporary facility	Tables, chairs, beds, mattresses and cupboards supplied	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	-	20,000.00	-	DHS	CAD

	Health Delivery	Connect electricity to Akwasua CHPS compound	Akwasua	No light in the newly constructed health facility	CHPS compound provided with electric power	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	20,000.00	-	-	DHS	CAD
	Health Delivery	Rehabilitate and construct additional rooms at Dumasua Health Centre	Dumasua	Existing facility does not have adequate rooms for some services	Additional rooms - dispensary and laboratory provided	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	25,000.00	-	-	DHS	CAD
		Construct fence wall and concrete walkway for Fiapre Health Centre	Fiapre	Increasing encroachment of facility land and interference with services	Walls and walkways constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	100,000.00	-	-	DHS	CAD
2.3.2 Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)	Health Delivery	Support malaria prevention education and services	Entire District	Not applicable	Number of participants educated by gender	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	-	DHS	CAD
<b>2.4 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups</b>											
<b>HIV &amp; AIDS</b>											
2.4.3 Intensify behavior change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TBs (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Health Delivery	Implement District Response activities on HIV & AIDS	Entire District	-	Number of HIV counselling and testing services conducted	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	-	DHS	CAD
<b>Water &amp; Sanitation</b>											
<b>5.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</b>											
5.1.2 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)	Water and Sanitation	Provide direct support services to small towns and rural water supply systems	Entire District	-	50% of WSMTs provided with technical services	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	30,457.88	-	-	DWD /DWS T	CWSA
5.1.3 Provide mechanized borehole and small town water	Water and Sanitation	Support community mobilization and drilling/construction of 15 potable water systems	Entire District	-	Supported the construction of 15 boreholes with hand pumps	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	22,500.00	-	355,735.29	DWD /DWS T	CWSA



systems (SDG Target 6.1)		(boreholes fitted with pumps and piped systems)										
Social Services Delivery	Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitate 8 potable water supply systems		-	8 water facilities rehabilitated	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	43,034.48	-	-	DWD/DWST	Area Mechanics, Contractors	
<b>Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene</b>												
<b>5.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services</b>												
5.2.2 Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Partner private sector companies/individuals to provide modern public toilets in major towns	Odomase, Nsoatre, Chiraa, Dumasua and Fiapre,	-	Improved sanitation services and clean environment	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	5,000.00	-	-	CAD-DEHSU	Private Sector Investors, WD	
5.2.4 Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Conduct environmental sensitization campaigns	Entire District		Number of communities sensitized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	-	DEHSU	ISD	
	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Evacuate/level refuse heaps in major settlements	Chiraa, and Odomase	Heaps of refuse a health threat to inhabitants Refuse heap on finally agreed land for Assembly's permanent office block	Refuse heaps levelled and evacuated	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	200,000.00	-	-	CAD-EHSU	Private Sector Organization	
	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Construct animal pound	Odomase	Not applicable	One animal pound constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	-	12,000.00	CA-DEHSU	Private Sector	
5.4.13 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs' by-laws on sanitation	Environmental Health and Sanitation Management	Revise and publish Assembly's bye-laws	Odomase	No comprehensive byelaws to regulate the inhabitants and institutions	Byelaws revised and published	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	10,000.00	5,000.00	-	EHSU	CAD	
<b>Poverty and inequality</b>												
<b>6.1. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension</b>												
6.1 Empower the vulnerable to access basic	Social Services Delivery	Organize sensitization campaigns on social issues for vulnerable groups		-	Number of persons sensitized. Increased	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	1,000.00	-	-	DSCD	UTAC, TAs, CBOs	

necessities of life <b>(SDG Target 1.4)</b>					knowledge about social issues						
<b>Child and Family Welfare</b>											
7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system											
7.1.9 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant. <b>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</b>	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support the implementation of School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant	30 Selected communities from the Entire District	988 households provided with cash transfers	increased Number of schools implementing GNSFP increased Number of indigents registered	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2500.00	-	-	GES	CAD
7.1.10 Increase awareness on child protection laws and policies <b>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</b>	Social Welfare and Community Development	Educate the public and enforce child protection laws and policies		Number of education campaigns organized  Number of cases resolved	Number of the inhabitants educated	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	300.00	-	-	DSW CD	SWDA, UTACs
<b>Gender Equality</b>											
9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women											
9.2.5 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters <b>(SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</b>	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support the organization of skills training for target groups and unemployed women		-	Employable skills provided to vulnerable women. Increased self-employment	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	1,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	SWDA, UTACs
		Organize adult education programmes/mass meetings on issues affecting children and domestic violence.		-	72 groups trained on child related issues and domestic violence	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	300.00	-	-	DSW CD	CAD, DOVVS U, CHRAJ
<b>Social Protection</b>											

10.1 Strengthen social protection especially for children women persons with disabilities and the elderly											
10.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Welfare and Community Development	Support the implementation of livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme		-	Number of beneficiaries	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	1000.00	-	-	DSW CD	CAD
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Conduct inspection visits to early childhood development centres	Odomase, Fiapre Nsoatre, Chiraa circuites	-	12 public and private early childhood development centres inspected	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	300.00	-	-	DSW CD	CAD
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Mediate and provide counselling on child and family welfare conflicts/issues to clients	Odomase	-	Type and Number of conflicts resolved	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	300.00	-	-	DSW CD	CAD
		Provide support services and logistics for programme implementation	Odomase	The Department for community development has no means of transport for field work	Procure office machines, equipment and motor bikes for programme implementation	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	70,000.00	-	-	DSW CD	CAD
<b>Disability and Development</b>											
11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country											
11.1.5 Ensure effective implementation of the three (3) percent increase in DACF disbursements to PWDs (SDG Targets 16.6)		Implement PWD action plan	Odomase	Enhanced economic and social wellbeing of PWDs	90 percent of activities implemented	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	30,000.00	-	-	SWD A	PWDs,

11.3.1 Ensure the implementation of Ghana Accessibility standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the provision of disability friendly walkways in newly constructed public buildings	Odomase	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	500.00	-	-	SWD A	Association of PWDs
<b>Gender Equality</b>											
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organize livelihood skills training for women	Odomase, Dumasua, Koduakrom Chiraa, Fiapre and Nsoatre	-	20 women groups provided with livelihood skills	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	-	-	DSW CD	CAD, NGOs

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

#### Goal 3: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline for 2017	Output indicators	Time Frame (Quarters)	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
Protected Areas											

1.2 Protect forest reserves											
1.2.1 Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country (SDG Targets 6.6, 11.4, 12.2, 15.1, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a, 16.b)	Natural Resources Conservation	Establish checkpoints to control illegal lumbering and revenue evasion	Odomase, Nsoatre	No check point	Check points to control illegal logging of lumber established	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	5,000.00	-	-	CAD	PS
<b>Climate variability and change</b>											
7.1 Enhance climate change and resilience											
7.1.10 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Implement climate change related risk reduction, mitigation and adaptation actions		-	Trees planted, provision of landscaping for public buildings, sensitization of stakeholders and establish early warning system	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	5,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	EPA, GMeT
<b>Disaster Management</b>											
8.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation											
8.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risks (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3.)	Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize education campaigns on bushfires and associated loss of property and danger to the environment	Entire District	Number of communities visited	Number of communities educated	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	SWDA-CAD
8.1.2 Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3.)	Disaster Prevention and Management	Identify and map high risk disaster areas/locations	Entire District	-	Disaster prone locations mapped	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2,500.00	-	-	NAD MO	CAD, PPD, GMeT, GNFS

	Disaster Prevention and Management	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Entire District	No. of relief items distributed	Number of relief items distributed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	20,000.00	-	-	NAD MO	CAD, GNFS
<b>Transport Infrastructure – Road</b>											
8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
8.1.2 Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Target 9.1, 11.2)	Infrastructure Development	Undertake spot improvement of 6.3km of feeder roads	Entire District	6.3km of non-engineered F/R undergone spot improvement	3No. culverts constructed and approaches filled.	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	50,000.00	-	50,000.00	DFR	SWDA
		Reshape/maintain 147km of feeder roads	Entire District	Length of F/R undergone routine maintenance	147km of feeder roads completed Inventory of roads which require opening up done	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	11,250.00	-	-	DWD	Dept. of Agriculture, Road Contractors
		Construct 3km of new access roads (feeder) in major towns		Length of new access roads constructed	3km of new access roads in major towns constructed		100,000.00	-	-	DWD	PPD, TAs
		Pave Chiraa Lorry Park (PH. II)	Chiraa	Commercial vehicles load along main street	Lorry park operational	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	100,000.00	-	-	DWD	TAs, GPRTU, PROTA
<b>Information Communication Technology</b>											
10.1 Enhance application of ICT in national development											
10.1.2 Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)		Reactivate website and social media platforms		-	Interactive website	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	20,000.00	-	-	SWDA	Vodafone
<b>Energy and Petroleum</b>											
12.2 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
12.2.4 Revise self-help – electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid		Support the extension of electricity to unserved areas	Selected settlements	Non availability of electricity in some rural settlements to support economic activities	Increased access to electricity in the district	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	70,000.00	-	-	SWDA	VRA, TAs, UTAC

<b>(SDG Target 7.b)</b>												
<b>13.Drainage and flood control</b>												
13.1 Address recurrent devastating floods												
13.1.3 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste <b>(SDG Target 11.6)</b>		Organize regular campaigns for cleaning and removal of silt and waste from drains	Entire District	Reduction of floods in major towns	Reduction of the effects of floods	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	60,000.00	-	-		NAD MO	SWDA, Zoomlion Ghana
14. Infrastructure maintenance												
14.1.3 Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure <b>(SDG Target 9.a)</b>		Rehabilitate /Maintain/ Refurbish and Upgrade public infrastructure	Nsoatre, Chiraa and Dumasua	-	No. of streetlights, classroom blocks, court buildings maintained	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	100,000.00	-	-		SWDA	VR, UTAC
<b>Human Settlement and Housing</b>												
17.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements												
17.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925) <b>(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</b>	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize quarterly spatial planning and technical committee meetings	Odomase	Five (5) physical planning meeting organized	Six (6) statutory planning and technical committee meetings held, Number of development applications approved	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	4,000.00	-		DPP	TAs, Other government
Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Organize physical planning education for stakeholders	Odomase, Fiapre, Chiraa, Nsotre, Mantukwa, Ayakomaso, Dumasua	Five (5) physical planning education campaigns organized for stakeholders	10 communities sensitized on physical planning procedures	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	2,000.00	-		DPP	TAs, Other government
Infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and Spatial Planning	Provide technical support services to TAs	Odomase, Fiapre, Chiraa, Nsotre,	-	Site inspection, support to traditional councils and stools	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	500.00	-	-		DPP	TAs, Other Government Agencies

		Procure office machines, materials and equipment for administrative and field work	Odomase	-	Procure office machines (two computers, A3 scanner, printer and two GPS), planning materials (satellite images etc) and field equipment (two motorbikes)	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	70,000.00	-	-	DPP	TAs, Other Government Agencies
<b>Urban Development</b>											
<b>19.1 Promote resilient urban development</b>											
19.1.8 Support implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan and the United Nation’s New Urban Agenda adopted at Habitat III (SDG Targets 11.3,11.a, 11.b)	“	Support the implementation of street naming and property addressing exercises/Ghana Post digital addressing system	Odomase and Fiapre	Five (5) streets named and all properties address	Five (5) streets named and all properties address	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	50,000.00	-	-	DPP	TAs, Other government

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

### Goal 4: To maintain a stable, united and safe society

Programmes	Programme /Sub-programmes	Projects/ Activities	Location	Baseline for 2017	Output indicators	Time Frame	Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
							GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Colla.
<b>2.1 Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>											
2.1.4 Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG	<b>Management and Administration</b> /General Administration	Organize statutory political/ legislative oversight meetings	Odomase	Three GA ordinary, executive and sub-committee meetings held	Three GA Ordinary meetings, executive committee and sub-committee meetings organized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	25,000.00	-	DA	All Departments and Government Agencies



<b>Targets 16.6, 16.7)</b>											
		Organize statutory management meetings	Odomase	Four management committee meetings were organized	At least four management meetings organized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	1,500.00	-	CAD	Depts of the Assembly
		Undertake landscaping, paving and construction of summer hut for DCE's residence	Odomase	Muddy environment	Grasses grown and walkways paved	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	60,000.00	-	SWDA	PSO
		Construct kitchen for catering services for the Assembly	Odomase	No kitchen and no shed	Kitchen constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	-	15,000.00	SWDA	PSO
2.1.5 Strengthen the capacity of the ILGS to deliver on its mandates		Support regular training of Assembly and unit committee members on their mandate and functions	Odomase	-	54 Assembly members and 190	1 <sup>st</sup> April – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	50,000.00	CAD	Consultants, DSWCD
		Support regular training of Assembly and unit committee members on their mandate and functions	Odomase	-	211 Staff trained	1 <sup>st</sup> April – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	50,000.00	CAD	Consultants
2.1.7 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	General Administration	Construct an office building for Fiapre Town council	Fiapre	-	Fiapre town council office completed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	200,000.00	-	-	CAD	PS
		Provide temporary offices for Koduakrom and Dumasua Area Councils	Koduakrom and Dumasua	No office	Area council office constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2,500.00	-	-	CAD	Private Sector, Koduakrom & Dumasua Area Councils
		Provide support services and logistics to the urban/town/area councils	Awua – Domase, Odomase No.1, Fiapre, Nsoatre, Koduakrom and Chiraa	None	Office furniture, stationery etc	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	60,000.00	-	-	CAD	Private Sector

2.2 Improve decentralized planning											
2.2.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7.)	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Coordinate DPCU activities	Odomase	Four quarterly DPCU meetings	Quarterly DPCU review meetings, Annual Planning Sessions, Four (4) DPCU meetings organized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	120,000.00	-	-	CAD	Depts. of the Assembly
		Conduct AAP implementation monitoring and evaluation.	Odomase	Four quarterly monitoring exercises	Monthly and Quarterly monitoring exercises conducted. Evaluation conducted	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	40,000.00	-	-	CAD	Depts. of the Assembly
2.2.4 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)		Organize annual planning and budgeting sessions for the preparation of Composite Annual Action Plan and Budget	Odomase	Approved Composite Annual Budget and Action Plan	Annual Action Plan and Composite Annual Budget prepared and approved	1 <sup>st</sup> July – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	15,000.00	-	-	CAD	Departments of the Assembly , Urban/Town/Area Councils, TAs
<b>2.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization</b>											
2.3.1 Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Implement revenue improvement action plan	Ten Selected communities	Increased IGF collection	About 6000 people from 10 settlements sensitized on DA taxes, decent revenue offices with basic logistics and equipment	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	20,000.00	-	-	CAD	Urban/Town/Area Councils ,
2.3.2 Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.6, 17.17)		Engage a consultant to collect and compile electronic revenue databases for DA	Odomase	Database exist in hard copies	Electronic based revenue database system established	1 <sup>st</sup> January - 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	20,000.00	-	-	CAD	Consultant
<b>2.5 Improve popular participation the regional and district levels</b>											
2.5.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in		Organize two (2) town hall and accountability meetings at urban/town/area councils	Odomase, Chiraa Nsoatre and Fiapre	Four town hall meetings	Eight (8) town hall meetings organized	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	2,500.00	15,000.00	CAD, SMAID	Urban/Town, Area Councils

development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)											
<b>6.Human Security and Public Safety</b>											
6.1 Enhance security service delivery											
6.1.1 Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure	General Administration	Support security operations	-	-	Number of DISEC meetings organized  Logistics support provided to security operatives	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	10,000.00	-	-	SWD A	GNFS, GIS, GPS,
		Provide temporary accommodation for district police commander and others	-	-	Residential apartment rented	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	20,000.00	-	-	SWD A	GPS
		Construct Fire Service Station	Odomase	No Fire Service Station in Odomase	Fire Station constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	200,000.00	-	-	CAD	GNFS, Private Sector Org.
6.2 Enhance public safety											
6.2.8 Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)		Provide technical support for voluntary community watch committees annually	Odomase	-	Reduction in crime rate	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	-	2,000.00	-	CAD	GPS, TCs, U/T/AC

<b>7.1 Corruption and Economic Crimes</b>											
7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes											
7.1.1 Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.b.)		Support the implementation of NACAP and ARAP (Accountability, Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Programme)	Odomase	ARIC meetings	Quarterly ARIC meetings, Sensitization of Staff	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2018	2,500.00	-	5,000.00	NCC E	SWDA
<b>12.Culture and National Development</b>											
12.1.Promote culture in the development process											
12.1.10 Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development (SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14)	Administration	Construct community centre at Odomase	Odomase	Organize meetings on streets and lorry parks	Community centre constructed	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	200,000.00	-	-	SWDA	TAs
		Compile information on the cultural sector of the district	Odomase	-	Inventory of cultural activities documented	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2018	500.00	-	-	CNC	TCS, SWDA

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **○ Introduction**

DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation are major events in the planning process. They are associated with the actual execution of the plan to bring about the expected improvements in the district and in the lives of the people. This chapter discusses the arrangements for DMTDP implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **○ Implementation**

Since the DMTDP is an integration of the plans of various departments of the Assembly and other agencies, it is important for its implementation to be effectively coordinated to ensure that the efforts of all departments and agencies are directed towards its execution.

The DPCU would have the overall responsibility for coordinating the implementation activities. Quarterly meetings of the DPCU among others would serve as platforms to discuss resource mobilization and utilization efforts towards the DMTDP implementation.

#### **○ Monitoring**

Monitoring of MTDP implementation is necessary for providing information to DA management staff and other stakeholders for performance measurement and for re-planning. The DPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of the MTDP. In addition, the BA Regional Coordinating Council, MLGRD, CSOs among others would also conduct monitoring on some programmes and projects in the MTDP.

The monitoring matrix, which is a key component of the M&E system links the goals and objectives of the MTDP to indicators and targets. It provides information such as baseline data, data sources, frequency of monitoring and responsibility for monitoring. The monitoring matrix would constitute the basis for monitoring the MTDP. Table A6.3.1 shows the monitoring matrix.

Also critical to an effective M&E implementation are M&E work plan and budget. The work plan outlines the activities to be undertaken which are scheduled yearly in the calendar for the MTDP implementation period. Table A6.3.2 shows the M&E Work Plan and Calendar. The M&E budget is shown on Table A6.3.3

Collection and collation of useful data by the DPCU secretariat would enable management and other stakeholders assess their performance in the implementation and achievement of MTDP targets. Data collection will focus on institutional capacity, cash flow issues, social issues and physical implementation of infrastructure and services. Both quality and quantitative data will be collected for social and economic subjects. The mode of data collection would be through the use of various data collection methods such as questionnaire, observation, and focus group discussion. Table A6.3.4 shows the data collection matrix.

The Development Planning Unit of the Assembly would collate all M&E data from departments of the Assembly and other government agencies. It would analyse the data and

report on them to DA management, General Assembly and RCC to be abreast of the DA performance and to guide their decisions.

DPCU monitoring activities would be conducted monthly. Key observations and findings from the monitoring exercises would be shared with relevant stakeholders not later than one month after the monitoring exercise and the responses captured in the Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The reporting formats to be used are shown in Table 6.3.3

## **6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy**

The M&E Reports shall be submitted to the DCE, who shall distribute them to General Assembly, NDPC, MLGRD, RCC and other relevant stakeholders. Dissemination of the contents of the M&E reports shall be done for stakeholders to increase accountability and transparency of the Assembly. It will also enhance stakeholders' support for the implementation of programmes and projects in the MTDP.

The communication strategies would include the following:

- Final copies of the DMTDP 2018-2021 would be provided to the seven (7) urban, town and area councils and Office of the Sunyani West District Assembly. This would be accessed by interested persons in the councils namely Assembly members, unit committee members among other stakeholders.
- A soft copy of the DMTDP would also be posted on the web site of the Assembly for other stakeholders and development partners to access.
- Seminars and community durbars would be organised for the major stakeholders to create awareness on their expected roles in the implementation of the MTDP programmes and projects.
- Radio programs would also be organized to inform the inhabitants about the progress of implementation of the MTDP, challenges and the way forward.
- Annual and quarterly progress reports and minutes of review meetings on the programmes and projects being implemented would be prepared and circulated to relevant stakeholders.
- Programme and project implementation fairs will be organized for community members to obtain their feedback on programme and project implementation.



## 6.5 Evaluation

A major expectation of a public service delivery organization is a strong commitment to continuous improvement in the provision of public services, hence the need for evaluation. Evaluations are meant to provide learning and accountability to project staff and stakeholders. Mid-term, Terminal evaluations of the MTDP would be undertaken. These types of evaluation would take place at the end of the second and fourth years of the MTDP implementation respectively.

The results of the evaluation would help improve the management of projects and programmes implemented. The evaluation matrix provides information on the evaluation criteria, evaluation questions and data collection plan. Table 6.5.1 presents the Evaluation matrix. The budget for evaluation is also provided in Table A6.3.3

**Table 6.5.1 Evaluation matrix**

Evaluation criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Method
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Process	How was the MTDP prepared?	To what extent did the programmes & projects meet the needs and aspirations of the communities?  How adequately did the MTDP implementers involve the beneficiaries in the various programmes and projects?	Community needs assessment reports, Field monitoring reports, Participatory monitoring reports	Project beneficiaries, community members, DA Departments' reports	Minutes of meetings, Reports of work sessions, Field monitoring reports
Outcome	Was there any significant change and to what extent was it attributable to the programmes/projects?	How valuable are the outcomes to the stakeholders and beneficiaries?  What worked and what did not work?	Beneficiary Survey reports,	Project beneficiaries and DA actors and functionaries	Survey, Community Score Cards
Relevance	Does the programme or project service/produce meet the needs/priorities			Project beneficiaries/ Households	Surveys



	of the beneficiaries/target communities?				
Efficiency	Are the MTDP objectives achieved at the least cost without compromise to quality?			Financial Reports, Budget Implementation Reports and Progress Reports of the Assembly	Income and Expenditure Records, Budget disbursement recordings and Project implementation monitoring
Effectiveness	To what extent were the objectives of the MTDP achieved?			Project beneficiaries, Household survey	Survey
Impacts	To what extent can the long term changes be partly attributed to the project?			National Census	Survey
Sustainability	To what extent can the Assembly be able to continue to provide the program/project services/products beyond the end of the MTDP  To what extent has the programme/project led to long-term behavior changes?			Household survey, Progress Report	Case studies

## 6.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) arrangements

Beneficiaries of public services are major stakeholders whose perceptions or views must be recognized in service provision. The MTDP would conduct PM&E to enable project beneficiaries make contribution to project implementation and design. The type of PM&E that would be conducted is the Community Score Card. The M&E work plan and calendar also provide information on PM&E activities and scheduled dates of implementation as represented on Table A6.3.3 The budget is also incorporated into the M&E budget. Refer to Table A6.3.3.

## APPENDICES

**Table A1: Performance Review of the Implementation District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017)**

Table 2a: Performance of Sunyani West District Assembly from 2014 - 2017

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
Period	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
2014 – 2016	Economic Development	Trade and Industry	1. Support the establishment and operation of Business Advisory Centre in the District	No Business Advisory Centre (BAC)	BAC office established	Office rented and furniture (two tables and four chairs) supplied for the BAC	On-going
2015- 2016			2. Facilitate the implementation of BAC Action Plan	-	Action Plan with Budget developed and implemented	Action Plan with budget developed for funding support from the Rural Enterprises Programme but assured minimal support was not received	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Accelerate agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management							
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2014- 2016	Economic Development	Agricultural services,	1. Support the organization of	-	Annual farmers' day organized	Three (3) farmers' days celebrations held, 50 deserving farmers awarded, 12	Fully implemented

		infrastructure and management	District Farmers' Day			other farmers received supplementary awards	
2014-2016			-2. Identify, update and disseminate existing technological packages		80 technological packages updated & disseminated in all three (3) zones	53 technological packages (livestock-6) updated and disseminated to 18,412 farmers in all three (3) zones	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	3. Equip and enable the Agricultural Award winners and FBOs to serve as source of extension training and markets to small scale farmers	-	30 FBOs established & put on national FBO network	22 FBOs formed; no FBO has been put on the national FBO network.  Award winners not organized to share knowledge.	On-going  (No cooperative officer)
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	4. Intensify field demonstration/field days/study tours to enhance adoption of improved technologies	-	12 demos., 18 field days and 2 study tours undertaken	15 demos and 12 field days undertaken with funding from WAAPP Project. No study tour was organized	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	5. Promote the patronage of locally processed products through the	-	100 women trained to produce quality	-	Not implemented

			production of quality and well packaged products		locally packaged products		(No funds and non-establishment of BAC for collaboration)
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	6. Develop effective post-harvest management practices, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels	-	Operatives of 2 maize markets trained in post-harvest strategies. 200 farmers trained in three (3) zones	-	Not implemented  (No funds to carry out the activity)
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	7. Provide regular market information (deficit/surplus areas) to improve distribution of food stuffs	-	Market information available every month	Monthly prices of farm produce for three years available	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	8. Develop standards and promote good agricultural practices along the value chain to promote the formation of viable farmer groups and farmer-based organizations to	Not stated	Innovation Platform (IP) on cassava value chain established	A total of 50 farmers have been sensitized and provided with AGRA rice for production;  Innovation Platform (IP) on cassava value chain established at Kobedi	On-going  (Cassava processing equipment donated to group of processors at Kobedi was

			enhance their knowledge				moved out of the community and could not be traced
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	9. Provide support to projects and establishments which support the Youth in Agriculture Programmes	Not stated	Youth in Agriculture supported with projects	Youth in Agric. Project was suspended.	Suspended
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	10. Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies.	Not stated	Training conducted, framework developed	Training conducted for farmers on the need to protect rivers/streams and appropriate use of agro chemicals in all the zones	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	11. Integrate /mainstream impact of climate change into sectorial and district plans		Climate change activities mainstreamed in Dept. of Agriculture Action Plans	Department of Agriculture's Action Plans have climate change activities mainstreamed	Fully implemented

2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	12. Extend the concept of nucleues-outgrower and block farming schemes and contract farming to cover staples and cash crops to bridge the gap between large and small scale producers	Not stated	Extension of out-grower concept done	-	Not implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	13. Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade management, pollination and fertilization	Not stated	Mass spraying activities undertaken	-	Not implemented  (Cocoa Health unit is located in Berekum with no collaboration with DA and the department of Agriculture)
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	14. Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotics and schedules diseases	Not stated	All dogs and birds vaccinated in 3 zones against rabies	1098 dogs vaccinated; 29700 birds (poultry) vaccinated against NCD; 16500 birds also vaccinated against small pox and 1779 small ruminants	On-going

						vaccinated against PPR	
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	15. Support the formation of fish farmers association to train members to become service providers	Not stated	Fish farmers association formed	-	Not implemented  (No data to assess performance. Department of fisheries has been decoupled from department of Agriculture and has no office in the district)
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	16. Disseminate existing culture fisheries technological packages in all parts of the district	Not stated	Culture fisheries technological packages Disseminated	-	Not implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	17. Provide agricultural inputs to farmers	-	Agro chemicals and other inputs supplied to farmers	500 farmers trained on the proper use of agro chemicals; cutlasses and other agricultural inputs were distributed	On-going

						annually to farmers during farmers day celebrations	
Policy Objective: Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international markets.							
2014-2015	Ditto	ditto	18. Complete the construction of on-going market stalls at Kobedi	The people trade under trees	Kobedi market stall project inaugurated	Kobedi market stall project completed	Fully implemented  (Due to proximity to public health facility, the community has requested the conversion of the market stalls into stores)
2014	Ditto	ditto	19. Rehabilitate meat shop at Chiraa market	No meat shop with lots of flies around	Meat shop rehabilitated	Meat shop rehabilitated	-Fully implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	20. Expand and maintain/renovate existing market infrastructure facilities	Low income traders did not have a place to sell; Very muddy and unclean environment	Open market shed added to existing market infrastructure at Nsoatre, good condition of market infrastructure in	Open market shed constructed for Nsoatre market; Awua-Domase maize market ground paved	Fully implemented



					Odumase and Chiraa.		
2016-2017	Ditto	ditto	21. Construct modern market infrastructure for rural communities	Trading takes place under make-shift structures and in the open	Modern market infrastructure provided at Tainso and Kwabenakumah	1No. 20 unit market stalls for Tainso roofed and substructure footings constructed for 2no 20 unit market stalls for Kwabenakuma	On-going
2015-2016	Ditto	ditto	22. Construct slaughter slabs for meat processing for food	No hygienic environment for slaughtering animals	Hygienic environment provided for animal slaughtering for food at Chiraa, Nsoatre and Odomase	-	Not implemented
2015-2016	Ditto	ditto	23. Construct rest house for maize traders	Traders slept in the market and were exposed to theft cases	Rest house constructed	Rest house completed	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Restoration of degraded forest and land management.							
	Environmental Management	Natural Resource conservation and management	24 Facilitate the implementation of national programmes on reforestation	-	Reforestation programme undertaken	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change							

	Environmental Management	Natural Resource conservation and management	25. Organize annual sensitization workshop on climate change and disaster risk reduction for stakeholders	-	Three (3) major stakeholders sensitized annually on cc/drr	-	Not implemented
	Environmental Management	Natural Resource conservation and management	26. Promote the planting of trees in 10 schools and 2 communities	-	10 schools and 2 communities planted trees	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Mitigate and reduce the impact of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability							
	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	27. Facilitate the mapping out of disaster prone areas in the district	-	Disaster prone locations mapped	-	Not implemented
	Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and management	28. Implement disaster prevention and mitigation action plan	-	Disaster prevention and mitigation actions implemented	Annual sensitization campaigns on bushfire prevention organized. Disaster volunteers strengthened and disaster victims supplied with relief items (various)	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development							
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transportation system that meets user needs							
2014-2016	Transport infrastructure delivery and management	Transport infrastructure	1. Facilitate the surfacing of 2.9km of Odumase township roads	-	2.9 km of town roads surfaced	Surfacing partially done for some sections	On-going  (Overall project progress is 65%)
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	2. Support the rehabilitation of sections of access road to Don Bosco Tech. School	-	Sections of road improved (graveled up to sub-base level)	Road has been graveled up to sub base, u-drains constructed along the road	Fully implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	3. Facilitate the surfacing of selected town =roads (17km)	-	17km of town roads surfaced	Primer seal surfacing done for Nsoatre and Odomase (odomase-Pastoral Centre Roads)	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	4. Facilitate annual maintenance of untarred (30km) and tarred trunk roads	-	30km of untarred & 5km of tarred trunk roads reshaped/repaired	30km of untarred trunk road linking Odomase to Boffourkrom reshaped, 5km of tarred trunk roads not maintained	Fully implemented

2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	5. Facilitate the maintenance of 50kms of engineered feeder roads annually	-	200km of engineered feeder roads maintained	96.9km of engineered feeder roads maintained	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	6. Facilitate spot improvement of 5km of non-engineered feeder roads annually		4km of non-engineered feeder roads improved	10.4km of non-engineered feeder road rehabilitated (Motoase Jn.-Motoase)	On-going
			7. Reshape 50km of non-engineered feeder roads annually	-	200km of non-engineered feeder roads reshaped	160km of non-engineered feeder roads reshaped	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	8. Maintain 40km of untarred access roads in town	-	160km maintained annually	50km of town roads maintained	On-going
2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	9. Construct four (4) culverts for roads in critical areas	-	Access enhanced	Two culverts constructed (for Chiraa lorry terminal culvert & one for Afrasu feeder road)	On-going

2015	Ditto	Ditto	10. Construct farm track to divert users of SAHESS as a thoroughfare	No existing road, farmers walked through SAHESS compound to their farms	Farm track constructed	SAHESS Mgt. undertook the construction of the road for the pedestrians	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Information and communication technology development for growth							
2016	Social Services	Education, Youth and Sports Management - Information and communication Technology infrastructure development	11. Rehabilitate library/ICT building at Odumase	-	Odomase Library/ICT Building rehabilitated	-	Not implemented. Block is temporarily being used by Odomase Model JHS whose classroom block is at gable stage
Policy Objective: Promote the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy							
2015-2016	Ditto	Ditto	12. Supply computer tables and library furniture to library and ICT Centre at Odumase	-	Tables and chairs supplied to the Centre	-	Not implemented

							The facility is being used by Odomase Model JHS
2016	Ditto	Ditto	13. Facilitate the supply of reading books to library/ ICT Centre and other community libraries	-	Novels and text books supplied	-	Not implemented  Facility is being used by Odomase Model JHS
Policy Objective: Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas							
2014-2015	Social Services delivery	Social Welfare and Community Services - Recreation Infrastructure Development	14. Complete construction of on-going durbar grounds project at Kwatire.	-	Durbar grounds completed	Kwatire Durbar grounds completed	Fully implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	15. Complete construction of on-going durbar grounds project at Adantia	-	Durbar grounds completed	Adantia Durbar grounds completed	Fully implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	16. Complete construction of on-going durbar	-	Durbar grounds completed	Fiapre Durbar grounds completed	Fully completed

			grounds project at Fiapre				
Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians							
2014 – 2016	Electricity infrastructure delivery and management	Electricity Infrastructure Development	17.Facilitate the implementation of rural electrification programme (REP) in underserved communities	-	Percentage of communities connected to the national grid increased	5 out of 24 communities planned to benefit from REP have been completed. An additional community connected to the national grid under SHEP (Amanfoso)	On-going
2014 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	18.Support the extension of electricity network in existing towns to unserved suburbs	-	LV poles procured. Unserved suburbs provided with electricity	170 low voltage poles procured to support extension of electricity to unserved suburbs	On-going
2014 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	19.Maintain and extend existing streetlights in four major towns by 7km	-	Street lights in four major towns extended by 7km	Streetlights in all the communities with electricity maintained. Extension of light was done on South ridge	On-going

						round about to Berlin Top (4Km)	
Policy Objective: Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms under the LAP/TCPD-LUMP in support of land use planning							
2014-2017	Spatial infrastructure delivery and management	Physical and spatial planning	20. Monitor unauthorized physical developments	-	Database of unauthorized structures compiled and sanctions applied. Increased no. of development permits issued	Data on unauthorized structures compiled	On-going
2014-2017	Ditto	Ditto	21. Update existing planning schemes in the district	-	Planning schemes updated (Four existing planning schemes updated)	Fiapre planning scheme revised; New schemes prepared for Odomase (Obiri Yeboa NT) and Odomase (Kokoase)	Fully implemented
2014-2017	Ditto	Ditto	22. Carry out physical development control and management	-	Statutory planning and technical meetings held quarterly	16 mandatory Statutory Planning and Technical committee meetings held	On-going
2014-2017	Ditto	Ditto	23. Facilitate the preparation of planning schemes for newly developing areas	-	Local plans/schemes prepared for four (4) settlements -	-	Not implemented



			and areas without schemes based on demand		Kwaitire, Adantia, Dumasua etc.		
2014-2017	Ditto	Ditto	24. Organize physical planning education for stakeholders	-	Education organized annually for the traditional areas	Spatial development Education conducted for Fiapre, Odomase and Awua Domase	Fully implemented
2015-2016	Ditto	Ditto	25. Establish satellite offices of PPD in major town/area/urban councils to facilitate receipt of development applications	-	Office space, furniture and cabinets supplied to two urban councils. Staff assigned to the urban councils	Offices and furniture provide for Nsoatre and Dumasua	Fully implemented
2015-2017	Ditto	Ditto	26. Prepare leases on lands-designated in schemes as community right to space and those donated by TAs to DA for specific devt.	-	Leases prepared on public lands and other land banks	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure quicker response by emergency service providers to locations of need through easy identification and navigation							
2015-2017	Ditto	Ditto	27. Undertake street naming and property addressing exercises in the district	-	Streets in Odomase & Fiapre township named	100 signage poles mounted at Odomase while 10 signage	On-going

						poles constructed at Fiapre	
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	28. Establish and refurbish an office for SNAPAS for GIS activities of DPP	-	Office established and refurbished for DPP	Office provided for SNAPAS for GIS activities	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Increase access to safe and adequate affordable shelter.							
2015-2017	Housing Infrastructure delivery and management	Housing infrastructure development	29. Facilitate the promotion of the use of local building materials (bricks) for the construction of both public and private buildings	-	10 percent of DA infrastructure projects awarded using bricks and tiles at Adantia.	-	Not implemented
			30. Facilitate the entry of Habitat International and other real estate developers to support affordable housing projects	-	Habitat International invested in the district	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure efficient management of water resources							
2015-2017	Environmental Sanitation Management	Environmental sanitation infrastructure development and services	31. Organize education campaigns on the need to protect water bodies and	-	Communities located along water bodies implemented protection activities	-	Not implemented

			wetlands from pollution				
2015-2017	Ditto	Ditto	32. Implement mitigating activities for polluted and, or exposed water bodies	-	Restoration of vegetative cover and formation of community water protection groups	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water							
	Water and Sanitation infrastructure delivery and management	Water and sanitation infrastructure development and services	33. Facilitate the provision of 40 hand pumps in needy communities in the district	-	Access to potable water enhanced in the 40 communities	45 boreholes with hand pumps constructed in the district	Fully implemented
			34. Complete construction of 9No. hand pumps initiated by DA		Potable water facilities mechanized or provided with hand pumps	Eight (8) boreholes with hand pumps completed	On-going
			35. Facilitate the provision of small towns water systems in two (2) communities	-	Access to potable water increased in two small towns	A limited mechanized piped system constructed for Dagombaline	On-going
			36. Organize quarterly WASH Learning Alliance Plant form meetings	-	20 DLAP meetings organized	Four (4) WASH Learning alliance Platform meetings organized	On-going

			37. Rehabilitate 50 broken down and faulty hand pumps	-	50 hand pumps made functional	73 broken down hand pumps repaired	Fully implemented
			38. Facilitate the implementation of CWSA/Triple-S	-	Water services monitored.	Supported water service monitoring survey	Fully implemented
			39. Facilitate the implementation of CWSA/Triple-S special fund financed project	-	50 of poorly constituted WSMT reconstituted. Capacity of key DA staff on WASH enhanced for direct support and proposal writing. Support provided to DA for the preparation of DWSP 2014-17	50 WSMTs properly composed and trained to manage 50 hand pumps, DA supported to develop DWSP for 2016 – 2020 and DA staff trained in proposal writing	Fully implemented
			40. Facilitate the implementation of Development Partners' financed WASH activities	-	AFD and IDA DPs activities implemented	Counterpart funding paid for source establishment for small towns and point sources for communities	Fully implemented
			41. Facilitate DWST's direct support services to WSMTs and caretakers of hand pumps	-	50% of WSMTs monitored and provided with technical support	DWST provided direct support services to 54 communities	On-going

			42. Facilitate the maintenance and expansion of GWCL distribution systems to underserved suburbs of major towns	-	Existing network increased, water hydrants constructed in critical areas	GWCL undertook expansion of its distribution lines to Kwatire and Adantia but has not completed	Started but abandoned
			43. Facilitate the cooperation of GWCL and CWSA in water provision for peri-urban areas	-	Potable water facilities provided in needy peri-urban settlements	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and improve environmental sanitation							
2014 - 2017	Environmental Sanitation management	Environmental sanitation infrastructure development and services	44. Procure sanitary tools/materials and refuse containers for sanitation management	-	Clean community and offices	Sanitary materials and tools (various types) procured annually. A few of the area councils were allocated some of the tools for clean-up exercises. Two refuse (size 10m <sup>3</sup> ) containers were procured for Odomase	On-going
2014 - 2017	Ditto	Ditto	45. Organize awareness campaigns for stakeholders on the need to provide	-	10 percent of house owners educated have started construction of toilet	Eight (8) communities sensitized, 40 micro flush household toilets constructed; Adantia – 25no. and	On-going

			toilet facilities in homes . Formulate and gazette district bye-laws			Ayakomaso – 15No. Two rural communities started construction of KVIPs under SRWSP	
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	46. Formulate and gazette district bye-laws	-	Bye-laws prepared and gazetted	Bye-laws covering sanitation completed and vetted by DA lawyer but not gazetted	On-going
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	47. Train Environmental Health Officers and others on the rudiments of prosecution for sanitary offices	-	Prosecution on sanitation related offences among others carried out	-	Not implemented
2015 - 2017	Ditto	Ditto	48. Partner urban communities to level/evacuate refuse heaps	-	Refuse heaps leveled and maintained	Refuse dumps evacuated at Dumasua and Odomase	On-going
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	49. Establish two additional sites for final disposal of waste in the district	-	Land acquired and prepared for waste disposal	Burrow pits acquired along Adoe road. Assessment of additional proposed site at Sreso not completed	On-going

2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	50. Monitor the implementation of DA contract with Zoomlion Ghana Limited on refuse collection and fumigation	-	Reliable refuse collection and fumigation services	Fumigation of mosquito breeding sites around locations such as waste disposal sites at Odomase including DA residency, Nsaotre, Tanom and Chiraa and refuse collection	On-going
2014-2017	Ditto	Ditto	51. Promote PPP in urban sanitation infrastructure provision – Public Toilets	-	10 modern public toilets constructed in the district using PPP	Four (4)Public Toilets at Nsoatre, Fiapre ( Boferease and Kokoano) while three are on-going	On-going
2015	Ditto	Ditto	52. Review DESSAP and M&E Plan for effective implementation and monitoring of environmental sanitation services	-	DESSAP with M&E Plan updated	-	Not implemented
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	53. Enforce CWSA guidelines in the provision of water and sanitation facilities in the district	-	NGOs and FBOs complied with CWSA guidelines by incorporating hygiene education in all water and sanitation projects	Map International included training of WSMTs on water management and hygiene in the provision of facility for Kobedi while Rotary Ghana has	On-going

						accepted to adhere to CWSA guidelines for WASH services	
2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	54. Promote community led total sanitation in 10 rural communities annually		ODF achieved in 50 % of communities sensitized. 20 households constructed toilets	20 communities were sensitized only two communities achieved ODF (based on RCC Verification)	On-going
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	55. Promote regular medical examination of all food vendors	-	All food vendors examined	624 food vendors were screened in 2016	On-going
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable, predictable and adequate financing							
2015 - 2017	Ditto	Ditto	56. Submit proposal to appropriate development partners for support to implement water and environmental sanitation and hygiene programmes	-	Non-traditional funding obtained from NGOs and FBOs for WASH activities	Proposal was submitted to Map International (supported the training of Kobedi WSMT)	On-going
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							



2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and youth development	1. Construct 6 primary school blocks with sanitation facilities	-	2No. 3-unit and 4No. 6-unit primary school blocks with sanitation facilities constructed	<p>Odomaseman Model Pry &amp; KG blocks at gable stage.</p> <p>Nsoatre Model Pry. Block completed &amp; in use,</p> <p>Amanfoso Anglican Pry Sch Block completed &amp; in use,</p> <p>Mantukwa 3-Unit Pry Sch Block completed &amp; in use</p> <p>Dumasua Methodist Pry Block at gable stage</p> <p>Three (3)-unit Pry Sch Block with KVIP toilet completed &amp; in use at Attakrom</p>	On-going
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						<p>Three (3)No. 6-unit on-going GETFund assisted Pry blocks completed at Koduakrom, Tanom, Nsoatre DA and Fiapre Presby; 4No. 6-Unit GETFund assisted projects completed at Timber Nk., Baahshed, Henekrom, Akrobosua; Five (5)No 6-unit GETFund projects at Fiapre Ahmadiya (Finishes stage), Adantia Presby., Odomase Meth., Adoe RC, Akwasua DA at gable</p>	
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2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	2. Construct 4 Junior High School blocks with sanitation facilities	-	4 JHS Blocks with sanitation facilities constructed	Chiraa Model JHS and Fiapre Girls Model JHS Buildings completed	Completed
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	3. Construct six (6) kindergarten blocks with sanitation facilities		6 KG blocks with sanitation facilities constructed	Odomaseman Model KG is at gable stage, Tumiamenko KG project completed	On-going  Completed
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	4. Mainstream disability friendly and climate change adaptation facilities/projects in DA's initiated educational infrastructure projects	-	12 DA initiated schools provided with disability friendly facilities and climate change mitigating projects	All the completed classroom block projects have disability walkways and aprons and drains	On-going
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	5. Facilitate the establishment of schools in communities with no access to schools through support to self-help initiative	-	Building materials supplied	Motoase Nkwanta KG established with temporary classroom structure	Completed
2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	6. Complete construction and/or	-	Classroom blocks at Kobedi, Tanom,	-	Not implemented

			rehabilitate 3No. primary schools		Nsoatre & Bofourkrom rehabilitated		
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	7. Supply 4000 pieces of furniture to basic schools/Nsoatre Vocational School	-	4000 pieces of furniture supplied to basic/voc. Sch.	GETFund supplied 4500 pieces of furniture (various types) to basic schools in the district	Fully implemented
2015	Ditto	Ditto	8. Facilitate the extension of School Feeding Programme to additional schools in deprived communities	-	Recommended list of deprived schools to be considered for enrolment	39 beneficiary schools enrolled unto the Sch. feeding programme	On-going
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	9. Facilitate the participation of selected basic school children in Science, Technology and Mathematics Innovation clinics	-	Girls and boys in basic schools participated in STMIs	DA supported 2015 STMI Clinic	On-going
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	10. Construct 6-seater KVIP toilet for vocational and technical training school	-	6-seater KVIP toilet constructed	1No. 4-seater KVIP toilet constructed	Fully implemented

2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	11. Construct modern kitchen		Kitchen constructed for Nsoatre Vocational School	Kitchen constructed	Fully implemented
2016 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	12. Construct 16 seater KVIP toilet for Chiraa SHS girls dormitory	-	KVIP toilet constructed	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning							
2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	13. Facilitate the implementation of NFE programmes	-	All urban Centres	-	Not implemented
2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	14. Facilitate the provision of ICT facilities- computers etc., in 10 basic schools	-	Ten (10) basic schools supplied with 10 computers each	Laptop and desk top computers supplied to basic schools, Tainso, Koduakrom, Adoe, Henekrom, Baashed, Akrobosua, Amanfoso, Fiapre Notre Dame Girls etc.	On-going
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	15. Facilitate the inclusion of computer library in the design of new classroom blocks in newly constructed basic schools	Ongoing	All newly constructed basic schools provided with computer library	All newly constructed 6-unit classroom blocks have library/computer library	On-going

2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	16. Facilitate the provision of 2No 6-unit teachers' quarters constructed in deprived communities	Not implemented	Two residential accommodation provided	-	Not implemented
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	17. Facilitate the organization of Independence Day, best teacher awards ceremonies and support education performance improvement programmes	Fully implemented	Independence anniversary, Best Teacher awards and education performance improvement programmes organized	Independence day anniversary observed annually. District Best Teacher awards ceremony has been organized only once.	On-going
Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education							
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	18. Facilitate the organization of camp meetings for 50 girls in basic schools in deprived communities	Ongoing	DA obtained support from NGOs to org. camp meetings facilitated	DA organized workshop and camp for girls as part of Adolescent Sexual Reproductive health programme	Fully implemented
2017	Ditto	Ditto	19. Promote girl child education through mentorship for four (4) selected schools	Not implemented	Increased number of girls who complete JHS and continue	-	Not implemented

	Policy Objective: Improve management of education service delivery						
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	20. Facilitate DEOC's school monitoring and evaluation activities	-	DEOC's school monitoring and evaluation conducted two times a year	DA provided logistic support to DEOC for monitoring activities	On-going
	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor						
2014-2017	Social Services Delivery	Public health services	21. Construct 4No. CHPS compounds to replace existing ones in temporary facilities and for unserved areas	Ongoing	Four (4) CHPS compounds completed	Two CHPS compounds completed (Akwasua & Adoe) while one is at finishes at Ayakomaso. One jointly constructed CHPS compound completed at Asuakwa and Catholic Diocese of Syi. initiated CHPS compound at Tainso completed	On-going
2016 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	22. Construct 1No. 4 bedroom nurses quarters	Not implemented	Pairing of nurses in rooms ceased	-	Not implemented
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	23. Provide additional infrastructure	Not implemented	Admission and neonatal wards	-	Not implemented

			facilities for health centres				
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	24. Facilitate the registration of the poor with the NHIS	Fully implemented	100 poor persons (indigent) registered	531 aged on the LEAP registered with the NHIS	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission							
2014-2017	Social Service delivery	Public health services - HIV, AIDS, STIs, and TB	25. Organize quarterly DAC meetings	Ongoing	12 DAC meetings organized	Seven (7) quarterly DAC meetings held	On-going
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	26. Implement DAC action plan on HIV and AIDS	Ongoing	Action plan implemented	71.4 percent of HIV&AIDS activities in action plan implemented (for 2015)	On-going
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	27. Monitor HIV and AIDS programmes of NGOs and departments of the Assembly	Fully implemented	HIV and AIDS activities monitored	Monitored HIV/AIDS activities implemented	On-going
Policy Objective: Develop comprehensive sports policy							
2016-2017	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development – sports development	28. Support in-school and out of school sports for the youth	Fully implemented	Jerseys, balls, etc. provided.	Jerseys and football donated to Attakrom DA primary & other schools	On-going



2016-2017			29. Support the establishment of sports fields in basic schools at deprived communities	Fully implemented	Sports fields upgraded in deprived communities	Baamu football field improved	On-going
Policy Objective: Integrate Population variables into all aspects of development planning at all levels							
2015-2016	Social Services	-Public health services - Managing migration for national development	30. Track district locations of migrant population	No implemented	Migrant destinations in the district mapped	-	Not implemented
2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	31. Organize health programmes for migrant population	Not implemented	Various health programmes targeted at migrants	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Re-position family planning as a priority							
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	32. Implement action plan on UNFPA activities on Adolescent Reproductive Health and family planning	Ongoing	Adolescent Reproductive health and family planning programmes implemented	UNFPA activities on ASRH implemented for one year	Suspended  Implemented for only one year instead of the planned 5years.
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	33. Implement action plan on DfID activities on maternal and	Ongoing	Adolescent reproductive health, maternal and family	GHAR implemented for three years. Adolescent corners established, about 10	Fully implemented

			adolescent reproductive health		planning programmes implemented	communities sensitized on ASRSH.	
Policy Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas							
2015-2017	Social Services delivery	Education, Youth and sports – early childhood development	34. Conduct inspection of pre-school building facilities and services twice every year	Not implemented	Pre-school facilities and services in one circuit inspected	Pre-school facilities inspected	On-going
2016-2017	Ditto	Ditto	35. Facilitate the organization of refresher training for 60 pre-school teachers	Fully implemented	Refresher training organized for 60 pre-school teachers	Organized only Once	Started but abandoned
2015-2017	Ditto	Ditto	36. Provide quarterly technical support for five (5) community child protection committees	Ongoing	Functional child protection committees in five communities	Child protection committees received technical support in the year 2014	Fully implemented
2015 – 2016	Ditto	Ditto	37. Organize quarterly public education on the effects of child labour in cocoa		Four communities sensitized	Four communities sensitized (2014)	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure coordinated implementation of new youth policy							

2015-2017	Social services delivery	Community development and social welfare – training & entrepreneurship	38. Facilitate the training of 20 youth in employable skills	-	20 youth provided with livelihood skills	-	Not implemented
2016-2017	Ditto	Ditto	39. Facilitate the engagement of 20 youth in agri-business activities	-	20 youth engaged in agriculture activities	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Integrate issues on ageing in the development planning process							
2015 - 2016	Social services delivery	Community development and social welfare – Social protection	40. Facilitate the implementation of LEAP in the district	District was not implementing LEAP	DA enrolled on LEAP	DA selected for LEAP implementation (30 communities selected for LEAP activities, Assessment of poor households done)	Fully implemented
2015 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	41. Facilitate the participation of the aged in senior citizen's day & other programs	-	Four (4) senior citizen's day organized	DA supported senior citizen's day organized annually by RCC	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Ensure a more effective appreciation of, and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large.							
2014-2017	Social Service Delivery	Community development and social welfare – Disability	42. Facilitate quarterly meetings of coordinating committee on disability	-	12 quarterly meetings held yearly	6 meetings held to disburse Disability funds to beneficiaries	On-going

2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	43. Facilitate the implementation of the action plan on disability	-	Action Plan on Disability implemented	-	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups							
2014-2017	Social service delivery	Community development and social welfare – training & entrepreneurship	44. Provide annual training support for two women groups in agro-processing activities	Not implemented	Two women agro-processing groups provided capacity training annually	-	Not implemented
2014 – 2017	Ditto	Ditto	45. Provide alternative livelihood training skills for 20 women annually	-	80 women given alternative livelihood skills	-	Not implemented
Thematic Area: Local Governance and Decentralization							
Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Act							
2014-2015	Management and Administration	Human Resource	1. Prepare human resource development plan for staff of the Central Administration Department and Assembly members	Not implemented	Human resource development plan formulated	--	Not implemented

2014-2016	Ditto	Ditto	2. Implement human resource development plan	-	Action plan prepared	Annual Action Plans were prepared although not from a coordinated Human Resource Development Plan	On-going
2014-2015	Ditto	General Administration	3. Procure 10 computers and printers for administrative functions	Ongoing	10 computers and printers supplied	1 Laptop computer supplied to the Budget Unit	Started but abandoned
2014-2015	Ditto	General Administration	4. Procure office furniture and equipment for administrative functions	-	Chairs, tables and cabinets/shelves procured	Office furniture supplied to District Police Station/Headquarters and Nsoatre Fire Service Station	On-going
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	5. Pay rent on offices occupied by some Departments of the Assembly for administrative functions	-	Rent paid	Rent paid on 3 rented premises hosting offices of the DA	On-going
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	6. Acquire proposed lands for the construction of permanent offices for the Assembly	Traditional councils at Odomase No. 1 and Awua-Domase have pledged parcels of	Official land documents prepared and drinks money paid	Lands offered by Odomase No.1 and Awuah – dumase Traditional Councils identified and documented	On-going

				land for Admin. block project.			
2014-2017	Ditto	Ditto	7. Construct three (2) storey Assembly block complex for administrative functions	No. permanent administration block	Ground floor completed	-	Not implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	8. Complete construction of DCE's residential accommodation with an out house	- Uncompleted DCE's official accommodation	Finishings completed	DCE's residence furnished	Fully implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	9. Complete construction 1No. 3-bedroom semi-detached accommodation	Uncompleted staff accommodation	Finishings completed	3-bedroom semi-detached accommodation completed	Fully implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	10. Furnish DCE's residence	-	DCE's residence furnished and occupied	DCE's residence furnished and occupied	Fully implemented
2015-2016	Ditto	Ditto	11. Construct fence wall around DCE's residence		Fence wall for DCE's residence constructed	Fence wall completed	Fully implemented
2016-2017	Ditto	Ditto	12. Construct 2No. semi-detached, 2-bedroom accommodation for		2No. semi-detached, 2-bedroom	-	Not implemented

			staff of the Assembly		accommodation constructed		
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	13. Liaise with district head of 'Department of Community Development' for staff to act as Urban/Town and Area Council's Secretary	No permanent staff for area council offices	Community Development staff assigned as acting secretaries to Area Councils	-	Not implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	14. Rent office accommodation for two (2) Area Councils	Two area councils have no offices	Offices rented	-	Not implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	Ditto	15. Supply furniture to two (2) rented area council offices	-	Tables, chairs and cabinets supplied	-	Not implemented
2016-2017	Ditto	Ditto	16. Construct 2No. 3-unit office block for two area councils	-	Two area councils (Koduakrom and Dumasua) provided with permanent office blocks	Blocks partly laid for Koduakrom Area Council offices	Started but abandoned
Policy Objective: Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management							
2016	Ditto	Finance and revenue mobilization	17. Procure 1No. 4x4 pickup for revenue mobilization and	-	A pick up appropriate for difficult terrain purchased	-	Not implemented

			administrative functions				
2016-2017	Ditto	Finance and revenue mobilization	18. Re-valuate building properties in major towns – Odomase and Fiapre	-	Building properties at Odomase and Fiapre valued	-	Not implemented
2015-2016	Ditto	Finance and revenue mobilization	19. Maintain revenue offices at urban, town and area councils	-	DA Revenue offices at urban, town and area councils maintained	-	Not implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	Finance and revenue mobilization	20.Rehabilitate existing market infrastructure at Odomase	Poor state of market sheds, broken gates and wire fence	Market sheds and security gates rehabilitated.	-	Not implemented
2014-2016	Ditto	Finance and revenue mobilization	21. Pave and fence existing maize market	One maize market grounds paved at Odomaase. No1	Maize market ground paved	Awua-Domase maize market ground paved	Fully Implemented
2015-2016	Ditto	Finance and revenue mobilization	23. Construct rest houses for maize traders		Rest houses constructed for long distance traders	Rest house completed	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Mainstream development communication across the public sector and policy cycle.							



2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	24. Establish development communication team		Multi-sectoral devt communication team established	-	Not implemented
2015-2017	Ditto	General Administration	25. Prepare and implement an action plan on development communication		Development comm. Action plan prepared and implemented	-	Not implemented
	Ditto	General Administration	26. Publish development achievements annually		DA development fact sheets and newsletter published	DA published its achievements on bill boards and its own websites	On-going
Policy Objective: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development							
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	27. Lobby stakeholders to recommend capable women for appointment into Assembly as government appointees	No. of women in the General Assembly was less than six (6)	Half of appointees to Assembly are women	-	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	28. Partner NGOs to build the capacity of women to contest DA election	-	Six women groups educated	-	Not implemented

	Policy Objective: Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all						
2014-2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	29. Rehabilitate magistrate court	-	Fiapre Circuit Court rehabilitated	Circuit court rehabilitated	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection						
2014-2015	Management and Administration	General Administration	30. Establish a Police Station in the district capital		Police station infrastructure constructed and made operational	Odomase police station/district headquarters substantially completed	Fully implemented
2014-2015	Ditto	General Administration	31. Establish a district office for Ghana Fire Service		District Office for Ghana Fire Service established	Fire Service Station constructed and made operational at Nsoatre	Fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property.						
2014-2017	Environmental and Sanitation management	Disaster prevention and management	32. Facilitate the organization of public education on the effects of fires, floods and other natural disasters on public safety and property		Capacity of Staff of key four (4) institutions and the general public educated	Annual bush fire prevention education organized. Staff trained on Domestic Fire Prevention and Management	On-going
	Policy Objective: Improve accessibility and use of existing database for policy formulation, analysis and decision making						

2015	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	33. Establish MIS desk within the DPCU Secretariat	-	MIS desk established	-	Not implemented
2015	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	34. Procure appropriate data management software for planning and budgeting	-	Software procured	-	Not implemented
2014-2017	Ditto	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	35. Undertake regular collection of data for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	-	Regular collection of baseline and development data	Baseline data collected for water & sanitation, education and health services	On-going

OTHER INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED BUT NOT IN THE PLAN

Period	Programme	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/ Activity	Baseline (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2017)	Achievements	Remarks
	Thematic Area: Accelerate agricultural modernization and sustainable natural resource management						
	Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs						
2014-2016	Ditto	ditto	18. Sensitize farmers to undertake good agricultural practices to protect		100 farmers along the Tano River practice GAP to protect the water	-	Not implemented

			the environment and water bodies		body and environment		
2015-2016	Ditto	ditto	19. Organize supervision and monitoring visits to operational areas	Not stated	144 supervisory and monitoring visits undertaken	41 supervisory and monitoring visits undertaken to the three zones	On-going
2015-2016	Ditto	ditto	20. Measure selected crop holders' farms for purposes of productivity estimation for five major crops	Maize- 30,240 Cassava- 71,300 Yam- 3,242 Plantain- 33,600 Cocoyam- 3,275 (Metric Tons for 2015)	Production levels of five (5) major crops estimated	Maize- 33,300 Cassava- 86,400 Yam- 6,420 Plantain- 36,000 Cocoyam- 3,420 (Metric Tons for 2016)	On-going
2015-2016	Ditto	ditto	21. Implement fertilizer and seed subsidy programme and other projects	Not stated	At least 2000 farmers including women and youth sensitized and participated in the programme	65 farmers registered for the fertilizer subsidy; 150 cassava tertiary farmers supplied with improved planting materials (200 acres); 74 farmers supplied with rice seed (74 acres)	On-going

			Implement WAAP project			Dept. of Agriculture attracted 110 youth (56 males and 44 females) to cultivate 110 acres of cassava under WAAP project and supported 54 youth (42 males and 12 females) with rice seeds under the AGRA project.	On-going
Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development							
			47. Facilitate the implementation of CWSA/SMARTer WASH sponsored water service monitoring	-	Second round water service monitoring survey conducted	Baseline data collection collected	On-going
2016			Support the Implementation of Clean water and sanitation project – by Rotary International Sunyani Central - Global Grant No. 1527389		10 hand pumps, one (1) mechanized borehole and 6 broken down boreholes repaired	10 hand pumps, one (1) mechanized borehole and 6 broken down boreholes repaired	Fully implemented
2016			Support the promotion and		40 micro toilets provided at	40 micro flush toilets constructed at	

			provision of household micro toilets at Adantia and Ayakomaso		Ayakomaso (15) and Adantia (25)	Ayakomaso (15 ) and Adantia (25)	
2016			Support the implementation of MAP International projects on water at Kobedi		An existing borehole mechanized for Kobedi CHPS, provided a newly mechanized borehole for Kobedi community	Mechanized boreholes completed	Fully implemented
2016			Construct one borehole at Aduonya and construct and mechanize one borehole for Fiapre Girls Model School with DDF		Constructed two boreholes; one fitted with hand pump and the other mechanized at Kobedi and Fiapre Girls Model.	Two boreholes completed and functional	Fully implemented

**Table A6.3.1: Monitoring Matrix**

<b>GOAL: To build a prosperous society</b>										
<b>Adopted objective\</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Objective 3.3 Support Entrepreneurs and SME development										

Number of persons provided with livelihood skills (agribusiness and artisanship)	Livelihood skill acquisition	Output							Quarterly	SLATLA Project Officer
Objective 3.4: Enhance Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Targets 17.15)										
Number of new market infrastructure constructed	Availability of modern markets	Output	Market operates in makeshift structures	2	-	-	-	District	Quarterly	DWE, DPCU
Number of existing markets rehabilitated/maintained	Safety and security of traders	Output			1	1	1	Districts	Monthly/ Quarterly	DWE, DPCU
Number of animal slaughtering facilities constructed	Promotion of safety of meat for human consumption	Output	No approved slaughtering site in the district	1	1	-	-	Districts	Quarterly	DWE, DPCU
Objective 4.2: Ensure improved public investment										
Number of agricultural inputs distributed under planting for food and jobs	Number of food crop farmers' supplied with improved seeds/fertilizers	Input	-	-	-	-	-	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
		Seeds	325.38kg	960.62kg				District		
		Fertilizers	698kg	12406kg				District		
Number of cash crop farmers supported with seed/planting material	Number of farmers supplied with planting materials for cash crops to Improve yields	Input						District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
			Coffee	30,000	3,000	3000	3000	District		"
			Cocoa	100,000	2,000	2,000	2000	District		"
			Cashew					District		"
			Oil Palm					District		"
			Mango					District		"
Objective 4.3 Improve production efficiency and yield										
Change in yield of food crops in metric tons per hectare:	Availability of food /Food security	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-	District	Annual	Dept. of Agriculture
a. Maize			1.7	2.00	2.2	2.42	2.66	"	"	"
b. Rice			-	2.07	2.17	3.25	3.41	"	"	"
c. Cassava			16	20.19	21.19	22.25	23.36	"	"	"
d. Yam			15.5	18.36	19.27	20.23	21.24	"	"	"

e. Plantain			12	13.13	13.78	14.47	15.19	”	“	“
f. Cocoyam			4.2	5.18	5.43	5.70	5.98	”	“	“
g. Tomato				2.2	2.31	2.42	2.54	”	“	“
h. Pepper				1.8	1.89	1.98	2.08	”	“	“
Type of technologies disseminated	Knowledge about improved methods of farming	Output	22	24	26	26	26	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
Number of days organized	“	Output	10	20	35	35	35	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
Number of demonstration sites established	“	Output	28	32	42	42	42	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
Number and type of animals vaccinated	Indication of animal health and human health	Output	-	-	-	-	-	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
a. Poultry (exotic)			90,000	120,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	”	“	“
b. Local birds			8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	”	“	“
c. Sheep			600	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	”	“	“
d. Goats			1,200	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	”	“	“
e. Dogs			220	250	250	250	250	”	“	“
Number of new/ existing FBOs/CBOs trained			15	20	40	60	60			
Objective 4.4: Improve post –harvest management										
Number of in-service trainings organized for staff of Dept. of Agric. Staff	Availability of skilled staff for post-harvest services		2	4	6	8	8	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
Number of agro-processors trained in the processing of agriculture produce - cassava, maize and vegetables	Availability of information and knowledge on processing activities		50	150	100	100	150	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
Number of agro-processing companies supported by under One-District-One Factory initiative			-	1	1	-	-	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture



Number of warehouses constructed	Maize storage facility	Output	-	-	1	-	-	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Agriculture
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<b>Social Development</b>										
<b>GOAL: To create opportunities for all</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	Target				Type of disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Adopted objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels										
Gross enrolment ratio in kindergarten,	Measure of proportion of children of pre-	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-	District, gender	Annually	Dept. of Education
		KG	160.0	155.0	150.0	130.0	128.0			

primary, Junior High School, Senior High School	school, basic school and Senior High School going age who are in school. To show participation at a given level of education	Primary	130.4	125.2	119.7	115.0	113.0			
		JHS	93.5	93.0	91.8	91.0	90.0			
		TVET	35.6	36.1	38.2	40	42			
		SHS	65.2	63.4	60.5	60	60			
Net Admission Rate in primary school	Measure of proportion of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school entrance age. Measures access to primary education	Outcome	69.2	75.8	87.5	90.0	95	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
Gender parity index on Gross Enrolment Rate (ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates,	Measure of the ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates. It shows progress towards gender parity in	Outcome						District	Annually	Dept. of Education
		KG	0.97	0.97	0.99	1	1			
		Pry.	1	1	1	1	1			
		JHS	0.98	1	1	1	1			
		TVET	0.84	0.93	0.98	1	1			

the balance of parity 1.0)	education and learning opportunities for women in relation to those available to men	SHS	1.52	1.25	1.03	1	1			
Number and percentage of schools supervised and inspected	Effective contact time and appropriateness of education infrastructure and facilities		72	74	76	76	78	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
Number of STMIE	Participation in STEM and ICT	Output	1	1	1	1	1	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
Number of new classroom blocks (buildings) constructed for basic schools	Measure of physical capacity of the levels of education to admit entrants	Output	-	-	-	-	-	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
		KG	0	-	1	1	-			
		Pry	0	2	3	3	4			
		JHS	0	1	1	1	1	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
Number of public basic schools rehabilitated	Measure of physical accessibility and appropriateness		0	1	1	1	1	District, Gender	Quarterly	Dept. of Education

	of school infrastructure									
1.2 Strengthen school management systems										
Number of DEOC meetings organized	Involvement of citizens in decision making		2	4	4	4	4	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
No. of school Performance Assessment Management trainings /meetings organized	Participation of communities in education	Output	0	2	2	2	2	District	Quarterly	Dept. of Education
2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and universal health coverage										
Maternal mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Impact	0	0	0	0	0	District	Annual	Department of Health
Under five mortality ratio	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births		0	0	0	0	0	District	Annual	Department of Health

Number of new CHPS compounds constructed	Improvement in physical access to health infrastructure	Output	0	1	1	0	0	District	Quarterly	Department of Health
Number of nurses/doctors quarters constructed		Output	0	1	0	0	0	District	Quarterly	Department of Health
2.4 Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups										
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Percent of adult population, 15-49yrs. HIV positive		2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8.	District	Quarterly	Department of Health
Number of HIV & AIDS sensitization meetings organized	Access to correct information on HIV & AIDS		5	5	5	5	5	District, gender	Quarterly	Department of Health
Objective 4.1: Improve population management										
Number of public health facilities with adolescent corners	Adolescent access to reproductive health services		5	6	7	8	9	District	Quarterly	Department of Health
Number of adolescent deliveries			236	200	170	140	110	District	Quarterly	Department of Health
Objective 5.2: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all										

Number of new manually operated water facilities			0	18	9	10	10	District	Annually	DWD, DWST
Number of new small town water systems constructed			0	3	0	1	-	District	Annually	DWD, DWST
Proportion of functional water systems			-	90	95	96	98	District	Annually	DWD, DWST
water coverage (rural and small towns)			93	95	97	99	100	District	Annually	DWD, DWST
Objective 5.4: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services										
Number of new institutional toilets constructed	Indication of the availability of improved toilet facilities for schools		-	3	3	3	3	District	Annually	DEHU, Department of Education, Department of Health
No. of open defecation free communities	Measure of behavior change towards fecal matter disposal		2	6	8	8	8	District	Annually	DEHU
Objective 1.1: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system										
Number of people enrolled on LEAP			1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	District	Annually	Department of Social Welfare &

										Community Development Unit
Number of child welfare cases	Protection of rights of children enforced		30	45	50	65	65	District	Annually	Department of Social Welfare & Community Development Unit
Objective - 11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country										
Number of PWDs provided financial assistance			5 (3 males & 2 females)	300	300	300	300	District	Annually	Department of Social Welfare & Community Development Unit

<b>Thematic Area: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>										
<b>GOAL: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Type of disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
<b>Objective 1.1: Expand forest conservation areas</b>										
<b>Protected Areas</b>										

Hectares of degraded forest restored/rehabilitated			326.91							
Hectares of new forest established										
<b>Climate variability and change</b>										
Proportion of planned climate change activities implemented				100	100	100	100	District	Quarterly	Disaster Prevention and Management & DEHU
<b>Disaster Management</b>										
No. of sensitization operations on reducing fire disasters			-	50	50	50	50	District	Quarterly	Disaster Prevention and Management
No. of detailed hazard maps prepared			-	1	1	1	1	District	Quarterly	Disaster Prevention and Management
<b>Transport Infrastructure: ROAD</b>										
Length of trunk roads maintained/rehabilitated (km)			-	-	-	-	-	District	Annually	Ghana Highway Authority



Length of urban roads maintained/rehabilitated			-	-	-	-	-	District	Quarterly	Department of Urban Roads
Length of feeder roads with soft spots improved (km)	Sustainable accessibility of rural markets	Output	0	15	15	10	8	District	Annually	District Works Department
Length of feeder roads maintained (km)	Kilometres of maintainable feeder roads to provide access to market and services	Output	104km	147	147	147	147	District	Annually	DWE
<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>										
Number of functional community information centres	Access to ICT facilities		1	2	2	3	3	District	Annually	CAD
<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>										
Percentage of building development permits granted			98 % (195)	100 (250)	100 (300)	100 (350)	100 (350)	District	Annually	Physical Planning Department
Number of new spatial/structure plans			19	21	26	32	38	District	Annually	Physical Planning Department

<b>Thematic Area: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</b>										
<b>GOAL: To maintain a stable, united and safe society</b>										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Type of disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
<b>Local Government and Decentralization</b>										
<b>Objective 2.1: Deepen political and administrative decentralization</b>										
Number of legislative oversight committee meetings organized	General Assembly			3	3	3	3	District	Quarterly	Central Administration Department (CAD)
	Executive Committee			3	3	3	3	District	Quarterly	CAD
	Sub-Committees			3	3	3	3	District	Quarterly	CAD
No. of functional sub-district structures	Availability of office, hold meetings, has a plan, collects revenue			7	7	7	7	District	Quarterly	CAD

Number of area/town/urban council members trained			-	105	105	105	105	District	Quarterly	CAD- Human Resource Management Unit
Number of Assembly members trained			-	54	54	54	54	District	Quarterly	CAD – Human Resource Management Unit
Number of staff trained			-	211	211	211	211	District	Quarterly	CAD – Human Resource Management Unit
No. of staff appraised			70	211	211	211	211	District	Half yearly	CAD – Human Resource Management Unit
Number of town hall meetings organized			1	2	2	2	2	District	Quarterly	CAD – Information Service Division
Number of DPCU meetings organized			4	4	4	4	4	District	Quarterly	CAD – Planning Unit
Number of budget Committee meetings organized			4	4	4	4	4	District	Quarterly	CAD – Budget Unit
Rate of growth of IGF			-	-	-	-	-	District	Quarterly	CAD – Budget Unit

Percentage of DA funds spent on development projects			-	80	85	90	90	District	Quarterly	CAD – Budget Unit
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**Table A6.3.2 (a) M&E Work Plan for 2018 – 2021**

S/N	M&E Activities	Time Frame				Actors	Budget
		2018	2019	2020	2021		
<b>1</b>	<b>Implementation Monitoring</b>						
1.1	Field visits	3 <sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of every month				DPU, DPCU	
1.2	Quarterly/annual review meetings	Last Thursday of every quarter				DPU, DPCU	
<b>2</b>	<b>Preparation of M&amp;E reports</b>						
<b>2.1</b>	Quarterly M&E reports	Every 4 <sup>th</sup> Month after the end of the quarter				DPU, DPCU	
2.1	Mobilization for M&E report preparation (APR)	Every 1 <sup>st</sup> Tuesday of December				DPU, DPCU	
2.2	Data collection	Every 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of December				DPU, DPCU	
2.3	Data collation	Every 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of December				DPU, DPCU	
2.4	Data analysis	Every January				DPU, DPCU	
2.5	Organize Draft APR validation workshops	Every January				DPU, DPCU	
<b>3</b>	<b>Dissemination and communication of M&amp;E results</b>						
	Submission of final APR	4 <sup>th</sup> Tuesday of every January				DPU, DPCU	
	Dissemination of APR	Every February				DPU, DPCU	
<b>4</b>	<b>PM&amp;E</b>						
	Mobilization and animation of communities	Every 2 years (July 2019 & July 2021)				TAs, CBOs	
	Organize Training for personnel	Every 2 years (July 2019 & July 2021)				TAs, CBOs	
	Undertake field survey (PM&E) and interface meeting	Every 2 years (July 2019 & July 2021)				TAs, CBOs	
<b>5</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>						
	Selected evaluation activities	Every 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter				DPU, DPCU	
<b>6</b>	<b>Build M&amp;E capacity</b>						
	Training of key staff of depts. on M&E system.	Every 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter				DCE, DCD	
	<b>Software for M&amp;E</b>						
	Procure software for M&E activities	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year				DCE, DCD	

**Table A6.3.2 (b) Calendar (2018 – 2021)**

M&E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun	Jul.	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec
<b>Year 1 - 2018</b>												
Field visits		20t h	20th	17th	15 <sup>th</sup>	19t h	17t h	21 <sup>st</sup>	18th	16t h	20th	18 <sup>th</sup>
Quarterly/annual review meetings			29th			28t h			27th			27 <sup>th</sup>
Submission of Quarterly M&E reports				10th			10t h			9th		
Mobilization for M&E report preparation (APR)												4 <sup>th</sup>
Data collection												11 <sup>th</sup>
Data collation												11 <sup>th</sup>
Data analysis												4 <sup>th</sup>
Organize Draft APR validation workshops	9th											
Submission of final APR	22 <sup>nd</sup>											
Dissemination of APR		21 <sup>st</sup>										
Selected evaluation activities								7 <sup>th</sup>				
Training of key staff of depts. on M&E system.					2 <sup>nd</sup>							

M&E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Ma y	Jun	Jul.	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec
Year 2 – 2019												
Field visits	15 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>t h</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	18 <sup>t h</sup>	16 <sup>t h</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>t h</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>
Quarterly/annual review meetings			28 <sup>th</sup>			27 <sup>t h</sup>			26 <sup>th</sup>			19 <sup>th</sup>
Quarterly M&E reports	8 <sup>th</sup>			9 <sup>th</sup>			9 <sup>th</sup>			8 <sup>th</sup>		
Mobilization for M&E report preparation (APR)												3 <sup>rd</sup>
Data collection												10 <sup>th</sup>
Data collation												10 <sup>th</sup>
Data analysis	1 <sup>st</sup>											
Organize Draft APR validation workshops	8 <sup>th</sup>											
Submission of final APR	22 <sup>nd</sup>											
Dissemination of APR		20 <sup>th</sup>										
Selected evaluation activities								6 <sup>th</sup>				
Training of key staff of depts. on M&E system.						6 <sup>th</sup>						
Mobilization & animation of communities for PM&E					8 <sup>th</sup>							
Organize training for community facilitators for PM&E					14 <sup>th</sup>							

Undertake field survey & interface meeting					28 <sup>th</sup>							
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M&E Activities	Jan .	Feb .	Mar .	Apr .	Ma y	Jun .	Jul.	Aug .	Sept .	Oct.	Nov .	Dec .
<b>Year 3 – 2020</b>												
Field visits	21 <sup>st</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>
Quarterly/annual review meetings			26 <sup>th</sup>			25 <sup>th</sup>			24 <sup>th</sup>			31 <sup>st</sup>
Quarterly M&E reports	14 <sup>th</sup>			14 <sup>th</sup>			14 <sup>th</sup>			10 <sup>th</sup>		
Mobilization for M&E report preparation (APR)												1 <sup>st</sup>
Data collection												8 <sup>th</sup>
Data collation												8 <sup>th</sup>
Data analysis	7 <sup>th</sup>											
Organize Draft APR validation workshops	14 <sup>th</sup>											
Submission of final APR	28 <sup>th</sup>											
Dissemination of APR		19 <sup>th</sup>										
Selected evaluation activities								4 <sup>th</sup>				
Training of key staff of depts. on M&E system.					13 <sup>th</sup>							
Procure M&E software		4 <sup>th</sup>										



M&E Activities	Jan .	Feb .	Mar .	Apr .	Ma y	Jun .	Jul .	Aug .	Sept .	Oct .	Nov .	Dec .	Jan .
Year 4 – 2021													2022
Field visits	19 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>t</sup> <sub>h</sub>	17 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	19 <sup>t</sup> <sub>h</sub>	16 <sup>t</sup> <sub>h</sub>	21 <sup>st</sup>	
Quarterly/annual review meetings			25 <sup>th</sup>			24 <sup>th</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>			30 <sup>th</sup>	
Submission of Quarterly M&E reports				13 <sup>th</sup>			13 <sup>t</sup> <sub>h</sub>			12 <sup>th</sup>			
Mobilization for M&E report preparation (APR)												7 <sup>th</sup>	
Data collection												14 <sup>th</sup>	
Data collation												14 <sup>th</sup>	
Data analysis													5 <sup>th</sup>
Organize Draft APR validation workshops													12 <sup>th</sup>
Submission of final APR													26 <sup>th</sup>
Dissemination of APR													
Selected evaluation activities							3 <sup>rd</sup>						
Training of key staff of depts. on M&E system.					12 <sup>th</sup>								

Mobilization & animation of communities for PM&E					4 <sup>th</sup>								
Organize training for community facilitators for PM&E					11 <sup>th</sup>								
Undertake field survey & interface meeting					25 <sup>th</sup>								

**Table A6.3.3 M&E Budget**

S/No.	M&E Activities	Inputs	Qty. or No. of people	Frequency	Duration (Yr)	Unit Cost (GHC)	Total Cost (GHC)
<b>1</b>	<b>Implementation monitoring</b>						
<b>1.1</b>	Field visits	Fuel in gallons	10	12	4	22.00	10,560.00
		DSA for participants	10	12	4	50.00	24,000.00
		Call credit	2	4	4	20.00	640.00
		Minor repairs on vehicles	2	12	4	100.00	9,600.00
		Printing & stationery	1	12	4	50.00	2,400.00
		Drivers	2	12	4	60.00	5,760.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					
1.2	Conduct quarterly/annual M&E review meetings (Quarterly and Annual)	Facilitators	1	4	4	100.00	1,600.00
		Snack, water & Lunch for participants	30	4	4	30.00	14,400.00
		Transport refund	26	4	4	20.00	8,320.00
		Fuel in gallons	4	4	4	22.00	1,408.00
		Printing and Stationery	1	4	4	150.00	2,400.00

		Drivers	1	4	4	20.00	320.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>28,448.00</b>
2	<b>Preparation of M&amp;E reports</b>						
2.1	Organize one day workshop to prepare quarterly M & E reports (1st, 2nd & 3rd)	Development of work plan	1	3	4	150.00	1,800.00
		Snack, water amd lunch for participants	30	3	4	30.00	10,800.00
		Transport refund	26	3	4	20.00	6,240.00
		Fuel in gallons	4	3	4	22.00	1,056.00
		Printing & Stationery	1	3	4	150.00	1,800.00
		Driver	1	3	4	20.00	240.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>20,136.00</b>
2.2	Prepare for APR preparation	Development of work plan	1	1	4	150.00	600.00
		Development of templates	20	1	4	20.00	1,600.00
		Snacks, water & Lunch meeting with heads of dept.	15	1	4	20.00	1,200.00
		Printing and Stationery	1	1	4	1,000.00	4,000.00
		Driver	1	1	4	20.00	80.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>7,480.00</b>

2.3	Undertake data collection for APR	Questionnaire /Template	200	1	4	10.00	8,000.00
		Enumerators	10	5	4	50.00	10,000.00
		Supervisors	2	5	4	100.00	4,000.00
		Call credit	12	5	4	20.00	4,800.00
		Transport and Travel for enumerators	10	5	4	20.00	4,000.00
		Fuel in gallons	20	2	4	22.00	3,520.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>34,320.00</b>
2.4	Undertake data collation	Supervisors	2	5	4	100.00	4,000.00
		Data entry clerks	3	5	4	50.00	3,000.00
		Lunch	5	5	4	20.00	2,000.00
		Snacks & water	5	5	4	10.00	1,000.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>10,000.00</b>
2.5	Conduct data analysis	Supervisors	2	5	4	100.00	4,000.00
		Data analysis	2	5	4	80.00	3,200.00
		Lunch	4	5	4	20.00	1,600.00

		Snacks & water	4	5	4	10.00	800.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>9,600.00</b>
2.6	Organize a two day workshop to validate Draft APR	Facilitators	2	2	4	200.00	3,200.00
		Lunch for participants	30	2	4	20.00	4,800.00
		Transport refund	30	2	4	20.00	4,800.00
		Fuel in gallons	5	2	4	22.00	880.00
		Printing & Stationery	1	2	4	200.00	1,600.00
		Driver	1	2	4	20.00	160.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>15,440.00</b>
2.7	Organize one day internal review meeting on the draft APR	Lunch for participants	12	1	4	20.00	960.00
		Snacks & water	12	1	4	10.00	480.00
		Transport refund	12	1	4	20.00	960.00
		Printing & Stationery	1	1	4	200.00	800.00
		Driver	1	1	4	20.00	80.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>3,280.00</b>

<b>3</b>	<b>Dissemination and communication of M&amp;E results</b>						
3.1	Print & distribute APR	Printing	30	1	4	60.00	7,200.00
		Envelopes	30	1	4	3.00	360.00
		Postage	30	1	4	30.00	3,600.00
		Handling charges	1	1	4	50.00	200.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>11,360.00</b>
3.2	Organize workshop to disseminate quarterly M&E results	Facilitators	2	4	4	100.00	3,200.00
		Lunch for participants	30	4	4	20.00	9,600.00
		Transport refund	30	4	4	20.00	9,600.00
		Fuel in gallons	5	4	4	22.00	1,760.00
		Printing and Stationery	1	4	4	150.00	2,400.00
		Drivers	1	4	4	20.00	320.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					
3.3	Organize workshop to disseminate APR to EC/A & HoDs	Facilitators	2	1	4	100.00	800.00
		Lunch for participants	30	1	4	50.00	6,000.00

		Transport refund	30	1	4	20.00	2,400.00
		Fuel in gallons	5	1	4	22.00	440.00
		Printing and Stationery	1	1	4	150.00	600.00
		Drivers	1	1	4	20.00	80.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>10,320.00</b>
4	<b>PM&amp;E</b>						
4.1	Mobilization & animation of communities (5) for the survey	DSA for staff	5	5	2	50.00	2,500.00
		DSA for Driver	1	5	2	30.00	300.00
		Public announcement	2	5	2	30.00	600.00
		Fuel in gallons	5	5	2	22.00	1,100.00
		Manual development	3	5	2	100.00	3,000.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>7,500.00</b>
4.2	Organize a four day training workshop on community score card for 30 community facilitors	Resource Person	3	4	2	300.00	7,200.00
		Snack, water & Lunch for participants	33	4	2	30.00	7,920.00
		Transport refund	30	4	2	20.00	4,800.00



		Printing and Stationery	1	1	2	200.00	400.00
		Fuel in gallons	2	4	2	22.00	352.00
		Driver	1	4	2	30.00	240.00
		Minor repairs on vehicles	1	4	2	50.00	400.00
		Conference room	1	4	2	200.00	1,600.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>35,912.00</b>
4.3	Undertake a four day field survey on CSC's in 5 communities	DSA for Facilitators	2	4	2	50.00	800.00
		Allowance for data collectors	30	4	2	50.00	12,000.00
		Transport refund for field personnel	30	4	2	5.00	1,200.00
		Printing and stationery	10	1	2	200.00	4,000.00
		DSA for driver	1	4	2	70.00	560.00
		Fuel in gallons	10	4	2	22.00	1,760.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>20,320.00</b>
4.4	Organize community interface meeting to	DSA for facilitors	10	5	2	50.00	5,000.00
		Conference room	10	5	2	100.00	10,000.00

	disseminate CSC results	Snacks	150	5	2	8.00	12,000.00
		Water (bottles)	150	5	2	2.00	3,000.00
		Fuel in gallons	10	5	2	22.00	2,200.00
		Hire PA system	10	5	2	50.00	5,000.00
		Hire generator	10	5	2	30.00	3,000.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>40,200.00</b>
5	<b>Evaluation</b>						
5.1	Conduct impact evaluation	Develop TOR	1	2	2	250.00	1,000.00
		Procure consultant (man - days)	1	12	2	500.00	12,000.00
		Data collection	10	5	2	100.00	10,000.00
		Data collation	3	5	2	100.00	3,000.00
		Data Analysis	2	5	2	100.00	2,000.00
		Hire vehicle	1	5	2	200.00	2,000.00
		Fuel in gallons	10	5	2	22.00	2,200.00
		Reporting	1	1	2	1,000.00	2,000.00
		Debriefing session	1	1	2	1,000.00	2,000.00

		Dissemination & communication	1	1	2	2,000.00	4,000.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>40,200.00</b>
6	<b>Build M&amp;E capacity</b>						
6.1	Organize a one day M&E training workshop for key staff of DA	Resource person	1	1	4	300.00	1,200.00
		Lunch	36	1	4	20.00	2,880.00
		Snacks & water	36	1	4	10.00	1,440.00
		Transport refund	36	1	4	10.00	1,440.00
		Conference room	1	1	4	200.00	800.00
		Printing and stationery	1	1	4	1,000.00	4,000.00
		Fuel in gallons	5	1	4	22.00	440.00
		Lunch & snacks for driver	1	1	4	30.00	120.00
		<b>Sub-total</b>					
7	<b>Software for M&amp;E</b>						
7.1	Procure software for M&E	Appropriate M&E software	1	1	1	5,000.00	5,000.00
		Annual maintenance of M&E software	1	1	1	600.00	600.00

		<b>Sub-total</b>					5,600.00
		<b>Total</b>					<b>392,276.00</b>
		Contingency (five percent of total cost)					19,613.80
		<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>411,889.80</b>

**Table A6.4: Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting Formats**

a. Monthly monitoring and evaluation reporting format for programmes and projects

Planned verses Actual	Activity	Cost (GHC)	Start Date	End Date	Expendit ure to date	Stage of work	Assumptions	Observation s/ comments	Recommen ded actions or adjustment	New actions for next period
Plan										
Actual										

b. Quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation reporting format

❖ Title page

- District
- M&E reporting period (time period)
- 

❖ Introduction

- Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- Processes involved and difficulties encountered
- Status of implementation of DMTDP

❖ M&E activities report

- Programmes/projects status for the quarter or year
- Update on disbursement from funding sources
- Update on indicators and targets
- Update on critical development and poverty issues
- Participatory M&E and other studies

❖ The way forward

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendation