

# **TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)**

**“An Agenda for Jobs : Creating Prosperity And  
Equal Opportunity for All”**

Prepared by the  
District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)  
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira D/A  
Twifo Hemang

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DA	District Assembly
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2)
ILGS	Institute of Local Government Studies
LGS	Local Government Service
DW	District Works Department
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
TA	Traditional Authority
ISD	Information Services Department
DEOC	District Education Oversight Committee
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOC	Ministry of Communication
MOFA	Ministry of Agriculture
MWH &WR	Ministry of Works Housing and Water Resources
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
TOPP	Twifo Oil Palm Plantation
DTCP	Department of Town and Country Planning
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PHC	Population and Housing Census
CBO	Community Based Organisation
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
LED	Local Economic Development
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
MOH	Ministry of Health
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
NAS	National Ambulance Service
EHO	Environmental Health Office
SWD	Social Welfare Department
THLDD	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

#### **The Legal Basis for the Plan**

Section 1, 10 and 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480) and Section 83 (1a & 1b) of the Local Governance Act, empowers the District Assembly to prepare Medium Term Development Plans in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders in consultation with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC).

Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District (THLDDA) conduct a thorough performance review of the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 2014-2017), examine its vision, mission, objective and other relevant variables that impacted on the operations of the assembly to serve as the basis for preparing the MTDP for a planning period of four years, 2018-2021

#### **Background of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly**

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is one of the twenty administrative districts in the central region. The district was carved out from the then Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (now Twifo Atti-Morkwa) District on 29th July, 2012 by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2022 with its capital at Twifo Hemang.

#### **Vision**

The vision of the Twifo Hemang – Lower Denkyira District is to improve the standard of living of the people of the district.

#### **Mission Statement**

The Twifo Hemang – Lower Denkyira District Assembly exists to facilitate total development of the people in the district within the context of good governance by effectively and efficiently mobilizing both human and material resources.

#### **Functions of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly**

- a) Promote local economic development
- b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation 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 initiative and development;
- d) Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district

- e) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- f) Responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- g) Preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district
- h) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

### **Core Values**

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Accountability, | f. Client Oriented, |
| b. Creativity,     | g. Diligence,       |
| c. Discipline,     | h. Equity,          |
| d. Integrity,      | i. Innovativeness.  |
| e. Timeliness      | j. Transparency     |

### **The Strategic Inspiration of the MTDP**

This Medium Term Development Plan takes inspiration from the Government's Medium Term Vision under the coordinated programme of economic and social development policies 2017-2024 which is ***to create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exists for all.***

Within this context, the themes of the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021* is as follows:

- ❖ Economic development;
- ❖ Social development;
- ❖ Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;
- ❖ Governance, corruption and public accountability; and
- ❖ Strengthening Ghana's role in International Affairs.

Through these themes, the charge to the government is to initiate and implement a set of transformative policies to build one of the most business-friendly and people-centred economies in Africa, capable of delivering quality jobs and prosperity for all Ghanaians. In this regard, expenditure will be prioritized in favour of policies, programmes and projects in the following strategic areas:



- ❖ Restoring the economy;
- ❖ Transforming agriculture and industry;
- ❖ Strengthening social protection and inclusion;
- ❖ Revamping economic and social infrastructure; and
- ❖ Reforming public service delivery institutions.

### **Development Agenda relevant to the MTDP 2018-2021**

As per the functions of the district assembly, programmes, projects and activities in the current plan, four out of the five themes of the 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) have been selected, namely:

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

Out of these four themes, four goals and their corresponding objectives have also been selected to feature prominently in this document namely;

1. Build a prosperous Society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, United and safe society

### **Indicative Financial Plan**

The total estimated cost of implementing the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Plan is Forty-Seven Million, One Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty- Two Ghana Cedis and Fifty-Two Pesewes (GH **47,196,562.52** ). However, within the plan period, projected revenue, which could be generated from the traditional sources, would amount to Twenty –Three Million, Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seven Ghana Cedis and Forteen Pesewes (GH **GH¢23,886,807.14** ).

This means that a financial gap of Twenty-Three Million, Three Hundred and Nine Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Five Ghana Cedis and Thirty-Eight Pesewes (GH¢23,309,755.38) would have to be mobilized in order to cater for the shortfall.

### Summary of Cost Implications

S/N	THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT GH¢	%
1	Economic Development	2,824,284.24	6
2	Social Development	31,268,703.73	66
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	11,648,950.20	25
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	1,454,624.35	3
A	Total	47,196,562.52	100
B	Total Amount to be generated for the 4 year period from Traditional Sources (INDICATIVE FINANCIAL BUDGET)	23,886,807.14	51
C	Financial GAP	23,309,755.38	49
D	B + C	47,196,562.52	100

### Objective of the 2018- 2021 Medium Term Development Plan

The main objective of the plan is to put in place a road map, which in the medium term would guide the district to pursue a course of sustainable development by reducing the generally high level of poverty and improve the living conditions of the people in the district with considerable emphasis on growing the informal sector for accelerated local economic development.

### Methodology

In preparing this plan the following methods were employed in gathering the required data and information.

- Reconnaissance studies very important for a new district.
- Interface with representatives of the people at the Area Councils and the heads of Department
- Socio-economic surveys mainly for the collection of primary data
- Secondary data from past development plans and records of departments.

### Process and Participation by stakeholders

The planning process commenced with the formation of a Plan Preparation Team from among the DPCU. Other members from outside the DPCU were co-opted based on their

technical skills and competencies to help the process. The Task Team held a series of meetings with Area Councils and community members, who in turn submitted plans to the team as input for the plan preparation. In ensuring active stakeholder participation, the platforms for engagement were at the area councils.

The team organized three (3) public hearings on the analysis of the district profile. The first public hearing with stakeholders was held on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2017 at Wawase, with the final one 18<sup>th</sup> August at Twifo Hemang. The objective was to enhance maximum local participation and to ensure that inputs are as much possible are localized and are reflected in the reports.

The second public hearing was held on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 at Wawase with the last one at the District Capital Twifo Hemang on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, where the final draft of the 2018-2021 DMTDP was subjected to critical analysis. Suggestions of the public were again factored into the plan. The final Plan was presented to the General Assembly on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2018

### **Organization of the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.**

The plan is organised into six Chapters.

#### **Chapter 1: Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline**

This detailed the:

- i. Description of the vision, mission, core values and functions.
- ii. Analysis of the performance of the DAs in implementing programmes and projects under the seven GSGDA II (2014-2017) themes and other interventions from 2014 to 2017.
- iii. Analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the DA.
- iv. A summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis.

#### **Chapter 2: Development Issues for 2018-2021**

The district's development issues are linked to the issues within the Thematic areas of the new Plan. The key development issues have been prioritized considering their multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These are further subjected to the POCC analysis on the dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 which are:

- i. Economic Development
- ii. Social Development
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- v. Ghana's role in International Affairs

### **Chapter Three: Development Projections, Adopted Goals, Policy Objectives and Strategies**

Chapter Three outlines the national development focus based on the New Plan which is followed by the formulation of the district's development focus, goal and objectives. The national goal for and the district's goal have been subjected to compatibility analysis to establish their compatibility. The district's development prospects for 2018 – 2021 in terms of population, education, water and sanitation, health and agriculture have also been outlined. The chapter concludes by establishing:

- ❖ Projected development requirements for 2018-2021.
- ❖ Adopted development issues, Development Dimension goals, Policy objectives and strategies from Agenda for Jobs.

### **Chapter Four: Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly**

This includes:

- ❖ Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes of the DA for 2018-2021 reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures
- ❖ Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of Action (PoA) of the DA for 2018-2021 linked to the programme-based budgeting and reflecting international obligations and sustainability measures
- ❖ Indicative Financial Strategy.
- ❖ Structural plans

### **Chapter Five: Annual Action Plan of the DA**

The implementation arrangements for the plan are outlined in this chapter. Key stakeholders who will be involved in the plan implementation have been identified. The plan has been phased into annual action plans commencing 2018. In each annual action plan, the location of the project, time, cost of project, lead and collaborating agencies and source of funding are outlined for monitoring and evaluation.

### **Chapter Six: Implementation. Monitoring and Evaluation**

This should include:

- i. Monitoring matrix or results framework outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets in relation to the Results matrix of the Agenda for Jobs.
- ii. Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, implementation, and M&E.
- iii. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format.
- iv. Dissemination and Communications Strategy.
- v. Evaluation Arrangement with an Evaluation Framework or Matrix.
- vi. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

### **Dissemination and Communication Strategy**

The purpose of involving the various stakeholders including Assembly and members of all the seven Area Councils, traditional authorities and other major stakeholders in the district

in the preparation process is to ensure that the people ultimately own the development plan. This chapter therefore outlines how the plan is disseminated to ensure the attainment of the aforementioned objective. Some of the strategies include public hearings, quarterly reviews, distribution of the plans to all stakeholders, discussions on local information centres.

### **Conclusion**

Harmonized key development issues in the district have been identified. Again, development priorities to address the key development issues have been outlined. It is therefore anticipated that the DA as the lead facilitator of the development process would enjoy the collaboration and support of all key stakeholders to effectively implement the plan to achieve the stated objectives for the period 2018 – 2021.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Performance Review/Profile/Current Situation/baseline**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

The profile provides a detailed description of the district regarding its physical, political and administrative structures, cultural and social structure and the economic characteristics.

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is one of the twenty administrative districts in the central region. The district was carved out from the then Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (now Twifo Atti-Morkwa) District on 29th July, 2012 by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2022 with its capital at Twifo Hemang.

#### **1.2. The Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values**

##### **1.2.1 Vision**

The vision of the Twifo Hemang – Lower Denkyira District is to improve the standard of living of the people of the district.

##### **1.2.2 Mission Statement**

The Twifo Hemang – Lower Denkyira District Assembly exists to facilitate total development of the people in the district within the context of good governance by effectively and efficiently mobilizing both human and material resources.

##### **1.2.3 Functions of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly**

- i) Promote local economic development
- j) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district
- k) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- l) Sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district
- m) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- n) Responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.
- o) Preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district
- p) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

##### **1.2.4 Core Values**

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| f. Accountability, | f. Client Oriented, |
| g. Creativity,     | g. Diligence,       |
| h. Discipline,     | h. Equity,          |

- i. Integrity,
- j. Timeliness
- i. Innovativeness.
- j. Transparency

### **1.3.1 Area Councils**

- a. Perform functions assigned to them by the assemblies
- b. Record keeping of all rateable persons and properties in the urban area, zone or town
- c. Recommend to the assembly the naming of all streets in its area of authority and cause all building in the streets to be numbered
- d. Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- e. Prepare annual budgets of revenues and recurrent and development budget of the urban or town council for the approval of the assemblies
- f. Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- g. Mobilise and manage resources
- h. Assist any person authorized by the District Assembly to collect revenues due to the assembly
- i. Perform functions assigned to them by the instruments setting them up
- j. Plant trees in any street and to erect tree-guards to protect them so that the streets are not unduly obstructed

### **1.3.2 Unit Committees**

- a. Supervise the staff of district assembly performing duties in its area of authority
- b. Assist in revenue collection
- c. Organize communal and voluntary work
- d. Educate the people in their rights, privileges, obligations, and responsibilities
- e. Provide focal point for discussion of local matters and make recommendations to the assembly
- f. Monitor the implementation of self-help and development projects
- g. Assist in enumerating and keeping records of all rateable persons and properties

### **1.3.3. The Area Councils under the District Assembly are to perform the following Functions:**

- a. Perform functions assigned to them by the instruments setting them up
- b. Perform functions assigned to them by the assemblies
- c. Record keeping of all rateable persons and properties in the urban area, zone or town
- d. Assist any person authorized by the District Assembly to collect revenues due to the assembly
- e. Recommend to the assembly the naming of all streets in its area of authority and cause all building in the streets to be numbered
- f. Plant trees in any street and to erect tree-guards to protect them so that the streets are not unduly obstructed
- g. Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- h. Prepare annual budgets of revenues and recurrent and development budget of the urban or town council for the approval of the assemblies
- i. Prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires
- j. Mobilise and manage resources

## **1.4 Objectives**

The review seeks to determine the;

1. Extent of implementation of proposed programmes, projects and activities, and the achievement of set goals, objectives and targets as contained in the plan.
2. Reasons for any deviation regarding implementation or set targets
3. Actions taken to remedy the situation during implementation

The review is based on the performance of the district under the Five (5) thematic areas of the

### **1.4.1 Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II.**

1. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
2. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
3. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
4. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
5. Transparent and Accountable Governance Programme

The table 2 below gives details of programmes and projects lined up for implementation for the 4-year period of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan under the various thematic areas.

The table indicates the Thematic Area, Policy Objective, Programmes, Sub-Programme, Broad Project/Activity, Indicators (Baseline (2013) MTDP Target and Achievement)

The table also highlights on the programmes and projects which could not be implemented as a result of various reasons within the four year period



Period	Table 1: Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector						
	Policy Objective 1: Improving efficiency of MSMEs						
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	INDICATORS			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Cumulative Achievement		
2014	Economic development	Trade and industrial development	Improve the technical and managerial capacities of identified MSMEs in the district.	0	4	0	Not implemented
2015					4	0	
2016					4	0	
2017					4	0	
2014	Economic development	Trade and industrial development	Organise a reliable database on MSMEs in the district.	0	1	1	Implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Economic development	Trade and industrial development	Improve the entrepreneurial skills of women in the district.	0	-	0	Not implemented
2015					-	0	
2016					-	0	
2017					-	0	
2014	Economic development	Trade and industrial development	Build Capacities of LED Committee	0	-	0	Not implemented
2015					-	0	
2016					-	0	
2017					-	0	
2015					-	0	
2017					-	0	
<b>Policy Objective 2: intensify the promotion of domestic tourism</b>							
2014	Economic Development	Development of Tourism	Develop 4 No. Tourist Sites	0	1	0	On-Going
2015					1	1	
2016					1	0	
2017					1	0	
period	Thematic area : Human Development , Productivity and Employment						
Policy objective 1:							
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	INDICATORS			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Cumulative Achievement	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Supply 1,500 no. school furniture to schools annually throughout the planned period.	-	1500	-	33% Completed
2015					500	-	
2016					500	500	
2017					-	-	

2014	Social service delivery	Education	Construct 8 KGs in the district	2	2	-	1 completed and 1 ongoing 25% target Completion
2015					2	-	
2016					2	2	
2017					2	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Construct 9 teacher's quarters in the District.	1	-	-	1 completed and 1 ongoing 22% target Completion
2015					3	1	
2016					2	1	
2017					4	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Sanitation	Provision of 20 institutional KVIP latrines with hand washing facility in the district	3	-	-	50% Completion
2015					7	5	
2016					7	5	
2017					6	0	
2014	Social service delivery	Youth and support	Construct 2 community centres for recreational and culture purposes	2	-	-	50% completion
2015					1	-	
2016					1	1	
2017					-	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Construction of 12 No.3-unit classroom block in the district	2	4	4	4 Done & 2 Ongoing 33% Implementation
2015					2	2	
2016					1	-	
2017					2	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Sanitation	Drilling of 40 borehole in the district	16	4	6	70% Implementation
2015					13	3	
2016					10	12	
2017					17	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Sanitation	Drilling of 2 No. Small Town Piped System	0	1	1	50% implementation
2015					1	1	
2016					-	-	
2017					-	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Construction of 10No.6-unit classroom block in the district	4	1	2	2 Ongoing 60% implementation
2015					2	3	
2016					3	1	
2017					1	0	
2014	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Encourage attendants by pregnant women(Skilled birth attendants)	-	80%	68.4%	Fully implemented
2015					80%	72.%	
2016					80%	25.1%	
2017					80%		
2014	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Malaria Control (OPD MOPD Mal. Cases	-		75.5%	Full implemented
2015						72.8%	

2016			Confirmed +Ve (All ages)			67.0	
2017							
2014	Social service delivery	Health delivery	HIV AIDS Control (Campaigns to encourage people testing- Know your Status campaigns)	-	500	148	Fully implemented
2015					500	120	
2016					500	293	
2017					500	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Establish Mental Health Units at Hemang and Frami	0	-	-	fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					-	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Construct 8 No. CHPS Compound	0	2	2	Partially implemented
2015					3	2	
2016					2	2	
2017					1		
2014	Social service delivery	Education	District Mock Examination	4	1	1	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	1	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Monitoring of schools by C/S's	0			Fully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social service delivery	Education	ICT-training for teachers	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Training for private schools teachers	0	2	2	implemented
2015					2	2	
2016					2	2	
2017					2	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Management training for heads / office staff	0	3	1	Partially implemented
2015					2	2	
2016					2	1	
2017					2	-	

2014	Social service delivery	Human resource management	organizing 3-days workshop for department heads on gender mainstreaming	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	1	
2014	Social service delivery	Social welfare & community development	Registration of Person With Disability(PWDs)	0	200	251	implemented
2015					300	109	
2016					200	28	
2017					250	-	
2014	Social service delivery	Social welfare & community dev	Assistance to PWDs	0		50	Implemented
2015						126	
2016						199	
2017							
2014	Social service delivery	Social welfare & community dev	Payment of LEAP Social Grants	0		328	Implemented
2015						423	
2016						120	
2017						-	
2014	Social service delivery	Social welfare & community dev	Social work with families	0		79	Implemented
2015						82	
2016						95	
2017							
2014	Social service delivery	Social welfare & community dev	Adult Group study to 40 Communities		10	3	Implemented
2015					10	2	
2016					10	4	
2017					10	1	
2014	Social service delivery	Social welfare & community dev	Home study to 30 Communities on Family planning,HIV and Breast feeding		7	4	Implemented
2015					8	6	
2016					6	5	
2017					9	4	
2014	Social service delivery	Information service department	Organize 2 town hall meetings	0	0	0	Implemented
2015					2	2	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
Period	<b>Thematic Area: ACCELERATE AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective 1:</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Broad Project/Activity</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>			<b>Remarks</b>
			<b>Baseline (2013)</b>	<b>MTDP Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Achievement</b>		

2014	Productivity improvement	Agriculture productivity	Establish 60 field Demonstration for 1000 farmers on improved technologies		2%	10	30% implemented
2015					4%	15%	
2016					4%	5%	
2017					2%		
2014	Productivity improvement	Agriculture productivity	Organize 4 stakeholder meetings between Research institutions and the directorate		1	-	50% Implementation
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	1	
2014	Productivity improvement	Agriculture productivity	Introduce and distribute improved crop varieties (maize & cassava) to 2000 farmers in the District.		500	260	30% Implementation
2015					500	198	
2016					500	142	
2017					500		
2014	Productivity improvement	Agriculture productivity	Conduct 180 field days by 2017		45	22	30% implementation
2015					45	23	
2016					45	24	
2017					45		
2014		Agriculture productivity	Build capacity of Agric award winners & FBOs through intensive training		2	1	40% Implemented
2015					2	1	
2016					2	1	
2017					2		
2014		Agriculture productivity	Disseminate Agric technologies to 5000 farmers	0	1,600	540	40% implementation
2015					1,600	580	
2016					1,600	480	
2017							
2014	Promote sustainable Agriculture management	Agro forest Management	Organize 5 trainings for staff in climate change and environmental related issues	0	1	-	40% implementation
2015					2	1	
2016					2	1	
2017							
2014	Promote sustainable Agriculture management	Agro forest Management	Promote establishment of woodlot in 20 communities	0	6	4	50% implementation
2015					6	2	
2016					8	4	
2017							
2014	Promote sustainable Agriculture management	Agro forest Management	Educate 3000 farmers on bush fire prevention, climate change and related environmental issues.	0	1000	350	40% implementation
2015					1000	400	
2016					1000	450	
2017							

2014	Livestock and Poultry development for food security	Livestock and poultry development	Train 240 farmers in 10 communities in Rabbit and Grass cutter production	0	80	30	Fully implemented
2015					80	29	
2016					80	37	
2017							
2014	Livestock and Poultry development for food security	Livestock and poultry development	Vaccinate 2,000 sheep & goats and 400 pets annually	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	1	
2014	Livestock and Poultry development for food security	Livestock and poultry development	Control incidence of ecto and endo parasite infestation of domestic animals	0	1	1	Fully implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	1	
2014	Livestock and Poultry development for food security	Livestock and poultry development	Train 50 households in 10 communities in beekeeping and snail rearing	0	17	6	Fully implemented
2015					16	10	
2016					17	8	
2017					-		
2014	Improve Post Production management	Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International markets	Train 200 market women and food vendors in food packaging, labeling, handling and safety.	0	66	26	Fully implemented
2015					68	28	
2016					67	27	
2017							
2014	Improve Post Production management	Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International markets	Train 2500 farmers in post harvest management	0	835	450	Fully implemented
2015					832	530	
2016					834	520	
2017					-		
2014	Improve Post Production management	Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International markets	Train and assist 60 farmers to construct 60 ventilated narrow cribs.	0	20	4	Fully implemented
2015					20	6	
2016					20	2	
2017							
2014		<b>NADMO</b>	Support tree planting and woodlot development in 10 schools	0	0	0	<b>Not implemented</b>
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
<b>Period</b>	<b>Thematic Area: Infrastructure and human settlement</b>						

	Policy Objective 1:						Remarks
	Programmes	Sub-Programme	Broad Project/Activity	INDICATORS			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Cumulative Achievement	
2014	Improving Accessibility	Transport infrastructure	Rehabilitate 20 km of feeder roads across the district yearly by end of 2017.	0	9	9	Fully implemented
2015					-	-	
2016					10	19	
2017					-	-	
2014	Economic development	Industrial development	Construct drains in three (3) the Jukwa, Wawase and Hemang markets to improve drainage system by 2016.	0	-	-	Fully implemented
2015					-	-	
2016					-	-	
2017					5	5	
2014	Economic development	Industrial development	Rehabilitate Jukwa and Wawase markets by end of 2017.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Information and Communication s Technology (ICT)	ICT for Development	Construct three (3) no. ICT centres	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					1	0	
2017					1	0	
2014	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Energy and Social Development	Embark on rural electrification across the district.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water Supply for all	Organize technical and financial management training workshops for Water and Sanitation Management Teams in 30 communities by end of 2017.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Economic development	Private sector partnership	Identify and register 50 acres of land banks for investment by end of 2017.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Environmental Health % Sanitation	Sanitation	Domiciliary inspection of 10,800 premises	0	2,,700	1,909	Fully implemented
2015					2,700	1,640	
2016					2,700	2.100	

2017					2,700	1,200	
2014	Environmental Health % Sanitation	Sanitation	Waste management and levelling of final disposal site	0	4	2	Implemented
2015					4	1	
2016					4	1	
2017					4	1	
2014	Environmental Health % Sanitation	Sanitation	Encourage construction of house household	0			Fully implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Environmental Health % Sanitation	Sanitation	Introduce door to door solid waste collection	0			Not implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Environmental Health % Sanitation	Sanitation	Behavioural change communication using the CLTS approach to declare 30 communities ODF	0	6	-	6% Implementation
2015					6	2	
2016					6	-	
2017					6	-	
2014	Environmental Health % Sanitation	Sanitation	Procure 7 No. Sanitary Containers	0	2	-	Not Implemented
2015					2	-	
2016					2	-	
2017					1	-	
2014		Sanitation	Inspection of hotel. Sachet water, guesthouse and restaurant activities	0	8	6	Fully implemented
2015					8	6	
2016					8	3	
2017					8	4	
2014	Social service delivery	Health delivery	Immunization exercise in 8 beneficiaries school feeding communities	0			Not implemented
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Social service delivery	Education	Acquisition of 2 Land Fill sites	0	0	0	50% implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	0	
2017					0	0	
<b>Policy Objective 2:</b>							
Period	<b>Thematic Area: Transparency, Responsive And Accountable Governance</b>						
	<b>Policy Objective 1:</b>						
	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>Broad Project/Activity</b>		<b>INDICATORS</b>		<b>Remarks</b>



				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Cumulative Achievement	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Build the functional capacity of the district sub-structures	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					1	0	
2017					1	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Review and update the district socio-economic database to improve planning.	0	1	1	implemented
2015					1	1	
2016					1	1	
2017					1	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Improve the functional capacity of Assembly members and sub-district staff.	0	1	0	not implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					1	0	
2017					1	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Organize four (4) quarterly review meetings with NGOs and CSOs in the district	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Build the capacity the District Planning and Coordinating Unit to enhance delivery.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Build the capacity of the gender desk.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Monitoring and evaluation of assembly projects in the district	0	4	2	Fully implemented
2015					4	2	
2016					4	2	
2017					4		
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Organize one (1) yearly gender training for Assembly staff throughout the planned period.	0	0	0	Not implemented
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Complete construction of three (3) no. residential accommodation for DCE, DCD and DFO.	0	0	0	Abandoned
2015					0	0	
2016					0	0	
2017					0	0	

2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Organise four (4) yearly public hearing on DA's activities	0	2	0	Partially implemented
2015					2	1	
2016					2	1	
2017					2	0	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Organize twelve (12) DA general Meetings	0	4	2	Partially implemented
2015					4	1	
2016					4	1	
2017					4	2	
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Procure two (2) no. 4X4 pick up vehicles for central administration by the end of 2016.	0			One (1) no. 4X4 pick up vehicle procured
2015							
2016							
2017							
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Construct two (2) no. semi detached residential accommodation for District Administration staff	0			Not implemented
2015							
2016							
2014	Deepening Democratic Governance In Ghana	Local governance and decentralisation	Build the capacity of the DA to mainstream Local Economic Development (LED).	0	1	0	Not implemented
2015					1	0	
2016					2	0	
2017					2	0	

**PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE**

Table 2: Total releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (i.e., wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested Planned A	as Approved per Ceiling B	as Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
2014	757,813.89	757,813.89	757,813.89	-	757,813.89	-
2015	788,109.92	788,109.92	936,779.22	(148,669.30)	936,779.22	-
2016	1,063,884.74	1,063,884.74	1,063,884.74	-	1,063,884.74	-
2017	984,151.49	984,151.49				
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS						
Year						
2014	162	162	-	162	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	240,022.83	240,022.83	90,992.00	149,030.83	90,992.00	-
2015	270,718.92	270,718.92	87,900.76	182,818.16	87,900.76	-
2016	27,490.81	27,490.81	8,935.00	18,555.00	8,935.00	-
2017	31,396.26	31,396.26	4,546.03	26,850.23	4,546.03	-

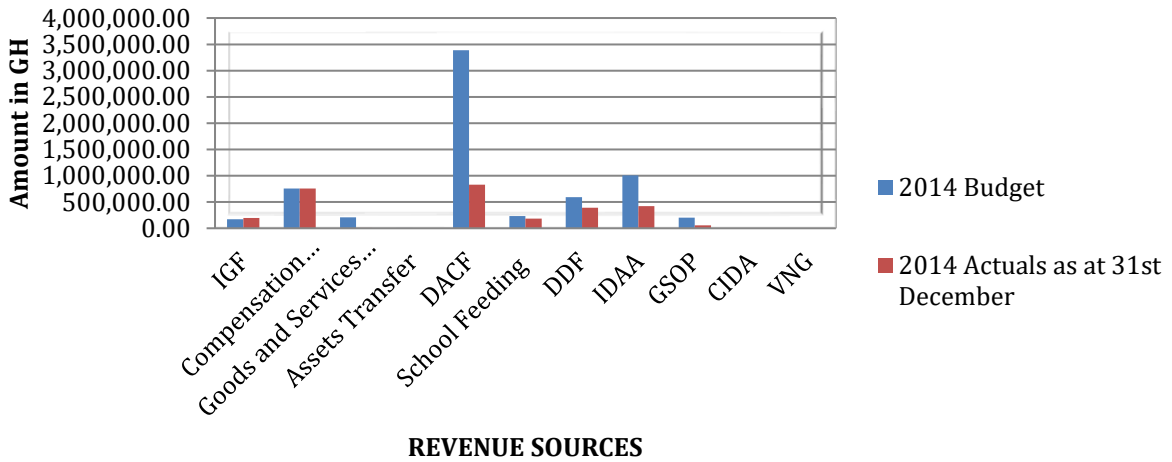
Source: Composite Budget, 2017, THLDDA

Table 1a. All Sources of financial resources to the MMDA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance	Approved	Actual received	Variance
GoG	240,022.83	90,992.00	149,030.83	270,718.92	87,900.76	182,818.16	27,490.81	8,935.00	18,555.81	31,396.26	4,546.03	26,850.23
IGF	172,588.19	195,297.36	(22,709.17)	132,194.65	174,113.41	41,918.76	168,258.00	142,317.12	25,940.88	267,091.11	98,464.61	168,626.50
DACF	3,386,951.50	831,613.56	2,555,337.94	2,938,176.80	1,833,269.15	1,104,907.65	3,199,523.49	2,682,014.98	517,508.51	468,433.648	387,530.44	4,296,806.04
DDF	590,169.11	393,903.04	196,266.07	606,943.61	335,380.00	271,563.61	951,984.93	41,1180.00	540,804.93	481,387.00	-	481,387.00
UDG												
Donors**	22,773.00	-	22,773.00	893,543.45	696,596.60	196,946.85	1,186,081.88	180,263.20	1,005,818.68	187,414.88	37,500.00	149,914.88
GETFund												
Other (please, specify)												
Total	4,412,504.63	1,511,805.96	2,900,698.67	4,841,577.43	3,127,259.92	1,798,155.03	5,533,339.11	3,424,710.30	2,108,628.81	5,651,625.73	528,041.08	5,123,584.65

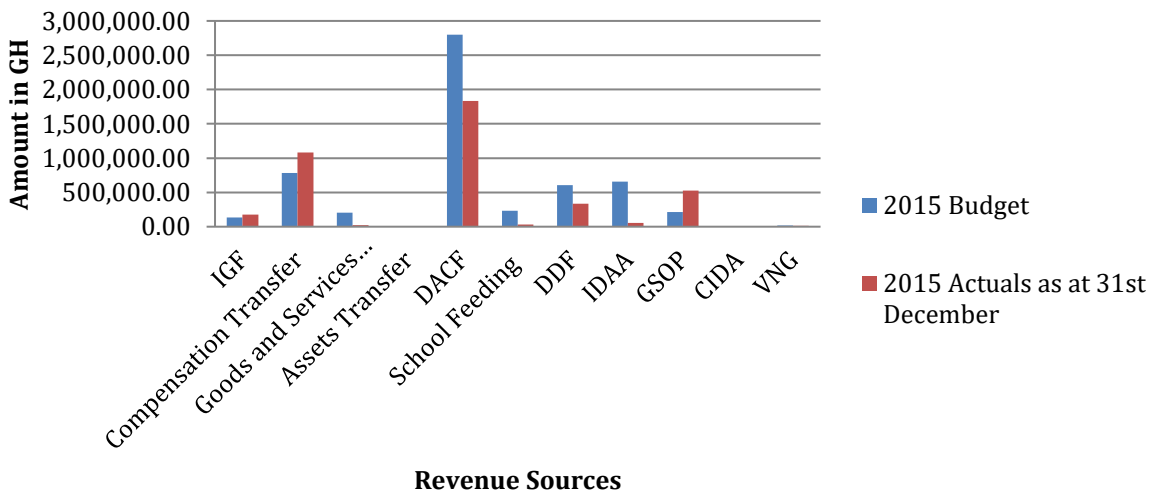
Source: Composite Budget, 2017, THLDDA

**Fig1 :Revenue Performance as at 31st December,2014**

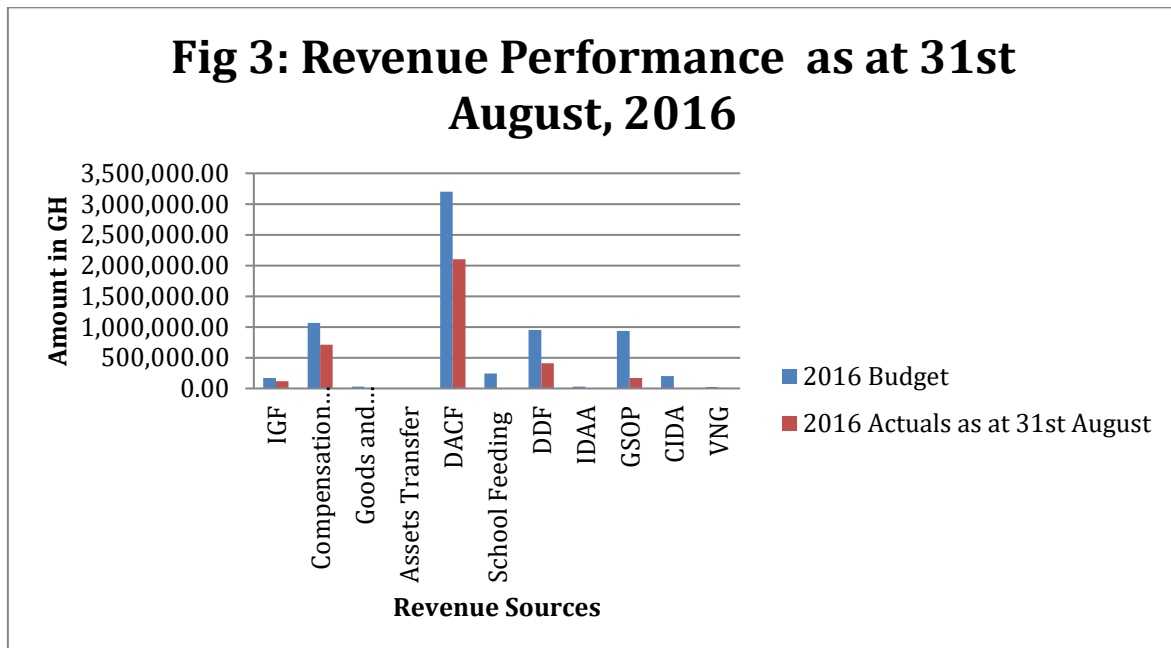


From table, annual revenue estimates for the two fiscal years are **6,555,306.82** and **5,643,155.73** respectively from all revenue sources but actual revenue accrued were **2,854,875.94** and **4,076,643.57** which represents 43.55% and 72.24% for the respective years. Revenue performance for the year 2014 was very poor below 50% but this appreciates in the 2015 Fiscal year with additional margin of 28.69%. This is majorly attributed to low collection of internal generated fund and the delay in the transfer of funds from other sources.

**Fig 2:Revenue Performance as at 31st December,2015**



The Fiscal year 2016 realized a performance of 51.48% as at August.



**Table 3: EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE- IGF ONLY**

ITEM	2014		2015		2016		Percentage Performance as at August, 2016
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st August	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	%
Compensation	5,820.00	45,373.44	45,600.00	28,006.75	31,559.58	31,501.20	99.82
Goods and Services	131,768.19	107,403.52	60,156.65	112,887.73	103,046.82	61,023.19	59.22
Assets	35,000.00	-	26,438.00	-	33,651.60	24,255.00	72.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,588.19</b>	<b>152,776.96</b>	<b>132,194.65</b>	<b>140,894.48</b>	<b>168,258.00</b>	<b>116,779.39</b>	<b>69.40</b>

Source: August, 2016 Trial Balance & Revenue Expenditure Book

The table shows the how the District utilised its internally generated fund for the years 2014, 2015 and as at August 2016 under review.

**Table 4: EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE- GOG ONLY**

ITEM	2014		2015		2016		Percentage Performance as at August, 2016
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st August	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	
Compensation	757,813.89	757,813.89	788,109.92	936,779.22	1,063,884.74	709,256.49	66.67
Goods and Services	206,695.42	7,447.00	202,981.86	20,832.76	27,490.81	-	-
Assets	162.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>964,671.31</b>	<b>765,260.89</b>	<b>991,091.78</b>	<b>957,611.98</b>	<b>1,091,375.55</b>	<b>709,256.49</b>	<b>64.99</b>

Source: August, 2016 Trial Balance & employee payslip

The table shows all the expenditure financed by the central government for 2014, 2015 and as at August 2016 years under review.



**Table 5: GHANA HEALTH DIRECTORATE**

PROGRAMMES	PERFORMANCE					
	2014		2015		2016	
PROGRAMME 1 (MATERNAL HEALTH)	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
ANC registrants	60%	1308 (52.5%)	60%	1278 (50.0%)	60%	1262 (66.0%)
ANC 4+ visits	60%	719 (55.0%)	60%	677 (53.0%)	60%	766 (61.0%)
Average ANC Visits	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2
IPT3	20%	46 (4.0%)	30%	384 (30.0%)	40%	416 (33.1%)
PPVAS	100%	1051 (141.3%)	100%	1083 (140.0%)	100%	903 (129.6%)
Pregnant TT2+	70%	1022 (78.1%)	80%	1123 (89.0%)	85%	878 (70.0%)
Total deliveries	50%	751 (30%)	50%	705	50%	610 (31.8%)
Skilled Birth Attendants	80%	514 (68.4%)	80%	506 (72.0%)	80%	482 (25.1%)
TBA deliveries	20%	237 (46.1%)	20%	199 (28.2%)	20%	128 (21.0%)
Institutional maternal deaths	0%	0 (0.0%)	0%	0 (0.0%)	0%	0 (0.0%)
Still Births	0%	6 (1.1%)	0%	3 (0.5%)	0%	3 (0.6%)
PNC registrants	NA	744	NA	773	NA	697
New FP Acceptors	10%	918 (6.0%)	10%	800 (5.2%)	10%	1016 (6.8%)
Total CYP	4000	1937.7	5000	2118.9	6000	5958.5
Teen pregnancy	10%	247 (19.0%)	10%	233 (18.2%)	7%	247 (20.0%)
PROGRAMME 2 (CHILD HEALTH)	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	TARGET
Penta 3	85%	1874 (83%)	85%	2229 (116%)	85%	2229 (116%)
VAS (Chdn under 5yrs)	90%	5316 (47%)	90%	8123 (70.3%)	90%	8123 (70.3%)
Baby Friendly Fac.	3	0	3	0	3	0

U5 diarrhoea	NA	839	NA	823	NA	590
U5 pneumonia	NA	13	NA	142	NA	22
U5 (Severe Underweight)	NA	33	NA	56	NA	19
EBF (within 1hr)	NA	495	NA	511	NA	493
Schools Children Exam.	NA	7579	NA	12837	NA	8490
<b>PROGRAMME 3 (TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
All forms of TB cases	40	36	50	45	50	23
Smear positive	NA	23	NA	25	NA	11
Smear negative	NA	11	NA	19	NA	8
Extra pulmonary	NA	2	NA	1	NA	4
<b>PROGRAMME 4 (DISEASE SURVEILLANCE)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
AFP	2	1	2	2	2	3
MEASLES	2	4	2	4	2	1
YF	2	0	2	1	2	2
CHOLERA	NA	46	NA	0	NA	0
MENINGITIS	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
H1N1	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
<b>PROGRAMME 5 (HIV/AIDS CONTROL)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
# Given Pretest Information	NA	148		123		354
# Tested	100%	148 (100%)	100%	120 (97.5%)	100%	293 (82.8%)
# Receiving Positive Test Results	NA	6	NA	6	NA	6

# Screened for TB	NA	9	NA	12	NA	4
# Receiving Posttest Counselling	NA	147	NA	110	NA	268
<b>PROGRAMME 6 (MALARIA CONTROL)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
Suspected OPD Malaria (All ages)	NA	14969		20542		17432
Suspected OPD Malaria Tested (All ages)	80%	11158 (74.5%)	80%	14025 (68.3%)	80%	15718 (90.1%)
OPD Mal. Cases Confirmed +Ve (All ages)	NA	8422 (75.5%)	NA	10210 (72.8%)	NA	10520 (67.0%)
OPD Malaria Case NOT Tested but TREATED	10%	3505 (23.4%)	10%	6203 (30.2%)	10%	1657 (9.5%)
<5yrs OPD Malaria Cases Confirmed +Ve	NA	2904 (34.5%)	NA	3845 (37.7%)	NA	4011 (38.1%)
>5yrs OPD Malaria Cases Confirmed +Ve	NA	5159 (61.3%)	NA	6365 (62.3%)	NA	6317 (60.0%)
Suspected Malaria in Preg. Women	NA	467 (3.1%)	NA	498 (2.4%)	NA	484 (3.0%)
Preg. Women Tested for Malaria	NA	451 (96.6%)	NA	485 (97.4%)	NA	482 (99.5%)
Preg. Women Confirmed +Ve for Malaria	NA	359 (4.2%)	NA	276 (2.7%)	NA	192 (2%)
<b>PROGRAMME 7 (CLINICAL CARE)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
Total OPD visits	NA	36246		40402		29394
OPD visits (insured clients)	80%	26763 (74.0%)	80%	31328 (77.5%)	80%	21953 (74.8%)
OPD per capita	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Referred Out	NA	1409	NA	194	NA	137
Re-attendances	NA	12116	NA	3874	NA	1377

Males	NA	15261	NA	16937	NA	12356
Females	NA	20985	NA	23465	NA	17038
OPD Cases seen by CHOs	30%	7009 (19.3%)	30%	10238 (25.3%)	30%	7605 (26.0%)
<b>PROGRAMME 8 (CHPS PROGRAMME)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
Total demarcated CHPS zones	10	10	17	17	17	17
Number of functional CHPS Zones	10	6	17	6	17	6
Number of new functional CHPS zones created during the year	4	0	11	0	11	0
Total number of functional zones with compounds	4	3	11	3	11	3
New CHPS compounds under construction	4	1	11	3	11	3
Popn. Living within functional CHPS Zones	NA	21122	NA	21777	NA	30163
OPD Cases seen by CHOs	NA	7009 (19.3%)	NA	10238 (25.3%)	NA	7605 (26.0%)

<b>PROGRAMME 9 (NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL)</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENT</b>
ANEAMIA	NA	575	NA	576	NA	1094
DIABETES	NA	23	NA	22	NA	14
HYPERTENTION	NA	245	NA	230	NA	221

## **MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MTDGS) – HEALTH OBJECTIVES MET**

### **SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES PLANNED AND IMPLEMENTED**

#### **HO1: Bridging equity gaps in access to health care**

- Collaborated with the YEA to train and deploy Community Health Workers (CHW's) and E-Health staff in all communities in the district to augment the work of CHO's/CHN's
- Promoted registration under the N.H.I.S
- Continue to support and functionalised all electoral area CHPS policy to bring health care close to the doorstep of the populace
- Supported all CHPS facilities with funds to carry out outreach services
- Supplied basic equipment to all CHPS compounds for effective management
- Supervised the construction of 3 new CHPS compounds for existing CHPS zones
- Lobbied and supervised the construction of 3 new CHPS compounds for new CHPS zones (Still under construction)
- Continued activities to create a new sub-district at Wawase

#### **HO2: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor**

- Conducted financial validation exercise with all health facilities
- Embarked on financial monitoring and effective book keeping
- Monitored the flow and use of IGF by facilities
- Develop Financial Mobilization strategies.
- Cost services for preparation for tariffs review discussions with NHIA.
- Supported all facilities in the district to renew their credentials with the NHIA
- Prepare all facilities in the districts for capitation

#### **HO3: Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system**

- Strengthened sub-district system for efficient management.
- Organized a Health Family Meeting with all the Stakeholders in the district.
- Collaborated effectively with the district assembly, TBA's/FBOs, Chemical sellers, etc.
- Conducted IE&C activities on promotion of healthy lifestyles, family planning, RHN, etc.
- Conducted monthly data collation and validation exercises with all reporting facilities.
- Conducted Outreach Training and Supportive Monitoring and Supervision on Malaria Data Management to all health facilities.

- Orientation for newly posted staff
- Conducted a staff durbar in all the sub-districts

#### **HO4: Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health services**

- Disseminated case definitions on some priority diseases to all health facilities
- Meeting of CBSV's on TB, Cholera and Ebola surveillance as well as Mass durbars in communities
- Established a mental health unit at Hemang and Framihealth centres
- Offered community and facility-based mental health services
- Oriented all FBO's on referral of mentally ill clients to the facility

#### **HO5: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of health related MDGs and sustain the gain**

- Participated in the continuous distribution of LLIN's to pregnant women, school based distribution of LLINs, EPI Mop-ups, etc.
- Formation and functionalize the "Time with Grandma" initiative for adolescents in the district.
- Growth promotion and monitoring as well as monitoring of vitamin A supplementation.
- Conducted Household Salt Iodation exercise.
- Meetings with mother- to- mother support groups.
- Promote exclusive breastfeeding and complimentary feeding.
- Started activities to designate all the 3 health centres in the district as baby friendly facilities.
- Participated in the Child Health Promotion Week celebration.

#### **HO6: Intensify prevention and control of CD & Non-communicable diseases**

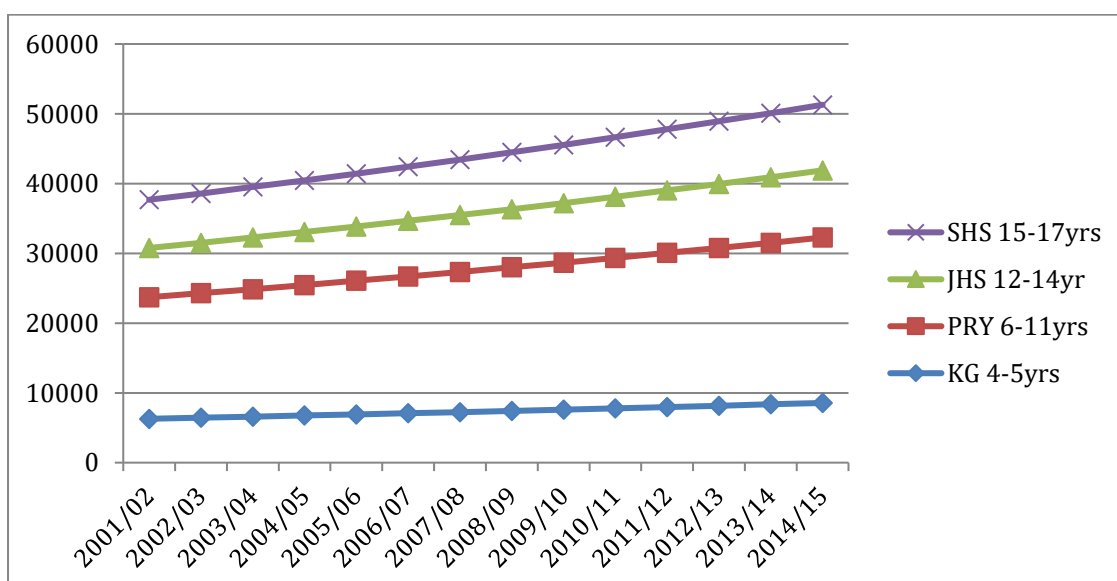
- Conducted active community case searches for Yellow fever, AFPs, Measles and NTDs
- Collaborated with System for Health to train all clinicians on effective malaria case management using the new malaria case management protocol.
- Distributed SOP on malaria management to all facilities
- Participated in national campaigns such as Mass Drug administration, etc.
- Trained and oriented health staff on TB control activities
- Distributed enablers packages to TB patients
- Organized a training for clinicians, CHN's and CBSV's on IDSR (Epidemic Prone Diseases)
- Organized active community campaigns on the use of long lasting ITNs
- Performed C4D activities in communities and in schools on Ebola and cholera.

## MAJOR CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

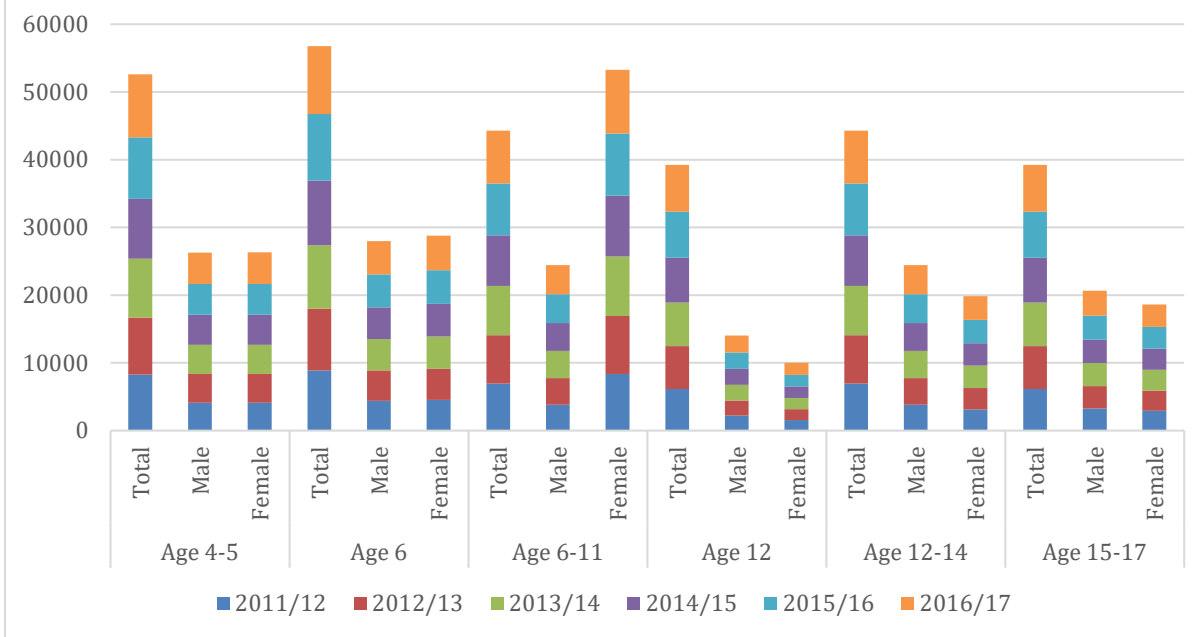
- Lack of core technical staff at the district health directorate (doctors, midwives, secretary and staff nurses)
- Inadequate office furniture and stationery
- Low case detection for TB
- Inadequate supportive supervision to health facilities
- Inadequate ICT equipment for data capturing, storage and transmission
- Late submission of reports from some of the facilities (weekly & monthly IDSR Reports)
- Inaccurate reporting by some facilities, especially on the use of the new consulting room register (mathematical errors)
- Lack of staff accommodation
- The use of LLIN's to fence gardens and cover palm fruits by some people
- Poor staff attitudes
- Inadequate and erratic flow of funds for health care delivery
- Deplorable roads to facilities leading to frequent breakdown of vehicles and motorbikes

### a. GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE DIRECTORATE

2. Fig 4: Trend of school age population in the district since 2001



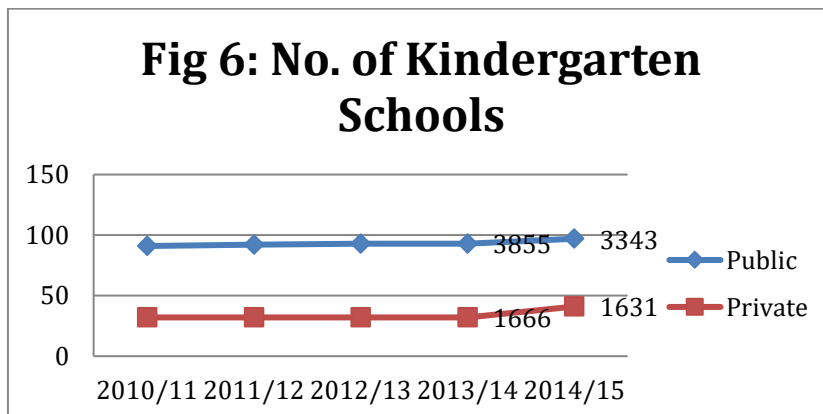
**Fig 5: POPULATION PROJECTION CONTINUATION**



Accordinging to the population census (2010), the recorded growth rate in the district was 3.3 and that was used in the projection of the population from 2011 academic year through 2016/17.

### 3.1. Kindergarten

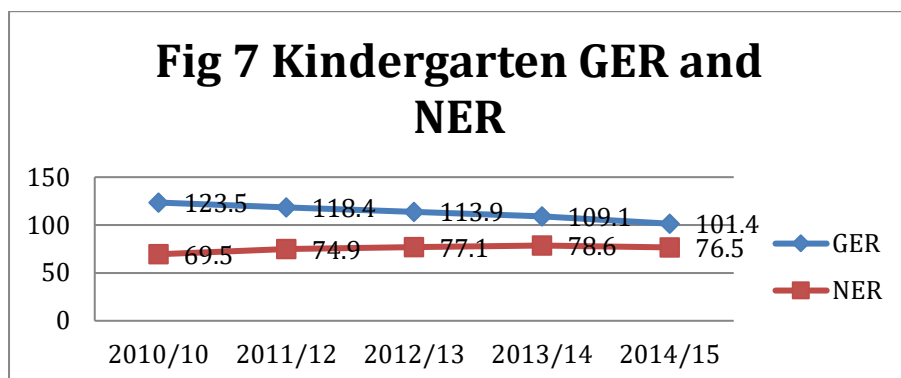
a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



The District has a total of 97 Kindergarten in the 2015/2016 academic year out of which 56 is Public and 41 are private. This Total figure was increased from 94 of which 55 were public and 39 private as at 2014/2015. In 2013/14 there were 52 public and 36 private KGs. Due to the distance which school children cannot walk, the DDE and District Assembly saw the need to open new schools. Private individuals also joined in establishing some schools to support the government’s efforts.



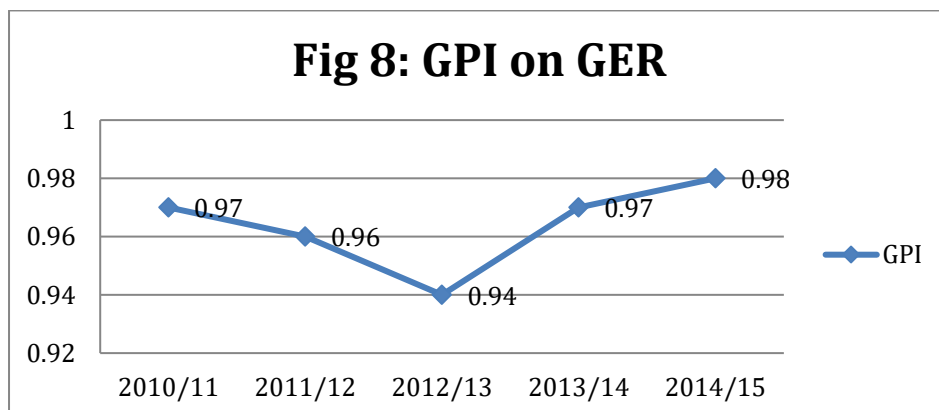
b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



In 2010/2011, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) was 123.50%, it increased to 118.4% in 2011/12. Within the period of three years it reduced to 113.2% in 2012/13 and 105.2% in 2013/2014. It reduced again to 101.5% in 2014/2015.

The GER status indicates more than 100%, the villages in the sister district share educational facilities with Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. In addition to this there are over aged pupils found in our schools. In 2010/2011, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 69.5% but increased to 87.4% and 85.1% respectively in 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. It reduces in the next two years to 82.7% and 80.4% in 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively. This was as a result of the sensitisation by the Girl Child Education Unit. If this trend is maintained, the district will be able to achieve her prime objective.

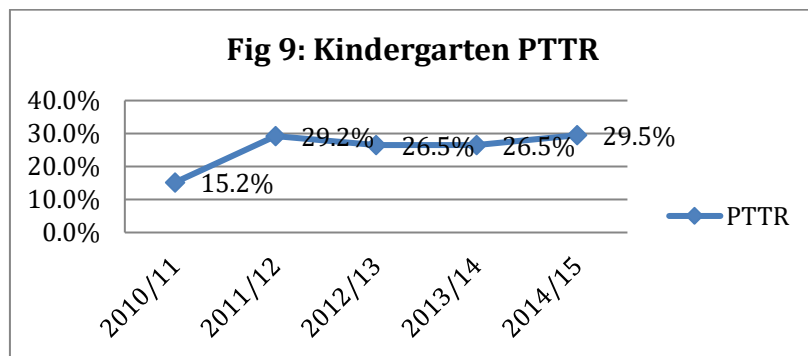
c) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER



Gender Parity Index (G.P.I) measures the relative access to education by both male and females at any level of education. The district has total KG enrolment of 4,940 made up of 2,521 boys representing 51% and 2,419 girls representing 49% with a GPI of 0.95.

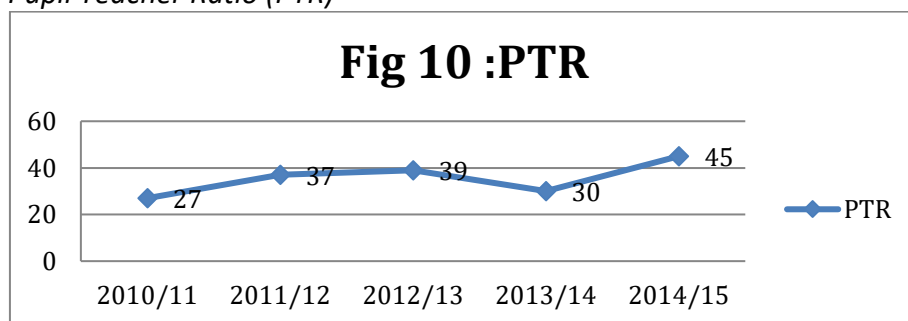
According to this figure, the gender parity index is not balanced. The Girl Child Education Unit needs to be improved by given them more incentive to encourage more girls to go to school.

d) Percentage of trained teachers



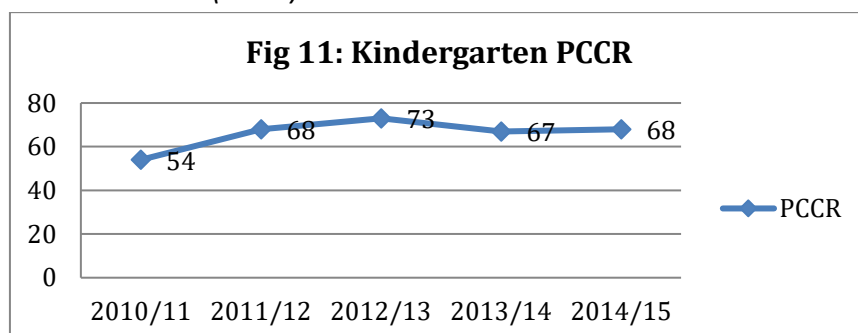
In 2010/2011 the percentage of trained teachers was 15.2%. It increased to 29.2% in 2011/12 and reduced to 26.5% in 2012/13. But in 2012/2013, there was no change as compared to 2012/13. Again in 2014/15 it increased to 29.5%. These indicate that the percentage of teachers in KG is very low as compared to other levels in the District. The Directorate needs to look critically into this and consider increasing the percentage of trained teachers at the KG level.

e) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)



The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) was 43:1 in 2013/14, it increased to 45:1 and 39:1 in 2014/15 respectively. This shows that more teachers need to be posted to the KGs to curtail the situation.

Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)

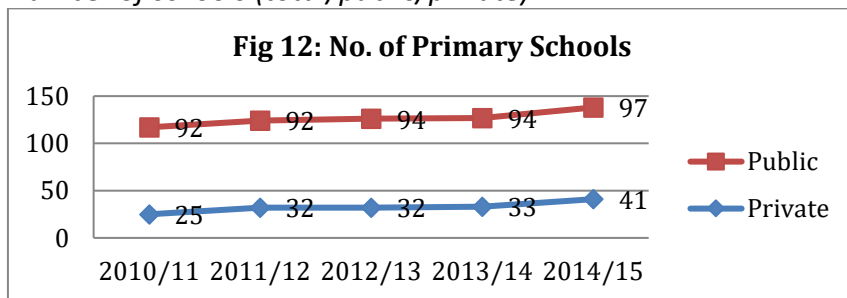


In 2010/11 the pupil classroom ratio was 54:1. It increased again to 68:1 in 2011/12 and increased again to 73:1 in 2012/13. But in 2013/2014 it reduced to 67:1 and increased to 68:1 in 2014/15.

The KG highest PCRR in the district stands at 68. The number indicates that pupils are crowded in classrooms that impede teaching and learning. The district plans to build more schools to cater for the growing pupils.

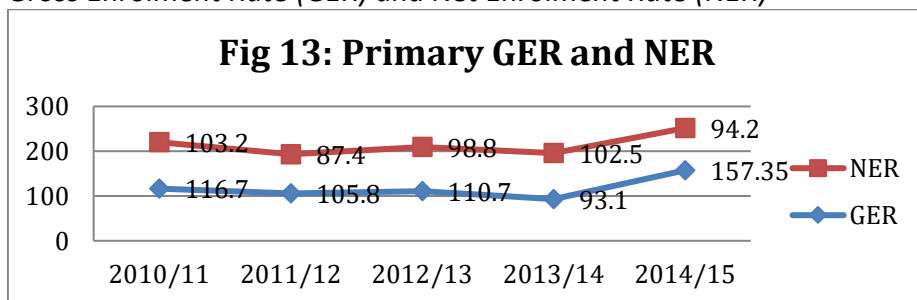
### 3.2. Primary School

#### a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



In 2010/11 and 2011/12 the number of public schools in the District was 92 and it increase to 94 in the years 2012/13 and 2013/14 respectively. But as at now in 2014/15 the number has increase to 97. The number of private schools in 2010/11 was 25 and it increased in 2011/12 and 2012/13 to 35 and increase again in 2013/14 to 38. As at now in 2014/15 the number is 41. The increase in number is as a result of the distance some pupils walk to school in some of the communities.

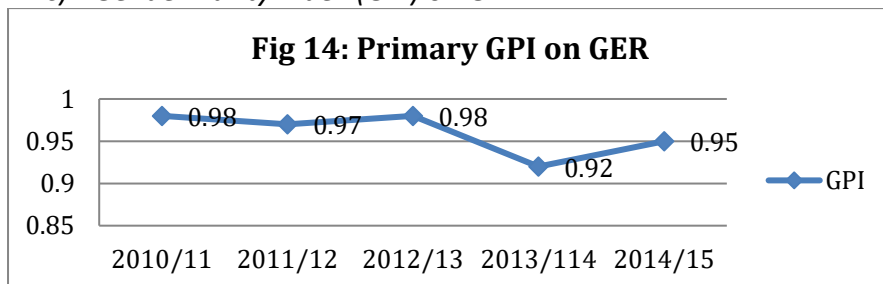
#### b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



In 2010/11, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for the primary was 116.7%, reduced to 105.8% in 2011/12, and increase again to 110.7% in 2012/13, and further reduce to 93.1% in 2013/14, but in 2014/15 it increase to 157.35.

The NER for primary was 103.2% in 2010/11. This reduced to 87.8% in 2011/12. It increase to 98.8 102.5 in 2012/13 and 2013/14 respectively but reduce in 2014/15 to 94.2. The reduction was as a result of non-availability of funds to sensitized parents on the need to send their children to school at the right age.

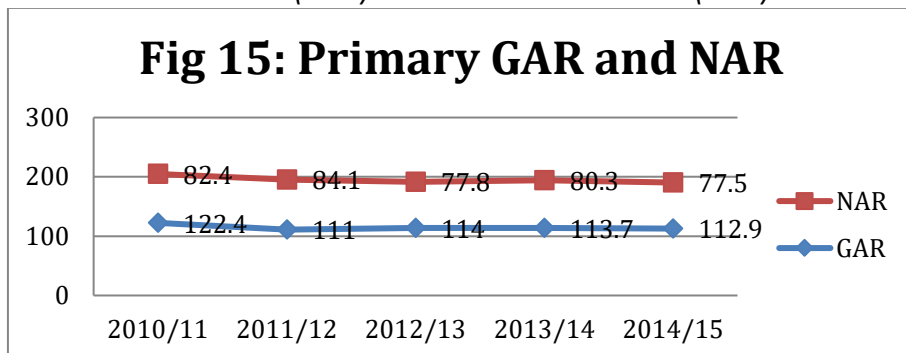
#### c) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER



In 2010/11 the GPI was 0.98 it reduce to 0.97 in 2011/12 and increase from 0.97 to 0.98 in 2012/13. In 2013/14 and 2014/15, it reduced again to 0.92 and 0.95. The figure indicates that gender parity index is not

balanced and according to the Girl Child Education Unit, the district needs improvement with more facilities to help improve the GPI. Statistics indicates that there were 41 girls who dropped out of school from the primary level during the reporting year as a result of pregnancy.

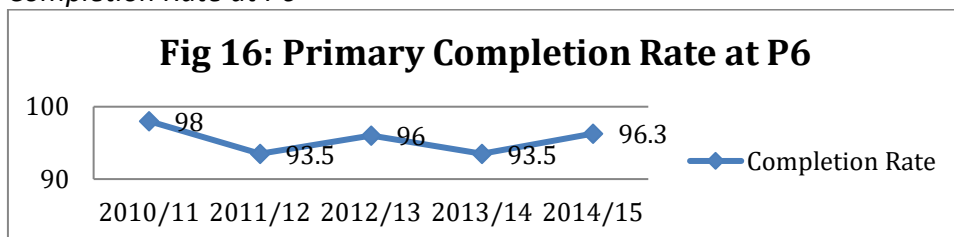
d) *Gross Admission Rate (GAR) and Net Admission Rate (NAR)*



The gross admission rate (GAR) in 2010/11 was at 122.4% and reduced to 111% in 2011/12. It increases to 114% in 2012/13. It shot up to 113.7% in 2013/14 and reduces 112.9% in 2014/15

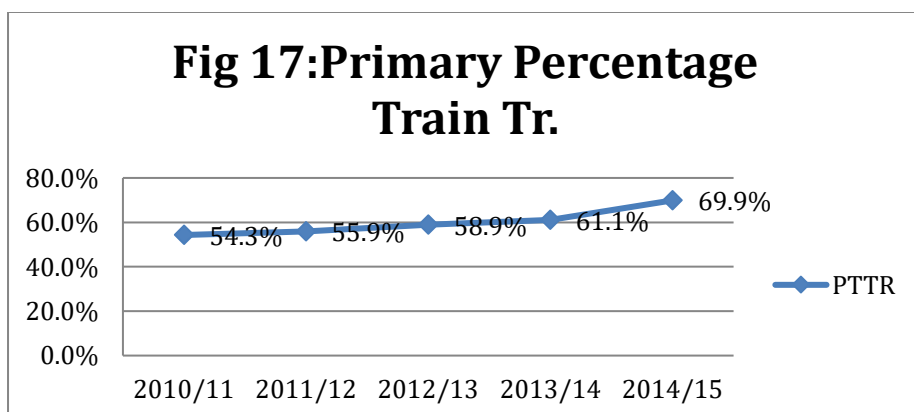
On the Primary Net Admission Rate (NAR), 82.4% was recorded in 2010/2011, and increased to 84.1% in 2011/12. In 2012/13, the rate reduces again to 77.8% and increase to 80.3% in 2013/14. As at now NAR stands at 77.5% in 2014/15.

e) *Completion Rate at P6*



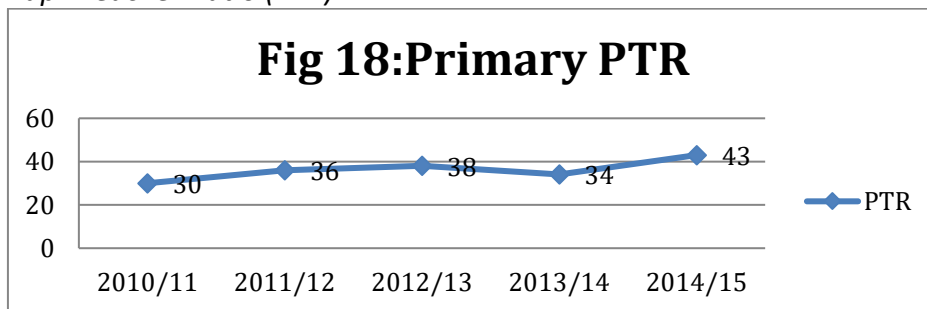
In 2010/11, the Completion Rate for Primary Six was 98%, it reduced to 93.5% in 2011/12. In the following year it increase to 96% in 2012/13 and reduce to 93.5% in 2013/14 but increase again to 96.3% in 2014/15. The unstable nature of completion rate was due to the fact that most of the communities when farming seasons are over parents moved back to their home towns with their children. I has also been detected that some children take care of themselves and for that matter when life become tough, they drop out of school.

f) *Percentage of trained teachers*



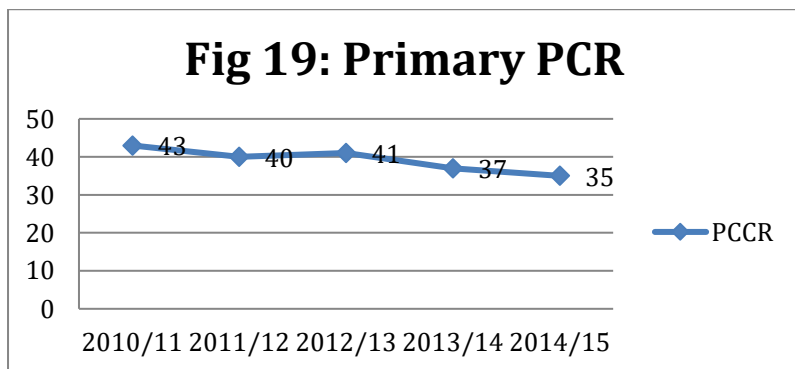
From 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 there has been changes from 54.3%, 55.9%, 58.9% and 61.1% of Percentage of Trained Teachers (PTT) and increase again to 69.9% in 2014/15. The increase in the number of Trained Teachers in primary school was due to the provision of infrastructures such as Teachers quarters, and SMC's managerial skills on how to maintain teachers when they are posted to the communities. In addition to this some of the untrained teachers who took part in UTDBE and distance programme have also beefed up the number of trained teachers in the district.

*g) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)*



In 2010/11, the PTR was 30 it increased to 36 and 38 in 2011/12 and 2012/13 respectively, but in 2013/14 it reduced to 34 and increased again to 43 in 2014/15. The district PTR is 43 whilst the lowest is 22. Though the PTR is 43, but hard to reach areas lack teachers.

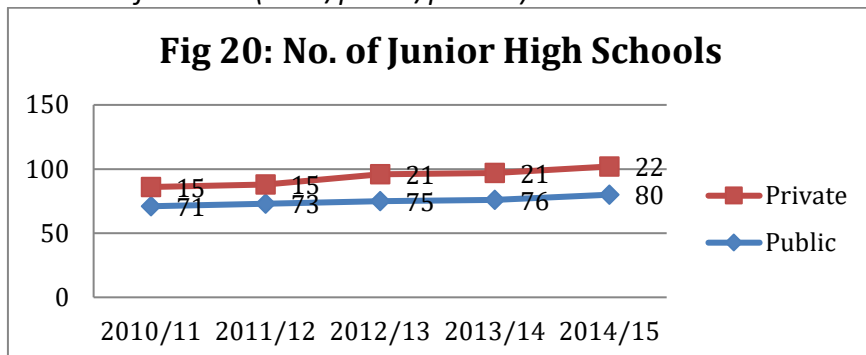
*h) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR)*



In 2010/11, the PCRR was 43 it reduced to 40 in 2011/2012 and went up to 41 in 2012/13. Finally, it reduced to 37 and 35 in the following two years. Gradually, classrooms situation is improving. This affect teaching and learning in the district in the near future.

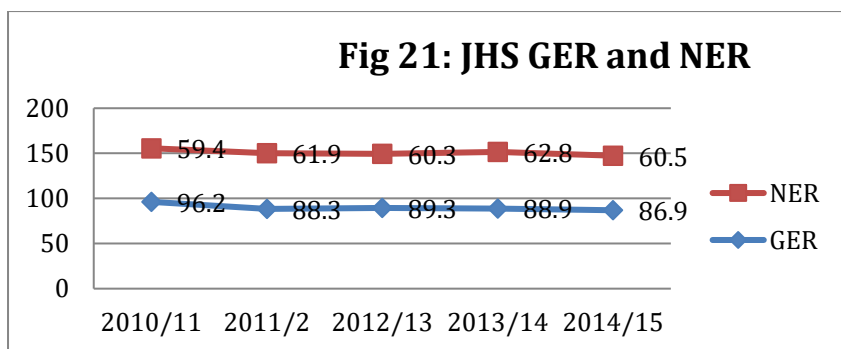
### 3.3. Junior High School.

#### a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



From 2010/11 to 2014/15 there has been a constant increase in the number of JHS schools in both public and private school in the District. Now the increase in number of schools in the JHS level is due to the fact that some schools graduated from primary to JHS status.

#### b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

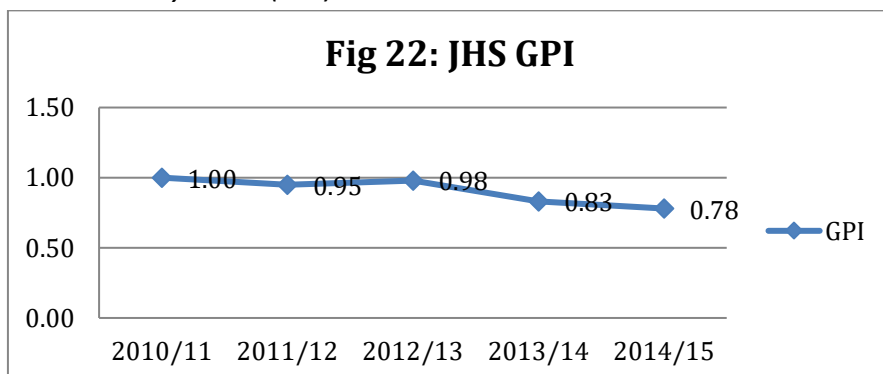


In 2010/11, the GER was 96.2%. It reduced to 88.3% in 2011/12 and increase again to 89.3% in 2012/13. It reduces again to 89.9%, and 86.9% in 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively. Currently, the district is on the way to achieving its school age population.

In 2010/11, the NER was 59.4% it increase to 61.9% in 2011/12 and reduce again to 60.3% in 2012/13. It reduced again to 62.8% in 2013/14 and finally reduced to 60.5% in 2014/2015.

On this level, there is high rate of pupils who were not sent to school at the right school-going age. Even though the district has embarked on the Net Enrolment Issue through sensitisation, not much has been achieved. It is hope more work has to be done in this area.

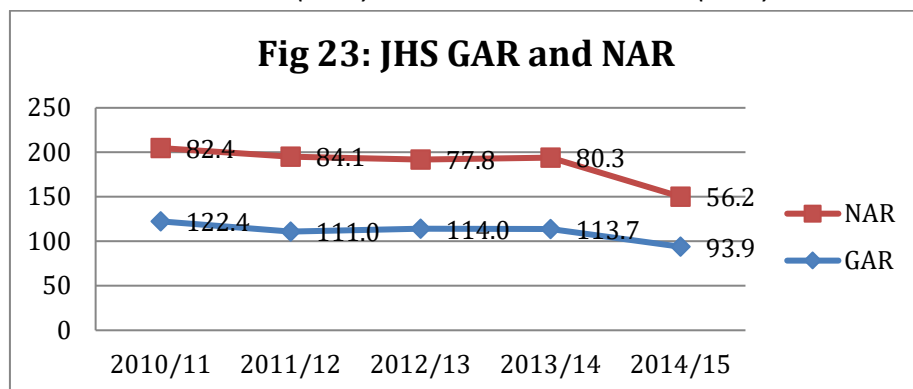
#### c) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER



In 2010/101 the GPI was 1.00%. It reduced to 0.98% in 2011/2012, increase to 0.98% in 2012/2013 and decrease further to 0.83% and 0.78% in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 respectively.

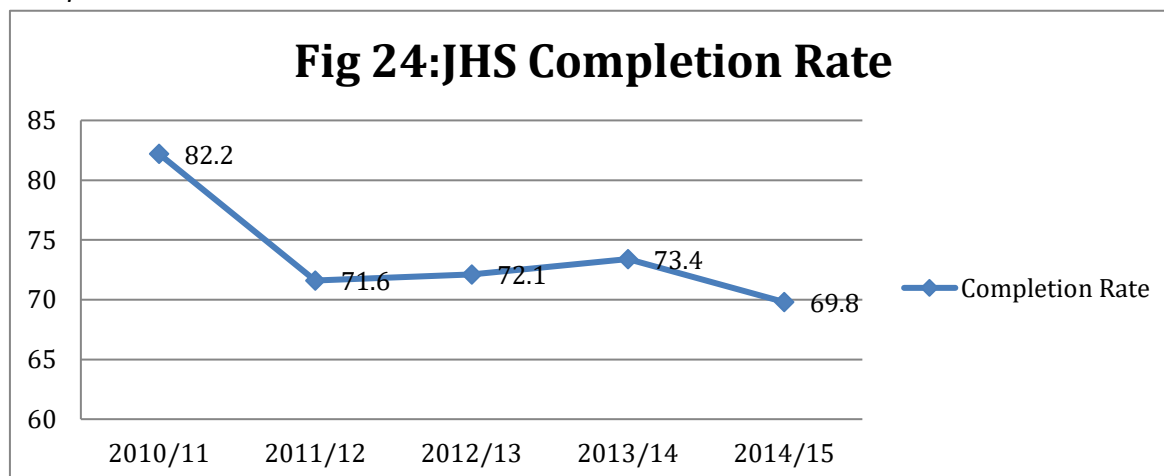
The figure indicates that GPI is not balancing and it might happen that most of the girls dropped out of school at the JHS level. Statistics indicate that there were 74 girls who dropped out of school during the reporting year as a result of pregnancy. The Girl Child Education Unit mounts vigorous sensitisation programmes to control the situation. It has also been identified that victims should be supported to come back to school.

d) *Gross Admission Rate (GAR) and Net Admission Rate (NAR)*



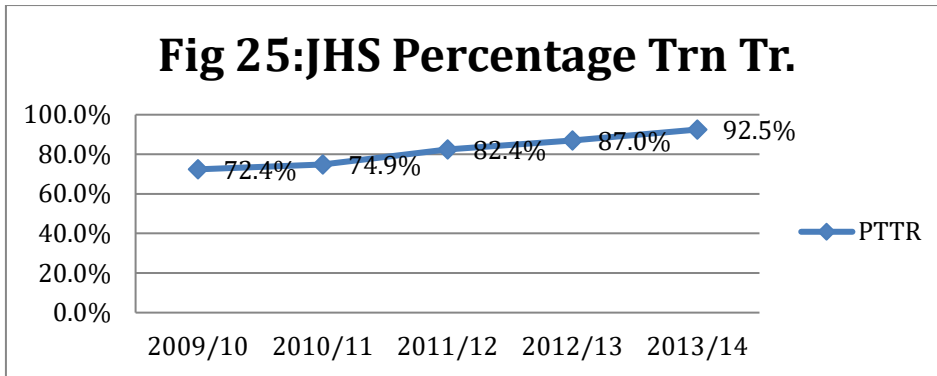
In 2010/2011, the GAR was 122.4%. It reduced to 111.04% in 2011/2012 and 114.0% in 2012/2013. From 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 it reduces to 113.0% and 93.9% respectively. The NAR in 2010/2011 was 82.4%. It increases to 84.1% in 2011/2012. It reduces to 77.8% in 2012/2013 and increases to 80.3% in 2013/2014. But in 2014/2015, it reduces drastically again to 56.2%.

e) *Completion Rate at JHS*



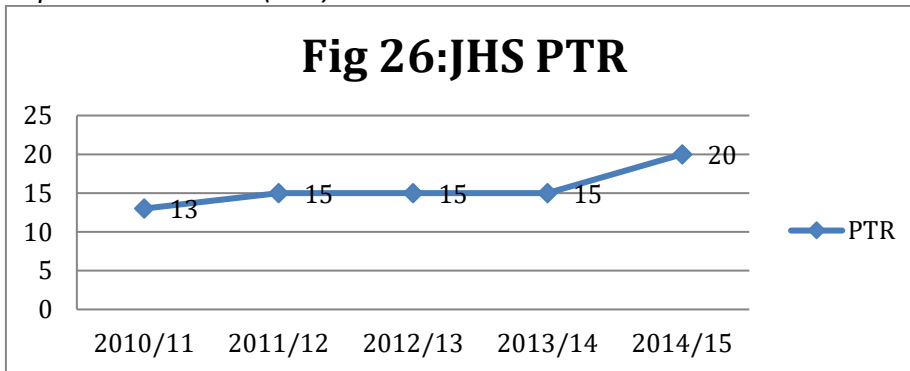
In 2010/2011 the Completion Rate at JHS was 82.2%. It reduced to 71.6% in 2011/2012. In 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 it increases to 72.1% and 73.4% respectively. But in the year of reporting which is 2014/2015 it reduces to 69.8%. These percentages indicate that there must be measures put in place to address the pupil retention. The managerial skills of the DEO, DEOC, the head teachers, and SMC/PTA must be exhibited to monitor and manage the schools. This was to be supported by the work of Guidance Counselling unit.

f) *Percentage of trained teachers*



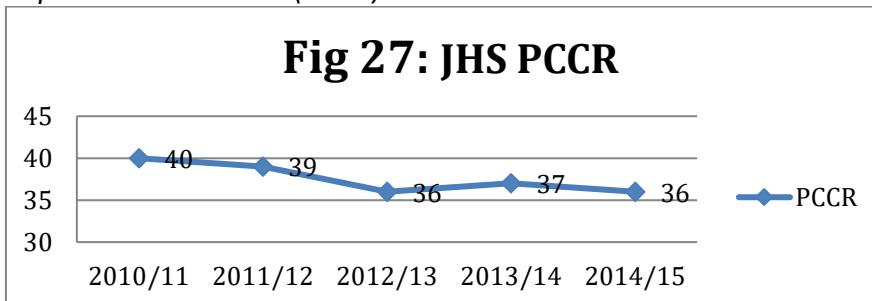
From 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 there has been a constant increase in Percentage of trained teachers in JHS in the District. This increase was as a result of the untrained teachers who took part of the UTDBE and DISTANCE EDUCATION programme in the district. The DEOC, DA and the SMCs to collaborate to help in retaining trained teachers in the district.

**g) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)**



The Pupil Teacher Ratio in 2010/2011 was 113:1; it increase to 15:1 in 2011/2012, 2012/2013, and 2013/2014 respectively but in 2014/2015 increase again to 20:1. This shows that teachers at JHS level have fewer pupils to handle and this should reflect on teaching and learning. However, the highest PTR was 20:1 whilst the lowest was 13:1 in some deprived communities.

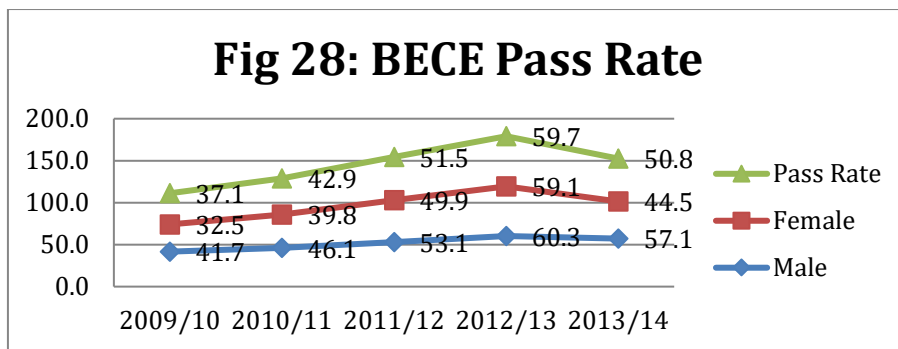
**h) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)**



The Pupils' Classroom Ratio in 2010/2011 was 40% but from 2011/2012 to 2014/2015 there has been a constant reduction in Pupils' Classroom Ratio in the District. The trend indicates the commitment of the District Assembly in putting up structures to augment the existing ones to accommodate the pupils.

**i) BECE Pass Rates**

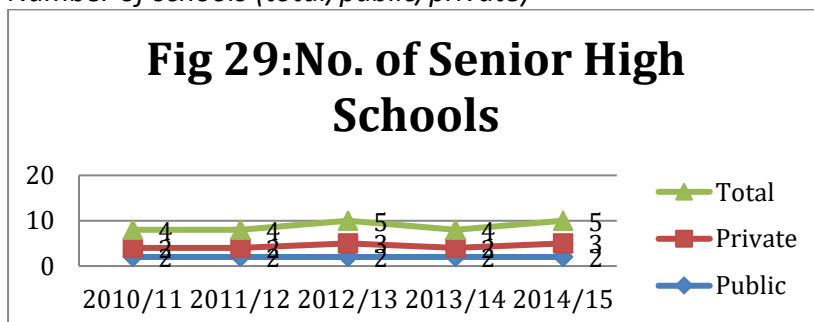




In 2009/2010, the BECE Pass Rate of boys as compared to girls was 41.7% against 32.5%, it increased to 46.1% as against 39.8% in 2010/2011, and it increased again in 2011/2012 to 53.1% against 49.9%. It again increased to 60.3% against 59.1% in 2012/2013 but in 2013/2014 the pass rate reduces to 57.1% against 44.5%. This could be attributed to lack of funds to mobilise pupils for cluster teaching as done in the previous years. However the pass rate indicates that there is gradual improvement in performance. Generally, the boys are always ahead of the girls. The District has put in place incentive package for girls who excel in the BECE.

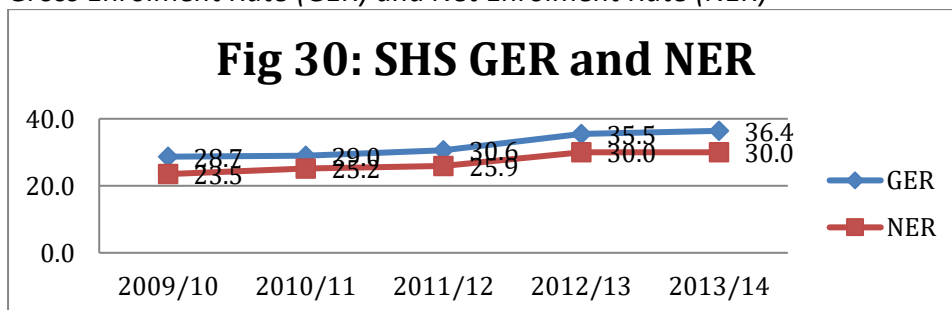
### 3.4. Senior High School

#### a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



From 2010/2011 to 2011/2012, the total number of SHS was 2. But in 2012/2013 we had two private coming in, making a total of 4. There was no new school in 2014/2015 academic year.

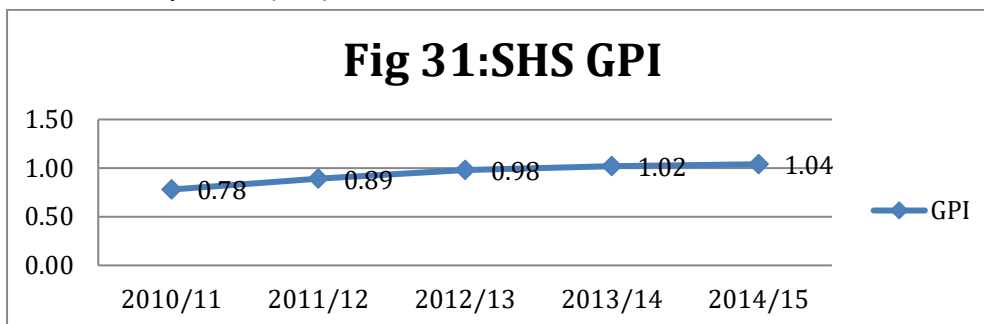
#### b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



From 2010/2011 to 2014/2015 there has been a constant increasing in Gross Enrolment Rate from 28.7% to 36.4%. The reason for low GER is attributed to the fact that a lot of JHS graduates do not go to SHS due to financial difficulties for parents. In 2010/2011, the NER was 23.5%. It rose to 25.2% in 2011/2012 and increase to 25.9% in 2012/2013 and in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 it increase to 30.0% respectively. This

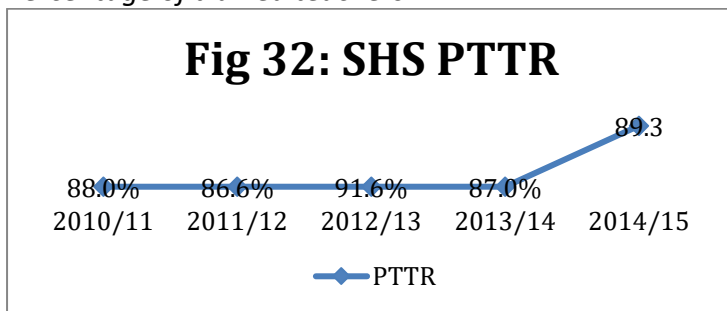
also indicates that most students do not enter the second cycle schools at the right age. Sensitisation is ongoing in the district to address the situation.

c) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER



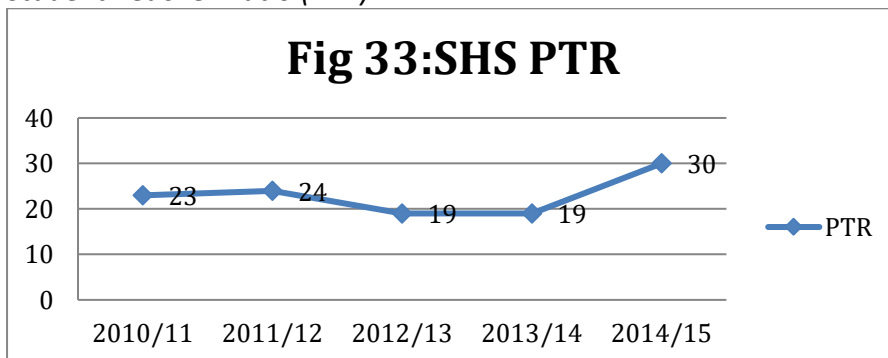
In 2010/2011, the GPI was 0.78. But in 2011/2012 it increased to 0.89 and increased again to 0.98 2012/2013. From 2013/2014 to 2014/2015 it increase to 1.02 to 1.04. The Guidance and Counselling will work hard to maintain the GPI in SHS in the District.

d) Percentage of trained teachers



In 2010/2011 the Percentage of Trained Teachers was 88.0%, it reduced to 86.6% in 2011//2012.It increase to 91.6% in 2012/13 and reduce 87.0% in 2013/2014 and but in 2014/2015 it increase to 89.3%. The DEO in collaboration with District Assembly and PTAs in the schools have put measures in place to provide more accommodation for teachers and this will facilitate teacher retention. The recent rationalisation had also contributed to the SHS PTTR.

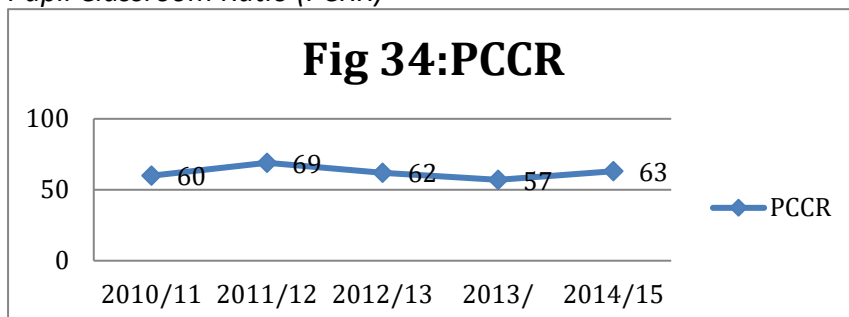
e) Student Teacher Ratio (PTR)



In 2010/2011 the Student Teacher Ratio was 23.Thisincreased to 24in 2011/2012, it reduced to 19 in 2012/2013 and20013/2014. But in 2014/2015 the number increase to 30. This means that teachers are handling a few students than they are supposed to. The District Assembly is planning to put up more

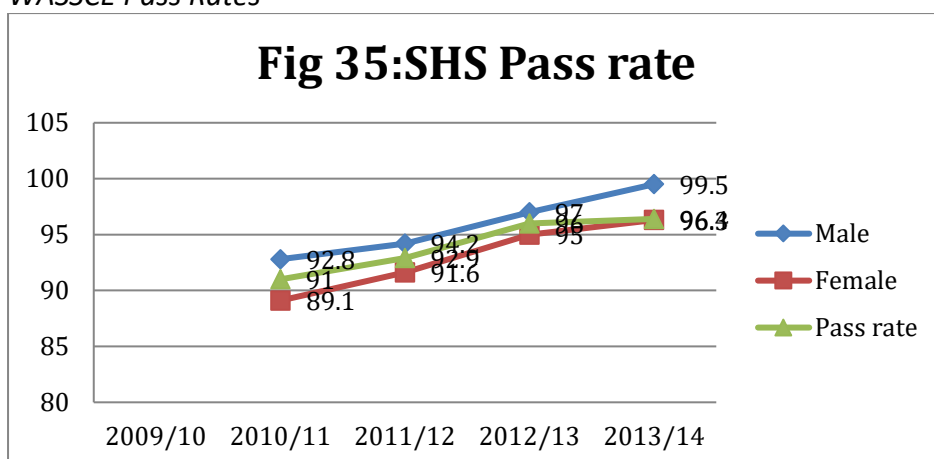
classrooms so that classes can be break down into smaller units for quality teaching and learning in the district.

f) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCCR)



As at 2010/2011 Student Classroom Ratio was 60. It increased to 69 in 2011/2012. But from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 it reduced to 62 and 57 respectively. In 2014/2015, it rose again to 63. The high number of students in classrooms, make classroom congested and also difficult in class control. The District Assembly has put measures in place in rectify the classroom situation.

j) WASSCE Pass Rates



In 2010/2011, the WASSCE Pass Rate for boys as compared to the girls was 92.8% against 89.1%. It increased to 94.2% against 91.6% in 2011/2012 and in 2012/2013 it went up to 97.0% against 95.0% and went up again to 99.5% against 96.4% in 2013/2014. Even though in the congested state of classrooms, the boys are making it and the girls are always behind the boys. Girls need to be motivated to encourage them study. If logistics are provided, students would perform better.

3.5. Table 6: TVET

		District					
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual
Number of TVET	Total	2	2	2	2	2	1

schools							
	Public	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Private	1	1	1	1	1	0
Number of students in TVET schools by gender	Total	327	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	158	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Female	169	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of students in TVET schools by type of school	Public	123	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Private	204	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA
	Public	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA
	Private	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA

Areas to improve Science and TVET in the district include:

- Infrastructure should be improved to accommodate a lot of students.
- Provision of requisite materials/equipment
- Qualified teaching personnel

The priority areas to be improved in this sub-sector include the following

- There is one private special school in the district. This school has the prospect of growing if there are resources to feed, accommodate and provide educational materials to the pupils.
- Parents who send their ward to the school should not abandon them to the mercy of the proprietor.
- Social welfare should join in partnership with the proprietor in taking care of the pupils.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Table 7: Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective : Improve Science Technology and Innovational Application							
Programmes	Sub-Programme	Extent of Implementation of all Programmes	Policy Outcome Indicator	Base line (2013)	DMTDP Target (2014-2016)	Achievements	Remarks
Productivity Improvement	Establish 60 field Demonstration for 1000 farmers on improved technologies	Level of implementation of all programmes is aggregated to about 40%.	Adoption of technologies increased -	Productivity Levels of some Staples  Maize: 1.9Mt/ha  Cassava: 17.10Mt/ha  Plantain: 8.90Mt/ha  Yam: 4.85Mt/ha  Rice: 1.36Mt/ha	Increase the production of food crops by 10% by December 2016	30%	Inadequate funds and non-availability of other logistics
	Organize 4 stakeholder meetings between Research institutions and the directorate		Adoption of technologies enhanced		Conduct four (4) Stakeholder meetings	50%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
	Introduce and distribute improved crop varieties (maize & cassava) to 2000 farmers in the District.		Access to improved planting material enhanced		Supply 2000 farmers with improve planting material	30%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
	Conduct 45 field days annually		Adoption of technologies enhanced		Conduct 180 field days for by 2016	50%	Inadequate funds and non-availability of

							other logistics
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Increase Access to Extension Services & Re-orientation of Agric Education							
Productivity Improvement	Build capacity of Agric award winners & FBOs through intensive training	Level of implementation of all programmes is aggregated to about 40%.	Adoption of technology increased		Build the capacity of award winners and existing FBOs	40%	Inadequate funds and non-availability of other logistics
	Train 10 FBOs in Group dynamics and extension		Adoption of technology increased		Organise 20 training sessions for 10 FBOs in group dynamics	25%	Inadequate funds and non-availability of other logistics
	Collaborate with 40 local FM stations to disseminate agricultural technologies to farmers		Expand coverage of technology transfer		Disseminate agric technologies to 5000 farmers	40%	Non availability of funds
	Build the capacity of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members		Expand coverage of technology transfer		Build the capacity of FBOs and CBOs	40%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Promote sustainable, environmental land and water management							
	Organize 5 trainings for staff		Staff efficiency	-	Build capacity of all staff on climate	40%	Inadequate funds and other

	in climate change and related environmental issues.		enhanced		change and environmental issues.		logistics
	Promote establishment of woodlot in 20 communities		Environmental degradation reduced	-	Establish woodlot in 20 communities	50%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
	Educate 3000 farmers on bush fire prevention, climate change and related environmental issues.		Environmental degradation/post harvest losses reduced	-	Train 300 farmers on environmental issues by 2016	40%	Inadequate funds and other logistics

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Livestock and poultry development	Train farmers in rabbit and grasscutter production	Level of implementation of all programmes is aggregated to about 40%.	Create jobs increase income	-	Train 240 farmers in 10 communities in Rabbit and Grass cutter production	40%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
	Vaccinate sheep, goats and pets against schedule diseases		Mortality of animals reduced	-	Vaccinate 2,000 sheep & goats and 400 pets annually	50%	Low level of farmer commitment
	Control incidence of ecto and endo parasite infestation of domestic animals		Mortality of animals reduced		Incidence of Ecto/Endo parasite controlled	50%	Low level of farmer commitment

	Train farmers in bee-keeping and snail farming		Create jobs and increase income		Train 50 households in 10 communities in beekeeping and snail rearing	40%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Improve Post Production management							
Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International markets	Organise 5 Programmes on food packaging, labeling, handling and safety	Level of implementation of all programmes is aggregated to about 40%.	Marketing enhanced		Train 200 market women and food vendors in food packaging, labeling, handling and safety.	40%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
	Train 2500 farmers on post harvest losses		Losses reduced		Train 2500 farmers in post harvest management	60%	Inadequate funds and other logistics
	Train and assist 60 farmers to construct 60 ventilated narrow cribs		Quality of stored produce improved		Train and assist 60 farmers to construct 60 ventilated narrow cribs.	20%	Inadequate funds and other logistics



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT****TABLE 9: Performance Review of Social Development Department**

PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	2014		2015		2016	
		TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENTS
<b>Child Rights promotion and protection</b>	Social work with families		79		82		95
	Combating worst forms of child labour	Administer the GCLMS Tools to suspected working children/children at risk	Attached as appendix 1	Sensitization of communities	Reduced rate of reported cases	Sensitization of communities	Reduced rate of reported cases
	Day care centres identification and registration	-	-	-	-	Identify and register day care centres	Two day care centres identified
Community Care	Registration Person With Disability(PWDs)	Identify and register all PWDs	251PWDs		109PWDs		28PWDs
	Assistance to PWDs		50PWDs DACF		26 PWDs DACF 100PWDs NHIS		199PWDs DACF

	Registration and monitoring of NGOs and activities	Identify and monitor NGOs operating in the district	Identified Dev. Fortress, Oasis Foundation, ICI, MEWE Ghana	Identify and monitor NGOs operating in the district	Monitored the CCP under Dev. Fortress, PPP under Oasis, and MEWE support to OVCs	Identify and monitor NGOs operating in the district	Monitored the CCP under Dev. Fortress, PPP under Oasis, and MEWE support to OVCs
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	Payment of LEAP Social Grants	Payment of LEAP Social Grants	12communities with 328HHs.		18communities With 423HHs		
	Registration of LEAP HHs onto NHIS	Register LEAP HH member onto NHIS	-	Register LEAP HH member onto NHIS	-	Register LEAP HH member onto NHIS	Registered 570HHs onto NHIS

## 1.1 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION

### DPCU Capacity Needs

#### 1.1.1 Existing Situation and Implications

Recognizing that no doubt the conduct of M&E exercise is indeed important to enable both the DA, development partners and NGOs to track and report on the district development plan, analysis of empirical information from the THLDDA indicates that clearly there are serious capacity constraints that need to be addressed.

The District Development Management Capacity Index (DDMCI) is the primary tool that has been used to assess the DA's and DPCU's capacity. The tool uses two forms of sub-indexes namely the one that measures the general or core development management index and the other measures the financial management capacity of the THLDA. For purpose of this analysis therefore the former has been used. Table 2 shows the outcome of the analysis of the sub-index on core DPCU management capacity.

The twelve (12) indicators are rated 1 to 10, with the lowest value as 1, middle or average value as 5 and highest value as 10. Selection criteria that provide guidelines at levels 1, 5 and 10 have been provided for each indicator.

In arriving at the scoring, the DPCU gathered information regarding the capacity of each of the department/officials represented on the DPCU after which their averages corrected to the nearest figure was found. The departments/officials include the following:

- i. The District Coordinating Director
- ii. District Planning Officer
- iii. District Budget Officer
- iv. District Finance Officer
- v. District Director of Health Services
- vi. District Director of Education
- vii. District Director of Agriculture
- viii. District Director of Social Welfare/Community Development
- ix. District Physical Planning Director
- x. District Head of Works
- xi. Convener of Development Planning Subcommittee

Both in gathering the information and analysis, very critical questions were asked as follows:

- What core competencies are required for the staff of each department or unit to perform its job and to contribute to DPCUs Capabilities in preparing the 2018-2021 MTDP , its implementation and ability to organize M&E activities?
- What is the picture like for the District? Matching 'what ought to be' with 'what is'?

- What capacity building efforts are currently in implementation? What areas are they targeting/

The DPCU is composed of 11 members with the Planning Unit as the Secretariat. The secretariat in terms of equipments has one (1) LCD Projector, one (1) laptop, one (1) desktop and a digital camera to fully undertake M&E duties. The Secretariat in the quest of ensuring efficient supervision and monitoring of project and programmes lacks vehicle to undertake this core mandate and this impedes smooth implementation of projects. The Table 2.0 describes the inadequate state of logistics for the DPCU with an average score of 6.0 indicating an average performance.

It is imperative to consider that M&E activities would be effectively implemented with readily available funds allocated to carry out such functions. It is therefore inferred in Table 2.0 that an average scale of 5.3 index as ascribed by the DPCU members shows the unavailability of required funds to undertake planned M&E activities.

The DPCU also requires requisite skills and knowledge in M&E to efficiently discharge its core mandate in respect of data collection and analysis, general ICT, facilitation and data management skills. The DPCU generally lacks the required knowledge and skills to efficiently discharge its M&E duties although there exists pockets of knowledge and skills among members. The Unit therefore requires capacity building in M&E skills to enhance the smooth implementation of M&E functions efficiently.

In conclusion, the average index score of 5.1 shown in Table 2.0 above indicates the existing capacity of the DPCU to discharge its M&E functions. The Index 5.1 describes an average performance in the capacities as it exist in the assembly in executing M&E responsibilities as prescribed by NDPC.

**Table 10: THLDDA DPCU CAPACITY AND MANAGEMENT INDEX**

Indicators	Score= 1	Score=5	Score= 10
Skills and knowledge	Most staff do not have the requisite skills and knowledge to complete basic work	Some staff have requisite skills and knowledge in some areas but all	All staff have requisite skills and knowledge to complete even advance job task
	4.2, 4.1, 4.7	6.2, 6.0, 8.0, 7.2 6.5, 8.2,8.7,7.7	
	<b>Average Score : 6.5</b>		
Staff complement	There are numerous vacant positions	Most key positions are filled but there are still gaps	All positions in the DPCU are filled
	4.7, 4.6,	6.2, 5.2, 5.0, 5.3, 6.7, 8.0, 7.2	10,10

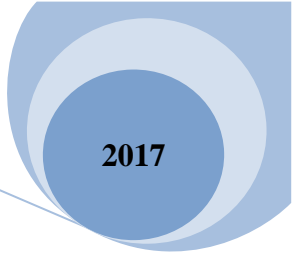
	<b>Average Score : 5.5</b>		
Qualification of personnel	Most staff do not have required education	Most staff have the required education	All staff have the required education
	4.2, 4.9, 4.7	7.2, 6.2, 7.2, 6.2, 7.3, 8.0, 7.2, 9.0	
	<b>Average Score : 6.6</b>		
Availability of funds	Funds available do not meet basic cost requirement	Funds available to meet basic cost but will not allow DPCU to carry out activities in the M&E plan	Funds available meet basic cost as well as enable DPCU to carry out activities in the M&E plan
	4.2, 4.3, 4.2, 4.2, 4.3,	5.2, 5.3, 5.6, 6.0, 7.0, 9.0	
	<b>Average Score : 5.3</b>		
Utilization of funds	Resources are spent at the discretion of management and not in pre-approved areas	Some resources are spent as approved by the DA, but management continues to direct some funds inappropriately	Resources are spent as budget in accordance with the DMTDP
	4.4, 4.6, 3.0,	6.0, 7.0, 8.9, 5.2, 5.0	10, 10, 10
	<b>Average Score : 6.7</b>		
Timely access to Funds	Funds release up to 12 months behind schedule	Funds release up to 6 months behind schedule	Funds released on schedule
	4.7, 4.9	5.6, 8.9, 9.0, 7.0, 6.2, 7.3, 6.0, 7.2	10
	<b>Average Score : 6.9</b>		
Leadership	Leadership is not adequate to address development needs due to low motivation	Leadership is able to complete short term tasks, but is not dynamic or able to vision the medium to long-term	Leadership is dynamic and motivates the DA staff and members to work together for long-term development
	4.7, 4.8	5.0, 6.7, 8.9, 9.3, 6.2, 7.6, 4.6	10, 10
	<b>Average Score : 7.4</b>		

Management	The full complement of management is not available, and what is present does not have the skills to direct DPCU activities	Management is present but not able to handle all management functions of planning, budgeting, financial reporting, M&E etc.	Management is technically skilled in all components
		6.2, 6.8, 8.7, 5.3, 9, 8.8, 7.0, 5.2, 6.0	10,10
	<b>Average Score : 7.5</b>		
Motivation & incentives	Basic central government motivation exist but are not accessible	Some central government motivation are accessible	Central government motivation are easy to access and some development partners incentives exist
	4.7, 3.2	5.2, 6.1, 7.2, 8.2, 6.4, 5.0	10
	<b>Average Score : 5.0</b>		
Workload	Workload is so high that staff have to work overtime to complete even basic administrative task	Workload force staff to work overtime to complete administrative and programming functions	Staffs are able to complete their jobs within regular working hours.
	4.7, 4.8	9.2, 8.8, 7.2, 9.2, 8.8	10, 10, 10, 10
	<b>Average Score : 8.4</b>		
Logistics	There are no vehicles, stationary, documentation center, computer and accessories photocopies to serve DPCU	A few number of vehicles, computers, photocopiers are there but not adequate for adequate for effective M&E activities	Adequate number of logistics exist for M&E activities
	4.8, 4.3,	6.2, 5.3, 7.2, 6.2 5.2, 8.9, 6.0, 5.2, 7.0	
	<b>Average Score : 6.0</b>		
Equipment & facilities	Office space, furniture and technology are not adequate to serve all staff	Office space is adequate but furniture and technology are still lacking for some staff	Staff have access to appropriate office space, furniture and technology
	4.6, 4.8, 5.2, 4.2, 4.7, 3.2	7.2, 8.2, 6.2, 7.2, 5.4	
	<b>Average Score : 5.5</b>		

Average total scores for the indicators	$34.0+53.0+64.1+59.1+82.1+97.4+90.2+38.2+30.5+72.7+45.8 = 667/12=55.6$
<b>Average individual score (The Index)</b>	<b><math>55.6/11= 5.1</math></b>

**Score:**

(1 to 4) .....Low performance; (5 to 7).....Average performance; (8 to 10).....High performance

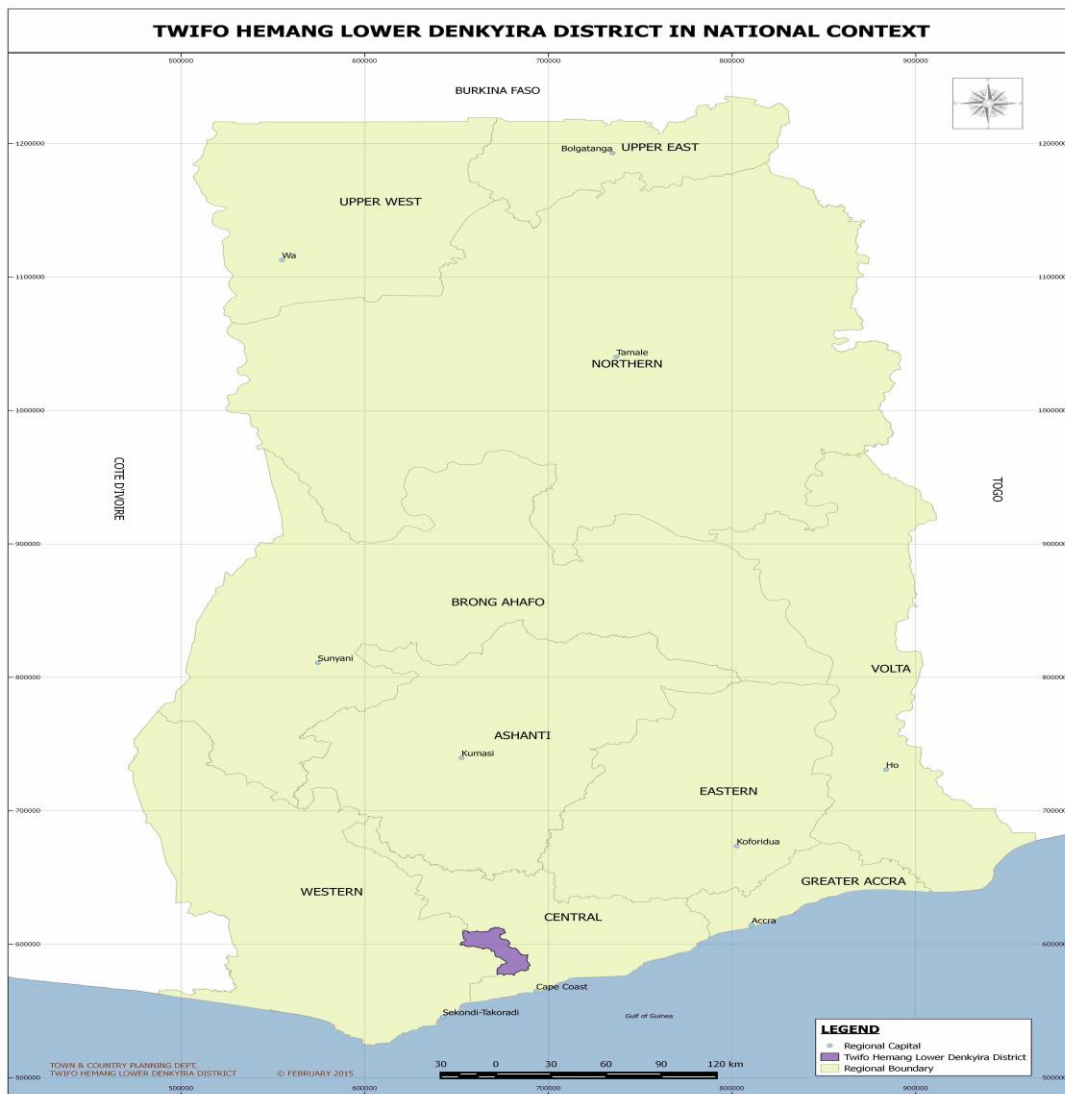


## Physical and Natural Environment

### 1.1.2 Location and size

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is located on the north-western part of the Central Region of Ghana. It is bounded to the North by the Twifo Atti Morkwa District; to the South by the Abura-Asebu-Kwaman-Kese, Cape Coast Metropolis; to the West by the Wassa Mphohor District and to the East by the Assin North Municipality and Assin South Districts. The new district consists of two (2) paramountcies, namely: Hemang and Denkyira and it is coterminous with the Hemang - Lower Denkyira constituency with about 96 communities and covers an area of 674km<sup>2</sup> making it one of the largest districts in the Central Region.

**Figure 36: Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District in the national Context.**





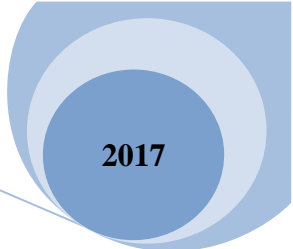
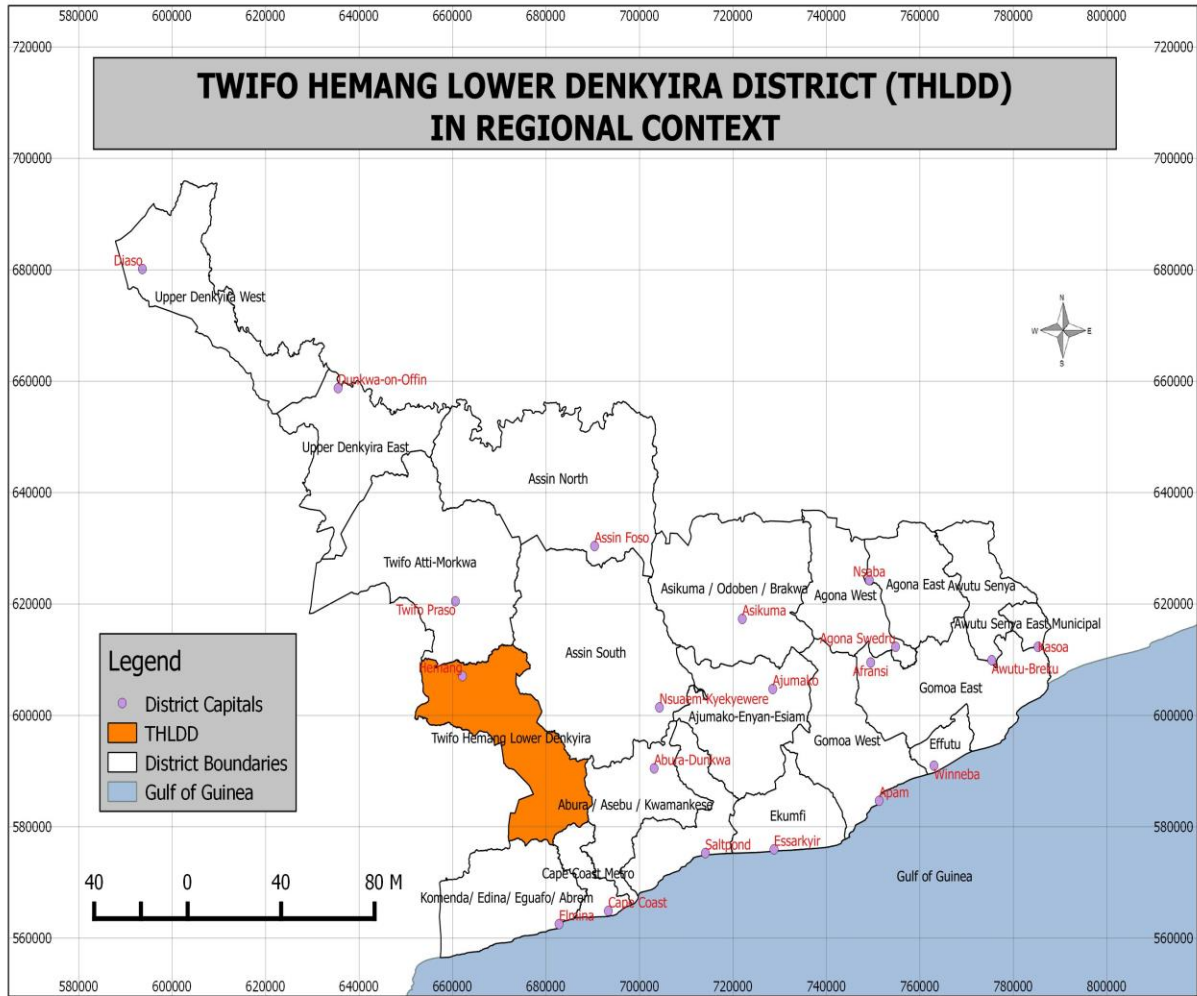
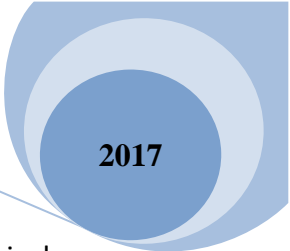


Fig. 37: District in Regional context. blasphemy





ranging between 70-80 per cent in the dry season and 75-80 percent in the wet season. This coupled with the topography and drainage types support agriculture which is the largest employer of the district's population.

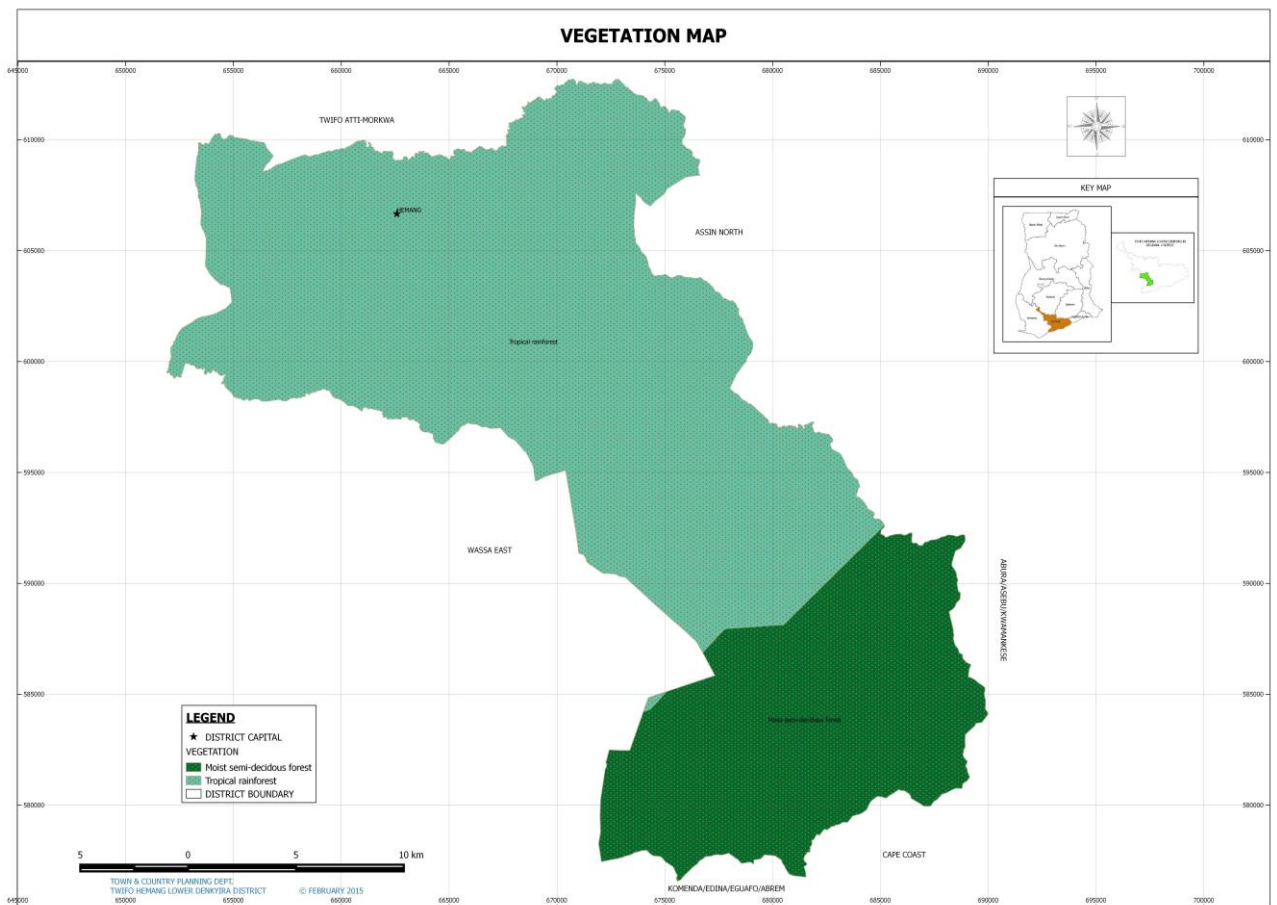


**Vegetation**

The District’s vegetation consists basically of two forest types that is, tropical rainforest to the north and the moist semi deciduous forest to the south. The vegetation has been largely disturbed by human activities through farming and logging among others. There are, however, large areas of forest reserve notably the Pra –Suhyien Block II which houses the Kakum National Park under the Jukwaim (Jukwa) stool. The forest is of the Celtis-Triplochiton association and it is moist ever green type located between Jukwa and Ankaako stretching from Jukwa Krobo through Frami, Bremang, Abrafo Odumase covering an area of 29.71 km<sup>2</sup>. The forest reserve is home for numerous notable plant species together with 82 species of mammals, reptiles and birds.

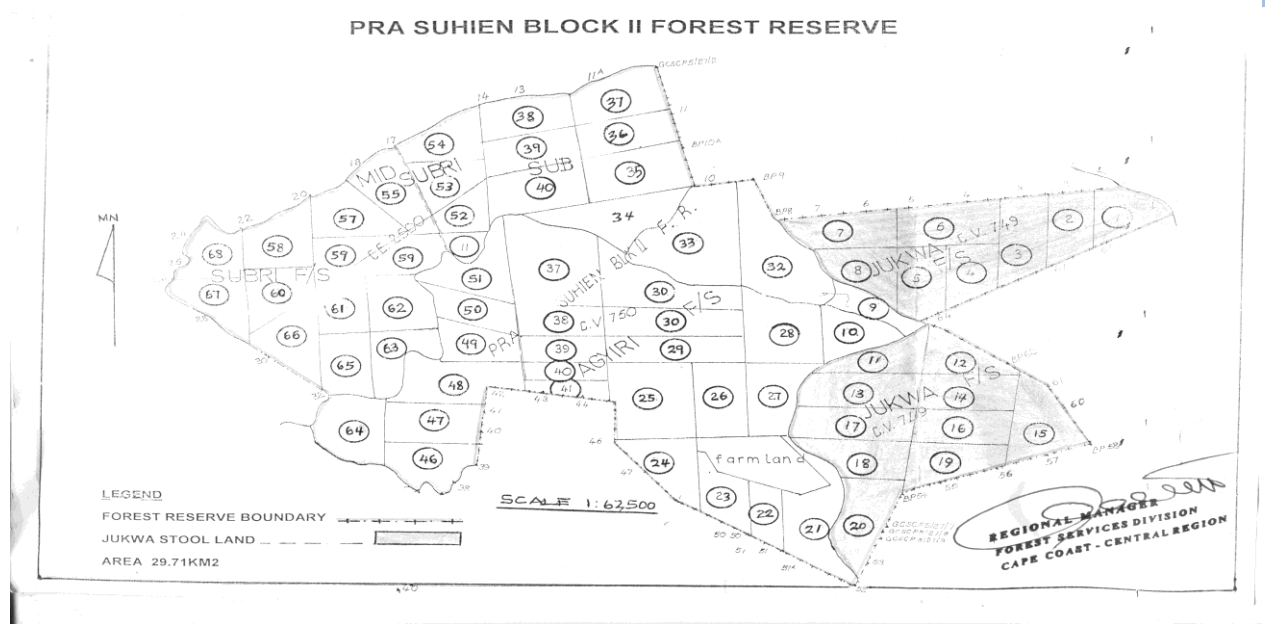
Currently, there is no exploitation taking place in the reserve and no encroachment has been detected. However, illegal hunting has been the norm for the forest fringe communities even though there is communal right to hunt without permit for hunting expeditions. Again, few chainsaw operations have been detected due to the high demand of wood product from the neighbouring districts.

Fig 39: Vegetation Map





**Fig 40: Forest Reserve**



**The Natural Environment**



**Fig 41: Dense forest vegetations**

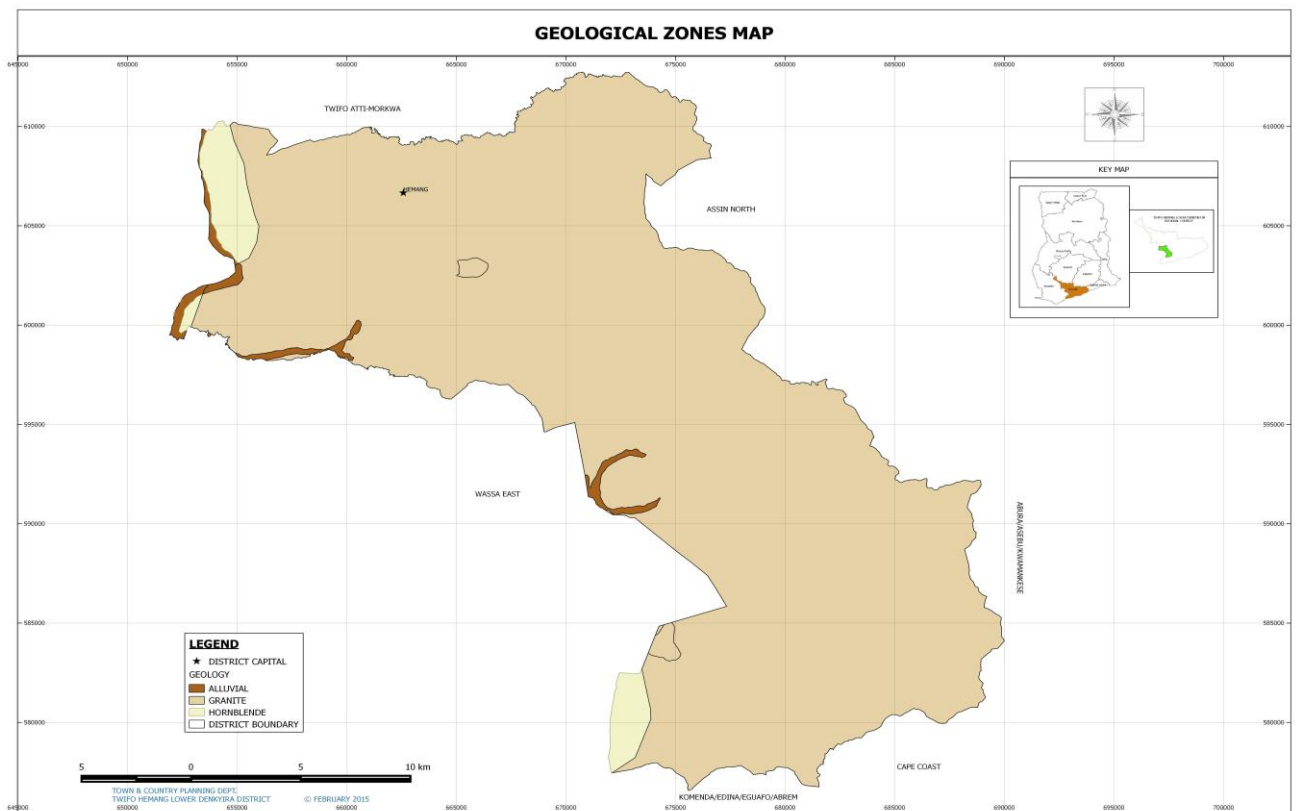
The District is a densely forested area. The extensive forest has given rise to a large-scale timber extraction and illegal chainsaw operations in District. Apart from lumbering, the other major economic activities include crop/livestock farming and small-scale mining. The slash and burn method of farming coupled with these activities, among others, have caused some form of environmental degradation.

The extraction of timber has immensely depleted some economic trees, deteriorated some roads and caused some sort of destruction to cash and food crops. Farming practices have also affected the environment adversely by reducing the forest from primary to secondary state. Small-scale mining activities have equally caused extensive destruction to the vegetation and degraded large tracts of land. In effect, these have affected the ecosystem negatively.

**Geology and Minerals Deposits**

The land area is underlined by Birimian and Tarkwaian rocks which are very rich in mineral deposits. The minerals found in the district include; Gold at Mfuom, River Botro and Afiafiso, whilst diamond deposits can be found at Afiafiso. A feasibility study on these potentials needs to be carried to establish their economic viability and possible exploitation. This creates an opportunity for small scale mining activities. However, a comprehensive regulatory procedure should be instituted to avoid the negative consequences of mining on the otherwise serene natural environment with huge tourism potentials.

Fig 42: Geology



**Soils, Ecological Zones and Agricultural Land Use.**

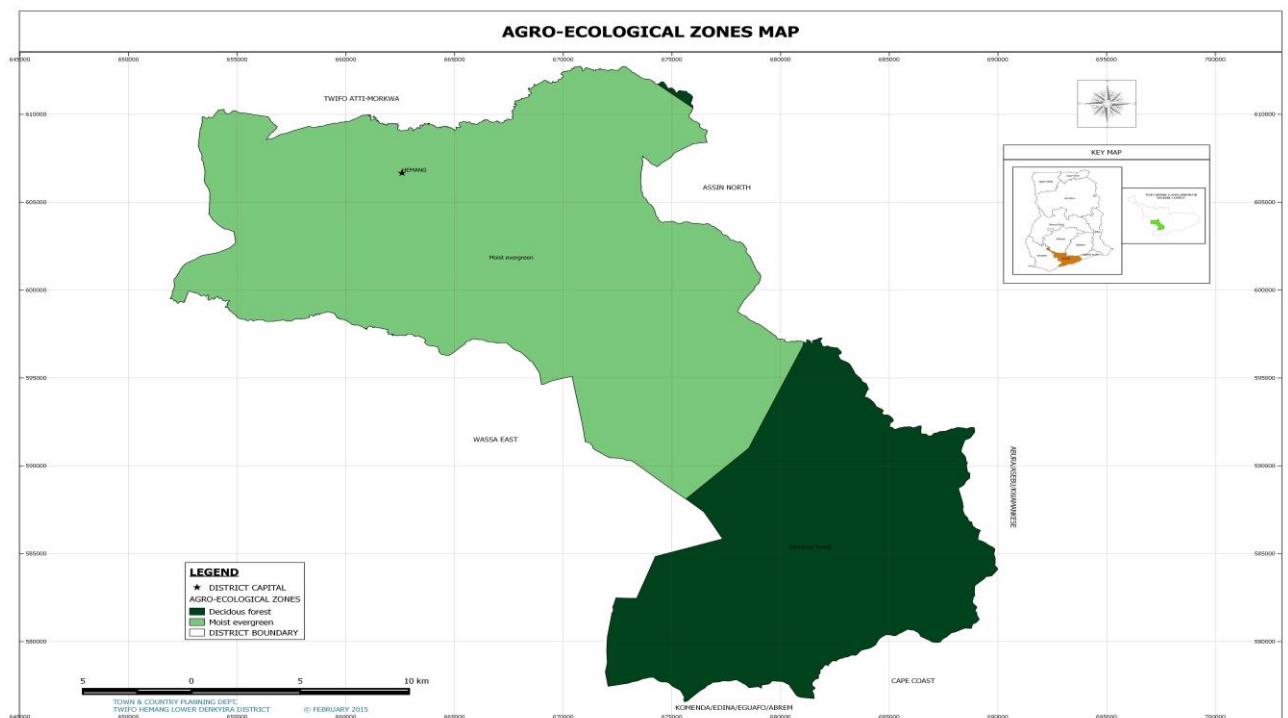
The District has four (4) main soil types found in the vegetational belts. They include:  
 Nta-Offin Associates:- These soil are developed over rocks, which are poorly drained. They are generally suitable for the cultivation of tree crops such as citrus, cola and oil palm. In addition to the tree crops, these soils tend to support semi-perennial food crops, dry season vegetables, sugar cane and rice. They are found around Brofoyedur and Bukruso.

Asuansi-Kumasi Associates: These are soils developed over Tarkwaian rocks, which are moderately drained and are good for the cultivation of tree crops such as cocoa and forestry products. They also support food crops such as plantain, cocoyam, maize cassava and banana. They have low soil nutrient and require nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer usage. Leaching needs to be avoided. These soils are found in the southern section of the District around Jukwa, Watreso and Krobo.

Bekwai-Nzema-Oda compound: These soils are suitable for the cultivation of perennial tree crops such as coconut and citrus and food crops such as maize cassava and cocoyam. They are found around Bepobeng, Moseaso, Nyinase and Tweapease.

Juaso-Manso-Kykyewere-Kakum Compound;- These soils support perennial tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, coconut, coffee and food crops including maize, cassava and plantain. They can be found around Mafi, Bonsaho, Ashire, Mmbram, Afiaso, and Wawase areas.

Fig 43: Agro ecological Map



### **Culture and Ethnicity**

The dominant ethnic groups in the district are the Twifos and Denkyiras (all of the Akan Group). There are, however, significant minority groups like the Krobos (Ga-Dangme) representing 3.36%, Ewe 9.12% and Akuapim (Akan) 7.62%.

The District has two (2) paramountcies namely; Twifo and Denkyira with each of them headed by an “Omanhene”, the paramount chief.

The culture of the people is seen in their way of life and it is uniquely displayed during their festivals. The Denkyira paramountcy celebrates “Odwira” as their festival at Jukwa on the first Saturday of November during which many tourists visit the area. The Twifo paramountcy, on the other hand, celebrates “Tuanko” festival once in every August. These festivals are usually also used as periods to settle disputes among community members and families as well as raise funds for development initiatives. However, these festivals come with over indulgence in social vices with their negative consequences. The negatives notwithstanding, the culture of the people constitutes rich cultural heritage to be utilized for the development of the district.

The people in the district are very religious. Christianity is the main religion of the people with 80%, followed by Islam with 6.84% and Traditional Religion with 1.06% whilst 6.09% are not affiliated to any religion. Adherents to traditional religion have popular shrines such as Bosom Kesei Shrine at Ayaase/Bepobeng

The communal spirit among the people is seen in the corporate as well as individual responsibilities of members in the communities. Members in a community are culturally obliged to attend and participate in ceremonies such as marriages, funerals and christening. Participants at these ceremonies make donations as their contributions to the host to settle part of the expenses incurred. Communities are well organized and the committee members are noted for their mobilisation instincts. Communal work is regularly organized for clean ups as well as for the construction of community projects. The people of the district are noted for their principled outlook and are often described as litigious. The culture of the people symbolizes their uniqueness and therefore serves as a catalyst for development especially in tourism.



## **ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT**

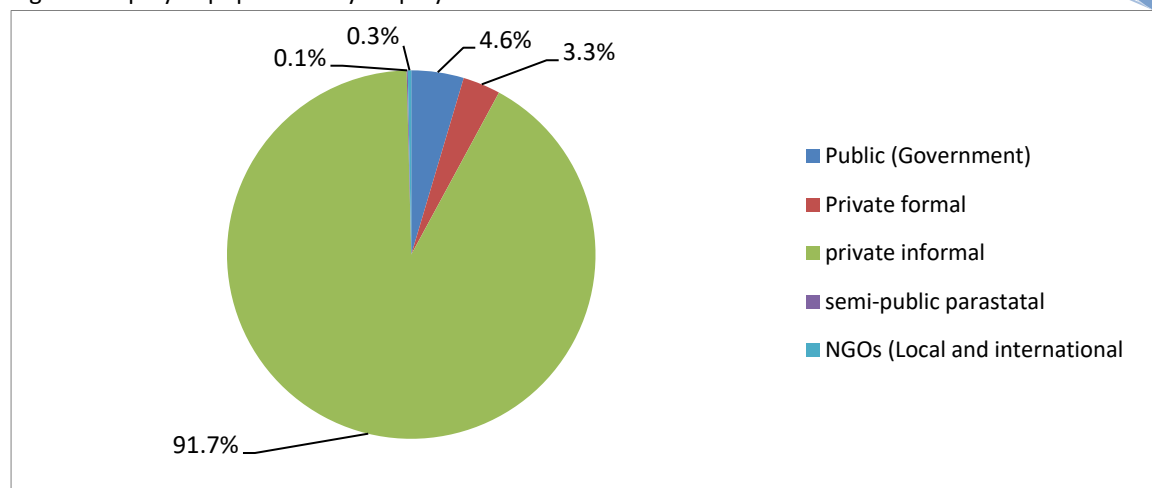
### **Structure of the local Economy**

The structure of the local economy can be described in terms of the number of people engaged in the sectors namely agriculture (including forestry and fishery), manufacturing and service. Agriculture is the largest employer of the active labour force in the district, employing 65.8% of all employed persons, making it the largest industry. Agriculture is followed by service and craft (and related trade workers) employing 11.2% and 10.6% respectively. The remaining active labour force including managers, professionals, technicians and others constitute 12.6%. This therefore confirms the economic status of the district as agrarian. Wholesaling and retailing together with motor repairs employs about 9% whilst the manufacturing industry employs 8.9% of the labour force. All other industries employ less than one fifth of the district's active population. Thus, indicating a weak industrial base of the local economy in agricultural raw materials including maize, legumes, plantain, cassava and vegetables. The district also produces cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm and citrus.

This indicates a huge potential exist in the local economy for the expansion of the small scale cottage industry for the processing of oil palm, palm kernel and cassava in the district. Moreover, the availability of natural water bodies in the low lying areas in the district presents potential for food production especially during the minor season through irrigation. Other natural resources that can be tapped to generate jobs and increase income generation include forest bamboo.

According to the 2010 PHC, 72.3% of the population of the district are self-employed. The district has 72.2% of its population to be economically active whilst 2.2 percent are unemployed of which there are more women than men. There are more females (51.5%) than males (48.5%) in the employed population. The working population of the district constitutes 54.3% of the total population of which 15.4 % are in the urban areas whilst 38.8% are the rural areas. The sex distribution in the economically active population however shows a slightly higher proportion of males (72.6%) than female (71.9%). The private sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 95% of the employed population, a figure higher than the regional average of 93.1%. The private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 91.7% of the population followed by the public sector with 4.6 percent. However, a larger proportion of females (94.8%) operate in the private informal as compared to males who constitute 88.4%.

Fig 44: Employed population by employment sector and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

It is important to note that, a relatively higher proportion of females (28.1%) are economically not active as compared to males (27.4%). The age group 20-24 have very high unemployment rate of 36.4%. The youth constitutes a greater proportion of the unemployed in the district. Hence, the private sector should be supported by the creation of an enabling environment through capacity building and other initiatives, to engender the growth and expansion of the private sector to offer employment opportunities for the youth.

## DISTRICT ECONOMY

The structure of the local economy can be described in terms of the number of people engaged in the primary production, manufacturing and services. Agriculture (and related work including animal husbandry, forestry, fishing and hunting) is the predominant occupation, manufacturing, commerce and Service.

### i. Agriculture

The local economy of the district is being driven by agriculture activities, a miniature of an agrarian economy with a farming land of 1,132.4 Sq. Km (113,240 Ha). The predominant system of agricultural practice is mixed cropping. The sector has attracted series of policy intervention programmes and activities in view to sustain and develop the local economy. Other programmes like child labour, gender mainstreaming tree planting and woodlot development

#### 1. Major Crops

##### Maize

Maize is the staple food for the people in THLDD; and therefore widely grown throughout the district during both the major and minor season.

**Cassava**

Cassava cultivation has been boosted in the district by the introduction of West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP). Under this programme, farmers were introduced to improved and high yielding cassava varieties such as Sika Bankye, Ampong, Otuhia and Broni Bankye. However, Sika Bankye and Ampong were highly promoted in the District.

In the year 2016, 544 farmers were supplied with improved varieties covering an area of 68 hectares (170 acres). More cassava will be produced to feed the over growing population in the District.

**Rice**

Rice production in the district is mainly in the hand of small scale farmers. :

Support from SG 2000 and Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) which was available in 2002 is no longer forthcoming.

**Yam**

Yam and cocoyam are produced on a small scale as staple foods, though there is a high potential for their cultivation.

**Plantain**

This is another crop largely grown in every part of the District both as a staple and cash. It is most often grown as nurse shade intercrop for young cocoa or intercropped with oil palm or citrus in the early years of production; thus, it is scarcely grown in pure stands.

**Sweet Potatoes**

This is an important crop which Central Region has comparative advantage over all other regions in Ghana. It is grown mainly around Jukwa as a cash crop. However, because of its high vitamin A contents it has been incorporated in the Food Base Nutrition Programme being undertaken in the District.

**Vegetables**

Vegetables with comparative advantage in the district are garden eggs, okro and pepper. In addition local variety of tomato (faadzebegy) does well in the district and therefore is largely grown rather than the exotic varieties.

Cultivation of exotic varieties of tomato has always failed because of susceptibility to nematode attack which is endemic in the District. Though there is a high potential for vegetable cultivation in the District, it is fraught with problems such as:

- Lack of ready market – leading to low morale of potential farmers to produce vegetables.
- Too much attention paid to cash crops (cocoa and oil palm)
- Diseases and pest attack.

This conditions act as disincentive for farmers to produce vegetables hence vegetables have to be imported from other Districts

### **Cocoa**

By far the single most important agricultural commodity in the District is cocoa with over 10,000 farmers engaged in its cultivation. Estimated total area under cocoa is about 25,000 hectares.

### **Oil Palm**

The oil palm industry employs a large number of people (80%) in the District beginning from nursery establishment and planting through harvesting to processing palm oil, and distillation of local gin (Akpeteshie) and trading in oil palm products. In view of its high potential in providing employment, it has also contributed immensely at reducing rural poverty.

### **Citrus**

Another crop with high potential but whose cultivation is over shadowed by farmers' interest in cocoa and oil palm cultivation.

### **Nutrition**

The DHD is mandated to develop healthy lifestyle messages on eating a healthy diet, drinking of plenty water, practicing good hygiene, taking exercise and adequate rest, etc, which were disseminated through various channels and levels.

### **Key Issues and Priorities**

- Nutritional status assessment
- Active surveillance & follow up on malnourished cases
- Monitoring of vitamin A supplementation
- Conduct growth promotion and monitoring activities
- Conduct Household/Market iodated salt survey
- Promote exclusive breastfeeding and complimentary feeding
- Designate all the 3 health centres baby friendly facilities
- Meeting with mother to mother support groups
- Monthly report compilation

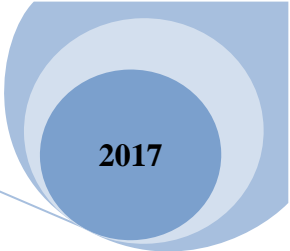


Table 11: Growth Promotion, 2013 - 2016

AGE GRP (MNTHS)	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	REG.	ATT.	REG.	ATT.	REG.	ATT.	REG.	ATT.
0-11	1565	14760	1377	13988	1780	14335	1763	14590
12-23	735	7619	925	9104	893	9223	788	9797
24-59	376	4455	533	5363	513	8485	526	9288
TOTAL	2676	26834	2835	28455	3186	32043	3077	33675

Table 12 : Nutritional Status Assessment (Registrants), 2016

AGE GRP	SEVERE UNDERWIEGHT	MODERATE UNDERWIEGHT	NORMAL
0-11	4	55	1704
12-23	12	35	741
24-59	3	26	497
TOTAL	19	116	2942

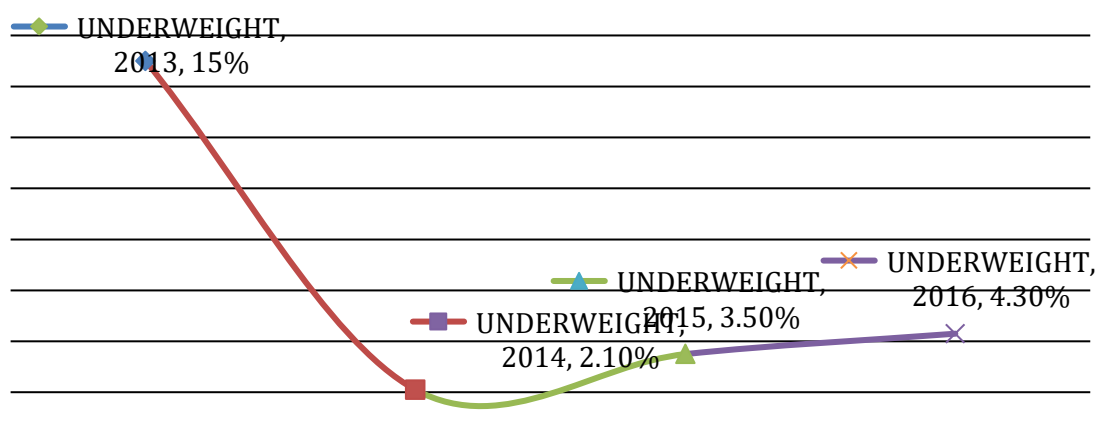


Figure 45: Underweight rate, 2013 – 2016

**PRODUCTION FIGURES****Table 13: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS**

Years	Crops (figures in metric tones)					
	Maize	Rice	Cassava	Yam	Cocoyam	Plantain
2012	6,282	529	8,005	449	932	
2013	5,235	498	7,742	352	792	2,372
2014	5,003	400	7,687	261	700	3,461
2015	6043	374	8721	351	698	3851
2016	6122	317	7415	312	618	4138

Source: DADU–Twifo Hemang, 2016

**2. Animal Production**

Production of small ruminants and local poultry is widespread in the district but productivity is low mainly due to numerous challenges such as:

Non availability of improved breeding stocks, high cost of inputs like drugs, feed and Disease infestation.

However, more and more people are venturing into commercial poultry which will serve as a means of satisfying the protein needs of the populace. Unfortunately farmers who rear animal do it mainly for sale and not for home consumption.

A way forward in livestock production in the district is mixed farming, a system whereby small ruminants are raised under the oil palm plantations.

The table 14: below gives an outlook of animal production in the District:

Type of Animal	Estimated Population
Beehives	60
Cattle	93
Chicken	5,900
Dove	22
Duck	822
Goat	9,772
Grass-cutter	115
Guinea fowl	158
Ostrich	15
Pig	202
Rabbit	135
Sheep	6,540
Snail	158
Turkey	20

Source: DADU, THLD- 2016

**Aquaculture**

Aquaculture is another area of great potential in the District. There are more than 20 fish ponds of various sizes dotted over the district.

However, a number of problems plague fish farming in the District notable among them are:

- High cost of pond construction
- Non availability of fingerlings
- High cost of nets

### Agro Processing

Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District has many small scale agro processing factories like:

- Palm Oil Processing: It is the major industrial activity in the District (over 50 small scale factories exist).
- Ten small scale gari processing factories (in addition the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs have proposed citing medium scale gari processing factory at Wawase).
- Palm wine Distilleries.

### Agricultural Zones and Operational Areas

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is divided into four (4) Agricultural zones namely Hemang, Jukwa, Abrafo and Wawase zones. The operational areas under these zones are twenty (24) and this will enable the field staffs to reach the farming population in the district with improved agricultural technologies.

The table below 15 indicates the operational areas under the Agricultural Zones.

S/N	HEMANG ZONE	S/N	JUKWA ZONE
1.	Hemang West	1.	Jukwa West
2.	Hemang East	2.	Jukwa East
3.	Ampenkro	3.	Jukwa Krobo
4.	Kwamoano	4.	Amanase
5.	Gyankobo	5.	Bremang
6.	Nsuaem	6.	Watreso
S/N	WAWASE ZONE	S/N	ABRAFO ZONE
1.	Wawase	1.	Abrafo
2.	Bobi	2.	Mfoum
3.	Nsuaem	3.	Bekawopa
4.	Afiaso	4.	Frami
5.	Twapease	5.	Ankaako
6.	Ayebiahye	6.	Krofrofro

### **3. Staff Strength for Department of Food and Agriculture**

The Department of Food and Agriculture has thirteen (13) staff; out of this, there is one District Director of Agriculture (DDA), Three (3) District agricultural officers (DAOs), eight (8) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and one (1) Executive Officer. The extension officer farmer ratio in the district stands at about 1:4934. There are also two (2) veterinary staff in the District.

#### **Challenges In The Agriculture Sector**

- Effects of large plantation of Cash crops such as Cocoa, Palm and Rubber on Food Crop production.
- High cost of agricultural input.
- Rural–Urban migration.
- Illegal logging.
- Poor road network
- Low staff strength
- Land tenure.
- Urbanization.
- Lack of motorbikes for staff



## ii. Private Sector Operations<sup>1</sup>

The district has a vibrant private enterprises mainly engaged in the manufacturing (agro processing) predominantly oil milling with Central oil Milling Limited at Mfuom leading and other sectors such agro-forest, services. These private enterprises have been the backbone of the assembly's revenue mobilization and contribute over 60% of the DA's internally generated funds.

Table 16 : Key Micro Small and Medium Enterprises in the district.

S/N	Name Of Enterprise	Location	Year Of Est.	Name Of Owner	Contact No.	No. Of Workers		Production Level (No. Of Barrels /Mnth)
						Males	Female	
1	Adom Soap		2011	Salomey Mensah	0554775770	2	3	1000 Balls
2	Bɔbradi Gari			Afua And Mensah	0201619418	4	4	40 Bags
3	Nyame Adom	Nyameani Odumase	2010	Kwasi Mensah	056052960	3	6	5
4	Nyame Nti	Opp. Methodist Church	2007	John Fosu	0570595122	1	4	15
5	Adom Arekwa		2000	Aku Duku		3	2	10
6	Nyame Aye Awie		2010	Yaa Asɔ	0266249065	3	1	5
7	Nyame Bekyree		2009	Fransica Denyo	0570595122	1	1	4
8	Nyame Beye		2013	Aku Neduro	0275336235	2	6	4
9	Nyame Nti Ent.	Odumase	2005	Afua Sam	0201619418	1	3	10
10	Awarde Kasa	Opp. Methodist Church	2006	Sarah Andoh	0544489910	2	4	12
11	Nyame Nsawɔmie	Odumase	2012	Abena Manu	0545883501	3	1	15
12	Awaradi Kasa	Opp. Methodist Church	2012	Selina Essilfie	0241182579	3	15	10
13	Annaa Oil Complex	Nyankonesi Near Achiasi Road	2013	Efia Annaa		5	4	15
14	Nyame Nesawo	Jukwaa Near Bankam	2010	Mary Mensah	0553052957	3	4	30 Jericans
15	Nyame Bekyere	Nyankomasi Near Achiasi Road	2012	Esi Badu		4	2	10 Jericans
16	The Lord Is My Shepped Oil Mill	Watreso Near Drug Store	1990	Yeboah	0247238242	4	4	31

17	Adom Arakwa	Watreso Near Drug Store	2010	Yeboah	0548957510	4	5	18
18	Adom Wo Wem	Opp. Drug Store	2010	Yeboah	0541267174	4	5	20
19	Nyame Nti	Opp. Drug Store	2002	Yeboah	0542153663	6	5	10
20	Me Sre Nyame	Opp. Drug Store	2011	Yeboah	0545106373	3	3	15
21	Nyame Ye Nyame	Opp. Drug Store	2010	Yeboah	0542829984	3	4	20
22	Twene Nyame	Opp. Drug Store	2005	Ama Nkrumah	0546520061	2	3	250
23	Nyame Beye	Opp. Drug Store	2005	Yeboah		3	3	32
24	Nyame Beye Soap	Opp. Drug Store	2002	Ekwa Ataa		2	3	250
25	Bisa Nyame Oil Mills	Opp. Drug Store	2008	Yeboah		2	2	16
26	Peace And Love Gari Prod'tn.	Adiaka	2000	Mavis Amanyenu	0548735516	2	3	160 Bags
27	Baaku Ye Gari Prod'tn.	Adiaka	2010	Lydia Quansah	0264737638	1	3	100 Bags
28	Nyame Beye Gari Prod'tn.	Adiaka	2002	Elezebeth Mensah	0574596878	1	3	160 Bags
29	One Love Gari Prod'tn.	Adiaka	2008	Kweda Boadi	0574596878	2	2	80 Bags
30	Nyame Ye Gari	Adiaka	2008	Lydia Mensah	0265676896	2	3	100 Bags
31	Adom Arakwa Batic	Opp. J.H.S Sch.	2002	Mary Arthur	0247731704	1	2	50 Pieces
32	Ame Special Soap	Opp. Watreso	2003	Theresah Amoasi	0545106373	1	3	150
33	Kama Me Soap	Market	2010	Ama Sala		2	2	200
34	Sompa Soap	Opp. Watreso Market	2010	Efia Nyameye		1	2	150
35	Ata Ne Ata Oil	Opp. Drug Store	2001	Yeboah	0278620142	4	6	30
36	Exceed Oil Prod'tn	Near J.H.S	2000	Yeboah	0247238242	4	4	25
37	Adom Gari Processors Society	Near Watreso J.H.S	2008	Mr. J. K. Arthur	0245854037	11	6	200 Bags
38	Adom Wo Win Oil Mills	Bremann, State Form	2011	Mr. Jacob Ofori	0277737430	30	35	30 Barrels
39	Nyame Akwan	Breman, Nyame Boaa	1997	Mr. Samuel Owusu Danso	0268862544	6	8	15 Barrels
40	Kwame Boakye Oil Processing Co. Ltd	Breman, Nyame Boaa	1999	Kwame Boakye	0246052744	15	25	35barrels
41	Nyame Bekyere Oil Processing Mill	Anoamanso	2008	Nana Kweku Dusah	0275257171	10	18	20 Barrels
42	John Gari Processing	Mbaaniaye	2014	Grace Baah	0240607156	15	10	30 Bags
43	Four Gari Processing	Mbaaniaye	2010	Kwesi Arthur	0207539730	10	15	32 Bags
44	Acquah Gari Processing	Mbaaniaye	2011	Yaw Acquah	026112760	11	16	40 Bags
45	Ananse Oil Processing Mill	Mbaaniaye	2010	Kweku Ananse	0507387333	20	25	30 Bags

46	Nana Adjei Gari Processing	Mbaaniaye	2010	Ebenezer Adjei	0244549980	8	5	10 Bags
47	Sister Katge Gari Processing	Adeyaa	2008	Abena Kate	0243375310	16	13	35 Bags
48	Mbem Brace Gari Processing	Mbem	2014	Mr. John Afful	0554801156	22	31	50 Barrels
49	Kwame Adu Oil Processing Mill	Mbem	2010	Kwame Adu	0577369970	15	34	32 Barrels
50	S.K Oil Mill Processing Mill	Mbem	2008	Opanyin Kaya	0248649991	15	16	20 Barrels
51	Arthur Oil Mill Company Ltd	Mbem	2014	John Arthur	0577369970	10	12	30 Barrels
52	Nyame Bekyre Oil Mills	Ankaako-Agyankwa	2014	Kwasi Kaya	0541506056	14	8	18 Barrels
53	Kofi Nzemaa Oil Mills	Behind Mr. Ainoo House	2014	Abraham Nyenzu	024078230	24	11	58 Barrels
54	Believers Church Oil Mills	Ankaako Behind Ghana Belivers Church		Pastor In Charge Gh. Belivers Church	0246267018	15	11	52 Barrels
55	Domeabra Oil Mills	Gyankobo Opposite Church Of Christ	2009	Fustina Essiam	0268241224	15	8	40 Barrels
56	Twerenyame Oil Mills	Gyankobo Opposite Church Of Pentecost	2011	Grace Donkoh	0543343629	8	2	20 Barrels
57	S.S Oil Mills	Gyankobo Behind Saw Mill	2004	David Sam	0247889996/0 268267228	18	18	25 Barrels
58	Adom Oil Mills	Gyankobo Behind Kwame	2000	Kwasi Kaya	0245503500	23	12	70 Barrels
59	Nyame-Adom	Gyankobo Opposite Ali's Home	1993	Baaba Ali	0541919039	10	10	30 Barrels

## **Economic Services**

A number of economic and financial services and facilities exist in the district, albeit not highly developed. These include periodic and daily markets, guest houses at Jukwa and Hemang offering descent accommodation to travelers and tourists, fuel stations and cocoa sheds which serve as purchasing and storage centers for the marketing of cocoa at Jukwa, Hemang, Wawase, Bukruso, Frami and Ampenkro.

### ▪ **Banking**

A vibrant banking system and services serve as a sound and enabling environment for fruitful investment and wide range of business transactions in the local economy in terms of savings and credit mobilization. These include GN Bank, Kakum Rural Bank Ltd at Jukwa with Twifo Rural Bank, Assinman Rural Bank other savings and credit institutions at Hemang.

The banking sector is faced with numerous challenges and setbacks that have seriously affected the level of savings and credit mobilization for investment in the district. The concentration of almost all the banking and non-banking institutions in only the two major towns i.e. Hemang and Jukwa significantly makes it a challenge to access their services. This has invariably contributed to the low level of banking and seemingly lack of knowledge of banking culture and practice among the majority of the populace. Hence, tendency to hold cash instead of savings with bank is very high among the greater proportion of the population.

### ▪ **Insurance**

The insurance industry also plays very crucial role in risk reduction, thus, securing life and property, thus, facilitating sound business environment. Nonetheless, the industry is least developed in the district. Not surprisingly, none of the insurance companies is located in the district, although the presence of its agents is visible. The State Insurance Company (SIC) the Dunwel Insurance Company Ltd, Metropolitan Insurance Company Ltd, Gemini Life Insurance Company (GLICO) and Star Assurance remain operational in the district.

The insurance industry is also faced with the challenge of high unemployment, non-vibrant industrial sector and commercial trading in the district. More so, there is a high incidence of people's ignorance of the operations and greater misconception about insurance in general.

### iii. **District Assembly's Finance**

An examination of the revenue sources of the district for the period under review indicates two main sources:

a) Internal Source refers to revenues available and collected by the Assembly using its own Revenue Collectors and existing collection machinery. These items include rate, lands, fees and fines, licenses, results of investments and Miscellaneous.

b) External Source refers mostly to grants from the Central Government and other external agencies like NGOs and other donor agencies like the World Bank.

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (2015 – 2017)

**Table 17: REVENUE (IGF) PERFORMANCE**

ITEM	2015		2016		2017		Percentage Performance as at July, 2017
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st July	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	%
Property Rates	46,316.44	33,264.86	54,978.48	6,639.35	76,708.17	51,823.53	67.56
Fees	38,208.47	41,445.95	43,315.02	49,120.25	67,985.00	29,716.00	43.71
Fines	5,142.35	4,168.00	7,684.00	5,213.00	8,800.00	2,485.00	28.24
Licenses	24,704.47	25,126.65	27,022.50	54,710.52	64,188.00	10,910.01	17.00
Land	7,442.86	2,100.00	16,500.00	23,460.00	28,100.00	3,421.00	12.17
Rent	1,752.98	1,102.55	3,000.00	-	14,360.00	2,830.00	19.71
Investment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	8,627.08	66,905.40	15,758.00	3,174.00	6,950.00	5,461.57	78.58
	<b>132,194.65</b>	<b>174,113.41</b>	<b>168,258.00</b>	<b>142,317.12</b>	<b>267,091.17</b>	<b>106,647.11</b>	<b>39.93</b>

Source: Composite budget 2018, THLDDA

The table.... shows the internally generated funds of the District for the past three years under review. In year of 2017 as at July, the performance of the District in terms of revenue generation stands at only 39.93%. Among the revenue items the collection of Property Rates rose tall with performance at 43.71% per cent.

**Table 18: Revenue Performance (All Sources)**

ITEM	2016		2017		Percentage Performance as at July, 2017
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st July	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	%
IGF	168,258.00	142,317.12	267,091.17	106,647.11	39.93
Compensation Transfer	1,063,884.74	1,063,884.74	984,151.49	723,601.55	73.53
Goods and Services Transfer	27,490.81	8,935.00	31,396.26	4,546.03	14.48
Assets Transfer	-	-	-	-	-
DACF	3,199,523.49	2,682,049.98	4,609,336.48	442,321.10	9.60
School Feeding	242,476.45	-	481,387.00	-	-
DDF	951,984.93	411,180.00	-	-	-
IDA	27,801.88	-	75,000.00	-	-
GSOP	934,000.00	171,919.20	110,740.17	53,000.00	47.86
CIDA	200,000.00	-	76,240.00	37,500.00	49.19
VNG	25,000.00	8,316.00	1,674.71	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,840,420.30</b>	<b>4,514,542.92</b>	<b>6,637,017.28</b>	<b>1,367,615.79</b>	<b>20.61</b>

Source: Composite budget 2018, THLDDA

Table..... shows the revenue from all sources for the two years under review. In the year 2016 , DACF transfer attained 59.41 % of the budget. This enabled the DA to make payments to contractors to enhance speedy execution of projects and other programmes of the Assembly. However, the DDF's transfers also did badly to the percentage of 43.19% of the expected transfer. This had a destabilizing effect on the plans of the DA. Thus, some prioritized projected had to be either shelved or rolled on to the ensuing year.

Table 19: Expenditure Performance ( GOG)

ITEM	2016		2017		Percentage Performance as at June, 2017
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st June	
	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	%
Compensation	1,063,884.74	1,063,884.74	984,151.49	709,432.08	72.09
Goods and Services	27,490.81	8,935.00	31,396.26	4,546.03	14.48
Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,091,375.55</b>	<b>1,072,819.74</b>	<b>1,015,547.75</b>	<b>713,978.11</b>	<b>70.30</b>

Source: composite budget 2018, THLDDA

Table.... indicates all the expenses incurred under budget for the two (2) years under review. During the year 2017, the central government transferred GHC 709, 432.08 representing 72.1% of the budget. However, goods and services and assets transfers were not good because of delays in the releases from revenue sources including low performance in IGF collection.

Table 20: Expenditure Performance ( IGF)

ITEM	2016		2017		Percentage Performance as at August, 2016
	Budget	Actuals as at 31st December	Budget	Actuals as at 31st June	
	GHC	GHC	GHC	GHC	%
Compensation	45,600.00	28,006.75	31,559.58	31,501.20	99.82
Goods and Services	60,156.65	112,887.73	103,046.82	61,023.19	59.22
Assets	26,438.00	-	33,651.60	24,255.00	72.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,194.65</b>	<b>140,894.48</b>	<b>267,091.17</b>	<b>116,779.39</b>	<b>69.40</b>

Source: Composite Budget 2018, THLDDA

**FOOD SECURITY**

The district produces a variety of food crops. These include cereals and staple crops such as maize, rice, cassava, cocoyam, plantain and sweet potatoes and vegetables. The high proportion of households engaged in agriculture, are into crop farming (78.2%) in the rural areas and 21.8 percent in the urban. 95.3 percent are engaged in tree planting in the rural areas and 4.7 percent in the urban. Livestock and poultry rearing are also prominent in the district. Animals reared include goats, cattle, sheep and pigs. About 84.5 households are engaged in livestock rearing in the rural areas as against 15.5 in the urban areas although most of them are not strictly on commercial scale. A sizable proportion (66.7%) of households is also engaged in fish farming in the rural centers and 33.3 in the urban.

**Table 21: Food crop productions**

Years	Crops (figures in metric tones)					
	Maize	Rice	Cassava	Yam	Cocoyam	Plantain
2012	6,282	529	8,005	449	932	
2013	5,235	498	7,742	352	792	2,372
2014	5,003	400	7,687	261	700	3,461
2015	6043	374	8721	351	698	3851
2016	6122	317	7415	312	618	4138

Source: DADU, THLD- 2016

Food production among the major crops in the district between 2015 and 2016 saw a general decline except plantain which increased by 7.5%. However, there is generally enough food crops and livestock products for the population in the in the district.

**The table 22: below gives an outlook of animal production in the District:**

Type of Animal	Estimated Population
Beehives	60
Cattle	93
Chicken	5,900
Dove	22
Duck	822
Goat	9,772
Grass-cutter	115
Guinea fowl	158
Ostrich	15
Pig	202
Rabbit	135
Sheep	6,540
Snail	158
Turkey	20

Source: DADU, THLD- 2016

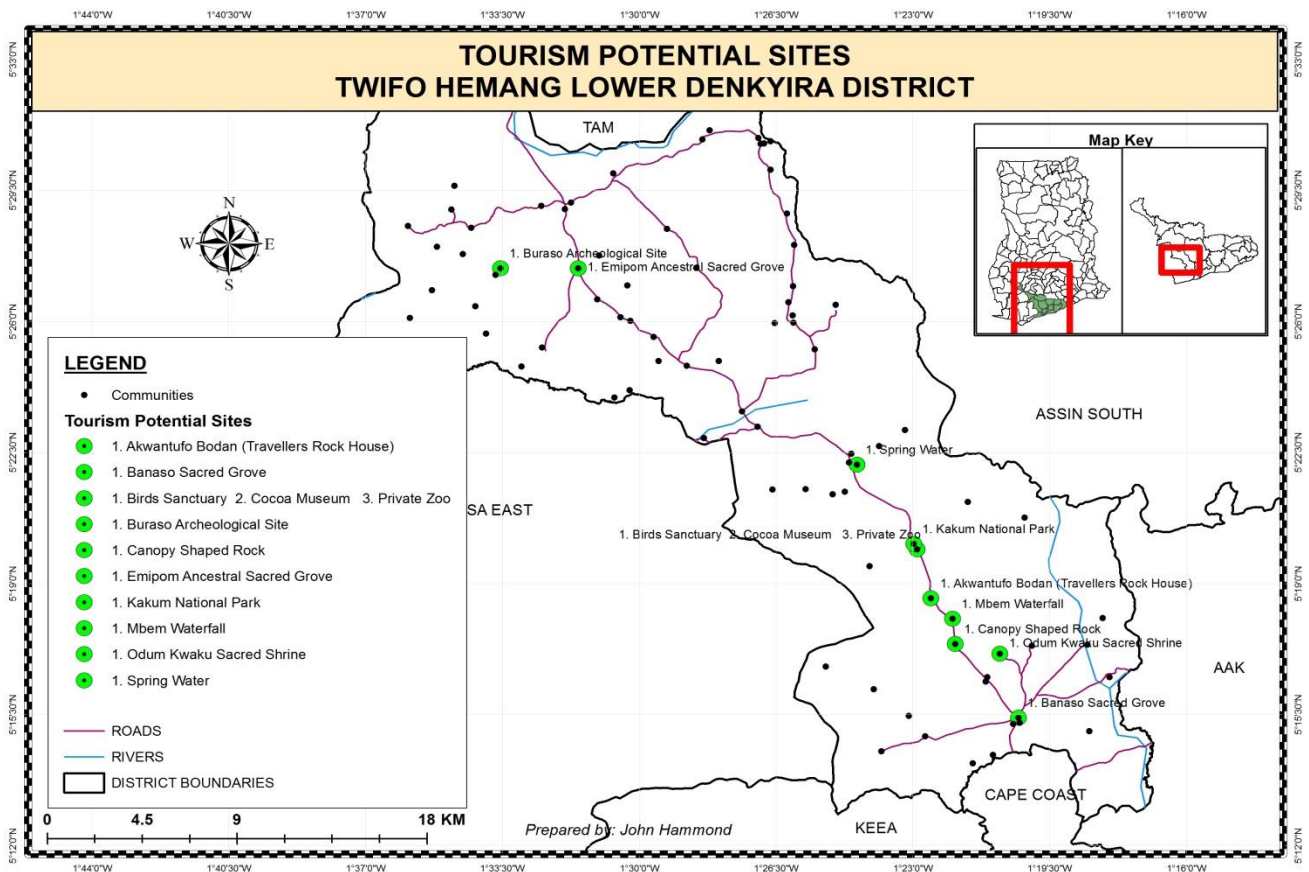


There are a total of 24,012 livestock (including poultry) being reared by 4,177 keepers with an average of 5 animals per keeper. Goat is the dominant among the animals reared with estimated population of 9,772 constituting 40.7%, followed by poultry with 6,937 constituting about 28.9% and 6,540 sheep constituting 27.2%. Other livestock recorded less than 4 percent.

Food Production deficits is a phenomenon needing attention as it has the potential to create food scarcity in the district in the future. It is therefore imperative that strategies and programmes are instituted to boost food and livestock production.

**Tourism**

**Fig 46: Tourism Potential sites in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District**



Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

The district is one of the most endowed regarding tourism potential in the country. The district has 11 tourism potential sites, but the most patronized among them is the Kakum National Park which boasts of one of the unique tourist sites in the country. Additionally, the district in collaboration with the Ghana Heritage Conservation Trust has earmarked the Emipom and Banaso Sacred Groves in Ampenkro and Jukwa respectively for development. However, with their great potential, many of these sites are yet to be fully developed to turn over the desired socio-

economic benefits. Furthermore, the allied art and craft enterprises located in some of the tourist sites are also not growing as they have failed to attract the needed support. All these have contributed to the dwindling economic prospects for the people in these areas in particular and the district in general. Besides the under listed major tourist sites, there are others that are yet to be developed. The major sites are indicated table .....

**Table 23: Tourist sites in the district**

SR.	POTENTIAL TOURIST ATTRACTION	LOCATION
1.	<p><b><u>Canopy Shaped Rock</u></b></p> <p>This is a mysterious rock formation which can provide shade for about 40 people. It is located in a small forest reserve and conserved as a sacred place and could be appropriate for camping and sightseeing.</p>	Jukwa Bremang
2.	<p><b><u>Mbem Waterfall</u></b></p> <p>The waterfall is found on River Surowi (Sweet River). It gives showers and covers a radius of 100m. This site has the potential to attract activities like picnicking and research.</p>	Mbem
3.	<p><b><u>Spring Water</u></b></p> <p>The site has a spring water that has been trapped with the help of standing pipes for more than three hundred (300) years and serves as source of potable water for the town. The development of the site will encourage educational tours.</p>	Mfuom
4.	<p><b><u>Buraso archeological site</u></b></p> <p>This archeological site is believed to be the location where the people of Akwamu lived around the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Archeological works revealed domestic tools used at the time. The site is a potential for sightseeing and educational tours.</p>	Baakondidi, near Twifo Hemang
6.	<p><b><u>Akwantufo Bodan (Travellers Rock House)</u></b></p> <p>This is a mighty rock with cave that can provide shelter for many people. The site attracts activities like caving, rock climbing and camping.</p>	Jukwa Frami
7.	<p><b><u>Birds sanctuary</u></b></p> <p>This site is located at the entrance of Kakum National Park in a bamboo growing area. It provides home to many bird species which have made different kinds of nests. It is a potential site for</p>	Abrafo

	bird watching, listening to the sound of different species of birds.	
8.	<p><b><u>Odum Kwaku Sacred shrine</u></b></p> <p>This is a mighty Odum Tree situated in a small forest reserve. This tree is believed to have produced gold for the use of the people in the village. This site depicts a picture of virgin forest and degraded forest predicated by human activities.</p>	Jukwa Nyameani
9.	<p><b><u>Emipom Ancestral Sacred Grove</u></b></p> <p>This is a Cave (Sacred Grove) with different apartments which is located at the summit of a mountain set in the “Bepotenten” Forest Reserve. It covers an area of about 15 hectares. The Grove is rich in both tree and wildlife species. It is endowed with beautiful layers of rock which houses large African pythons.</p> <p>The grove is considered abode for the gods of the Twifo Hemang Traditional Area. The gods are said to provide the people with rains during drought and also protect the people against diseases and other natural disasters. The grove is found to have a huge tourism potential that could be packaged and harnessed into tourist product to generate revenue for the district as well as create jobs for the youth in the area. As a way of protecting the site against exploitation the Traditional Authority has set aside Tuesdays (Akwasidae) as prohibiting days for entering the grove. Again, hunting and felling of tree are strictly not allowed in the grove.</p>	Twifo Ampenkro
10.	<p><b><u>Cocoa Museum</u></b></p> <p>This is a cocoa museum being constructed at Abrafo, with permanent- and thematic exhibitions in-doors and an educational cocoa-farm attached.</p>	Abrafo
11	<p><b><u>Banaso Sacred Grove</u></b></p> <p>The grove is located in Jukwa, near the Jukwa Senior High Sec. Sch. On the Twifo Praso – Cape Coast Rd. It covers an area of 10 hectares and has been in existence about 1830. It is rich in different forest tree species and a lot of fishes in the ‘Sweet River’ passing through the grove. It is considered as an abode for the gods who provide protection for the people against misery and other natural disasters.</p> <p>The grove plays cultural and traditional significant roles in the local area. It holds a great potential for tourist attraction as there exists a wide variety of forest tree species, wildlife (special frog species, monkeys, mud fish rivers) and a shrine.</p>	Jukwa

12	<p><b><u>Private Zoo</u></b></p> <p>A Dutch couple has established a private zoo near Kakum National Park. The purposes are assist tourist to see some of the animals they may not be able to see in the Park and to assist in the conservation of these animals. Potential investors can contact the couple and explore further avenues of expanding the zoo, establishment of Restaurant or guest house.</p>	Abrafo
13	<p><b><u>Kakum National Park</u></b></p> <p>The Kakum National Park has been established in 1932 and used for the last fifty years for the extraction of timber. Located in Central Region of Ghana, about 20 kilometres north of Cape Coast and covers 360 square kilometres of Ghana's rapidly dwindling rainforest. Counted in the park are seven primate species including the Diana monkey, more than 500 species of butterflies and about 250 species of birds including five horn bill species, the Frazer-eagle owl, and the African grey and Senegal parrots.</p> <p>It has a Canopy Walkway (only 2 of its type in Africa. It is up to 30 m above the forest floor and within sight of the tallest tree of the forest where elephants can sometimes be seen scrounging for fallen fruit.</p>	Abrafo Odumasi

### **Governance**

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly by law was established by Legislative Instrument 2022 in 2012. It constitutes the highest political and administrative authority in the district (Local Government Act 1993, Act 462) with the mandate to initiate and co-ordinate all development efforts and to implement government policies aimed at sustainable development at all levels. Administratively, the assembly has created One (1) additional subcommittee of the executive committee viz. the Agric & Tourism.

The District is a 26 member assembly and it is divided into three (3) Area Councils namely; Hemang, Wawase and Jukwa with seventeen (17) Unit Committees.

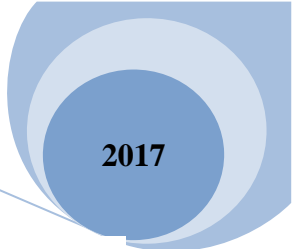
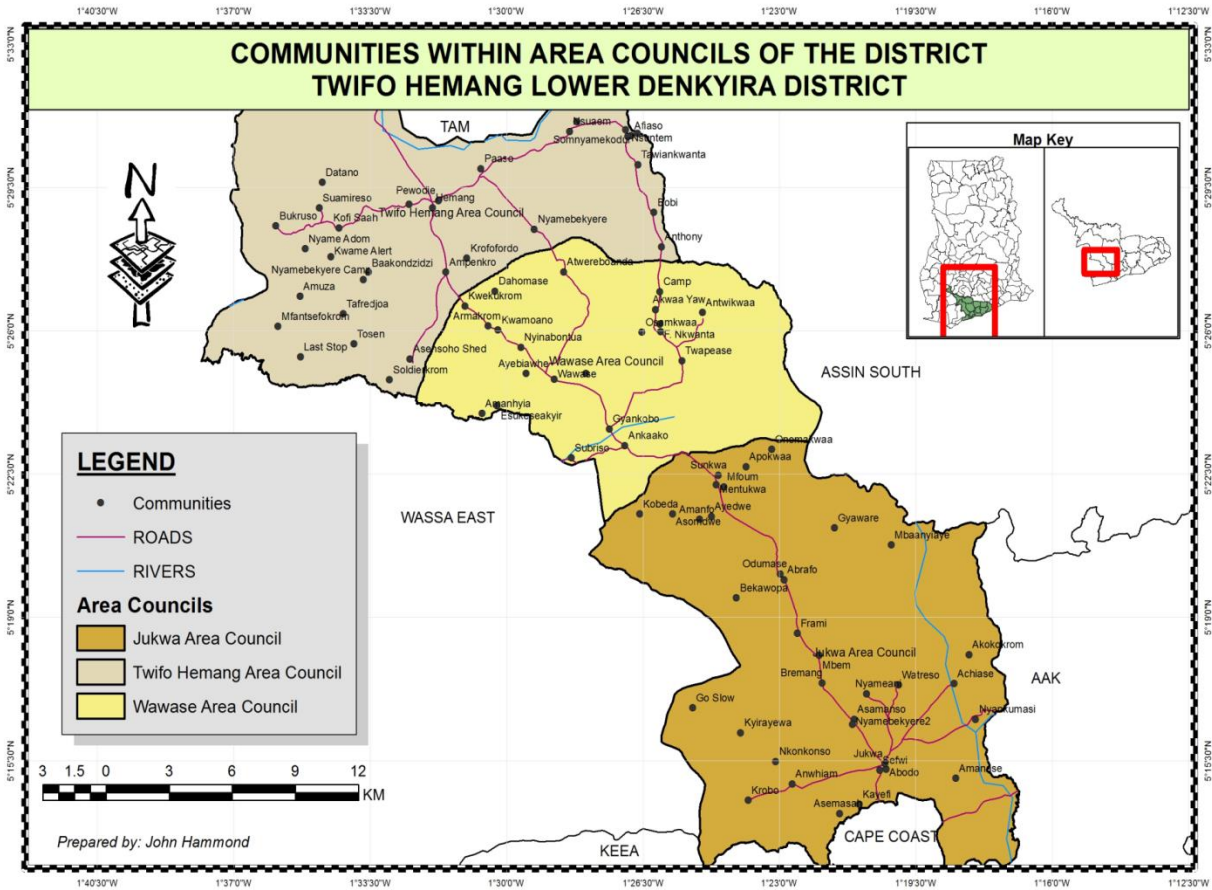


Fig 47: Area Councils in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira



Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

These sub-structures even though constituted remain largely non-functional due to inadequate resources for their operations. In accordance with the relevant provisions in the Local Governance Act, (Act 936) and LI 1961 as Amended 2010, the district has made provisions for the establishment of the eleven (11) Departments of the Assembly and such administrative sub-structures as Urban/Town/Area Councils and Unit committees to facilitate the process of local governance.

The departments as established and operational in the district include as following.

- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Works (Public Works Dep’t)
- Physical Planning
- Central Administration
- Disaster Prevention
- Agriculture (District Agricultural Development Unit)

However, the under listed Departments with the coming to force of the Local Governance Act, Act (936) are now Departments of the District Assembly. These Departments are fiscally independent except with intermittent support from District Assembly.

- Education Youth and Sport (under schedule II)
- Finance
- Trade and Industry
- Health

## **SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **i. Education**

The District recognizes the right of every child to education, as enshrined in the 1992 constitution and the inherent benefits of education. Consequently, education has been identified as a sector for prioritization. Hence, such policies and programmes as the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme and the Free School Uniforms to needy school children have been introduced and running in the district. These are to address a variety of challenges and inadequacies within the educational system in the new district.

There are 57 public basic schools in the district distributed across the 5 circuits in the district. All the schools are single stream with the exception of Twifo Hemang R/C Basic A&B, Wawase R/C Primary A&B schools. This implies that in general the basic school heads in the district have relatively small number of pupils and teachers to manage and this could promote effective management of schools.

The priority given to the educational sector is intended to address the numerous challenges facing education in the new district. These include low enrolment, inadequate professional teaching staff and poor infrastructure, among others.

There are a total of 97 KG made up of 56 public and 41 Private, The Primary school statistics stands 100 with 58 and 42 for Public and Private respectively while the JHS level is 75 with 29 as Private and 46 Public in the district and spread across the 5 circuits – Hemang East, Hemang West, Wawase, Jukwa North and Jukwa South.

**Table 24 : schools in the district.**

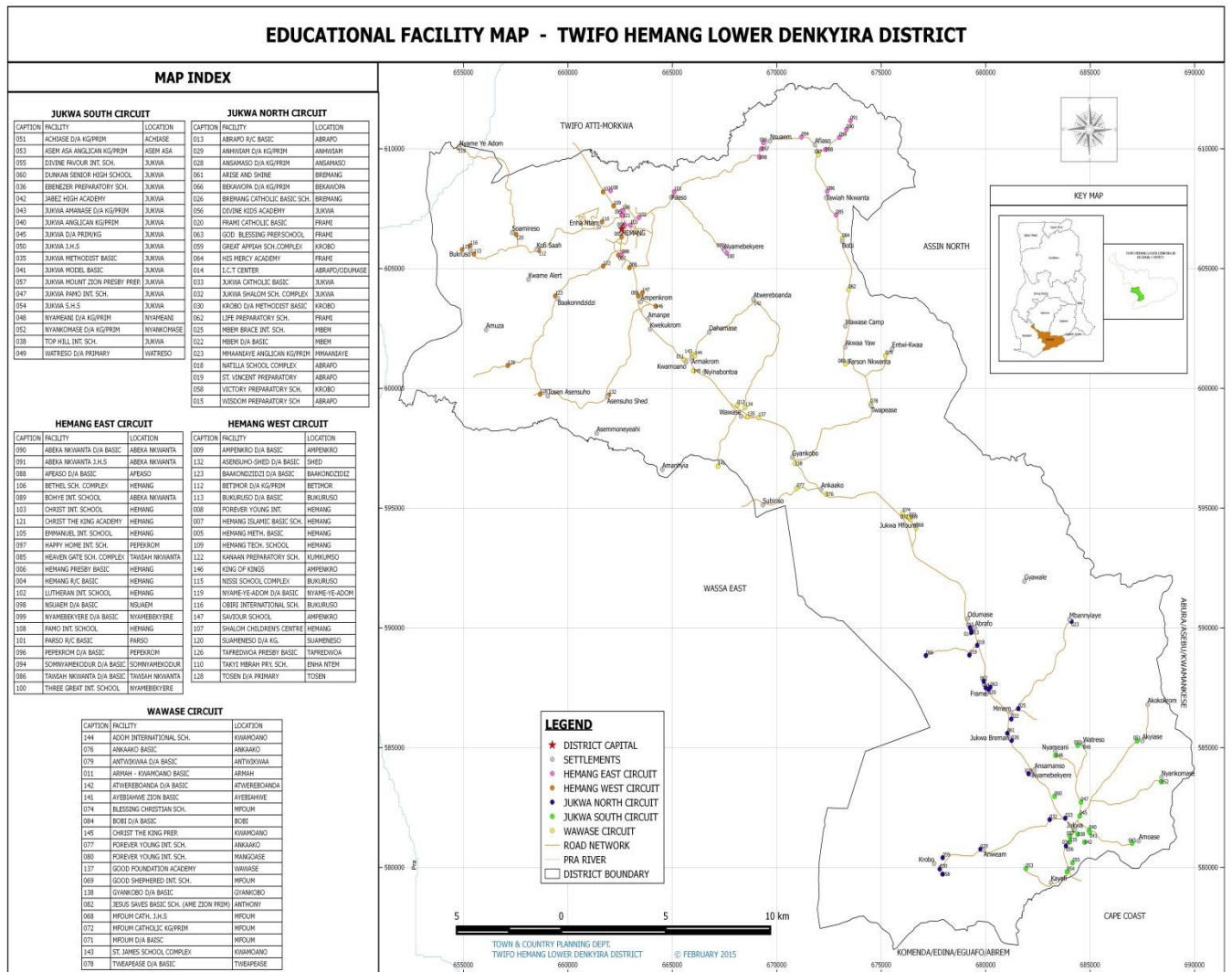
THE ENROLLMENT FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS FOR TWIFO HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA DISTRICT (2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR)					
	<i>NO OF SCH</i>	<i>PUPILS</i>	<i>TRAINED TRS</i>	<i>UNTRAINED TRS</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>

			<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
KG	Public	56	<b>2039</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>4013</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>112</b>
	Private	41	827	806	1633	1	1	2	3	86	89	4	87	91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>2866</b>	<b>2780</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>203</b>
PRY	Public	58	4564	4056	8620	140	92	232	50	36	86	190	128	<b>318</b>
	Private	42	1870	1820	3690	3	0	3	117	63	180	120	63	<b>183</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6434</b>	<b>5876</b>	<b>12310</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>501</b>
JHS	Public	46	1700	1554	3254	234	45	279	25	1	26	259	46	<b>305</b>
	Private	29	553	551	1104	5	1	6	95	10	105	100	11	<b>111</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2253</b>	<b>2105</b>	<b>4358</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>415</b>
Grand Total	<b>Public</b>	160	8303	7584	15887	387	202	589	79	67	146	466	269	<b>735</b>
	<b>Private</b>	112	3250	3177	6427	9	2	11	215	159	374	224	161	<b>385</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>11553</b>	<b>10761</b>	<b>22314</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1120</b>

Source: GES, THLDD 2016



Fig 48: Educational facility map



Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

### Educational Facilities and Enrollment Enrolment

The total pupil enrolment in the district at the basic level is 22,314 distributed as: Hemang East Circuit, Hemang West Circuit, Wawase Circuit, Jukwa North Circuit and Jukwa South Circuit as indicated by the table ..... Pupils are not evenly distributed to schools. Accordingly, there is much pressure on teachers and facilities of schools with high enrolment especially in the public schools like Hemang R/C Basic A&B, Hemang Presby Basic, Baakondzidzi D/A Basic, Hemang Methodist Basic, Ankaako R/C Basic, Wawase R/C KG/Primary A&B, Gyankobo D/A Basic, Bremang Catholic Basic and Jukwa Methodist Basic schools. Thus, there is the need to post many teachers to these schools in order to ease the pressure or volume of work on teachers. There is also the need to regularly renovate the facilities of schools for continued teaching and learning.



Table 25: School Enrolment at Basic level

		NO OF SCH	PUPILS		
			M	F	T
KG	Public	56	<b>2039</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>4013</b>
	Private	41	827	806	1633
	Total	<b>97</b>	<b>2866</b>	<b>2780</b>	<b>5646</b>
PRY	Public	58	4564	4056	8620
	Private	42	1870	1820	3690
	Total	<b>100</b>	<b>6434</b>	<b>5876</b>	<b>12310</b>
JHS	Public	46	1700	1554	3254
	Private	29	553	551	1104
	Total	<b>75</b>	<b>2253</b>	<b>2105</b>	<b>4358</b>
Grand Total	<b>Public</b>	160	8303	7584	15887
	<b>Private</b>	112	3250	3177	6427
	<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>11553</b>	<b>10761</b>	<b>22314</b>

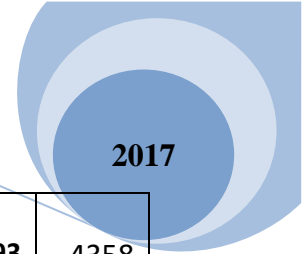
Source: GES THLDD, 2016

**Gender Parity Index (GPI)**

Gender Parity Index (G.P.I) measures the relative access to education by both male and females at any level of education. The district has total KG enrolment of 5,646 made up of 2,866 boys representing 50.8% and 2,780 girls representing 49.2% with a GPI of 0.96. At the primary level enrolment is 12,310 consisting of 6,434 boys (52.2%) and girls 5876 representing (47.8%) with a GPI of 0.91. Furthermore, enrolment at the JHS level is 4,358 with boys consisting 2,253 (51.7%) and 2,105 (48.3%) girls with a GPI of 0.93. The Table 26 indicates that at all the levels (KG, Primary and JHS) boys enrolments are higher than those of girls and with a GPI of 0.92. This is viewed against the background that females outnumber males in the district, female education at the basic level should be consciously promoted to address this imbalance in the educational sector. Hence, interventions aimed at encouraging enrolment of females should be pursued to expand the potential opportunities of education.

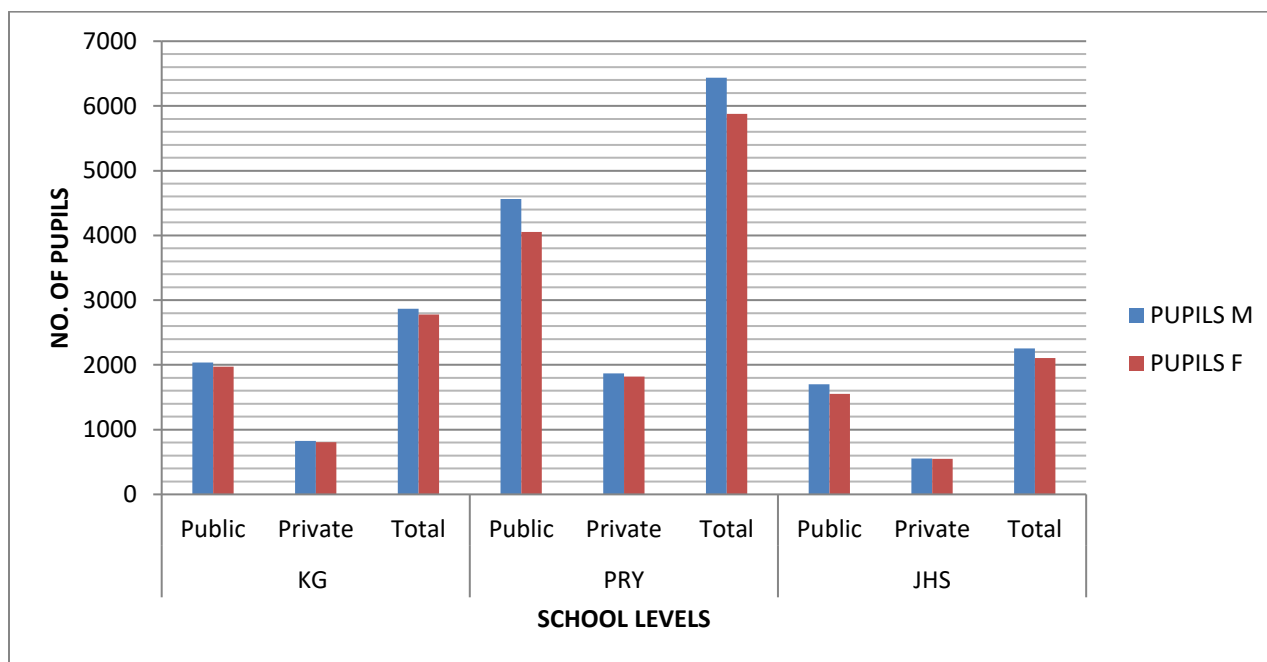
**Table 26: Enrolment for various levels by gender in 2016.**

	KG				PRIMARY				JHS			
	B	G	GPI	T	B	G	GPI	T	B	G	GPI	T
Public	2,039	1,974	<b>0.96</b>	4013	4564	4056	<b>0.88</b>	8620	1700	1554	<b>0.91</b>	3254
Private	827	806	<b>0.97</b>	1633	1870	1820	<b>0.97</b>	3690	553	551	<b>0.99</b>	1104



GRAND TOTAL	2,866	2,780	0.96	5646	6434	5876	0.91	12310	2253	2105	0.93	4358
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Source: GES THLDD, 2016



### Pupil/Teacher Ratio

The quality of the teaching staff significantly affects the quality and performance of school children at all levels of education. The essence of diagnosing staffing conditions is to provide basis for a re-organization and redistribution of supply. There is a total of 15,887 pupils at the public basic level and a teacher population of 735 giving a pupil/teacher ratio of 22:1 for 2016/2017. This shows a substantive improvement over the previous years' ratios. The District recorded pupil/Teacher ratios of 40:1 (2009/2010), 36:1 (2011/2012) 38:1 (2012/2013),(2014/15) 23:1. The improvement seen in the 2015/2016 ratio is due to an increase in the teacher population rather than a decrease in pupil enrolment.

### Teacher Population

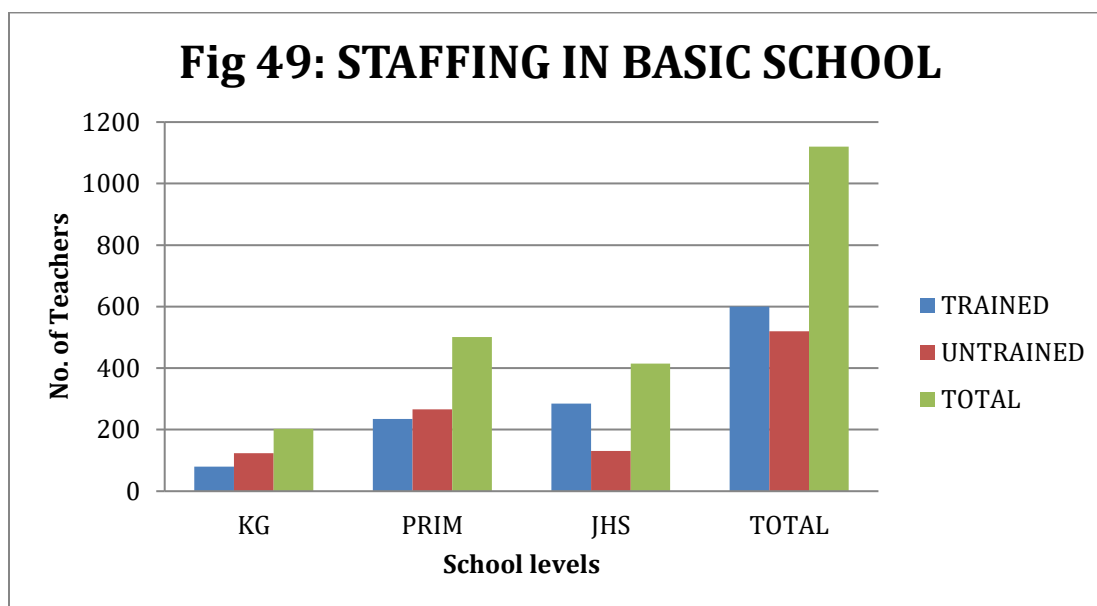
The total number of teachers in Basic schools as at 2016 was 1,120 (690 males and 430 females) out of which 600 representing 53.6% are trained whilst 520 representing 46.4% remained untrained. This situation does not augur well for promotion of quality teaching and learning especially when untrained teachers are more than trained teachers at the KG level where sound foundation in education is extremely important. This could be one on the causes of poor

performance of pupils at the basic level. There should be programmes to train all the untrained teachers to enhance their performance.

**Table 27: staffing in public school**

STAFFING- (2015/2016 ACADEMIC YEAR)									
SCH LEVELS	TRAINED TRS			UNTRAINED TRS			TOTALS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
KG	14	66	80	7	116	123	21	182	203
PRIM	143	92	235	167	99	266	310	191	501
JHS	239	46	285	120	11	131	359	57	415
TOTAL	396	204	600	294	226	520	690	430	1120

Source: GES, THLDD 2015/16



Source: GES, THLDD 2015/16

### Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Performance

The District's B.E.C.E. results have been poor although, the pass rate has been improving over the last three (3) years. For the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, 2015/16 pass rates of 31.78%, 35.87%, 45.70% and 34.75% (6-30) were respectively recorded indicating an improvement in the academic performance over the period. This has been achieved due to the regular organization of District Mock examinations, sensitization programmes, INSET for JHS teachers and increased monitoring and supervision.

## Health

Health delivery system in the district is made up of the orthodox and traditional system. The latter is made up of herbalists, fetish priest and spiritualist, though it plays a crucial role in health delivery in the district, it seems underdeveloped. It has not been in any way integrated into the modern or orthodox medical practice.

Health delivery under the orthodox system in the district exists up to two levels (A and B) under the country's primary health care system, that is, the community and sub-district levels. The district has no district hospital but three (3) health centres at Hemang, Frami and Jukwa, six (6) CHPS Compounds at Shed, Krobo, Nsutnem, Wawase, Watreso and Mfoum, as well as one (1) private community clinic (St. Vincent Clinic) at Abrafo.

Referrals are made to the nearby hospitals at Cape Coast and Twifo Praso. The new District is divided into three administrative sub-district offices namely; Hemang, Frami and Jukwa sub-districts from where health services are delivered to the respective communities. Table 1 indicates the names and type of health service providers in the district.

**Table 28: Health Facilities in the District, 2016**

Health Centers	Clinics	CHPS Compounds
Hemang H/C	St. Vincent Comm. Clinic	Krobo CHPS
Jukwa H/C		Shed CHPS
Frami H/C		Nsutem CHPS
		Mfoum CHPS
		Watreso CHPS
		Wawase CHPS

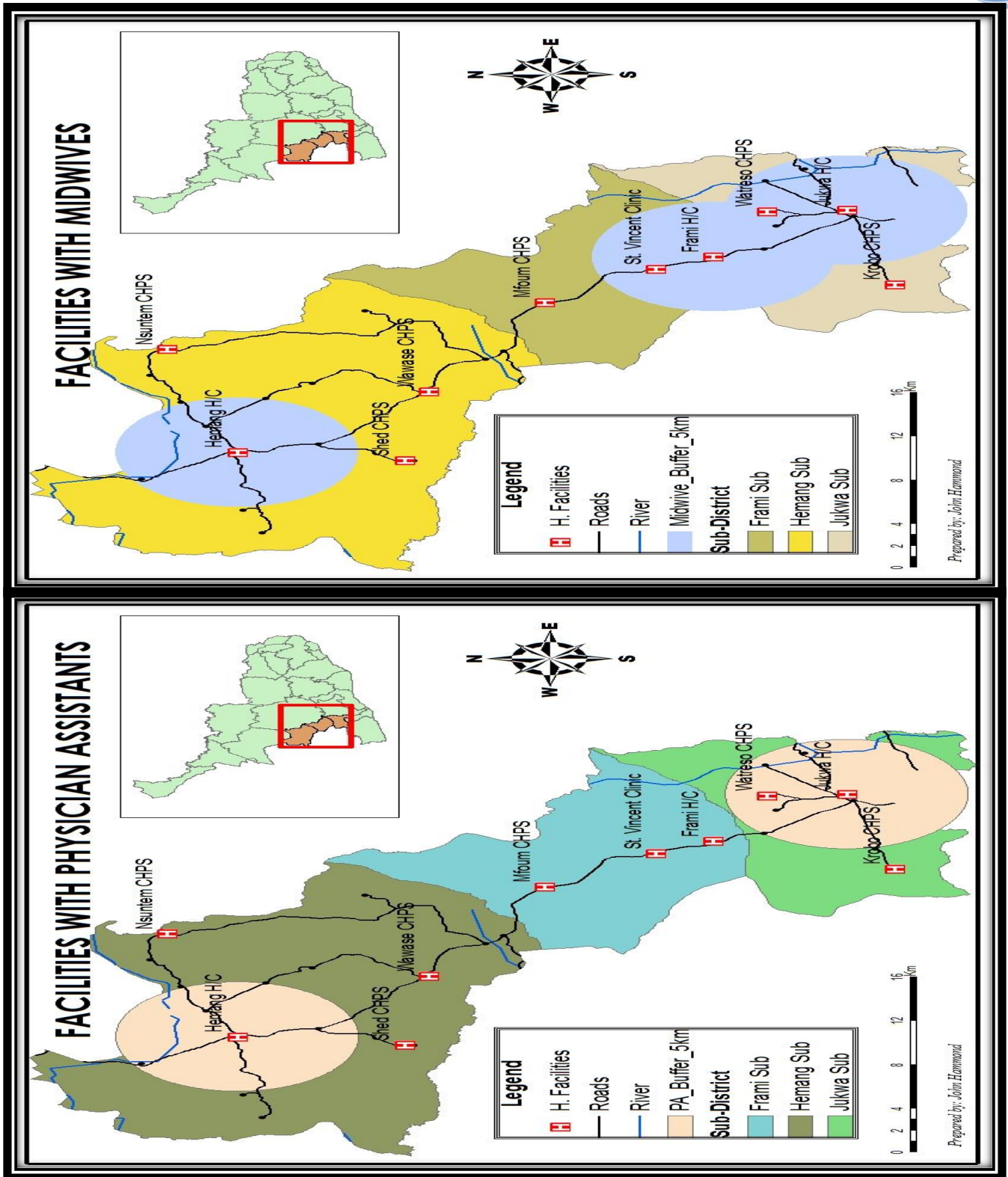
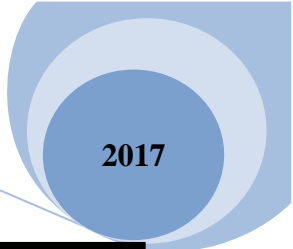


Figure 50: Map showing facilities with PA and Midwives and communities they serve within 5km radius

**Sector Wide Objectives**

HO1: Bridging equity gaps in access to health care

2: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor

3: Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system

4: Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health services

5: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of health related MDGs and sustain the gain

6: Intensify prevention and control of CD & Non-communicable diseases

**Key Priority Health Interventions**

- Teenage pregnancy/time with grandma
- NHIS reimbursement issues
- Completion of uncompleted CHPS zones.
- Monitoring and supervision.
- BFHI to be quickened.
- Mop ups to be intensified
- TB activities to Intensified.
- Conduct at least two client satisfaction surveys in all health facilities in the district
- Capacity building sessions— eg study leave policies etc.
- Health promotion at the work place.
- Office accessories for some offices.
- Build inter-personal communication interventions.
- To constitute district and sub-district health committees and DHMT/SDHMT
- Develop proposal to key stakeholders for support.
- Lobby for critical staff at all levels.
- CHNS to be posted soon.
- No receipts after service provision.
- Inventory exercise on cold chain equipment's---followed with training at the regional level.

**Status of CHPS Implementation***Table 29 : CHPS Indicators, 2013-2016*

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Total demarcated CHPS zones	10	17	17
Number of functional CHPS Zones	6	6	6
Number of new functional CHPS zones created during the year	0	0	0
Total number of functional zones with compounds	3	3	3
New CHPS compounds under construction	1	3	3
Popn. Living within functional CHPS Zones	21122	21777	30163
OPD Cases seen by CHOs	7009 (19.3%)	10238 (25.3%)	7605 (26.0%)

**Health Infrastructure**

Improving health care and delivery in the district implies investment in infrastructure and personnel. Currently, the state of health infrastructure in the district is a serious challenge to better health service delivery. Some of the facilities especially the CHPs compounds are using rented or temporary premises with make shift facilities to cater for patients. Since the district is new and having a growing population, health infrastructure need to be expanded to provide effective and efficient health services to the population. In planning to increase access and expand delivery with respect to infrastructure, the district plans to expand health delivery by constructing CHPS compounds in all the electoral areas in the district and upgrade the Twifo Hemang Health Centre to a Polyclinic status in the very new future.



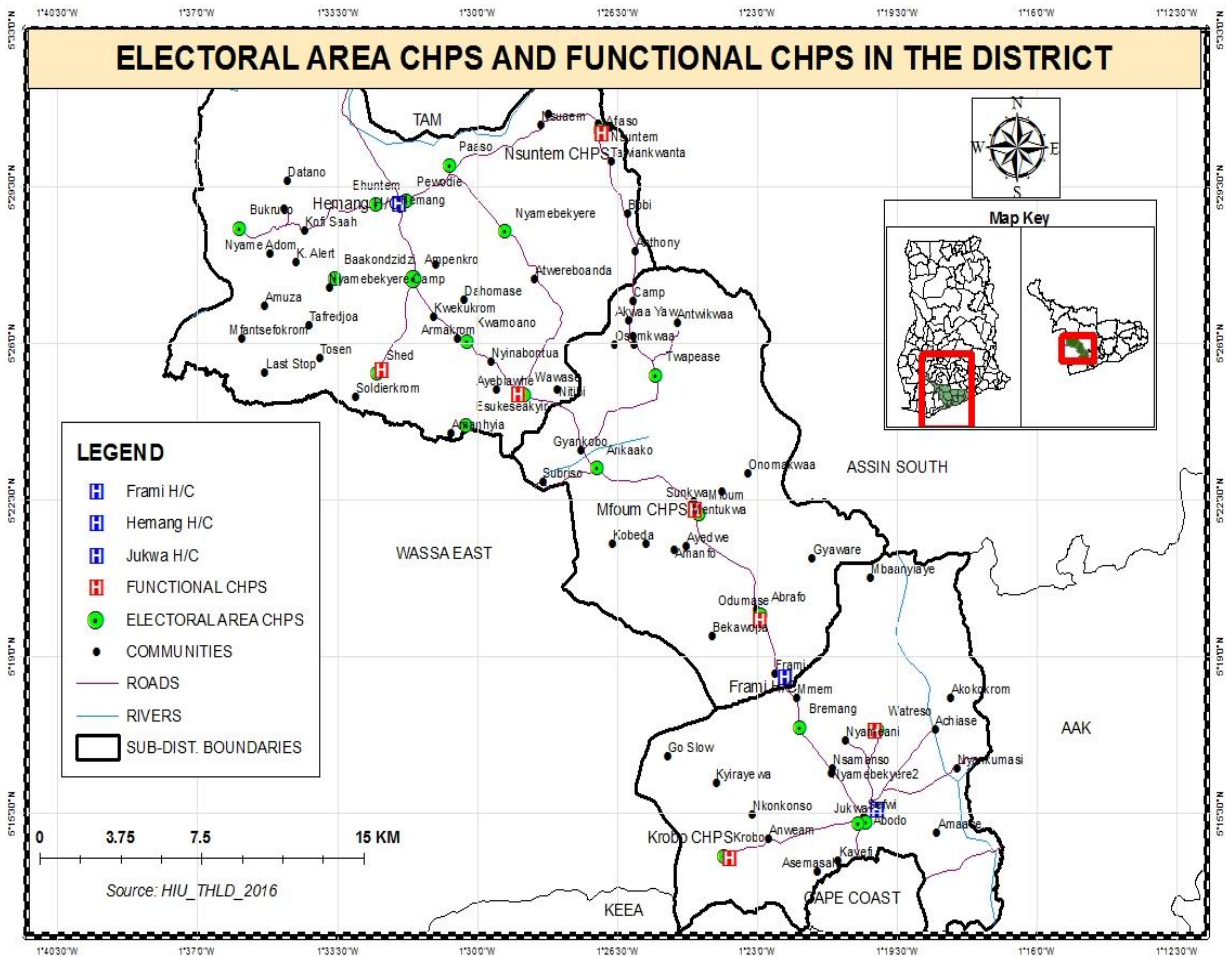


Figure 51: Map of District Showing the Functional and Electoral Area CHPS

Table 30 : OPD Attendances by CHPS Facilities, 2013-2016

FACILITY/INDICATOR	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nsuntem CHPS	931	1307	2533	2166
Shed CHPS	1318	1522	1584	879
Wawase CHPS	0	1225	1736	1339
Mfoum CHPS	125	797	1483	1521
Watreso CHPS	295	400	1036	682
Krobo CHPS	1366	1658	1866	1018
TOTAL	4035	6909	10238	7605



## Public Health Services and Disease Control

In the area of controlling communicable diseases which would include epidemic preparedness and response, the DHD with support from the RHD continued to provide cost effective and rapid delivery interventions for achieving the MDG's; prevention and controlling diseases of public health importance; eradication/elimination of targeted diseases; strengthening surveillance to reduce the frequency and outcome of epidemics; and provide adequate strategies for neglected tropical diseases that affect the poor.

### Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Disease Surveillance is the process of being watchful and vigilant for health problems and their determinants with the intention to take measures that will control and prevent diseases, and thus improve or maintain the health of the population. A single functional disease surveillance system integrated into each level and intervention programme of health care system is essential for identifying problems and acting to resolve them.

The broad objective of IDSR strategy is to provide a rational basis for decision making and implementing public health interventions that efficaciously respond to priority communicable diseases. It is based on the collection and analysis of data that is used to identify and respond effectively to outbreaks, and it is integrated because activities link communities and all programs and levels of the health system. The DHD through the IDSR system outlined several interventions to quickly detect and control disease outbreaks if they should occur.

*Table 31 : Summary of Suspected Cases Identified, 2013-2016*

DISEASES	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	NO. REP.	NO. INV.	NO. REP.	NO. INV.	NO. REP.	NO. INV.	NO. REP.	NO. INV.
AFP	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
MEASLES	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	1
YF	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
CHOLERA	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	0
MENINGITIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H1N1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

During the year 1 suspected Measles, 3 AFP cases and 2 cases of Yellow fever were reported. The DCU mobilized immediately to those communities and necessary samples were taken to the national laboratories for confirmation. All were confirmed negative by laboratory investigation. Amidst the intensive IDSR activities in the district, no suspected Cholera, H1N1 and CSM cases were seen.

### Non-Communicable Disease Control

Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases is becoming a priority in the health sector. With the increase in sedentary lifestyles of the population and the adoption of western diets hypertension and diabetes are contributing to higher morbidity and mortality in the population. The healthy lifestyle campaign was continued during the year to encourage people to adopt lifestyles that will help reduce the incidence of hypertension and diabetes. The figure below shows the trend of non-communicable diseases recorded in the district.

Table 32 : Non -Communicable Diseases, 2012-2016

CASES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ANEAMIA	485	666	575	576	1094
DIABETES	6	16	23	22	14
HYPERTENTION	260	298	245	230	221

### Clinical Service/Institutional Care Services

The bulk of the curative service activities took place in three Health centers and supported by six CHPS compounds and one private community clinic during the period under review.

Table 33 : OPD Attendants, 2012 - 2016

INDICATOR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total OPD visits	31875	32309	36246	40402	29394

OPD visits (insured clients)	24018 (75.4%)	24109 (74.6%)	26763 (74.0%)	31328 (77.5%)	21953 (74.8%)
OPD per capita	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Referred Out	227	173	1409	194	137
Re-attendances	18132	17790	12116	3874	1377
Males	13555	13145	15261	16937	12356
Females	18320	19164	20985	23465	17038
OPD Cases seen by CHOs	1868 (18.2%)	2881 (19.0%)	7009 (19.3%)	10238 (25.3%)	7605 (26.0%)

Table 34: OPD Attendants, 2013 - 2016

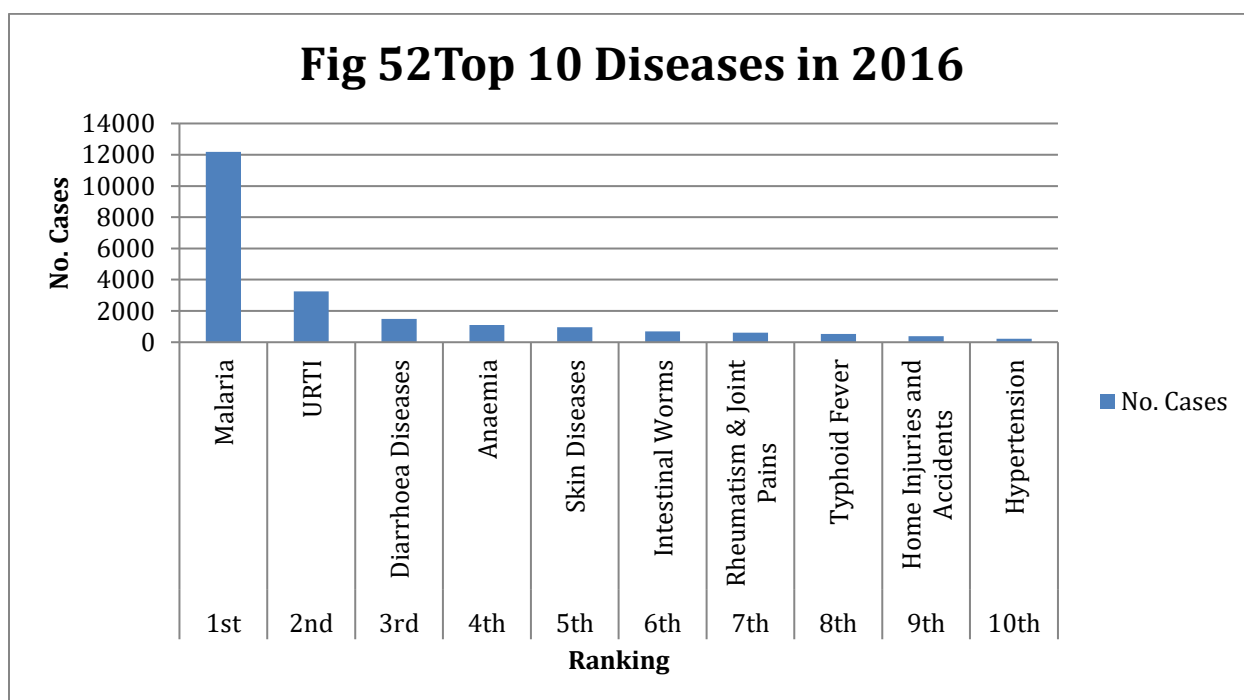
FACILITY/INDICATOR	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hemang H/C	18239	19057	20313	13634
Frami H/C	3400	2936	3741	2285
Jukwa H/C	6115	6408	5590	5870
Nsuntem CHPS	931	1307	2533	2166
Shed CHPS	1318	1522	1584	879
Wawase CHPS	N/A	1225	1736	1339
Mfoum CHPS	125	797	1483	1521
Watreso CHPS	295	400	1036	682
Krobo CHPS	1366	1658	1866	1018
St. Vincent Clinic	520	836	520	0

### Morbidity Burden

Like any other district, the district has its own disease burden which the District Health Directorate and all Health facilities, including other private facilities are working assiduously to reduce its burden. Although there has been general improvement in the health conditions in the district with existing facilities exhibiting tremendous success in their programmes, malaria cases continue to afflict both children and adults and it is the most reported of the diseases as a result of poor sanitation and generally unclean environment. Acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea continue to be ranked highly after malaria. Due to the occupational background of the population living in the district, conditions such as snake bite and other animal bites are also common.

Table 35 : Top 10 causes of OPD Morbidity, 2015 - 2016

Rank	Disease/Condition	2015	Disease/Condition	2016
1 <sup>st</sup>	Malaria	16689	Malaria	12177
2 <sup>nd</sup>	URTI	3274	URTI	3249
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Diarrhoea Diseases	1801	Diarrhoea Diseases	1487
4 <sup>th</sup>	Skin Diseases	1117	Anaemia	1094
5 <sup>th</sup>	Intestinal Worms	939	Skin Diseases	957
6 <sup>th</sup>	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	765	Intestinal Worms	684
7 <sup>th</sup>	Anaemia	576	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	618
8 <sup>th</sup>	Typhoid Fever	473	Typhoid Fever	521
9 <sup>th</sup>	Home Injuries and Accidents	407	Home Injuries and Accidents	378
10 <sup>th</sup>	Pneumonia	302	Hypertension	221



## Manpower

The district director of health services is the administrative head of the DHMT. In addition to the DDHS, other unit heads that make up the DHMT include one (1) Deputy Director of Nursing Services, two (2) Physician Assistant, One (1) Public Health Nurse, two (2) Disease Control Officers, Two (2) Nutrition Officers and One (1) Field Technician. Currently, the district has no medical doctor, but has two (2) Physician Assistants who manage Hemang and Jukwa health centers. Other categories of staff include 95 Nurses (all categories), 5 Midwives, 1 Mental Health Nurse, 4 General Staff Nurses, 3 Mental Health Nurses, 4 Community Health Nurses who are Staff Nurses, 49 Community Health Nurses and 30 Enrolled Nurses.

The efficiency of health delivery is measured by the availability of qualified health personnel and the population it is serving. Currently, the district had a Doctor-Patient ratio of 0: 69,189 while Nurse to Patient ratio is devastating. These ratios compared unfavorably with the regional and national standards for the same period. This implies that the population is underserved in terms of health care services making accessibility to health care expensive. Consequently, many patients are compelled to rely on the private clinics whose services are relatively expensive. Again, patients who cannot afford private health services resort to self-medication, quack doctors who parade the rural communities and herbalists which in many cases worsen patients' plight resulting in many preventable deaths.

**Table 36 : Summary of HR Indicators, 2016**

CATEGORIES OF STAFF	NO. OF STAFF 2015	NO. OF STAFF 2016	STAFF ON STUDY LEAVE WITH PAY	STAFF AT POST 2016
DDHS	1	1	0	1
PHYSICIAN ASSIST.	2	2	0	2
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE	1	1	0	1
STAFF NURSE (GEN.)	5	4	1	3
STAFF NURSE (MENTAL)	1	3	0	3
STAFF NURSE (CHN)	4	4	0	4
MIDWIVES	3	5	0	5
COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSE	49	49	15	34
ENROLLED NURSE	30	30	3	27
TECHNICAL OFFICER (DC)	2	1	0	1
TECHNICAL OFFICER (HI)	1	1	0	1
NUTRITION OFFICER	2	2	0	3
NUTRITION OFFICER (PH)	0	1	0	0

HEALTH PROMOTION OFF.	0	0	0	1
MENTAL HEALTH OFFICER	0	0	0	1
FIELD TECHNICIAN	4	4	0	4
PHARMACY TECHNICIAN	1	0	0	0
LABORATORY ASSIST.	2	2	0	2
BIOSTATISTICS ASIST.	3	3	0	3
WARD/HEALTH ASSIST.	5	4	0	4
EXECUTIVE OFFICER (HRO)	1	1	0	1
ACCOUNTANT	1	1	0	1
HOSPITAL ORDELY	4	3	0	3
WATCHMAN	2	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>101</b>

Table 37: Staff Strength by Facilities, 2016

HEALTH CENTRE	P/A	M/W	S/N	CHN's	E/N	T/O	PARAMED./OTHER SUPPT. STAFF
HEMANG H/C	1	2	2	8	13	2	6
Shed CHPS	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Wawase CHPS	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Nsuntem CHPS	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
JUKWA H/C	1	2	1	8	6	1	3
Krobo CHPS	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Watreso CHPS	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
FRAMI H/C	0	2	2	7	8	1	1
Mfoum CHPS	0	0	0	2	1	0	0

### Inter-Sectoral Collaboration and Community Participation

The District Health Directorate is charged with the responsibilities of ensuring and maintaining a comprehensive health care delivery system, which is wider in its scope, efficient in its operation, economically cheaper but viable in cost, recognizes the huge task ahead. It is against this background that the DHMT has been collaborating effectively with its social partners. The major collaborators of the District Health Directorate include the District Assembly, M.O.F.A, GES, Electoral commission, Ghana Police service, Traditional Authorities, Religious Leaders, Other opinion leaders, and philanthropists, among others.

The aforementioned organizations and agencies have in diverse ways been assisting and supporting the DHMT in the implementation of its health programmes. This multifaceted approach, adopted by the District Health Directorate gives great impetus to the programmes and invariably helps in the attainment of programme objectives and targets in a more accelerated manner. Dialogue with chiefs, opinion leaders, assemblymen, unit-committee members has continued to create greater opportunities to ensuring total community participation in health delivery programmes.

Other agencies and international organizations that assist in the health delivery activities in the district include:

- United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF)
- The Global Fund
- USAID
- Global Communities

### **Health Insurance**

The Twifo Hemang Morkwa Lower Denkyira (THEMOLD) Mutual Health Insurance Scheme was established by an act of parliament Act 650, with the legislative Instrument L.1.1809. Its' operational area covers both the Twifo-Atti Morkwa and Twifo Hemang-Lower Denkyira Districts.

### **Finance**

Currently, the Scheme has a good financial base; it has a sound financial practice. More premiums would be collected and the exempt category would have its fair share from the National Health Insurance Council (NHIC) fund.

### **Benefit package**

The Scheme covers about 95% of all common disease conditions in the District. It has also been able to pay for all services that were rendered to its members (clients) by health providers since it started its operations.

### **Human Resources**

THEMOLD- DMHIS has all the staff approved by the National Health Insurance Council at post. And all the necessary structures such as the Community Health Insurance Committees (CHIC). Board of Directors and the General Assembly are all in place and Functioning in accordance with the law (Act 650).

Table 38: List of Service Providers &amp; their locations

No.	Name of Provider	Location
1	Hemang Health Centre	Hemang
2	Jukwa Health Centre.	Jukwa
3	Frami Health Centre.	Frami
4	Jukwa Krobo CHP Zone	Jukwa Krobo

Source: DMHIS, 2012

### **Achievements & Challenges**

Over the period of existence the scheme has made strides and made significant achievements including the acquisition of land for office accommodation at Twifo Praso, generation of membership cards for all pregnant women and all registered members and effective and efficient claims and financial management

However, it operational challenges among others include the acquisition of a spacious office accommodation, increasing membership in an era of apathy to registration and renewal due to one-time premium expectation, inadequate logistics, absorption of remuneration package for supporting staff by National Health Insurance Authority.

#### **ii. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Modern information and communication technologies have transformed the world to a "global village," in which people can communicate with others across the world as if they were living next door. Although a rural district, these vital services have provided the district with a vast array of new communication capabilities of which political, cultural, education, health and most importantly greater access to information, communication and fast business transactions derived from ICT. Internet and telephones services (both cellular and land lines) are however not available in all parts of the district. Notable among these communities and areas include Armah-Kwamoano, Wawase- Atwereboanda, Wawase – Ayebiahwe- Essukesekyir and Paaso – Afiaso - Nsutam –Tweapease, Baakondidi - Shed –Teye Mensah enclaves. This problem poses very serious challenge in the delivery of very vital services including health and also affects the educational standard in these areas. However, the DA does not have it for data collection, storage and retrieval and hence affect critically the access of workers to information for efficient performance

#### **iii. Water and Sanitation access to safe water, waste management and drainage**

Quality and safe drinking water is an essential requirement to the population considering its numerous health implications. Table ... shows the major sources of drinking water in the District



which are bore-hole /pump/tube well (46.9%), river/stream (18.9%) pipe borne (29.9%) and others including spring, pond and unprotected well (4.3%). However, sachet water and bottled water are gradually gaining grounds in terms of drinking water supply.

Table 39: **Main sources of water for drinking**

No.	Type of source	%
1	Pipe borne	29.9
2	Borehole/pump/tube/protected well	46.9
3	River/stream	18.9
4	Others	4.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: PHC 2010, GSS

The main source of water supply in the district is bore-hole/pump/tube well. Only 13.7 percent of the households have access to pipe borne water. In the rural-urban distribution, a higher proportion of 54% in the rural localities use borehole/pump/tube well compared to 15.2% in the urban localities. Furthermore, river/stream is widely used in the rural localities forming 25.9% compared to 2.5% in the urban.

**Table 40 : Water facilities - Boreholes**

Area Council	Number of hand pumps	Functionality	Providing basic services
WAWASE	35	51%	3%
Hemang	47	60%	15%
Jukwa	48	71%	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>6%</b>

Source: CWSA, 2015

**Table 41 :..... Water facilities- Small Town piped system**

Area Council	Number of piped schemes	Functionality	Providing basic services
WAWASE	2	77%	56%
Hemang	1	60%	25%
Jukwa	2	0%	0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>6%</b>

Source: CWSA, 2015

The district currently has 5 Small Town water Systems, 130 boreholes, and 1 GWCL connected community across serving up to about 54% of the total population. This situation indicates a low coverage in the supply of potable water to the population, thus, leaving the unserved population to rely on other water sources and exposing them to water borne diseases.

### Sanitation

With regards to basic sanitation, pit latrine is widely used in the district followed by public toilet and the least patronized facility is the bucket/pan whilst 16.9% of households have no toilet facilities at all.

**Table 42: Accessibility to Toilet Facility**

TYPE OF FACILITY	NO.				
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	INSTITUTIONAL	INDUSTRIAL	TOTAL
Water Closets	1	121	13	0	135
KVIP	10	1140	77	0	1227
VIP	0	1541	16	3	1560
STL	1	45	0	0	46
PAN	0	2	0	0	2
Pit Latrine	142	1145	17	4	1308
Improved Pit Latrine	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>3994</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4278</b>

Source: DESSAP, 2016

**Table 43: Accessibility to bathrooms**

Name of area council	Type and No. of Bathhouse			
	Inside house	Outside house	Shared	Public
Hemang	427	2158	654	0
Wawase	617	1888	911	0
Jukwa	877	3113	835	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1921</b>	<b>7159</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: DESSAP, 2016

Table 44: Toilet facilities used in the district.

Toilet facility used by household	District (households)			
	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)	Total
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	21.4	15.0	16.9	2,070
W.C.	4.5	1.4	2.3	279
Pit latrine	45.7	41.5	42.7	5,232

KVIP	6.7	5.1	5.6	682
Bucket/Pan	0.5	0.1	0.2	25
Public toilet (WC/KVIP/Pit/Pan etc)	20.9	36.6	31.9	3,909
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,242</b>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The method of solid waste disposal in the district is mainly by public dumping in the open space and use of skip container. Moreover, about 2.5% of households use public dump (container) as a method of disposing waste while 1.6 % of households solid waste are collected. Over half of households (71.6%) in the district dispose off their solid waste through public dump (open space) of which 73.3% of households are in urban and 70.9% in rural. The Table further shows method of liquid disposal by type of locality. More rural households (12.4%) dispose their solid waste indiscriminately compared to 3.5% of urban households. Moreover, much of the solid waste (74.1%) generated in the district is disposed off at public dumpsites into containers and open space whilst 9.8% of the households indiscriminately dispose of their solid waste. However, this occurs more among rural households (12.4%) in the district. Regarding liquid waste disposal, 54.1% of households dispose liquid waste onto their compounds, 26.7% onto the street/outside home whereas 4.8% use the gutter. This depicts an inefficient and unhygienic method of waste disposal in the district, an indication of the insanitary conditions which indirectly measure of the socio-economic status of households in the district.

Table 45: Methods of waste disposal by households

Waste disposal method	District			
	Total		Locality	
	Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
<b>Method of rubbish disposal</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Collected	193	1.6	0.7	2.0
Burned by household	1,042	8.5	10.5	7.7
Public dump (container)	308	2.5	7.1	0.6
Public dump (open space)	8,770	71.6	73.3	70.9
Dumped indiscriminately	1,198	9.8	3.5	12.4
Buried by household	679	5.5	4.5	6.0
Other	52	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Method of liquid waste disposal</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,242</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Through the sewerage system	85	0.7	0.2	0.9
Through drainage system into a gutter	586	4.8	5.0	4.7
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	221	1.8	0.3	2.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	3,269	26.7	20.9	29.2

Thrown into gutter	1,434	11.7	21.5	7.6
Thrown onto compound	6,626	54.1	52.0	55.0
Other	21	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

#### iv. Housing

The total number of houses in the District stands at 8,861. With the district population of 55,131 the number of persons per house is 6.22. On the average, there are 4.5 (approx. 5) persons in each household in the district. This gives an average of 1.4 (approx. 1 household) household per house in the District. Housing stock and quality are often indicators of the level of prosperity or otherwise in a District. As a rural district the housing problem is more of low quality rather than quantity. Most houses (63%) in the district were constructed with mud. The dominant roofing materials used in the district for construction are the corrugated iron varieties of aluminium, zinc or asbestos and bamboo. Information available indicated that about 51.4% of the houses were roofed with corrugated iron sheets (aluminium/zinc), 31.4% and 17% of houses had thatch and bamboo respectively.

The district has 12,242 households with 8,612 (70.3%) being in the rural communities whilst 3,630 (29.7%) in the urban communities. Basic facilities such as a kitchen are provided in every house. Most people depend on public latrines in the larger towns like Hemang, Jukwa, Wawase and Abrafo-Odumase.

#### v. Electricity Power Supply

The district is composed of over 96 Communities and hamlets in the district with over 74% currently connected to the national grid. Furthermore, the on-going national electrification project in the district has the potential to increase access to the nation electricity grid. This presents the communities and the population with the opportunity to diversify the local economy through expansion in business enterprises and increased accessibility to essential services and modern technology.

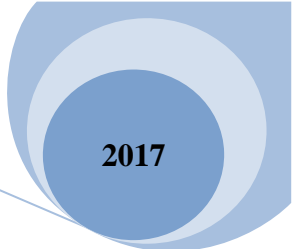
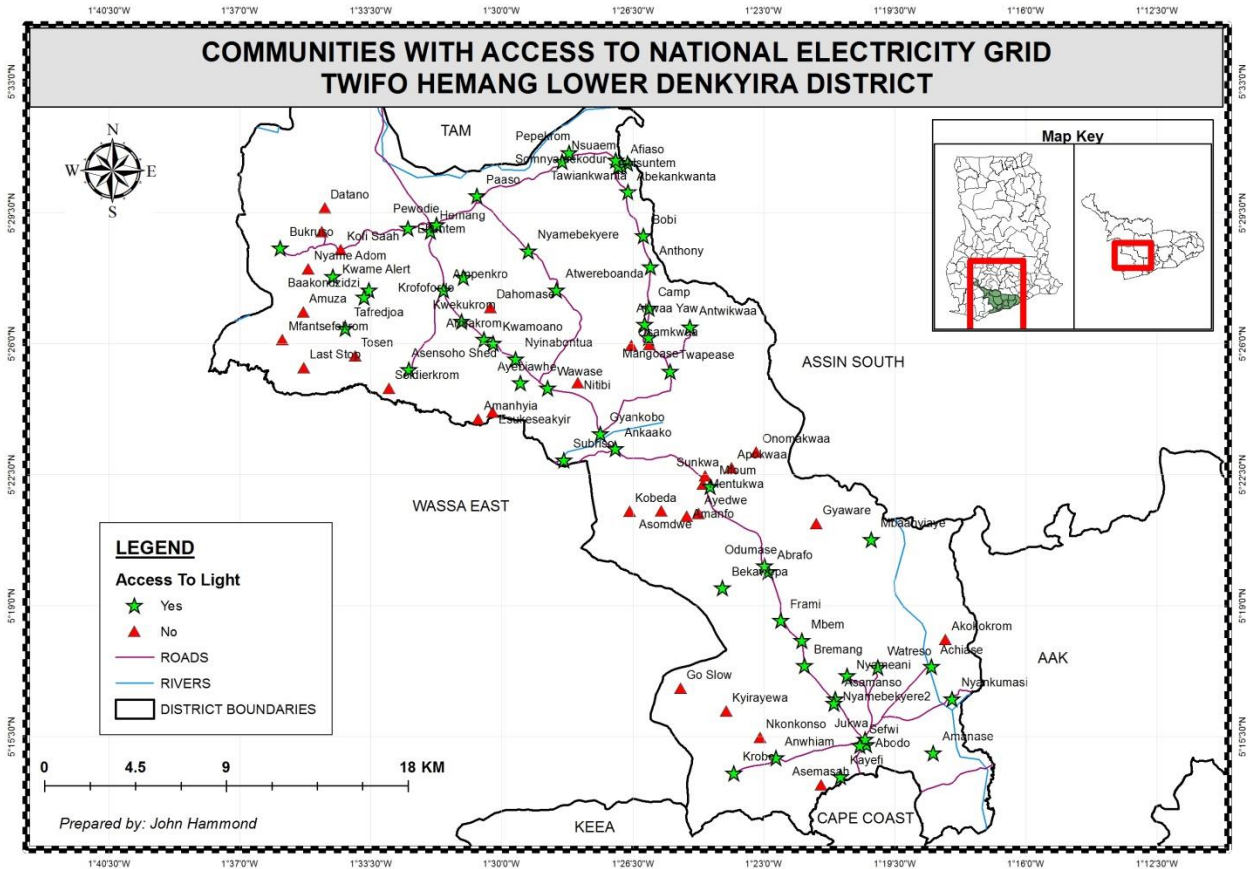


Fig 53: Electricity Coverage in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District



Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

**vi. Road Network**

The district is dominated by feeder roads. The district has 210.1 km of feeder road out of which 35.7 km is bitumen surfaced and this includes the Hemang - Baakondidi (7.8 km), Jukwa township (3.5 km), Hemang – Bukruso (9.4 km) and Gyankobo – Abaka Nkwanta (2.0 km), these have been degraded making its usage unfriendly. The district is also traversed by an all year motorable 41 km highway from Jukwa – Twifo Hemang which forms part of the Cape Coast – Twifo Praso highway, this also however poor in nature makes journey on these road difficult. The High has is now contracted and work is ongoing. Greater portions of the untarred roads especially the hilly areas of the district are difficult to travelled on during the rainy season, thus, making the transportation of goods especially farm produce very expensive.

Fig 54: A stretch of feeder road.



Fig 55: stretch of tarred road.

### **Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection**

There has been an international consensus on the recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities over the past few decades, with emphasis on the promotion of their dignity for



inclusive development. Generally, vulnerable groups in the district include women and children, persons with disability, orphans, children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, trafficked children, child labourers and the aged as result of cultural, social and economic factors.

The District assembly as part of its responsibilities is to ensure that people who are Marginalized and Vulnerable are given consideration and also mainstream into society development.

Child neglect and child labour practices are also common phenomenon in the district. It is estimated that over 40.0% of children in the district are of single parent. This is a result of itinerant drivers and farmers rejecting responsibility for pregnancies. Furthermore, the disability and aged proportions of the population stand at 3.8% and 3.9% respectively. Since these groups of the population have either passed their productive ages or have no productive capacity as they have very little or no skill training it worsens the dependency ratio of the district

### **Current situation on vulnerability and social protection**

The Department of Social Welfare of the District Assembly is on of the major units that mostly deal with the Social Protection of the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged groups in the district.

Among the vulnerable groups identified in the district include the following:

1. Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)
2. Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), including Children of single parents
3. The Aged (with on or limited means of subsistence)
4. Widows
5. Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)
6. Child laborers
7. Others (unskilled youth, etc)

Many of the vulnerable groups are sometimes discriminated upon and stigmatized by society. Their situations are worsened due to neglect, ignorance, illiteracy, exploitation and poverty.

### **Person Living With Disabilities (PWDs)**

- Since January 2013 to May 2016 (Registered for about Twenty -Nine communities- 462
  - Total No. of Children (0-18) - 41 (8.9 %)
  - Total No. of Adults (18-59) - 228 (49.3%)
  - Total No. of Aged (60+ ) - 193 (41.8%)
- About 91.1% of the Disabled Persons registered are Adults.

Table 46: Data on Person,s With Disabilities (PWDs)

Types of PWD	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MOVING	SEEING	LEARNING	STRANG BEHAVIOUR	HEARING/SPEECH	NO FEELING	FITS/EPILEPSY	OTHERS/MULTIPLE DISABILITY
TOTAL PWDs	245	217	462	167	125	NIL	NIL	46		58	66
%	<b>53.03</b>	<b>46.97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36.15</b>	<b>27.06</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.96</b>		<b>12.55</b>	<b>14.28</b>

### Number of Organization of Persons With Disabilities (OPWDs) – 3

1. Ghana Blind Union/ Ghana Association of the Blind (GBU/GAB)
2. Ghana Society of the Physically Challenged (GSPD)
3. Ghana Federation of the Disabled (GFD)

The GFD is the umbrella for all OPWDs.

The Government of Ghana financial supports PWDs and OPWDs through the Disability Share of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF).

### Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The MEWE Ghana –Nana Kwaa Orphanage Home at Wawase which was the only orphanage Home in the district has been closed down.

Orphans and vulnerable children who were in the home have been reunified with their families.

Fourteen (14) of the OVC still receive financial and educational support from their sponsors.

### The Aged/Widow/ PLWHA/Unskilled Youth

Data on Unskilled youth at the Department is unavailable

The total number (household) of Aged, PWDs, Orphans and Vulnerable Children being supported under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme (LEAP) is Three Hundred and Forty (340).

### Implementation of Pro poor programmes and Activities for the Vulnerable and Disadvantaged in the District

- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)



- Support for PWDs from DACF
- Registration of PWDs and OVC
- Free NHIS for all LEAP beneficiary household members
- Reunification of OVC and reliefs/ support
- Caseworks with families on child maintenance, custody and neglect
- Community Advocacy and Sensitization programmes
- Justice Administration -Juvenile Court, Family tribunal cases, Social Enquiry reporting, Probation and supervision.
- Child Labour Programmes (NPECLC, ILO/CCP, ILO/PPP)
- Community Care Programmes
- Skills Training Programmes for PWDs

### **Complementary services for social protection**

- Ghana School Feeding Programme
- Capitation Grant
- Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)
- Free Maternal Health Care (FMHC)
- Others

### **The ILO-COCOA Projects**

The ILO-CC/PPP projects were in the district to complement the effort of central government to combat worst forms of child labour in cocoa.

The following physical projects were carried (100%) to eliminate child labour and enhance quality education in the district.

### **Completed (100%) projects/Achievements**

- Renovated Amakrom/Kwamoano, Somnyamekodur, Tweapease and Tawiah Nkwanta KG and Primary School Blocks
- Constructed a new ICT Centre at Ankaako
- Constructed new Teachers Quarters at Tweapease
- Installed Palm Oil Processing Machine at Baakondzdzzi
- Repaired Pepekrom borehole
- Constructed market sheds at Baakondzidzi, Pepekrom, Somnyamekodur, Amakrom/ Kwamoano and Tawiah Nkwanta

- Supplied bicycles to Children at Ankaako and Tweapease
- Supplied educational materials : Text books, Cock crow English drama books to over 1,500 school children in 5 CCP project and PPP projects communities
- Supplied dual desks, teachers’ tables & chairs, and cupboards
- Supplied sports items to all project communities/schools
- Registered over 1,000 children and 300 families with N.H.I.S
- Trained about 200 women in business management and alternative livelihoods and supplied start-up tools to enable them start petty trade.
- Provided food for Ankaako and Tweapease BECE candidates who sat for the 2013/2014 exams.
- Conducted mock examinations for Ankaako and Tweapease candidates.
- Completed abandoned Teachers Quarters at Pepekrom

#### **NGOs working on projects ILO-COCOA Projects**

- Oasis Foundation International (OFI)
- Development Fortress (DF)  
OFI and DF are the Implementing Agency of the ILO-PPP and CCP projects respectively.
- International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)- Development of the Community Actions Plans (CAPs)
- MEWE Ghana provide support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)

Vulnerability issues are very central to social and economic development of the district. There is the need for the District Assembly to give priority to social protection interventions to bring relief and contentment to those who are in pain and distress through no fault of theirs.

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

Information Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications. According to the 2010 PHC, a total of 36,374 persons made up of 45.3% males and 54.7% females own mobile phones and internet facilities in the district. Landline telephone ownership and usage in the district has seen major decline due to the advancement of mobile network technology. Again, only 0.2% of households in the district have fixed telephone lines implying that the use of wireless technology (mobile phone and internet) has surpassed the landline phone and may make landline phone uncommon in the future.

### **Postal and Telecommunication Services**

A well-developed communication system and efficient postal services are essential for the district's development through quick and reliable information exchange for smooth governance, social interaction and well-organized business transaction. The existing postal and telecommunication infrastructure in the district are woefully inadequate. There is only one post office at the district capital. However, there exist other postal agencies in the zonal centres and other areas to offer postal services.

There exists in the district cellular phone networks and they include MTN, Tigo, Vodafone and Airtel. However, their services are available to all the communities. The district capital and few major towns enjoy the services of land telecommunication. However, with the increase demand for cell phone, private communication centers have reduced considerably in number. There are in the district capital and Jukwa few internet café besides individuals taking advantage of the mobile communication networks internet broadband modems.

At the offices of the district administration, computers have been procured for the units and departments to facilitate work. As a new district, it is envisaged that more ICT equipments would be procured to enhance service delivery.

### **HIV and AIDS**

There are reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the district. The district health centers run HIV/AIDS Control Programmes through Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC).

According to the 2016 GHS Annual Performance Report, 12 new HIV cases were diagnosed in 2015 increased to 18 in 2016. Again, under the PMTCT, a total of 920 expectant mothers tested, 6 (1.0%) tested positive and received the Anti Retroviral Vaccine (ARV) in 2015, whereas 12 (1.0%) tested positive from a total of 1,211 expectants mothers in 2016.

The objective of the district towards fighting the HIV/AIDS menace has been to create awareness in the communities and to reinforce behavioural change communication messages on the disease to reduce its burden. The HIV prevalent rate in the district is estimated at 2.9%, above the 2009 National rate of 1.7% and it affects more females in the age group of 19 - 45.

Some of the predisposing factors are early age of first sexual encounter at 13 years on the average, high rate of pre-marital and extra marital unprotected sex, resulting from traditional cultural activities such as funeral celebrations and festivals, tourism activities and the low level of HIV/AIDS sensitization among the people in the District and the high incidence of poverty especially among women and the youth.

The alarming rate of infection among women in the district calls for urgent and serious attention as it has the capacity to affect productivity and increase in health bills. Again and more importantly, the District is emerging as a tourism destination with its attractive tourist destination harbouring beautiful flora and fauna as such measures against activities promoting the spread of the pandemic should be instituted and enforced.

### **HIV/AIDS and STI Control Programme**

Incidence of HIV/AIDS is still on the ascendancy within the district even though preventive educational messages are preached at any available function, and educational health talk does not seem to be having much impact on behavioral change. Counseling and Testing and management of syphilis among pregnant women were carried out during the period. In addition, extending care and support services for PLWHA, promotion of condom use, know your status campaigns, as well as screening of TB patients for HIV was also carried out.

### **Priority Activities carried in 2016**

- IE&C activities carried at OPD and CIC's
- Know Your Status and Keep Your Status Campaign and distribution of condoms
- Syphilis testing and treatment of pregnant women

### **HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) Services**

This strategy provides centres where people get to know about their HIV/AIDS status and to make informed decisions about their health and behaviour. It has been identified as an essential component of the comprehensive strategy of preventing new infections and/or re-infection among the general populace.

During the year under review, the programme saw a smooth running at all reporting facilities. In all, 293 people got to know their HIV sero-status with 6 (2.0%) testing positive.

*Table 47: Counseling and testing services, 2012-2016*

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
------------	------	------	------	------	------

# Given Pretest Information	14	22	148	123	354
# Tested	14 (100%)	22 (100%)	148 (100%)	120 (97.5%)	293 (82.8%)
# Receiving Positive Test Results	5	2	6	6	6
# Screened for TB	5	2	9	12	4
# Receiving Posttest Counselling	14	22	147	110	268

### Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT)

PMTCT is the process of encouraging pregnant women to know their HIV sero-status so as to institute the necessary clinical procedures to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus to the baby. In 2016, 1,211 pregnant women got to know their HIV zero-status, of which 6 representing 1.0% were positives.

Table 48: PMTCT services, by 2012 - 2016

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
# of ANC Registrants	1378	1339	1308	1278	1262
# Rec. pretest couns.	1299	728	1147	1036	1237
# Tested	1294 (93.0%)	703 (52.0%)	1087 (83.1%)	920 (72.0%)	1211 (96.4%)
# Positive	16 (1.2%)	16 (2.2%)	9 (1.0%)	6 (1.0%)	12 (1.0%)
# Given ARVs	16	16	9	6	12
# Tested for Syphilis	1156 (84.0%)	707 (53.0%)	82 (6.3%)	466 (36.4%)	1102 (88.0%)
# Positive for Syphilis	73 (6.3%)	32 (5.0%)	6 (7.3%)	86 (18.4%)	103 (9.3%)

Notwithstanding the numerous challenges facing the District Assembly such as untimely release of financial resources, stigmatization and the absence of a higher level health facility, it has in collaboration with its development partners such as PLAN Ghana, ILO and CEDECOM been exploring ways of economically empowering the youth to engage in productive activities.

Furthermore, misconceptions about HIV are common in the district and have the potential to confuse especially the young people and hinder the prevention efforts. One of the most prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and the strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection.

### Gender Profile

According to the 2010 PHC report, the district has a population of 55,131 made up of 27,370 (49.6 %) males and 27,761 (50.4 %). In 2000, the district had 54.6% of its population as females and

45.4% as males. This compared with 2010 PHC indicates a rising pattern of population among males but a domination of females in the District. Females like their male counterparts in the district have contributed and still contribute immensely to the socio-economic and political development of the district through services, trading and farming, constituting 48.5% and 51.5% respectively of the employed population. From the 2010 PHC report, almost all the same proportion of males 97.9 % and 97.3 % of females are employed whiles 2.7 % females and 2.1 percent of males are reported to be unemployed, compared 34.3 % female and 31.2 % males not economically active.

In terms of sex distribution of the economically active, there is slightly higher proportion of males 72.6 % than female (71.9%). Again, there are more males in the public (Government) sector (6.3%) than females (2.9 %). Moreover, the proportion of males in the private formal sector is more (4.8%) than that of females (1.9%). However, a larger proportion of females (94.8%) are in the private informal as compared to males (88.4%).

Politically and administratively, women continue to play active roles although they are in the minority. Out of the 25 Assembly members, only five (5) are females representing 20%. At the District Administration, women in leadership positions constitute about 15.0% of the senior officers. The gender distribution in leadership roles may seem skewed in favour of males; however the impact of women in all sectors of the local economy is tremendous and commendable.

In spite of the recognizable contributions stakeholders in the district are making toward gender sensitization among the populace; numerous issues have been identified as critical in making gender mainstreaming a challenge in the district. These include;

- Low involvement of women in the implementation of project in the district
- Low income among women in the district
- Low gender awareness
- Single parenthood among women
- Lack of employable skills
- Child neglect
- Teenage pregnancy
- Maltreatment and abuse of women and children

### **Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy**

Climate change is as a result of human activities. These are seen in bad farming, mining and hunting practices. The commonest farming practice in the district is the traditional slash and burn method of farming. The practice has significantly altered the vegetation and the natural environment of the once densely forested area. This has resulted in large tracts of farmland being

exposed to changes in the vegetation. Related to farming, though not alarming are incidences of bush fire in the district, especially during the farm preparation period in the dry season.

As result of these afore-mentioned activities, the natural environment has been greatly degraded in parts of the District increasing the negative impacts of climate change which is mostly seen in the altered rainfall pattern and the rise in atmospheric temperature which has seriously affected farming activities in the district. Although, the farming, hunting and lumbering activities in the district pose great challenges to the environment, the district through local and national interventions has preserved significant parts of the original forest for tourism and research purposes notable among them include the Sushien II, Banaso and Bepotenten Forest Reserves which host respectively the Kakum National Park, Banaso Sacred Grove and the Emipom Sacred Grove which are homes to a variety of special species of flora and fauna. These provide great potentials for local economic growth through the development of complementary services to provide jobs to the local people whilst increasing the revenue potential of the district.

According to the Department of NADMO, the District has in the last few years recorded extensive destruction as result of bush fire mainly caused by group hunting and indiscriminate burning of farm lands and palm wine tapping. Moreover, the indiscriminate activities of chain saw operators for timber, firewood and burning of charcoal add to the environmental degradation. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the main source of fuel for cooking in the district is wood. It is the cooking fuel used by more than 73 % of households and mostly used in the rural areas 60.5%. Another source of cooking fuel is charcoal accounting for 16.3 % and widely used in the urban (11.3%) than the rural (5%) thus, giving an indication of the extent of deforestation of the forest cover in the district. Main mining activities occurring in the district are quarrying.

Furthermore, climate change related risk such as low rainfall, drying up of vegetations, rivers and streams and high rise in atmospheric temperature have worsened the development of agriculture especially farming and other developmental activities in the District. Pragmatic measures are needed to reduce the risks posed. Relief and reconstruction programmes including individual counseling of people affected and exposed to both natural and man-made disasters to reduce the risk of exposure and prevent them from falling victims to these disasters.

## **POPULATION**

### **1.2.9 Demographic characteristics**

#### **Basic Population Statistics**

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the total population of the district is 55,131 and projected to reach 69,189 in 2017 and consist of 49.6% males and 50.4% female with an inter censal growth rate of 3.3%. The district has a total fertility rate of 3.6 births per woman,

with a crude birth rate of 25.6. There are more females than males in the district with a sex ratio of 98.6 males to 100 females whilst the total age dependency ratio is 84.3. The percentage of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District to the total population of Central Region is 2.5 percent.

The relatively high population growth rate is attributed to the fertile soils which support both food and cash crops like oil palm, cocoa, plantain, cassava and others, thereby attracting many migrant farmers into the District. This phenomenon of increasing population therefore calls for a serious attention on population control programmes as large family sizes are often counterproductive to economic growth and development efforts.

### Age-Sex Structure

The district according to its demographic characteristics, exhibits an age structure typical of a growing population with a higher proportion of children younger than five years and decreasing at each successive higher age (cf. Fig ...). The age-sex structure of the district indicates a youthful population with a broad base and conical shape as indicated by the population pyramid in Fig.... The population under 15 accounts for as high as 41.9% of the district's population which is higher than the Regional average of 39.5%. The district can therefore be said to have a youthful population suggesting that there are lots of potential workers to boost economic activities especially in the agricultural sector, hence, the role of the private informal sector which remains the dominant employment generating sector in the creation of employment cannot be overemphasized.

**Table 49: Age-sex structure of the district.**

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	55,131	27,370	27,761	98.6	14,817	40,314
0-14	23,054	11,946	11,108	107.5	5,850	17,204
15-64	29,917	14,460	15,457	93.5	8,501	21,416
65+	2,160	964	1,196	80.6	466	1,694

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

The pattern depicts more male babies 0-4 age group is born in the district than females however, the male population decreases swiftly than the female through all the cohorts except in 60-64 to 85+ age groups of females, giving an indication of a high rate of out migration among the male



youth perhaps to pursue educational and job opportunities outside the district. This has grave consequences for agriculture production in the district as the young men stay outside the district till they reach the retiring age. Also, the population size has been affected by immigration and high fertility with high births among the youth. The high fertility rates of 3.6 suggest that there is low patronage of contraceptives and other family planning methods

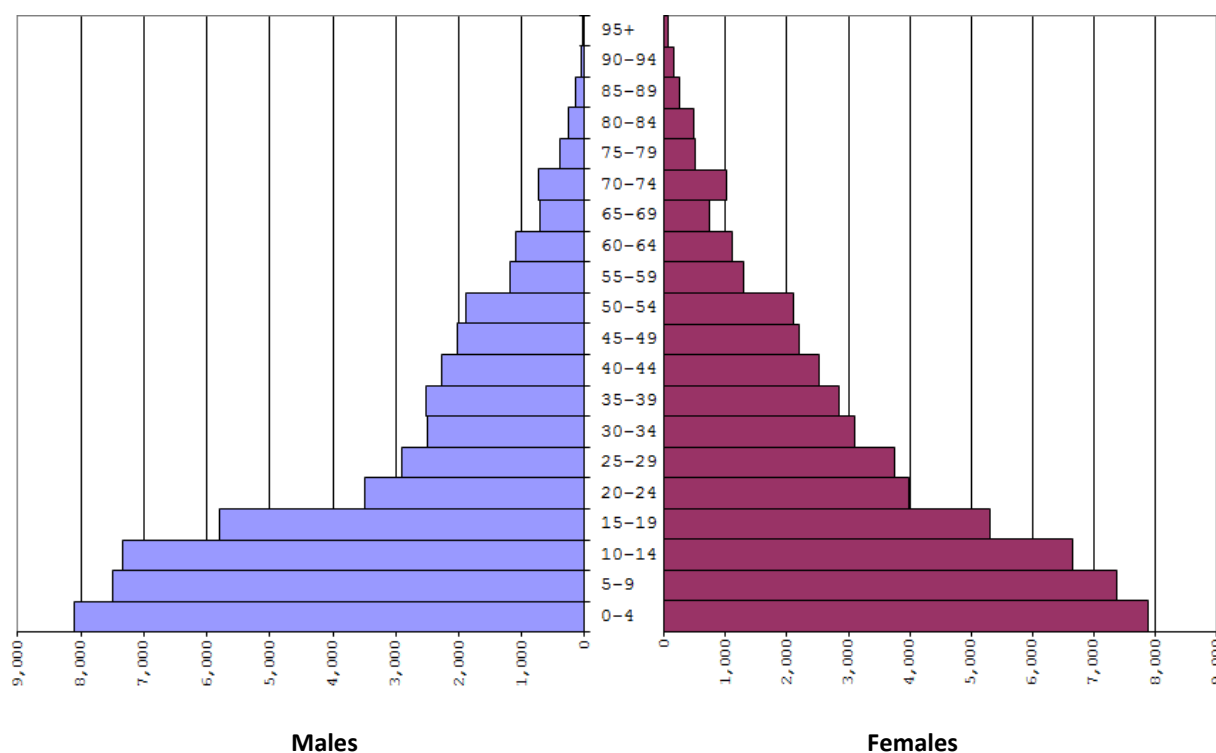
Table 50: Projected Population ( 2017)

Age Group	Males	Females	Both Sexes	% of Population		Urban	Rural
0-14	14992	13940	28932	<b>41.8</b>		7341	21591
15-64	18147	19398	37545	<b>54.2</b>		10668	26877
65+	1209	1,500	2,709	<b>4.0</b>		584	2125
<b>All ages</b>	<b>34348</b>	<b>34838</b>	<b>69189</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>19593</b>	<b>50593</b>

Source: DPCU Construct-2016

The table above informs the population statistics of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District determined with a censal growth of 3.3% with a total population of 69,189 in 2017.

Fig. 56: Age-sex structure in pyramid.



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

### Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio which measures the ratio of dependent population (population aged under 15 years and above 64 years) to population in the “working-age group” (population aged 15-64 years) is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development. Generally the ratio is high in developing regions of the world than developed regions, reflecting demographic experiences of the two regions. The district’s age-sex structure in Fig ... shows a pattern of decreasing population as age increase from 0-4 to 85+ age groups implying lower dependency tendencies among the elderly. The highest proportion of the districts population is within 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 age groups which also have the highest child dependency ratio (84.3/100) in the district. The age-dependency ratio at the district is 84.3/100. The dependency ratio among rural (88.2/100) population are higher than that of urban (74.3/100). Similar pattern is observed with regards to child and old age dependency.

Table 51 Age dependency

Age Group	Sex			Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Age-dependency					88.2

ratio	84.3	89.3	79.6	74.3	
Child dependency ratio	77.1	82.6	71.9	68.8	80.3
Old age dependency ratio	7.2	6.7	7.7	5.5	7.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Age-group 0-14 years is 41.8 percent and 65 years and above is 3.9 percent of the total population. The child dependency ratio is 77.1, 68.8 in the urban areas and 80.3 in the rural areas. Old age dependency ratio is 7.2, and it is 5.5 and 7.9 in the urban and rural areas respectively.

### Rural – Urban Split (Population Size by Locality)

The rural – urban split indicates the population size by locality of residence in the district. The total population of the district as indicated by the 2010 PHC is 55,131 made up of 49.6% males and 50.4% females. The urban population is 26.9% whereas the rural population is 73.1%.

However, more than 48 percent of the male population is in the urban areas whereas 50.1 percent are in the rural areas. Additionally 51.6 percent of the female population is in the urban areas as compared to 49.9 percent in the rural areas.

### Population by Settlements

The district is a typical rural district. There are over 96 communities in the district with only two of them statistically, according to the 2010 PHC can be described as urban and these are the district capital Hemang and Jukwa. Other larger communities include Wawase, Krobo, Mfuom and Ampenkro. Most of the communities are hamlets and farmsteads, usually with populations below 500 people. All the major settlements are located along the Cape Coast – Twifo Praso – Dunkwa trunk road.

**Table 52: Population of 10 Major settlements**

LOCALITY	Male	Female	Total
Twifo Hemang	4,598	4,744	9,342
Jukwa	2,570	2,905	5,475
Wawase	1,334	1,401	2,735
Krobo	1,078	1,220	2,298
Mfuom	1,054	1,095	2,149
Ampenkrom	980	1,045	2,025
Burukuso	792	812	1,604
Ankaako	785	761	1,546

Odumase	601	618	1,219
Nyamebikyere	593	609	1,202

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC.

### Rural-Urban Split

The total population of the district as indicated in the 2010 PHC is 55,131 made up of 49.6% males and 50.4% females. However, more than 48% of the male population is in the urban areas whereas 50.1% are in the rural areas. Additionally 51.6% of the female population is in the urban areas as compared to 49.9% in the rural areas.

### Security

The security situation in the district can be measured by the incidence of robberies, stealing, murder, chieftaincy disputes, political tensions, assaults and communal conflicts. These are the commonly reported cases at the police stations and the traditional councils.

### Disaster

The district commonly experiences three main types of disasters. They are rainstorm, flooding, domestic fire and bushfire. The seemingly recurrent of the aforementioned disasters took a swipe in 2017 with the outbreak of Fall Army Worms which affected 215 Acre farm lands with across 185 Farmers with an estimated destruction of Properties valued to the tune of GH 34,000.00.

In the year 2012 and 2013, the district recorded a total of 8 cases of rainstorm and 7 cases of domestic and bush fires. During the same period over 55 people were affected by rainstorm and 36 in 2017 with an estimated of GH 64,000.00 properties destroyed whereas domestic fire affected over 14 people between 2012/13 which ruined 12 farms with no Bush fires case in 2017. This gives a strong indication that the district is prone to disaster.

HYDRO						FIRE	PEST INFESTATION				
Date	Com'ty Affected	No. of houses Affected	No. of Sch. Affected	No. of victims Affected	Cost of Property GHs		Date	Com'ty Affected	No. of Acres	No. of victims Affected	Cost of Property
10/4/17	Watereso	16	3	20	40,000		30/5/17	Wawase	38	32	5,500
10/4/17	Abrafo	4		4	6,000		03/6/17	Ampenkro	23	18	3,800
10/4/17	Jukwa	2	1	2	4,000		12/6/17	Shed	24	22	4,000
10/4/17	Breman	5		6	5,000		20/6/17	Soldierkrom	46	38	7,300
10/4/17	Mbem	3		3	5,000		22/6/17	Bukuruso	48	51	8,600
28/5/17	Jukwa	1		1	4,000		27/6/17	Papakroo	36	24	5,200
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>64,000</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>34,400</b>

Source: Nadmo-THLDDA, 2017

Although, the NADMO through the District Assembly supported the victims with relief items, sustainable measures to reduce the impact of these disasters should be instituted. These would require conscious investments into settlement planning (preparation of community schemes), construction of earth drains and culverts in designated places, public education and sensitization on fire prevention, tree planting in communities and schools and the formation and training of Zonal Co-coordinators and District Volunteer Groups (DVGs)

### **Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

Migration is one of the factors that influence population change. It influences the socio-demographic structure by influencing population growth by directly affecting fertility and mortality as well as labour force of the areas of origin and destination (GSS, 2010).

Out of the total number of 17,898 migrants enumerated in the district, 26.5 percent are resident between the periods of one to four and 25.7 %t stayed 20 and more years.

A higher proportion of 27.2 % of those born elsewhere in the region have lived in the district for 20 and more years. For those born elsewhere in another region, the highest proportion of migrants came from the Eastern Region (2,229) with 32.4 % haven been residents 20 and more years. The lowest is from the Upper West (47) with 21.3 % resident between 10 to 19 years.

## **SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS**

### **District Scalogram**

**Table 53: Scalogram of Basic Social Services & Infrastructure Of Twenty (20) Largest Communities in the District**

SERVICES VS SETTLEMENTS	Population (2010 PHC)	KG	Primary School	JHS	SHS/Technical	Tarred Road	Feeder road	BH/Hand Dug Well	Pipe	Drug /Chem. Stores	Clinic /CHPS /Maternity/Home	Health Centre	Electricity	Telecommunication	Fuel Station	Bank/microfinance	Agric. Ext Serv. Zone	Tourist site	Weekly Market	Police Station	Hotel / Guest House	Community Library	Total No. of functions	Total cent. score	Hierarchy level
		1	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2			
1. Twifo Hemang	9,342	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		18	742	2 <sup>ND</sup>
2. Jukwa	5,475	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	942	1 <sup>ST</sup>
3. Wawase	2,735	X	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x		x	x			13	235	3 <sup>RD</sup>
4. Krobo	2,298	X	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x				x						10	117	10 <sup>TH</sup>
5. Mfuom	2,149	X	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x					13	178	4 <sup>TH</sup>
6. Ampenkro	2,025	X	x	x		x	x	x		x			x	x	x		x	x					12	135	8 <sup>TH</sup>
7. Bukuruso	1,604	X	x	x		x	x	x					x										7	64	15 <sup>TH</sup>
8. Ankaako	1,546	X	x	x		x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x						11	159	6 <sup>TH</sup>
9. Odumase	1,219	X	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	x			x	x					10	120	9 <sup>TH</sup>
10. Nyamebikyere	1,202	X	x	x			x	x		x			x										7	53	17 <sup>TH</sup>
11. Gyankobo	1,064	X	x	x		x	x	x		x			x		x		x						10	92	13 <sup>TH</sup>
12. Frami	1,048	X	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x					12	171	5 <sup>TH</sup>
13. Jukwa Bremang	1,045	X	x	x		x	x	x		x			x				x	x					10	107	11 <sup>TH</sup>
14. Watreso	884	X	x	x			x	x			x		x										7	63	16 <sup>TH</sup>
15. Nsuaem	834	X	x	x			x	x									x						6	53	17 <sup>TH</sup>
16. Abrafo	833	X	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	x			x	x					11	120	9 <sup>TH</sup>
17. Kwamoano	814	X	x	x		x	x	x		x			x	x	x		x						11	106	12 <sup>TH</sup>
18. Asensuho (Shed)	797	X	x	x			x	x		x	x		x										8	70	14 <sup>TH</sup>
19. Bobi	778	X	x	x			x	x		x							x						7	52	19 <sup>TH</sup>
20. Esukesekyir	758	X	x	x			x	x					x										6	46	20 <sup>TH</sup>
No. of settlements with service		20	20	20	2	11	20	20	5	15	6	4	18	7	7	3	15	7	3	3	2	1			
Centrality index		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Weighted centrality score		5	10	15	200	18	5	5	40	7	17	50	6	14	14	67	7	29	67	33	150	200			

## Functional Hierarchy of Settlements and its implications

The Scalogram Analysis is used to indicate the hierarchy of settlements in the district. It shows the distribution of services in the District. The functional Matrix/Scalogram (Fig....) shows the major settlements, the populations and their corresponding services/facilities existing in them. It thus determines the functionality of the settlements in the district. The order of settlements is dependent on the variety of social and economic facilities existing in the settlements. The facilities used in the scalogram analysis as can be seen in the matrix are under the following broad sectors;

- Education
- Health
- Agriculture
- Water and sanitation
- Banking
- Market
- Post and telecommunication
- Security services
- Tourism
- Roads and
- Electricity

From the scalogram analysis services available in the district vary widely. The analysis of the functionality of the settlements revealed that Jukwa, the first order settlement provides more services than all the settlements, including the district capital Hemang which is the second order of settlement. The scalogram shows Twifo Hemang, Jukwa and Wawase are more endowed (in terms of the services available) than those in the hinterland. Again, generally, the settlements along the highway from Jukwa to Hemang are better served with essential services such as schools, health facilities and roads.

Settlements along the highway are also highly populated. This may be explained by the high accessibility to improved and better services be it health, education and commercial activities in and out of the district. This implies that there will be considerable pressure on social facilities in these areas hence; development programmes to be designed should be informed by this perception.

From the functional analysis, the settlements along the highway especially Jukwa and Hemang play a dominant role in the provision of services in relation to the other settlements in the District. Again, they have better links to other towns outside the district and such strong inter-district linkage especially between the rural and urban areas is very necessary to engender development. However, in the case of settlements in the hinterlands the linkage is either weak or sometimes absent such that these areas do not benefit from developments in the centre.

The above factors notwithstanding, the high order settlements are inadequately equipped to provide the services required by the rural settlements. The economy of space will require a strategy that can accelerate the pace of urbanization through the provision of urban services to rural areas through functional-spatial integration.

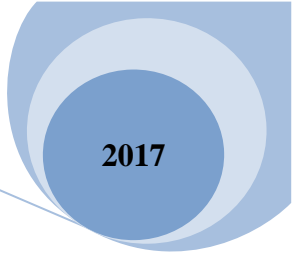
### **Summary of Key Development problems/issues/gaps from the Existing Situation**

1. Low industrial development
2. Poor market infrastructure
3. Inadequate credit support facilities for agricultural (crop and livestock) production.
4. Low level of tourism development
5. Weak decentralization structures
6. Inadequate stakeholder participation in the decision making process
7. Inadequate educational infrastructure
8. Poor students performance at the Basic level
9. Low school enrolment
10. Inadequate health facilities
11. Inadequate access to primary healthcare
12. Haphazard building of houses
13. High level unemployment among the youth
14. Deforestation
15. Inadequate extension officers to support and build capacity of farmers
16. Indiscriminate waste disposal
17. High D/A expenditure
18. Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose
19. High incidence of malaria.
20. Poor road network
21. land acquisition difficulties
22. Low access to potable water
23. Low agricultural output in major food crop.
24. Low Agriculture mechanization
25. Low access to ICT services



**Table 54: Baseline Indicators of Development of the District:**

No	Indicator	Disaggregation		Level
		Male	Female	
1	Population (2010)	14,817 (49.6%)	40,314 (50.4%)	51,131
		<b>Urban (%)</b>	<b>Rural (%)</b>	
2	Total household population	19,593	50,593	69,189
3	Rural-urban split	28.3 %	71.7%	69,189
4	Inter censal growth rate (2000 -2010)			3.3%.
5	Age-dependency ratio			84.3
6	Child dependency ratio			77.1
7	Old age dependency ratio			7.2
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
8	Economically active population	72.6 %	71.9%	
9	Unemployed	2.1	2.7 %	
10	HIV prevalent rate (19 – 45 age group)			2.9%
11	Persons owning mobile phones and internet facilities	45.3%	54.7%	36,374
		<b>Urban (%)</b>	<b>Rural (%)</b>	
12	Number of houses	21.0 (1,861)	79.0% (7,000)	8,861
13	Number of persons per household	4.1	4.7	4.5
14	Average household per house	2.0	1.2	1.4
15	Population per house	6.2	8.0	5.8
16	No. of households	70.3% (8,612)	29.7% (3,630)	12,242
17	Households with No toilet facilities (Practicing OD)	21.4	15.0	16.9 (2,070)
18	Households dumping in open space	73.3	70.9	8,770
19	Households dumping indiscriminately	3.5	12.4	1,198
20	Households dumping in containers	7.1	0.6	308
21	Use of borehole/pump/tube well	15.2%	54%	
22	No. of household with access to pipe borne water			13.7%



23	Use of river/stream	2.5%	25.9%	
24	Pupil/teacher ratio (2015-2016)			23:1
25	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for KG			0.96
26	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Primary			0.91
27	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for JHS			0.93

## CHAPTER TWO

**2.0 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

In this chapter, the key development issues/gaps identified in the performance review and current profile are harmonized with the community needs and aspirations. The harmonized needs are further linked with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) and prioritized for adoption.

**2.1 Harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues.**

Community needs and aspirations earlier identified are harmonized with the key development gaps/issues identified under the review of performances of the GSGDA II, the profile and other interventions. The table below indicates the scoring scale for the harmonization with respect to the current situation of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District.

An average score of 1.85 indicates a strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and key development issues, which has implication for 2018 – 2021.

Table 55: Scoring table

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 56 : .harmonisation of community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/issues from review of performance and profiling from 2014-2017

S/N	Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ Problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1	Lack of appropriate technological support for oil palm and other agro processing enterprises	Low industrial development	2
2	Poor infrastructure at the market centres within the Jukwa, Wawase and Hemang Area Councils	Poor market infrastructure	2
3	Lack of sanitation facilities to enhance business activities at the market centers	Poor market infrastructure	2

4	Improve drainage systems in the markets	Poor market infrastructure	2
5	Formation of Cooperatives to support small enterprises	Inadequate credit support facilities for agricultural (crop and livestock) production.	2
6	Construction of complementary facilities to boost tourism at designated tourist sites	Low level of tourism development	2
7	Development of potential tourist sites in the district (wonderful tree at Nsuaem, Emipom and Rock shrines at Twifo Ampenkro)	Low level of tourism development	2
8	Failure of Assembly members to account to their electorates	Weak decentralization structures	2
9	Non involvement of community stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of projects	Weak decentralization structures	1
10	Inadequate capacity of sub structures	Weak decentralization structures	2
11	Completion and furnishing of the Area Council offices	Weak decentralization structures	2
12	Inadequate Civic Education	Inadequate stakeholder participation in the decision making process	2
13	Low educational standard	Inadequate educational infrastructure	2
14	Teacher lateness and absenteeism	Poor students performance at the basic level	2
15	Ineffective collaboration of major stakeholders in the various basic education	Low school enrolment	2
16	Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools	Poor state of school infrastructure	2
17	Inadequate CHPS Centers	Inadequate health facilities	2
18	Difficulty in accessing National Health Insurance Scheme	inadequate access to primary health care	2
19	Absence of a district hospital	Inadequate health facilities	2
20	Inadequate residential accommodation for DA staff.	Weak decentralization structures	1
21	Development of community schemes	Haphazard building of houses	2
22	Unemployment	High level unemployment among the youth	2
23	Inadequate health professionals	inadequate access to primary health care	2

24	Reservation of land banks	deforestation	1
25	Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support.	Inadequate extension officers to support and build capacity of farmers	1
26	Poor environmental sanitation	Indiscriminate waste disposal	2
<b>TOTAL SCORE (TS)</b>			<b>48</b>
<b>NUMBER OF ISSUES (NI)</b>			<b>26</b>
<b>AVERAGE SCORE(AS) = (TS/NI)</b>			<b>1.85</b>

**2.2 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) under the Long-term national development plan (LTNDP 2018 – 2057).**

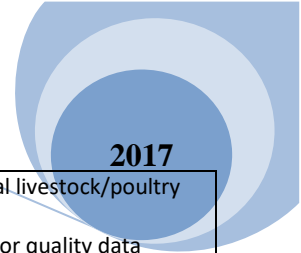
Table 57: Identified key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low industrial development</li> <li>2. Inadequate credit support facilities</li> <li>3. Low level of tourism development</li> </ol>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deforestation</li> <li>2. Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>3. Indiscriminate waste disposal</li> <li>4. Low agricultural output in major food crop.</li> <li>5. Low levels of mechanization in the agricultural sector</li> </ol>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>2. Haphazard building of houses</li> <li>3. Poor road network</li> <li>4. land acquisition difficulties</li> <li>5. Low access to potable water</li> <li>6. Poor market infrastructure</li> </ol>
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low school enrolment</li> <li>2. Poor performance of students at the basic level</li> <li>3. High levels of illiteracy</li> <li>4. Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>5. High level unemployment among the youth</li> <li>6. High incidence of malaria.</li> <li>7. Low access to ICT services</li> </ol>

Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Inadequate stakeholder participation in the decision making process</li><li>2. Weak decentralization structures</li><li>3. High D/A expenditure</li><li>4. Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose</li></ol>
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Table 58: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		NMTDPF 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	THEMATIC AREA	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low industrial development</li> <li>2. Inadequate credit support facilities</li> <li>3. Low level of tourism development</li> </ol>	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited access to finance</li> <li>2. Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>3. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>4. Inability to meet both local and international standards</li> <li>5. Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors</li> <li>6. Inadequate and obsolete technologies</li> <li>7. Low productivity</li> <li>8. Weak infrastructure</li> <li>9. Limited access to long-term finance</li> <li>10. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector</li> <li>11. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</li> <li>12. Poor tourism services and low quality standards in the industry</li> <li>13. Inadequate numbers of professionally trained personnel in the industry</li> <li>14. Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism</li> <li>15. Limited Agricultural production and productivity</li> <li>16. Low quality genetic material of livestock species</li> <li>17. Low level of husbandry practices,</li> <li>18. Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products</li> <li>19. Absence of feed and water quality standards</li> </ol>
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deforestation</li> <li>2. Inadequate extension officers</li> <li>3. Indiscriminate waste disposal</li> <li>4. Low agricultural output in major food crop.</li> <li>5. Low levels of mechanization in the agricultural sector</li> </ol>		



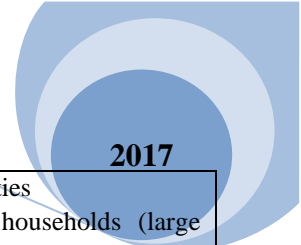
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry</li> <li>21. Inadequate and poor quality data</li> <li>22. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system</li> <li>23. Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> <li>24. Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry produce</li> <li>25. Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems</li> <li>26. Limited availability of improved fish seed and feed</li> <li>27. Undeveloped aquaculture value-chain</li> <li>28. Low levels of private investment in aquaculture</li> <li>29. Weak extension services delivery</li> </ol>
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low school enrolment</li> <li>2. Poor performance of students at the basic level</li> <li>3. High levels of illiteracy</li> <li>4. Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>5. High level unemployment among the youth</li> <li>6. High incidence of malaria.</li> <li>7. Low access to ICT services</li> </ol>	<p>Social Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education</li> <li>2. Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy</li> <li>3. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> <li>4. Low levels of teacher commitment</li> <li>5. low participation in Non-Formal education</li> <li>6. Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care</li> <li>7. Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity</li> <li>8. Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>9. Unmet need for mental health services</li> <li>10. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</li> <li>11. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</li> </ol>





**2017**

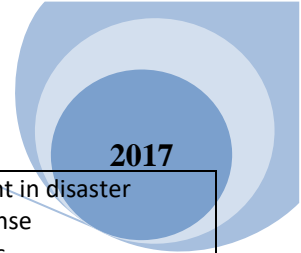
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>13. High fertility rate</li> <li>14. Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)</li> <li>15. Inadequate efforts in managing food maintenance systems in Ghana</li> <li>16. Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies</li> <li>17. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>18. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>19. Inadequate job creation</li> <li>20. High disability unemployment</li> <li>21. Lack of timely and reliable demographic data for planning</li> <li>22. Inadequate policies to address specific issues of children in different situations</li> <li>23. Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare</li> <li>24. Limited data on children in all situations: Street Children, Child Labour, Child Trafficking, etc</li> <li>25. Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies</li> <li>26. High incidence of violation of Children's rights</li> <li>27. Parental irresponsibility towards children</li> <li>28. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> <li>29. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeted at children</li> <li>30. Gender biases in cultural practices eg genital mutilation/cutting, child marriage etc</li> <li>31. limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards</li> </ol>
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			<p>children with disabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32. Poor conditions of households (large family sizes, meagre income, etc.) which do not meet the needs of OVCs</li> <li>33. Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVCs and children with special needs</li> <li>34. Weak capacity of caregivers</li> <li>35. Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children</li> <li>36. Inadequately resourced correctional facilities</li> <li>37. Weak justice system in dealing with civil cases</li> <li>38. abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>39. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on Child labour</li> <li>40. Incidence of child trafficking</li> <li>41. Inadequate leadership and low ownership of community action on child labour</li> <li>42. Limited opportunity for older persons to contribute to national development</li> <li>43. Inadequate care for the aged</li> <li>44. Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care</li> <li>45. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>46. Lack of education on accessibility standards</li> <li>47. Limited access to education among PWDs</li> <li>48. Long distance of commuting from home to schools by PWDs</li> <li>49. Inadequate material and emotional support for PWDs from their families and society</li> </ol>
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			<p>50. Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>51. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</p> <p>52. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs</p> <p>53. Actual and perceived low levels of skills and education of persons with disabilities</p> <p>54. Weak access to rights and entitlements by PWDs</p> <p>55. Low participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in sports</p> <p>56. Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making</p> <p>57. Lack of dedicated gender responsive budgets (GRB) for the implementation of gender equality programmes at all levels</p> <p>58. Low recognition of gender equity in all spheres</p> <p>59. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p> <p>60. Limitations imposed on women and girls' time, and mobility due to multiple roles and gender relations</p> <p>61. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>62. Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making</p> <p>63. Declining funding by development partners</p> <p>64. Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>65. High prevalence of open defecation</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>66. Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand</li> <li>67. Poor waste collection system</li> <li>68. Inadequate waste management facilities</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure</li> <li>2. Haphazard building of houses</li> <li>3. Poor road network</li> <li>4. land acquisition difficulties</li> <li>5. Low access to potable water</li> <li>6. Poor market infrastructure</li> </ul>	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insufficient awareness of ICT services in the communications area</li> <li>2. Limited electronic access to all citizens</li> <li>3. Inadequate ICT centers within communities.</li> <li>4. Geographical disparities in access to transport services</li> <li>5. Early deterioration of road networks</li> <li>6. Increase in land degradation</li> <li>7. Air pollution</li> <li>8. Noise pollution</li> <li>9. Indiscriminate dumping</li> <li>10. Non-enforcement of relevant laws and regulations</li> <li>11. Wildfire</li> <li>12. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>13. Decline in water quality and quantity</li> <li>14. Climate variability</li> <li>15. Increased temperature</li> <li>16. Reduced rainfall</li> <li>17. High use of charcoal and fire wood.</li> <li>18. Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters</li> <li>19. Poor land use and spatial planning</li> <li>20. Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services</li> <li>21. Ineffective compliance and enforcement of laws</li> <li>22. Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters</li> <li>23. Weak collaboration between institutions</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24. Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response</li> <li>25. Poor drainage systems</li> <li>26. Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> <li>27. Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change</li> </ul>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate stakeholder participation in the decision making process</li> <li>2. Weak decentralization structures</li> <li>3. High D/A expenditure</li> <li>4. Inadequate and reliable database for planning purpose</li> </ul>	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies</li> <li>2. Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> <li>3. Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>4. Ineffective coordination of gender equality results</li> <li>5. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life</li> <li>6. Political and civic apathy</li> <li>7. Absence of national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state</li> <li>8. Political polarisation</li> </ul>

Table 59: Adopted Goals and Issues of NMTDP 2018-2021

DMTDP GOALS 2018 - 2021	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES 2018 - 2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls</li> </ul>
	Promote international trade and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low volume of production</li> </ul>
	Enhance production and supply of quality raw materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> </ul>
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited local participation in economic development</li> </ul>
	Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to credit by SMEs</li> <li>Predominant informal economy</li> </ul>
	Promote demand driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor marketing systems</li> <li>High cost of production inputs</li> </ul>
	Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate development of and investing in processing and value addition</li> </ul>
	Improve production efficiency and yield	<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> </ul>
	Improve post-harvest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor storage and transportation systems</li> </ul>
	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of database on farmers</li> <li>Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain</li> <li>Limited application of science and technology</li> <li>Lack of youth interest in agriculture</li> <li>Inadequate start-up capital for the youth</li> <li>Lack of credit for agriculture</li> <li>Inadequate access to land for agriculture production</li> </ul>
	Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak extension services delivery</li> <li>Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)</li> <li>Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management</li> </ul>
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</li> <li>Low skills development</li> </ul>	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>High number of untrained teachers at the basic level</li> </ul>
	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</li> </ul>
	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</li> <li>Inadequate emergency services</li> <li>Poor quality of healthcare services</li> <li>Unmet needs for mental health services</li> <li>Unmet health needs of women and girls</li> </ul>
	Strengthen health care management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</li> </ul>
	Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</li> </ul>

Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS</li> <li>• Periodic shortages of HIV&amp; AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</li> </ul>
Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</li> <li>• Household food insecurity</li> <li>• Infant and adult malnutrition</li> <li>• Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</li> </ul>
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition education</li> </ul>
Improve 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>• Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</li> <li>• Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</li> <li>• Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</li> <li>• Inadequate sexual education for young people</li> </ul>
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</li> <li>• Surface mining, desertification,</li> <li>• Negative impact of climate variability and change</li> <li>• Widespread pollution of surface water</li> </ul>
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>• Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>• Delay in implementing plans for water sector</li> <li>• River bank encroachment</li> <li>• Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>• Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)</li> <li>• Low levels of material for re-use and recycling</li> <li>• High prevalence of open defecation</li> <li>• Poor sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</li> <li>• Poor hygiene practices</li> <li>• Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</li> </ul>
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</li> <li>○ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</li> </ul>
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ul>
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<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> </ul>
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</li> <li>○ Inadequate care for the aged</li> </ul>
attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</li> </ul>
Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</li> </ul>

	Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Weak social protection systems</li> <li>○ Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</li> </ul>
	Promote full participation of PWDs in the social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</li> <li>○ Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>○ Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</li> <li>○ Inadequate of education on accessibility standards</li> <li>○ Poor living conditions of PWDs</li> </ul>
	Improve human capital development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</li> <li>● Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</li> <li>● Low levels of technical and vocational skills</li> <li>● Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>● Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</li> </ul>
	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</li> </ul>
	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<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>○ Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</li> <li>○ Lack of disability, child and aged friendly facilities</li> <li>○ Limited community level sports and recreational activities</li> <li>○ Lack of gender equity in sports</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Loss of forest cover</li> <li>● Encroachment of conservation areas</li> <li>● Increasing loss of endangered species</li> </ul>
	Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak enforcement of regulations</li> <li>● Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</li> </ul>
	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Environmental degradation</li> <li>● Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as galamsey</li> <li>● Destruction of forests and farmlands</li> <li>● Pollution of water bodies</li> </ul>
	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones.</li> <li>● Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change</li> </ul>
	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</li> <li>● Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</li> <li>● Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems</li> </ul>



Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of wildfire</li> <li>• Indiscriminate use of weedicides</li> <li>• Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</li> <li>• Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</li> </ul>
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Vulnerability and variability to climate change</li> </ul>
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</li> </ul>
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</li> <li>• Rapid deterioration of roads</li> </ul>
Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</li> <li>• High incidence of road accidents</li> </ul>
Enhance application of ICT in national development	<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>
Ensure efficient utilization of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</li> </ul>
Promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry</li> <li>• Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry</li> </ul>
Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>• Poor drainage system</li> </ul>
Promote proper maintenance culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements</li> <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>
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of rural-urban migration</li> <li>• Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources</li> <li>• Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</li> </ul>
Promote resilient urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of slums</li> <li>• Urban concentration in coastal zone</li> </ul>
Improve quality of life in slums, zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited investment in social programmes in</li> </ul>

		zongos and inner cities
<b>GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	Deepen political and administrative 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>• Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</li> </ul>
	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation</li> <li>• Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</li> </ul>
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>
	Enhance security services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> </ul>
	Enhance public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)</li> <li>• Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</li> </ul>
	Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry</li> </ul>
	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>• Negative cultural practices</li> <li>• Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</li> </ul>
	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<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 and civic apathy</li> <li>• Political polarisation</li> </ul>
Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>• Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>	

### 2.3 Prioritization of Adopted Development Issues

In prioritizing the adopted development issues, a consensus was reached among four groups of stakeholders using a scoring system of 1 – 3 in terms of priority in an ascending order with 1 representing the least prioritized issues and 3 representing most prioritized issues. The prioritization is guided by the following criteria;

- i. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- ii. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
- iii. Impact on:

- a. The different population groups (e.g. girls, aged, disabled);
  - b. Balanced development;
  - c. Natural resource utilisation;
  - d. Cultural acceptability;
  - e. Resilience and disaster risk reduction;
  - f. Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
  - g. Institutional reforms.
- iv. Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues such as
- a. HIV and AIDS in terms of the target groups in the sector for targeted interventions e.g. elimination of stigmatisation;
  - b. Gender equality with respect to practical and strategic needs and interests; Nutrition.

The scores of the four stakeholder groups (labelled A, B, C and D) for each adopted issue were summed up in order to determine their respective rank in terms of priority. The adopted development needs and their corresponding ranks are presented in table 60 below:

**Table 60: PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
No.	Development Issues	A	B	C	D	Score	Rank
1	Limited access to finance	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	Weak infrastructure	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3	Limited Agricultural production and productivity	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4	Weak extension services delivery	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	3	3	3	3	12	1st
6	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	3	2	4	3	12	1st
7	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
8	Informal nature of businesses	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
9	Inadequate and obsolete technologies	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
10	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
11	Low productivity	2	3	2	3	9	4th
12	Inadequate and poor quality data	3	1	2	3	9	4th
13	Inadequate access to veterinary services	3	2	1	2	8	5th
14	Undeveloped aquaculture value-chain	2	1	2	2	7	6th
15	Low levels of value addition to livestock and poultry	2	1	2	2	7	6th

	produce						
16	Low level of husbandry practices,	2	2	2	1	7	6th
17	Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system	1	2	1	2	6	7th
18	Uncompetitive local livestock/poultry industry	1	2	1	2	6	7th
19	Low levels of private investment in aquaculture	1	1	2	2	6	7th
20	Absence of feed and water quality standards	2	1	1	2	6	7th
21	Limited availability of improved fish seed and feed	1	2	2	1	6	7th
22	Inability to meet both local and international standards	2	1	1	1	5	8th
23	Low awareness of incentive regime for local investors	1	1	1	2	5	8th
24	Poor tourism services and low quality standards in the industry	1	1	2	1	5	8th
25	Absence of comprehensive regulatory framework	1	2	1	1	5	8th
26	Inadequate feed and water for livestock	1	1	1	2	5	8th
27	Inadequate, weak and unsustainable nutrition-sensitive food production systems	1	1	1	2	5	8th
28	Low quality genetic material of livestock species	1	1	1	1	4	9th

### THEMATIC AREA 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

No.	Development Issues	A	B	C	D	Score	Rank
1	Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4	High incidence of violation of Children's rights	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5	Limited access to education among PWDs	3	3	3	3	12	1st
6	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	3	3	3	3	12	1st
7	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	3	3	3	3	12	1st
8	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
9	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
10	Inadequate care for the aged	3	3	2	3	11	2nd

11	Inadequate waste management facilities	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
12	Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
13	Poor quality of healthcare services	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
14	Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
15	Lack of timely and reliable demographic data for planning	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
16	Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
17	Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
18	High prevalence of open defecation	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
19	Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
20	Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
21	Poor waste collection system	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
22	Absence of special learning aids for PWDs	2	3	2	1	8	5th
23	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	1	2	2	3	8	5th
24	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2	2	1	2	7	6th
25	Little or no access to education and relevant educational materials for OVCs and children with special needs	2	2	2	1	7	6th
26	Lack of dedicated gender responsive budgets (GRB) for the implementation of gender equality programmes at all levels	2	2	1	2	7	6th
27	Low recognition of gender equity in all spheres	2	1	2	2	7	6th
28	High fertility rate	2	2	2	1	7	6th
29	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	2	2	1	2	7	6th
30	Limited opportunity for older persons to contribute to national development	2	2	1	2	7	6th
31	Limitations imposed on women and girls' time, and mobility due to multiple roles and gender relations	2	1	2	2	7	6th
32	Inadequate job creation	2	2	1	1	6	7th
33	Lack of gender-sensitivity in addressing the needs of the	1	2	1	2	6	7th

	aged						
34	Chronic age-related health conditions, poor diet and lack of geriatric care	1	2	2	1	6	7th
35	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix Inadequate capacity	1	2	2	1	6	7th
36	Unmet need for mental health services	1	2	2	1	6	7th
37	Parental irresponsibility towards children	2	1	1	2	6	7th
38	Poor conditions of households (large family sizes, meagre income, etc.) which do not meet the needs of OVCs	1	2	2	1	6	7th
39	Declining funding by development partners	2	2	1	1	6	7th
40	High disability unemployment	2	1	1	2	6	7th
41	High rate of child abuse	2	1	1	2	6	7th
42	Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and policies	1	2	1	2	6	7th
43	Increasing number of children in conflict with the law.	2	1	2	1	6	7th
44	Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education	1	2	2	1	6	7th
45	Wide gaps in health service data	2	1	2	1	6	7th
46	Inadequate of opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	2	1	1	2	6	7th
47	Inadequate food safety training and services	1	1	2	1	5	8th
48	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	2	1	1	1	5	8th
49	Inadequate policies to address specific issues of children in different situations	1	1	2	1	5	8th
50	Poor quality of services for children and families	1	2	1	1	5	8th
51	limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities	1	1	1	2	5	8th
52	Widespread disdain or paternalism for children with disability	1	2	1	1	5	8th
53	Poor housing arrangements and household characteristics for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)	1	1	2	1	5	8th
54	Long distance of commuting from home to schools by PWDs	2	1	1	1	5	8th
55	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender	1	2	1	1	5	8th

	equality						
56	Stigmatisation and discrimination of children	1	1	1	1	4	9th
57	Inadequately resourced correctional facilities	1	1	1	1	4	9th
58	Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law	1	1	1	1	4	9th
59	Weak justice system in dealing with civil cases	1	1	1	1	4	9th
60	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	1	1	1	1	4	9th

**THEMATIC AREA 3: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

No.	Development Issues	A	B	C	D	Score	Rank
1	Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	Inadequate ICT centers within communities.	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
3	Geographical disparities in access to transport services	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
4	Early deterioration of road networks	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
5	Non-enforcement of relevant laws and regulations	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
6	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
7	High use of charcoal and fire wood.	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
8	Poor land use and spatial planning	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
9	Poor drainage systems	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
10	Poor public awareness on coping strategies during natural disasters	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
11	Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
12	Inadequate investment in disaster prevention and response	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
13	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	3	2	2	2	9	4th
14	Decline in water quality and quantity	2	3	2	2	9	4th
15	Inadequate waste management infrastructure and services	2	3	2	2	9	4th
16	Climate variability	2	3	1	2	8	5th
17	Weak collaboration between institutions	2	2	2	2	8	5th

18	Increased temperature	1	2	2	2	7	6th
19	Inadequate capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	2	1	2	2	7	6th
20	Ineffective compliance and enforcement of laws	1	2	1	2	6	7th
21	Low level of citizens' access to online information on health, economic and social issues	2	1	1	2	6	7th
22	Indiscriminate dumping	2	1	1	2	6	7th
23	Increase in land degradation	1	2	1	1	5	8th
24	Reduced rainfall	1	1	1	1	4	9th
25	Air pollution	1	1	1	1	4	9th
26	Noise pollution	1	1	1	1	4	9th
27	Wildfire	1	1	1	1	4	9th
<b>THEMATIC AREA 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>							
No.	Development Issues	A	B	C	D	Score	Rank
1	Non-functioning sub-district structures	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
3	Political and civic apathy	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
4	Political polarisation	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
5	Absence of national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
6	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	1	2	2	2	7	6th
7	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels	1	2	2	1	6	7th
8	Weak collective demand and urgency for accountability for gender equality results	1	1	2	1	5	8th
9	Ineffective coordination of gender equality results	1	2	1	1	5	8th



### **1.3.1 Analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges**

In the bid to tackle the development problems of the district, the POCC was used as a tool to examine each of the key problems identified. In other words, the various problems identified in the course of the survey were subjected to POCC analysis.

With this, the internal factors which will propel the solving of these problems are assessed as against the constraints which are the internal negative factors which will inhibit the interventions to address the issues. External factors as well were assessed to help combat the challenges which are external inhibiting factors.

Even though there are numerous development problems facing the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District, the potentials and opportunities can be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. This will pave way for the district to meet its developmental needs and hence ensure an effective and efficient growth in the standards of living of the people.

**Table 61 : POCC Analysis****THEMATIC AREA 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

S/N	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of rural banks and micro finance institutions.</li> <li>2. Availability of corporative credit unions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of credit support from government and other NGOs.</li> <li>2. Government policies to create world class Ghanaian businesses</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited banking culture</li> <li>2. Low savings</li> <li>3. Rigid procedures of acquiring credit facilities from banks (collateral security)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High unemployment rate</li> <li>2. Non existence of the ADB Bank</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		There is the problem of limited access to finance by micro, small and medium businesses in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. However, the existence of co-operative credit union and micro credit financial institutions offer the potentials to adequately address them.			
2	Poor tourism infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of NGO funded and DP interventions</li> <li>2. Willingness of D/A to invest in infrastructure.</li> <li>3. Availability of qualified human resource at the DA</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of support from development partners and NGOs.</li> <li>2. Availability of DACF/DDDF.</li> <li>3. Availability of road and other funds for infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delays in the release of funds.</li> <li>2. Difficulty in acquiring land for land for development projects.</li> <li>3. Low communal spirit among citizenry.</li> <li>4. Poor maintenance culture</li> </ol>	Untimely release of project funds
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		In rural areas, socio- economic infrastructure could be provided and maintained by D/As committing more funds and establishing strong collaborations with the Tradition Authorities and sensitizing the citizenry.			
3	Limited Agricultural production and productivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of arable Agricultural land</li> <li>2. Existence of the DADU</li> <li>3. Availability of river bodies</li> <li>4. Existence of active labour force</li> <li>5. Presence of financial institutions.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government subsidy on agriculture inputs.</li> <li>2. Government Policies on agriculture.</li> <li>3. Government policy on climate change</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High level of illiteracy among farmers.</li> <li>2. Small average farm sizes for food crop.</li> <li>3. Increasing land size for commercial crops.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demand for collateral on loans.</li> <li>2. High interest rates.</li> <li>3. Effect of climate change</li> <li>4. High prices of Agro chemicals.</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Low agricultural output in major food crop can be addressed through the adoption of improved technologies, acreage expansion, and use of supplementary irrigation with support from D/A, financial institutions and donor agencies.			

4	Weak extension services delivery	1. The presence of MOFA office.	1. Graduates from Agriculture colleges.	1. Most farmers especially women are uneducated. 2. Inadequate logistics and funds 3. Lack of knowledge about extension services on the part of most farmers	1. Ministry unwillingness to send Extension officers due to tight budgets.
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		With Agriculture being the backbone of the district's economy, the DA must liaise effectively with the MOFA to ensure the provision adequate extension officers and logistics for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity.			
5	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	1. Availability of Youth and Entrepreneurial Agency (YEA) 2. Availability of Technical School in the district	1. Availability of Ministry of Trade and Industry	1. Low interest of youth in technical/ vocational training 2. Unavailability of BAC/ RTF	1. Over politicization of the YEA
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The widespread lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills among the youth is a bane to job creation and employment among the youth. The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District will support the YEA to train and equip the teeming unemployed youth to gain technical and entrepreneurial skills.			
6	Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	1. Existence of beautiful natural resources 2. Existence of attractive tourist destinations 3. Good working relationship with Heritage Conservation Trust (HCT)	1. Existence of Ghana Tourist Board 2. Existence of Private Sector and other development agencies (CEDECOM) 3. Favourable government policy on tourism	1. Inadequate information on tourism potentials 2. inadequate funds to support tourism development 3. Poor supporting infrastructure	1. High cost of living 2. High rate of inflation 3. Poor road network
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		That low level of domestic tourism development is a major problem in the district but this can be solved by prioritizing the sector for promotion and development through the conservation of our natural resources and collaborating with private agencies for the development of the sector.			
7	Informal nature of businesses	1. High DA commitment to support small enterprises	1. Existence of the Entrepreneurial support from CEDECOM 2. Government policy on MSMEs.	1. Low income levels. 2. Poor management skills and practices	1. High interest rate. 2. High rate of inflation.

<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The problem of low level of enterprise development is a significant setback to local economic development however; the skills and entrepreneurial development programme of CEDECOM presents an opportunity, the level of commitment of the DA and the favourable government policy on MSMEs would help overcome the identified constraints and eliminate the challenge through a sustained capacity building.			
8	Inadequate and obsolete technologies				
<b>CONCLUSION</b>					
9	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of beautiful natural resources</li> <li>2. Existence of attractive tourist destinations</li> <li>3. Willingness of D/A to commit resources and grant incentives to investors in the tourism sector.</li> <li>4. Good working relationship with Heritage Conservation Trust (HCT)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Ghana Tourist Board</li> <li>2. Existence of Private Sector and other development agencies (CEDECOM)</li> <li>3. Favourable government policy on tourism</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate information on tourism potentials</li> <li>2. inadequate funds to support tourism development</li> <li>3. Poor supporting infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High cost of living</li> <li>2. High rate of inflation</li> <li>3. Poor road network</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Even though the district is endowed with a lot of tourism potentials, the sector has not seen the needed investments to harness its full potential. Poor road network continues to hinder the development of the industry. The D/A shall therefore partner with relevant stakeholders to increase investments in the sector in order to achieve its full potential.			

Table 62 THEMATIC AREA 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

S/N	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Willingness of D/A to commit resources.</li> <li>2. High commitment from District Education Directorate.</li> <li>3. High commitment levels of SMCs, PTAs and T/A.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Favourable government policies on education.</li> <li>2. Government's educational reform programme.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate trained teachers.</li> <li>2. Poor basic school infrastructure.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unwillingness of teachers to stay in rural areas.</li> <li>2. Frequent curricular changes.</li> <li>3. Low morale among teachers.</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The district can improve on its academic performance by the district committing more resources towards motivating the teachers whilst the GES steps up its supervision and the T/A, SMCs and PTAs also providing incentives to teachers and pupils.			
2	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DA investment in entrepreneurial skills for the youth</li> <li>2. Willingness of the DA to invest in youth training.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of the National youth policy</li> <li>2. Restructuring of the national youth employment programme</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High unskilled labour.</li> <li>2. Poor attitude of the youth towards work.</li> <li>3. High level of illiteracy</li> <li>4. Absence of GYEEDA office in the district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Freeze on public sector employment</li> <li>2. High migration among the youth</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The high level of unemployment among the youth can be addressed by more investment in entrepreneurial skills training for the youth and also establishing an office for the restructured GYEEDA to champion the cause of youth employment.			
3	High incidence of violation of Children's rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Social Welfare Department</li> <li>2. Availability of NGOs in children rights advocacy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of relevant laws on child right protection</li> <li>2. Existence of DOVVSU at adjoining district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics for the Social Welfare Department</li> <li>2. Inadequate staff and capacity at Social Welfare Department</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negative attitudes towards child right protection</li> <li>2. Widespread poverty</li> <li>3. Untimely release of funds by government</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The D/A will collaborate with relevant stakeholders (NGOs, DOVVSU, Traditional Authority etc) to educate and sensitize the general public on children's rights while providing the needed logistics for the SWD to deliver on its mandate.			
4	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High level of D/A's commitment improve health infrastructure.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of CEDECOM infrastructure support.</li> <li>2. High level of government's</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial resources.</li> <li>2. Poor maintenance culture.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Untimely release of project funds.</li> <li>2. Untimely release of GoG</li> </ol>

		2. Introduction of the Priority concept in the DACF guidelines. 3. Availability of the MP's Common Fund.	commitment to build more CHPS compounds.		funds to the DA.
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The inadequate health infrastructure in the district is a major development constraint; however the high level of the D/A commitment to improve them and the inflow of donor support for infrastructure development would lead to an appreciable increase in the number of health infrastructure.			
5	Low levels of representation/participation of women in governance and decision making	1. availability of educated women 2. availability of women groups 3. availability of CSOs promoting gender equality	1. availability of affirmative action on women participation in governance and decision making 2. existence of MoGCSP	1. unwillingness of most men to encourage wives and relatives to participate in politics 2. abysmal performance of some women in governance 3. non existence of gender desk at DA	1. Inability of successive governments to implement an effective affirmation action on gender 2. religious and cultural prohibitions
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The District Assembly should partner with SCOs and other DPs to build the capacity of women and promote their participation in governance			
6	Poor sanitation and waste management	1. Available D/A Support. 2. Willingness of D/A to partner the private sector e.g. Zoomlion. 3. D/A implementing CLTS 4. Availability of trained EHAs and Comm. Dev personnel	1. Government support for the private sector in waste management. 2. Existence of national environmental health and sanitation policy. 3. Establishment of quality assurance standards for the export market. 4. Existing bye laws on sanitation.	1. Poor attitude of citizenry towards sanitation. 2. Misuse of agro chemicals by farmers. 3. Inability of the D/A to enforce bye laws on sanitation. 4. Absence of recycling facilities.	1. Inadequate tracking and monitoring by the implementing government agencies 2. Delay in implementing government policies 3. Inadequate institutional support by government.
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies coupled with adequate monitoring of projects can solve the problem of poor environmental sanitation. Also constraints can be controlled by changing the mindset of the people by enforcing by laws and establishing recycling industry.			
7	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	1. Availability of health facilities. 2. Availability of NGOs 3. Existence of HIV/AIDS	1. Government support through allocation of 0.5% of DACF for HIV/AIDS programmes 2. Existence of the Ghana	1. Inadequate funds for HIV/AIDS programmes 2. High illiteracy rate.	1. Superstitious believes. 2. Negative perception of public towards PLHIVs

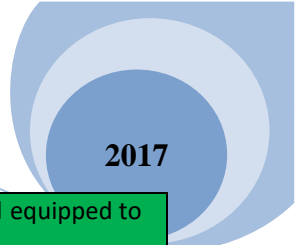
		desk at the D/A	AIDS Commission		
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The D/A will partner with relevant NGOs to and traditional authority to embark on severe sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS to eliminate stigmatization.			
8	Inadequate waste management facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</li> <li>2. Available sanitary sites</li> <li>3. Positive response to communal clean-up campaigns</li> <li>4. Existence of Zoom Lion Ghana</li> <li>5. Existence of WATSAN committee</li> <li>6. Existence of Unit Committees</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CWSA support</li> <li>2. Technical Assistants</li> <li>3. Creation of Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources</li> <li>4. Government priority on sanitation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate support from Nananom, Unit Committee and Assembly Members</li> <li>2. Inadequate tools &amp; equipment for clean-up exercises</li> <li>3. Inadequate logistics for the environmental health Unit</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics</li> <li>2. Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Effective government support to the private sector and established environmental agencies can help provide adequate facilities for effective sanitation management.			
9	Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Social Welfare Department</li> <li>2. Availability of NGOs in children rights advocacy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of relevant laws on child right protection</li> <li>2. Existence of DOVVSU at adjoining district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics for the Social Welfare Department</li> <li>2. Inadequate staff and capacity at Social Welfare Department</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negative attitudes towards child right protection</li> <li>2. Widespread poverty</li> <li>3. Untimely release of funds by government</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The D/A will collaborate with relevant stakeholders (NGOs, DOVVSU, Traditional Authority etc) to educate and sensitize the general public on children's rights while providing the needed logistics for the SWD to deliver on its mandate.			
10	Poor quality of healthcare services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of District Health Directorate</li> <li>2. Existence of a Health Centre</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of Ministry of Health</li> <li>2. Government's commitment to improve healthcare delivery</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of a District Hospital/Polyclinic</li> <li>2. Inadequate health care staff</li> <li>3. Inadequate health care infrastructure and facilities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unwillingness of health service personnel to accept posting to the district</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The D/A will impress on the Ministry of health and other DPs to construct a district hospital and provide basic facilities needed for the provision of quality health care services.			

11	Lack of timely and reliable demographic data for planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU)</li> <li>Willingness of D/A to commit funds.</li> <li>Willingness of relevant stakeholders to provide information</li> <li>Functioning departments and units of the DA.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government and donor support for data base development.</li> <li>Existence of governmental planning agencies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate logistics and resources for DPCU.</li> <li>Delays in the release of data and information by department and units of the DA.</li> <li>Poor documentation in institutions and departments</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of funds.</li> <li>Delays in the dissemination of planning reports.</li> <li>Tardy Bureaucracy in agencies of government</li> </ol>
CONCLUSION		The problem of inadequate and unreliable data base can be addressed by adequately resourcing DPCU, proper documentation and commitment of funds to data collection.			
12	High prevalence of open defecation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</li> <li>D/A commitment to end open defecation</li> <li>Existing bye-laws on sanitation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government policy on household latrines</li> <li>Support from CWSA</li> <li>Creation of Sanitation Ministry</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate finance</li> <li>Inadequate staff and capacity of environmental health unit</li> <li>Ineffective enforcement of D/A bye-laws</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty</li> <li>High cost of construction materials</li> <li>Negative behaviours affecting sanitation</li> </ol>
CONCLUSION		The high prevalence of open defecation can be eliminated through public sensitization and the provision of technical and financial support to households for the construction of latrines. The D/A can achieve this through the support and partnership of CWSA, Ministry of Sanitation and other stakeholders. The D/A must also take steps to enforce the existing bye-laws on sanitation.			
13	Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</li> <li>Existence of Zoomlion in the district</li> <li>Existing bye-laws on sanitation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from CWSA</li> <li>Creation of Sanitation Ministry</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate finance</li> <li>Inadequate staff and capacity of environmental health unit</li> <li>Non-gazetted bye-laws</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative behaviours affecting sanitation</li> <li>Centralised procurement of sanitation services</li> </ol>
CONCLUSION		the inadequate support for household sanitation demand can be overcome through intensified revenue mobilization which would make available enough resources to meet household sanitation demand.			



Table 63: Thematic Area 3: Environment, infrastructure and human settlements;

S/N	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of NADMO</li> <li>Existence of MOFA</li> <li>Existence of Police Service in the district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of NADMO at regional and national level</li> <li>Existence of fire service in adjoining district</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate logistics for NADMO and other security agencies</li> <li>Inadequate institutional capacity to respond to disasters</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unavailability of Fire Service in the district</li> <li></li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The constraints and challenges listed above can be addressed through re-tooling of NADMO and other security agencies to enable them deliver on their mandate of disaster prevention, preparedness and response.			
2	Inadequate ICT centers within communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of ICT service infrastructure in the district</li> <li>Willingness of DA to invest in ICT</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of relevant and enabling policies, laws and regulations</li> <li>Existence of ICT facilities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate ICT skills among the population</li> <li>Poor infrastructure</li> <li>Low literacy level</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low incentive to expand into rural areas</li> <li>Over concentration of ICT facilities in urban areas.</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Access to ICT in the district would be improved through the DAs willingness to invest in the sector and utilization of the existing facilities.			
3	Early deterioration of road networks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of District Works Dept. (DWD)</li> <li>Willingness of D/A to improve road infrastructure.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of COCOBOD facilities.</li> <li>Government's Policy to expand rural infrastructure.</li> <li>Government policy to use long lasting materials in road construction</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate resources for supervision and maintenance.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untimely release of GoG transfers.</li> <li>Lack of maintenance culture</li> <li>High rainfall pattern</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Poor road network in the district can be improved by the D/A prioritizing road and committing more resources whilst the DWD embark on regular supervision. The cocoa road facility can be lobbied to enhance the road network.			
4	Non-enforcement of relevant laws and regulations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Police Service</li> <li>Good working relationship between D/A and Traditional Authority</li> <li>Functioning Assembly Structure</li> <li>Existence of T&amp;C Planning and Works Departments</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate logistics for law enforcement agencies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-functioning district sub-structures</li> <li>Non-gazetted bye-laws</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate police personnel</li> <li>Political interference</li> <li>Unavailability of district court</li> </ol>

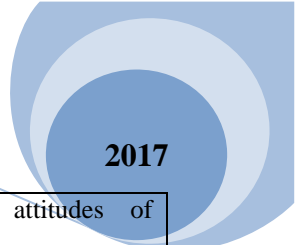


<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Relevant laws and regulations needs to be gazette to become officially binding. Law enforcement agencies should also be well equipped to enable them enforce the laws and regulations to the latter.			
5	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of fertile land to support tree planting</li> <li>2. Presence of the forestry commission in the district</li> <li>3. Existence of Unit Committees</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Favorable climatic conditions</li> <li>2. Existence of EPA</li> <li>3. Technical Assistants</li> <li>4. MSTE</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indiscriminate lumbering</li> <li>2. Illegal mining activities</li> <li>3. Poor monitoring of the forest</li> <li>4. Fear on part of Forestry Staff</li> <li>5. Inadequate support from Nananom, Unit Committee and Assembly Members</li> <li>6. Ineffective and poor enforcement of bye-laws</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics</li> <li>2. Lack of political will to enforce bye-laws</li> <li>3. Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		The D/A must solicit the support of Traditional Authority, Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members while ensuring the provision of adequate logistics to the relevant agencies to ensure that the forest resources are not over exploited.			
6	Poor land use and spatial planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of qualified staff of the District Works Department and Town and Country Planning Department</li> <li>2. Support of the District Administration</li> <li>3. Community participation</li> <li>4. Availability of auto photos</li> <li>5. Cooperation of some land owners</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of donor support</li> <li>2. Government support towards land administration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate Town and Country Planning staff</li> <li>2. Inadequate equipment and logistics</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate and untimely release of funds</li> <li>2. Inadequate financial resources to fully equip and strengthen the structures</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Though logistical support and capacity and staffing is low, opportunities such as government policy on street naming and property addressing will ensure proper spatial planning and land control. DA will collaborate effectively with land owners through sensitization to			

solicit their full cooperation

**Table 64: THEMATIC AREA 4: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**

S/N	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Non-functioning sub-district structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Willingness of D/A to strengthen decentralized structures.</li> <li>2. Existence of sub- district structures.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of the relevant laws and regulations on decentralization</li> <li>2. GoG and development partners willingness to support decentralization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate logistics and financial resources.</li> <li>2. Inadequate 175e for DA and departments.</li> <li>3. Inadequate office accommodation for sub-district offices and DA staff</li> </ol>	Untimely release of GoG funds to DA
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Weak decentralization manifests in low productivity and morale among staff, low participation of CSOs, NGOs and stakeholders especially women but they can be strengthened by the commitment of D/A to release more resources substructures and the promotion of stakeholder participation.			
2	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of viable economic enterprises in the district.</li> <li>2. Availability revenue staff</li> <li>3. Willingness of sub-district structures and Traditional Authorities to support Revenue mobilization efforts.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of relevant and enabling laws and regulations.</li> <li>2. Partnership with valuation board for valuation of properties</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate and inefficient revenue staff.</li> <li>2. Inadequate logistics for revenue mobilization</li> <li>3. Absence of reliable economic data base</li> <li>4. Poor economic infrastructure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High inflation rate and tax on goods and services.</li> <li>2. Low income due to public sector unemployment</li> <li>3. Recruitment of inefficient revenue staff</li> </ol>
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		Low level of IGF can be solved by enhancing the capacity of revenue staff and making logistics and other resources such as revenue vehicle available to them.			
3	Political and civic apathy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of NCCE</li> <li>2. Presence of CSOs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law enforcement agencies</li> <li>2. Ministry of Chieftaincy and</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate capacity of staff of NCCE</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High moral decadence among the youth</li> </ol>



		3. Traditional Authority 4. Religious organisations	religious affairs	2. Inadequate logistical support for NCCE	2. Uncooperative attitudes of some residents 3. Inadequate civic and moral education in school curricular
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		D/A should provide adequate logistics to NCCE and collaborate with traditional authorities to instill national values in the youth.			
4	Absence of national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	5. Existence of NCCE 6. Presence of CSOs 7. Traditional Authority 8. Religious organisations	3. Law enforcement agencies 4. Ministry of Chieftaincy and religious affairs	3. Inadequate capacity of staff of NCCE 4. Inadequate logistical support for NCCE	4. High moral decadence among the youth 5. Unco-operative attitudes of some residents 6. Inadequate civic and moral education in school curricular
<b>CONCLUSION</b>		D/A should provide adequate logistics to NCCE and collaborate with traditional authorities to instill national values in the youth.			

### **2.3.2 Sustainable Prioritized Issues**

Based on the impact, compatibility and POCC Analysis above, the DPCU reached a consensus to adopt the following issues as the sustainable prioritized issues to be addressed by the Medium Term Development Plan. These issues have been categorized under the various goals, sub-goals and focus areas of the MTDP in table 65 below:

Table 65: Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	Private Sector Development	Limited access to finance
			Informal nature of businesses
			Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Industrial Transformation	Inadequate and obsolete technologies
			Weak infrastructure
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Tourism and creative arts development	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism			
Improve production efficiency and yield	Agricultural and rural development	Limited agriculture production and productivity	
	Livestock and Poultry Development	Low productivity and poor handling of livestock	
		Weak extension service delivery	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	Education and Training	Poor attainment of literacy and numeracy
	Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Health and Health Services	Huge gaps in geographical access to quality healthcare services
			Poor quality of healthcare services

			High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS
End hunger through improved food and nutrition security	Food and Nutrition Security		Infant malnutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight, etc.)
			Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies
Create ample opportunities for employment and decent work	Employment		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
			Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
			Lack of timely and reliable demographic data for planning
Reduce income and spatial inequality	Child Protection and Family Welfare		Inadequate resources for child protection and welfare
			High incidence of violation of Children's rights
			Violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children
	Support for the Aged	Inadequate care for the aged	
	Disability	Limited access to education among PWDs	
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Gender Equality		Low capacity in the production, analysis and use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics at all levels of planning and decision-making
			Low levels of representation/participation of women in

			governance and decision making
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Water and Sanitation	Poor sanitation and waste management
			High prevalence of open defecation
			Inadequate supply support for household sanitation demand
		Solid Waste management	Poor waste collection system
			Inadequate waste management facilities
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT centers within communities
	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Geographical disparities in access to transport services
			Early deterioration of road networks
	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Non-enforcement of relevant laws and regulations
			Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Enhance climate change resilience	Climate Variability and Change	High use of charcoal and fire wood.
	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Disaster Management	Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters
			Poor land use and spatial planning
			Poor drainage systems



			Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Local Governance and Decentralisation	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
	Strengthen fiscal decentralization		Non-functioning sub-district structures
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
	Enhance Security Service delivery	Human Security and Public Safety	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	Enhance public safety		Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Promote discipline in all aspects of life	Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
			Political and civic apathy

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This section of the plan defines the district’s development focus which is informed by the needs and aspirations of the people for the planned period. It also establishes the compatibility of the district and national goals and also defines it’s objectives and strategies to the development needs of the district.

#### **1.0 District Development Focus**

For the planned period of 2018 – 2021, the focus of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District (THLDD) regarding its development will be to render quality and equitable services to all manner of persons, (irrespective of background or status) through the provision and access to food security and quality social service (health, economic, security, etc.) within the context of good governance. The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira in the quest of fulfilling the aforementioned mandate will harmoniously work with these under listed adopted Goals of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2018-2021 as contained in the Long Term National Development Policy Framework (LTNDPF) 2018-2057;

- build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy with high levels of employment and decent work;
- create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society with opportunities for all;
- build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities while protecting the natural environment;
- build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for national development; and-
- Strengthen Ghana’s role in the international community through cooperation with other nations and the active participation in global affairs.

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District with wider consultations and deliberation carefully carved the Goal in meeting the National Goal enshrined in the Long Term National Policy Framework of creating *“a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development”*

## 2.0 National and District Goals

The goal of the district was informed by the aspirations of the people as well as the development policy direction of the government and it involved greater consultation processes.

The goal of the district for the planned period of 2018 – 2021, is to improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people, including the vulnerable and excluded by stimulating sustainable socio- economic growth through human and natural resource development, private sector partnership and good governance. The district has adopted the national goal under the Long Term National Development Policy Framework. Thus, for the planned period the district would seek to work towards creating *a just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development*”

### MTDPF 2014-2017and District Goal compatibility Matrix

In establishing the consistency of the district goal with the goal of the MTDPF 2014-2017, a compatibility matrix was used as a tool. The definition of the scale (-2 to 2) used is explained as follows;

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible (Neutral)	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

	NMTDPF 2018-2021 Goal
<b>DISTRICT GOAL</b>	Create opportunities for all Ghanaians; <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment; <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and <input type="checkbox"/> Build a prosperous society.

Improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people, including the vulnerable and excluded by stimulating sustainable socio- economic growth through human and natural resource development, private sector partnership and good governance.	2
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A critical analysis of the goals reveals a high level of consistency regarding improving and sustaining the quality of life of the people irrespective of implementation levels. Therefore, a score of 2 was assigned to indicate the level of compatibility of the goals.

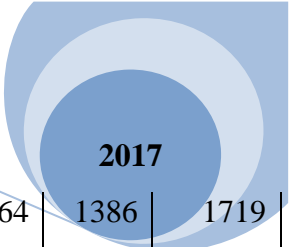
### 3.0 Development Projections for 2014 – 2017

The development prospects of the district represent the overall scope within which development could take place. Therefore the knowledge of both present and future needs and aspirations of the district is crucial for informed decisions to be made regarding the type and kind of development interventions to be required for the planned period. Projections were therefore made for the critical variables of development in the district. These include population, education, health and agriculture. The development projections were made using the year 2010 population split of 49.6% and 50.4% for male and females respectively.

### 4.0 Population Projections

**Table 66: Projection for the age cohorts**

Year	Both Sexes	2010		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	55,131	27,370	27,761	35639	36148	36835	37361	38071	38615	39348	39910
0-14	23,054	11,946	1,108	15555	1443	16077	1491	16617	1541	17174	1593
15-64	29,917	14,460	15,457	18829	20127	19460	20802	20113	21500	20788	22222



<b>65+</b>	<b>2,160</b>	964	1,196	1255	1557	1297	1610	1341	1664	1386	1719
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>55,131</b>	<b>71,788</b>	<b>74,196</b>	<b>76,685</b>	<b>79,258</b>					

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

**Table 67: Population of Top 20 Communities**

S/No	Name of Community	sex		Total	(Projected)	(Projected)
		male	female		2017	2021
1	Twifo hemang	4,598	4,744	9,342	11770	13430
2	Jukwa	2,570	2,905	5,475	6898	7871
3	Wawase	1,334	1,401	2,735	3446	3932
4	Krobo	1,078	1,220	2,298	2895	3304
5	Mfuom	1,054	1,095	2,149	2707	3089
6	Ampenkrom	980	1,045	2,025	2551	2911
7	Bukuruso	792	812	1,604	2021	2306
8	Ankaako	785	761	1,546	1948	2223
9	Odumase	601	618	1,219	1536	1752
10	Nyamebekyere	593	609	1,202	1514	1728
11	Gyankobo	551	513	1,064	1340	1530
12	Frami	497	551	1,048	1320	1507
13	Watreso	448	436	884	1114	1271
14	Akweikrom	414	433	847	1067	1218
15	Nsuaem	448	386	834	1051	1199
16	Abrafo	413	420	833	1049	1198
17	kwamoano	392	422	814	1026	1170
18	Asensuho (shed)	401	396	797	1004	1146
19	Bobi	417	361	778	980	1118
20	Esukesekyir	363	395	758	955	1090

## 5.0 Projections for social service

### 3.0 Health Needs

Generally, the health status of Ghanaians according to the statistics has improved over the years. However, there exists marked differences in health indicators among the different geographical regions and socio-economic groupings and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira

District is not exceptional. The variations in the health status are in part due to differential access to quality health care. Access to health care includes geographical and financial barriers. Geographically, there are 10 health facilities in Twifo Hemang District which are operational.

Considering the population threshold, the district needs one major Poly Clinic to be located at the district capital, Twifo Hemang.

**Table 68: Population Threshold for Health Facilities**

No	Health Facility	Population Threshold
1	CHPS Compound	5,000
2	Health Centre	25,000
3	Poly Clinic	50,000
4	District Hospital	175,000– 240,000

**Table 69 : Estimated Health Needs of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District 2018-2021**

Year	Pop.	CHPS Compound				Health Centre				Poly Clinic				Hospital			
		E	N	BL	A	E	N	BL	A	E	N	BL	A	E	N	BL	A
		X	D		N	X	D		N	X	D		N	X	D		N
2018	71,788	6	14	8	8	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2019	74,196		15	1	9		3	0	0		1	0	1		0	0	0
2020	76,685		15	0	9		3	0	0		1	0	1		0	0	0
2021	79,258		16	1	10		3	0	0		1	0	1		0	0	0

Source: DPCU Construct- 2017

**NOTE: EXF – Existing Facility, NDF–Needed Facility, BL-Backlog, AN-Accumulated Need**

Considering the district's projected population of 79,258 (in 2021), the standard/norm for a district hospital which is 175,000 – 240,000 people the district does not qualify for a hospital. In reality however, the district will rather need a Poly Clinic at the District Capital, Twifo Hemang or Jukwa preferably and improved other Health facilities to serve the communities in the Area Councils.

In accordance with national policy, all the three (3) Area Councils would require improved facilities at the upgraded health centres whilst CHPS facilities need to be provided for smaller communities in order to relieve pressure on the existing health facilities and whilst sufficiently catering for the health needs of the people.

## 6.0 Education

Planning for educational infrastructure in the district is challenged by the growing demand over supply. Strategies to improve education can be addressed taken into consideration the population, government policies, availability of resources and distribution and the level of accessibility to existing facilities.

Projection for educational needs is done based on assumptions including;

- That the population growth rate will remain at 3.3% reflecting an increase in demand for more infrastructures.
- That available socio-economic infrastructure would motivate trained teachers to remain in the district whilst attracting more into the district.

**Table 70: Educational Infrastructure needs**

No	Level	Year	Pupils	Pop 2020/21	Size of Group	No. of Classrooms avlb	Pop Unserved	New Classrooms	Schools Needed
1	Kindergaten	2015/16	5646	6,659	40	97	2,760/40	69/2=	35
2	Primary	2015/16	12310	14,518	40	100	10,480/40	262/6=	43
3	JHS	2015/16	4358	5,140	40	75	2,160/40	54/3=	18
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22314</b>	<b>26,317</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>15,400/40</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>96</b>



Regarding the district's projected population for 2021, the national standard and the current situation of school infrastructure, the district would need 35 No. 2 unit Classroom Block, 43 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block and 18No.3 Unit Classroom Block at the JHS level. However, there are other School facilities in the district which need renovation and rehabilitation to put them into good condition for teaching and learning.

### 7.0 Projection for water, sanitation and housing.

The existing potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate compared to the existing demand. Women and children walk long distances to fetch water. Many people opt to use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and ponds. It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of about 48% will reduce to 20% over the planned period. This gap would be addressed by increasing the number of boreholes in the smaller communities while the larger communities will be provided with Small Towns Water Systems (STWS). The district will require 138 boreholes across the district as indicated in Table.....

**Table 71: Projected Water needs**

No	Water Facility	Population Threshold
1	Hand Dug Well	Below 75
2	Bore Hole	75-299
3	Limited Mechanized	300-1,999
4	Small Community Piped System	2,000- 4,999
5	Small Town Piped System	5,000 +

No	Area council	Projected water Points (boreholes)
1	Hemang	62
2	Jukwa	43
3	Wawase	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>

Year	Pop. To be served	BOREHOLES				Pop. To be served	SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM			
		EX	ND	BL	AN		EX	ND	BL	AN
2018	35,154	153	117	111	111	35,384	5	7	2	2
2019	36,333		121	121	232	36,571		7	0	2
2020	37,552		125	125	357	37,798		8	1	3
2021	38,812		129	129	487	39,066		8	0	3

Source: DPCU own construct 2017.

In terms of sanitary facilities, majority of the communities are using public latrines. However, due to the government's environmental sanitation policy on latrines, the district would promote household latrines in the communities whilst providing public latrines at the Jukwa, Wawase and Hemang markets and the institutions.

To ensure good housing and sanitation, land development and control measures would be intensified by the statutory planning committee. The District Town and Country Planning Department and the Building Inspectorate would be strengthened to monitor the housing delivery and development control. In this regard, a process to begin the preparation of development schemes would be initiated to enhance settlement planning.

### 8.0 Agricultural Projections

Agriculture is the key economic sector in the District. It employs over 65.8% of the total labour force in the district. Gradual improvement in technology and management has raised yields and has led to increase in the amount of food produced. Rapid population growth in the district has resulted in rising demand for food. Ironically, as the intensity of cultivation increases, environmental problems arise from clearing new land for cultivation and use of chemicals.

Improved accessibility to production and marketing centers need to be improved. Storage facilities are also required to reduce post-harvest losses currently being experienced in the district. The present and future consumption needs is presented below:

TABLE 72 : IDENTIFIED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER GSGDA II AND NMTDPF, 2018-2021

## POLICY FRAMEWORK: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Strong and Resilient Economy	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes,	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	(SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1)
Industrial Transformation	Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel	Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	(SDG Target 4.4)
	Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development	Improve access to land for industrial development	Support the development of existing and new industrial clusters and manufacturing enclaves, with a renewed focus on value addition, skills development and job creation	(SDG Target 9.2)
	Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative	(SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)
Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit for SMEs	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
		Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	(SDG Target 17.15)

Agriculture and Rural Development	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	(SDG Target 2.a)
			Promote commercial and block farming	(SDG Targets 2.3, 2.4)
	Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve postharvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system	(SDG Targets 2.3, 12.1, 12.3, 12.a)
	Lack of database on farmers	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	(SDG Targets 16.9, 17.18)
			Disseminate information on weather and prices	(SDG Target 12.8)
	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	(SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6) 4
	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth		Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	(SDG Target 8.3)
	Lack of credit for agriculture			
	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production		Support the youth to have access to land	(SDG Target 1.4)
Low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	(SDG Target 2.3)	
Tourism And Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and services	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	(SDG Target 8.9)
			Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international	

			standards (SDG Target 8.9)	
FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Education Training</b> and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor quality of education at all levels</li> <li>High number of untrained teachers at basic level</li> <li>Inadequate use of teacher-learner contact time in schools</li> <li>Low participation in non-formal education</li> <li>Low prominence accorded to language learning in the school system</li> <li>Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics</li> </ol>	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularise 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)
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels		(SDG Target 4.a)	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor linkage between management processes and school operations</li> </ol>	Strengthen school management systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units</li> <li>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)</li> <li>Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)</li> </ol>	(SDG Target 16.6)

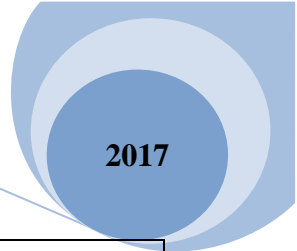
Health and Health Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare</li> <li>Unmet need for mental health services</li> <li>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</li> <li>Inadequate financing of the health sector</li> </ol>	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare	(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.1.2
			2. Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services	(SDG Target 3.d)
			3. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy	(SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)
			4. Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.5, 16.6)
			5. Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	
	Wide gaps in health service data	Strengthen healthcare management system	1. Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors	(SDG Target 17.18)
			1. Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	(SDG Target 16.6)
	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy	(SDG Targets 3.4, 3.b)
			Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)	
			Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)	
Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3)				
Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2)				

			Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2)	
	1. High HIV and AIDS stigmatization and discrimination	Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	1. Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)	(SDG Target 3.3)
	2. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons		2. Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	(SDG Target 3.3)
	3. Periodic shortages of HIV and AIDS commodities (ARVs, test kits, condoms)		3. Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy (SDG Target 3.8)	
			4. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	
			5. Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	
			6. Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)	
<b>Food and Nutrition Security</b>	1. Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition 2. Inadequate nutrition education	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	1. Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels	(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
			2. Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security (SDG Target )	
<b>Population</b>	1. High fertility rate among adolescents		1. Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	(SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7)
	2. inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services		2. Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare	(SDG Target 3.7)



<b>Management</b>	3. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates	Improve population management	Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data (SDG Target 17.18)	
	4. Inadequate sexual education for young people		3. Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7)	
			4. Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)	
<b>Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing demand for household water supply</li> <li>Poor planning for water at MMDAs</li> <li>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</li> <li>Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells</li> <li>River bank encroachment</li> <li>Poor quality of drinking water</li> <li>Inadequate financing of water sector institutions</li> </ol>	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	1. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	(SDG Target 6.1)
			2. Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	(SDG Target 16.6)
			3. Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)	(SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)
			4. Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	(SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)
			5. Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes (SDG Target 6.6)	(SDG Target 6.6)
			6. Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3)	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management</li> <li>Poor hygiene practices</li> </ol>	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	1. Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6)	(SDG Target 16.6)
			2. Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	(SDG Target 12.8) 5

	3. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans		3. Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	(SDG Target 6.2)
			4. Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17)	
			5. Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)	(SDG 11,16,17)
			6. Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	
<b>Water and Environmental Sanitation</b>	Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (e.g Cholera and Typhoid)	Promote efficient and Sustainable Waste Water Management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	(SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)
<b>Poverty Inequality</b>	Unequal Spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	1. Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4)	(SDG Target 1.4)
	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	1. Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation (SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)	(SDG Targets 17.5, 17.17)



<p><b>Child and Family Welfare</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor quality of services for children and families</li> <li>2. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</li> <li>3. Low awareness of child protection laws and policies</li> <li>4. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</li> </ol>	<p>Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</li> <li>2. Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</li> <li>3. Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</li> <li>4. 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)</li> <li>5. Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</li> </ol>	<p>(SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>(SDG 10.2)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</li> <li>• Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</li> <li>• Child neglect</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</li> <li>2. Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</li> <li>3. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</li> </ol>	<p>SDG 5, , 16</p>

			(SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)	
<b>The Aged</b>	Inadequate care for the aged	Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)</li> <li>2. Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)</li> </ol>	<b>(SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.b, 10.2, 16.6)</b>
<b>Gender Equality</b>	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c)</li> <li>2. Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)</li> </ol>	<b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2, 5.5, 5.c)</b>
	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</li> <li>2. Institute mentoring of girls programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</li> </ol>	<b>(SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5)</b> <b>(SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</b> <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)</b>

<b>Social Protection</b>	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</li> <li>2. Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</li> <li>3. Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</li> </ol>	<p>(SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)</p>
<b>Disability Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</li> <li>2. High unemployment rate among PWDs</li> <li>3. Perceived low levels of skills and education of PWDs</li> <li>4. Low participation of PWDs in decision making</li> </ol>	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</li> <li>2. Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)
		Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings</li> <li>2. Low self-esteem and</li> </ol>	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4)</li> <li>2. Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)</li> </ol>	<p>(SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1)</p> <p><b>(SDG Targets</b></p>

	<p>selfconfidence among PWDs</p> <p>3. Poor living conditions of PWDs</p>		<p>3. Address special issues and concerns of women with disabilities (WWDs) and children with disability (SDG Targets 5.c, 10.2)</p> <p>4. Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs (SDG Target 4.5)</p>	<b>3.8, 3.d</b>
<b>Employment And Decent Work</b>	<p>1. Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>2. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p>	Promote the creation of decent jobs	<p>1. Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures</p> <p>2. Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship</p>	<b>(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.10)</b> <b>(SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)</b>
<b>Youth Development</b>	<p>1. Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>2. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and Urban Youth</p>	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	<p>1. Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.6)</p> <p>2. Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture (SDG Target 8.6)</p>	

	Lack of patriotism and volunteerism among the youth	Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)	SDG 4, 10, 16 AU 1, 2, 12,18
<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>ISSUE</b>	<b>KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES</b>
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>				
<b>Protected Areas</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of forest cover</li> <li>Increasing loss of endangered species</li> </ol>	Expand forest conservation areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)</li> <li>Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species. (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a, 15.5, 15.7)</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 16.6)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of regulations</li> <li>Forest fires</li> </ol>	Protect forest reserves	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes</li> <li>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 15.9, 16.7, 17.9)  (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)
<b>Mineral Extraction</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental degradation</li> <li>Upsurge in illegal mining (galamsey)</li> <li>destruction of forests and farmlands</li> <li>Pollution of water bodies</li> <li>Weak enforcement of environmental and</li> </ol>	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</li> <li>Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets</li> <li>Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations</li> <li>Improve technical capacity of small-scale</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) (SDG Targets 8.3, 16.6) (SDG Target

	mining laws and regulations. 6. Weak natural resource management systems		miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations	<b>12.a)</b>
<b>Water Resource Management</b>	1. Inadequate protection and development of water resources	Promote sustainable water resources development	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)	(SDG 6) AU 1,3
<b>Environmental Pollution</b>	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	Reduce environmental pollution	1. Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products	(SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7)
<b>Deforestation, Desertification And Soil Erosion</b>	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	1. Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities.	(SDG Target 15.1)
<b>Climate Variability And Change</b>	Vulnerability to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	1. Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds 2. Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes	(SDG Target 2.4) (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)
	Loss of trees and vegetative cover	Reduce greenhouse gases	1. Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2) 2. Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers, traditional authorities, civil	



			society, religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3)	
<b>Disaster Management</b>	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</li> <li>2. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</li> <li>3. Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</li> <li>4. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</li> </ol>	<p>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) 8.1.3</p> <p>(SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)</p>
<b>Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water And Air)</b>	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network  Rapid deterioration of roads	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expand and maintain the national road network</li> <li>2. Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</li> <li>3. Mainstream climate change into the transport sector</li> </ol>	<p>(SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)</p> <p>(SDG Targets 9.1, 17.17)</p> <p>(SDG Target 13.2)</p>
<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low broadband wireless access</li> <li>2. Poor quality ICT services</li> <li>3. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and</li> </ol>	Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT</li> <li>2. Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10)</li> <li>3. Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in</li> </ol>	<p>(SDG Targets 9.c, 17.18)</p> <p>(SDG Target 16.10)</p>

	efficiency of businesses and provision of public services		ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)	
<b>Science, Technology And Innovation</b>	Limited collaboration between public research institutions and businesses on product, service and process innovation	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socioeconomic activities	Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects (SDG Target 17.8)	(SDG Target 17.8)
<b>Energy and Petroleum</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unreliable power supply</li> <li>2. High dependence on wood fuel</li> </ol>	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation ( SDG Target 7.1)</li> </ol>	(SDG Target 7.1) (SDG Target 15.2)-
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</li> </ol>	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid <b>(SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)</b></li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low adoption of energy efficiency technology</li> </ol>	Ensure efficient utilization of energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 7.3, 7.a)
<b>Construction Industry Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shortage of skilled construction workers</li> <li>2. Poor management practices on construction sites</li> <li>3. Poor enforcement of regulations and statutes</li> <li>4. Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</li> </ol>	Build a competitive and modern construction industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve and standardize techniques and material use Ensure quality in all aspects of construction (SDG Target 9.a)</li> <li>2. Promote and stimulate the development and expansion of the Ghanaian construction industry</li> </ol>	(SDG Target 9.a & 9b)

<b>Drainage and Flood Control</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor waste disposal practices</li> <li>Poor drainage system</li> <li>Silting and choking of drains</li> <li>Uncovered drains</li> <li>Poor landscaping</li> </ol>	Address recurrent devastating floods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods.</li> <li>Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste</li> <li>Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) (SDG Target 11.6) (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
<b>Infrastructure Maintenance</b>	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours and other critical infrastructure.</li> <li>Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 9.a, 11.2)  (SDG Target 17.9)
<b>Land Administration And Management</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cumbersome land acquisition process</li> <li>Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (land grabbing)</li> </ol>	Develop efficient land administration and management system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide</li> </ol>	(SDG Target 9.2)
<b>Human Settlements and Housing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</li> <li>Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning</li> <li>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</li> </ol>	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</li> <li>Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)</li> <li>Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide</li> </ol>	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)  (SDG Target 11.a)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate incentives and capacity for private sector involvement in</li> </ol>	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house-building skills training programmes (SDG Targets 11.1, 11.3)</li> </ol>	(SDG Target 17.17)

Focus Area	Issue	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies	Global/ Regional Linkages
	housing delivery 2. Inadequate housing infrastructure services			
<b>Rural Development Management</b>	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</li> <li>3. Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</li> <li>4. Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</li> </ol>	SDG(1,2,6,11)
<b>Zongos and Inner City Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deteriorating conditions in slums</li> <li>2. Limited investments in social programmes in Zongos and inner cities</li> </ol>	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	(SDG Targets 1.b, 10.b, 11.c, 17.17)

POLICY FRAMEWORK: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Local Government and Decentralisation	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans</li> <li>❖ Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level</li> <li>❖ Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</li> </ul>	Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</li> <li>❖ Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</li> <li>❖ Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)  (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) NDPC
	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs</li> <li>❖ Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting</li> <li>❖ Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue</li> </ul>	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability</li> <li>❖ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue</li> <li>❖ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17)
Public Accountability	Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking	Deepen transparency and public accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information</li> <li>❖ Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)

			❖ Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery	
<b>Public Institutional Reform</b>	Inefficient public service delivery ☒	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions</li> <li>❖ Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
<b>Public Policy Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies ☒</li> <li>❖ Ineffective M&amp;E of implementation of development policies and plans ☒</li> </ul>	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen the implementation of development plans</li> <li>❖ Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) (SDG Target 17.14)
<b>Human Security and Public Safety</b>	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure ☒	Enhance security service delivery	❖ Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Enhance public safety	❖ Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	(SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)
<b>Law and Order</b>	Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	❖ Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	(SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
<b>Civil Society, and Civic Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low capacity of the media for watchdog role</li> <li>❖ Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development</li> <li>❖ Negative cultural practices</li> </ul>	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	❖ Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role Increase support to chieftaincy institutions	(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)  (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)

	❖ Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development			
<b>Development Communication</b>	❖ Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	(SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)
<b>Culture For National Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor appreciation of national culture</li> <li>❖ Ineffective communication between MDAs and the creative industry</li> <li>❖ Growing negative influence of foreign culture</li> </ul>	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development</li> <li>❖ Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of cultural and creative arts sectors for development of culture</li> <li>❖ Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts</li> </ul>	(SDG Targets 4.7, 17.14)  (SDG Target 16.a)  (SDG Target 12.8)

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium Term Programmes which take inspiration from the harmonized development issues. It therefore entails broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) which cover the 4-year plan period as well as an indicative financial plan covering the 2014-2017 plan period to ensure realistic interventions. The PoA consists of prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their roles). This is to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The PoAs were developed based on projections of needs related to population, water, health, education etc.

#### 4.2 Review and formulation of Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

The standard programmes and sub-programmes of the programme based composite budgeting processes currently being implemented in the Assembly were adopted after linking them to the programme based programmes and sub-programmes of the Assembly as follows;

**Table 73 : Linking Programme and Sub- programmes for 2018-2021 to the Programme Based Budgeting of the Assembly**

Programme of the Municipal Assembly for 2018-2021	Sub-Programme of the Municipal Assembly for 2018-2021	Adopted Programme under Programme-Based Budgeting for 2018-2021	Adopted Sub-Programme under Programme-Based Budgeting for 2018-2021
Governance	Finance and Administration	Management and Administration	General Administration
			Finance
			Human Resource
	Development Planning		Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
Social	Education facility and	Social Services	Education, youth & sports



Development	services enhancement	Delivery	and Library services
	Health facility and services enhancement		Public Health Services and management
	Sanitation and waste management improvement		Environmental Health and sanitation Services
	Social welfare and community development		Birth and Death Registration Services
			Social Welfare and community services
Spatial Development	Roads and drainage development	Infrastructure Development and Management	Urban Roads and Transport services
	Spatial planning and development		Spatial planning
	Water service delivery		Public Works, rural housing and water management
Economic Development	Agriculture productivity enhancement.	Economic Development	Agricultural Services and Management
	Market Development		Trade, Industry and Tourism Services
	Tourism development		
Environmental Management		Environmental Management	Disaster prevention and Management
			Natural Resource Conservation and Management

### 4.3 Prioritisation of programmes

The Prioritisation Programme Matrix was used to prioritise the programmes using the scale below;

Table 74: Scale used for Prioritisation Matrix

Definition	Score
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Very strong results or impact	3
Average results	2
Weak results	1
No results	0

The output of the exercise is shown overleaf where in terms of ranking a participatory approach was developed with MPCU members and Spatial Development was ranked highest, followed by Economic Development, Environmental Management, Social Development and Governance. These were logically ranked similarly with their corresponding adopted programme based budgeting programmes for uniformity and synergy between the planning and budgeting processes.

Table 75: Prioritisation Programme Matrix

PROGRAMME	CRITERIA				Total Score	Rank
	Social impact (educational, health, etc.)	Economic Impact (e.g. employment generation, poverty reduction)	Environmental impact (e.g. climate change, green economy, etc.)	Spatial impact (e.g. nationwide / selected region)		
Governance	2	2	2	2	8	5 <sup>th</sup>
Social Development	3	2	2	2	9	4 <sup>th</sup>
Spatial Development	3	3	3	3	12	1 <sup>st</sup>
Economic Development	2	3	3	3	11	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Environmental Management	2	2	3	3	10	3 <sup>rd</sup>

#### 4.4 Formulation of Programme of Action (PoA)

This stage of the plan deals with the packaging of the Medium Term Programmes which take inspiration from the harmonized development issues. It therefore entails broad composite Programme of Actions (PoAs) which cover the 4-year plan period covering the 2018-2021 plan period to ensure realistic interventions. The PoA consists the thematic area, adopted goals, adopted objectives, strategies, programmes and sub-programme. Others include the sets of projects or activities to address the adopted issues, outcome/impact indicators, time frame, indicative budget and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating. This is to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. The PoAs were developed based on projections of needs related to population, water, health, education and housing needs and were designed under the various thematic areas. The criteria adopted for selection include: Projects with low initial financial investment, Projects with quick and high returns to resource inputs, Projects that immediately increase agricultural production, Projects which generate immediate non agricultural investment, Projects which enhance community participation, Projects which tend to support the provision of deficient basic infrastructure, Projects that help to improve both the built and natural environment.

**Table 76: POLICY FRAMEWORK:****ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

S/ N	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME
	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	Eliminate revenue collection leakages	Financial Management	Revenue Mobilization and Management
	Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Ensure improved public investment	Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
		Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
		Promote commercial and block farming	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Improve postharvest management	Facilitate the provision of storage infrastructure with drying systems at district level, and a warehouse receipt system	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Establish a database on all farmers, drawn from the national identification system	Economic Development	Agricultural Development

		Disseminate information on weather and prices	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
		Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
		Support the youth to have access to land	Economic Development	Agricultural Development
			Economic Development	Agricultural development
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural development
	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
<b>S/ N</b>	<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK:</b>			
	<b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	❖ Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		❖ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	Strengthen school management systems	❖ Enhance quality of teaching and learning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		❖ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
		❖ Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth

				Development
		management units		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	❖ Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Expand and equip health facilities	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Accelerate implementation of the mental health strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	▪ Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
Strengthen healthcare management system	❖ Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	❖ Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases.	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Implement the non-communicable diseases (NCD) control strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Intensify polio eradication efforts	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
2.4 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	❖ Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	
	❖ Strengthen collaboration among HIV and AIDS, TB and sexual	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	

		and reproductive health programmes		
		❖ Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Ensure access to antiretroviral therapy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	❖ Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Reduce infant and adult malnutrition		
		❖ Scale up proven, cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	❖ Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Institute capacity-building programmes for FNS at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	Improve population management	❖ Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Develop reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant and timely demographic data	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education in adolescent reproductive healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
		❖ Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery
	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	❖ Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems	Social Services Delivery	Natural Resource Conservation
		❖ Provide Mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems	Social Services Delivery	Natural Resource Conservation
		❖ Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs	Social Services Delivery	Natural Resource Conservation
		❖ Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities	Social Services Delivery	Natural Resource Conservation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Restore degraded rivers, wetlands and lakes</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Provide public education on solid waste management</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation</li> </ul>	Management and administration	General Administration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Improve liquid waste management (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.a, 6.b)	Environmental and Sanitation Management
Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and private sector participation</li> </ul>	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination



Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs</li> <li>❖ Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes</li> <li>❖ Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant</li> <li>❖ Increase awareness of child protection</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</li> <li>2. Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to enforce laws on child abuse and child trafficking (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</li> <li>3. Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development</li> </ol>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Enhance the wellbeing of the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implement measures to ensure economic well-being of the aged, especially in the areas of income security and house ownership</li> <li>❖ Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development

	development systems and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)</li> <li>❖ Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling (SDG Target 5.c)</li> </ul>		
	Promote economic empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders</li> <li>❖ Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk</li> <li>❖ Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme</li> <li>❖ Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development education of PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Generate a database on PWDs</li> <li>❖ Promote participation of PWDs in national development</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
	Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards</li> </ul>	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and

	of Ghanaian citizenship	to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices ❖ Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for PWDs ❖ Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination ❖ Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability		Community Development
	Promote the creation of decent jobs	❖ Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship ❖ Strengthen cooperative system for the development of business-oriented ventures ❖ Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	❖ Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates ❖ Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Promote youth participation in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth. (SDG Targets 4.7, 16.10, 16.7)	Management and administration	General Administration
	❖ Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	❖ Institute measures to reclaim lands earmarked for sporting and recreational activities ❖ Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
	❖ Build capacity for sports and recreational development	❖ Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition ❖ Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development
<b>S/ N</b>	<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>			
	Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish gene banks for indigenous species and refuge areas for threatened, endemic and rare species. (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a, 15.5, 15.7)</li> </ul>		
	Protect forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance capacity of MDAs and MMDAs to mainstream biodiversity in development planning and budgeting processes</li> <li>Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems</li> </ul>	Management and administration	Natural Resource Conservation
	Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner</li> <li>Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.9, 15.10)</li> <li>Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations</li> <li>Improve technical capacity of small-scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	Promote sustainable water resources development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6)</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	Reduce environmental pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities.</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop climate-resilient crop cultivars and animal breeds</li> <li>Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management
	Reduce greenhouse gases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)</li> <li>Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen mothers,</li> </ol>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management

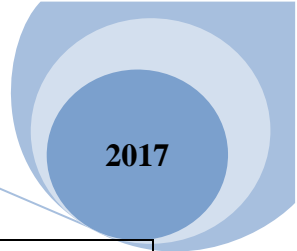
		traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups (SDG Target 13.3)		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction</li> <li>❖ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters</li> <li>❖ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively</li> <li>❖ Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5)</li> <li>❖</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expand and maintain the national road network</li> <li>❖ Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services</li> <li>❖ Mainstream climate change into the transport sector</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</li> <li>❖ Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8)</li> <li>❖ Develop and maintain online database for all categories of properties and provide secure data access (SDG Target 16.10)</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	
Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socioeconomic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of policies, programmes and projects</li> </ul>			
Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote the use of gas as the primary fuel for power generation</li> </ul>	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	

	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	❖ Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
	Ensure efficient utilization of energy	❖ Promote the use and design of energy efficient technologies in public and private buildings	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development
	Build a competitive and modern construction industry	❖ Improve and standardize techniques and material use Ensure quality in all aspects of construction (SDG Target 9.a) ❖ Promote and stimulate the development and expansion of the Ghanaian construction industry	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development
	Address recurrent devastating floods	❖ Construct storm drains in Accra and other cities and towns to address the recurrent devastating floods. ❖ Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste ❖ Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation
	Promote proper maintenance culture	❖ Institute a robust maintenance scheme for rail, roads, ports, harbours and other critical infrastructure. ❖ Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development
	Develop efficient land administration and management system	❖ Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide ❖ Provide secured and accessible land with integrated infrastructure to export-oriented, import-substitution industries, light industries, technology companies and sales outlets	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	❖ Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) ❖ Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) ❖ Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development

	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	❖ Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development
	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</li> <li>3. Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a)</li> <li>4. Facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods. (SDG Targets 11.3, 2.2)</li> </ol>	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
	Improve quality of life in slums, Zongos and inner cities	❖ Promote investment in social programmes, including education and training, supporting local businesses, and culture and arts in Zongos	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development
S/ N	<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK:</b>			
	<b>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>			
	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and administration	General Administration
	2 Improve decentralised planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting</li> <li>❖ Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning</li> <li>❖ Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level</li> </ul>	Management and administration	General Administration
	Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	❖ Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of	Management and	Finance and Revenue

		MMDAs ❖ Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization	administration	Mobilization
	Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	❖ Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability ❖ Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue ❖ Strengthen Peoples Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Deepen transparency and public accountability	❖ Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information ❖ Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels ❖ Strengthen feedback mechanisms in public service delivery	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	❖ Design and implement a Client Service Charter for public institutions ❖ Support National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to continuously educate and sensitize citizens on their rights and responsibilities	Management and administration	General Administration
	Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	❖ Strengthen the implementation of development plans ❖ Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Enhance security service delivery	❖ Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities	Management and administration	Legislative Oversight
	Enhance public safety	❖ Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes	Management and administration	Legislative Oversight
	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	❖ Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding	Management and administration	Legislative Oversight
	Improve participation of civil society	❖ Strengthen capacity of the media to play watchdog role	Management and	General Administration

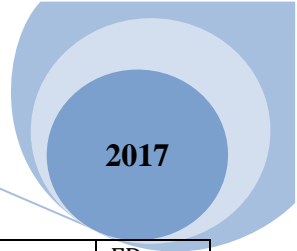




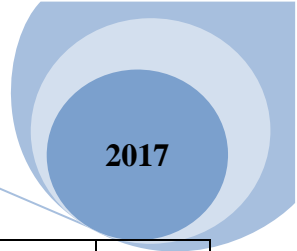
	(media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development	Increase support to chieftaincy institutions	administration	
	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	Management and administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination
	Promote culture in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Mainstream culture in all aspect of national development</li> <li>❖ Strengthen institutions and improve coordination framework of cultural and creative arts sectors for development of culture</li> <li>❖ Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and creative arts</li> </ul>	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development

## Programme of Action 2018-2021

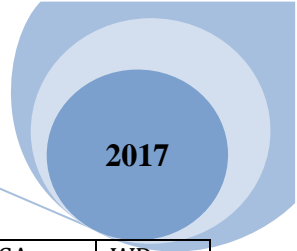
Table 77: Thematic Area: <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Adopted MDAs : Build a Prosperous Society															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub- Programm es	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GHc			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo rating	
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	1	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct two (8) orientation fora for MSMEs in agro-processing	No. of SMEs in agro-processing					12,900			CA	MOFA, CD&S W,
	2	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements			Conduct an inventory of micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) towards building a reliable database	updated database on MSMEs					13,100			CA	FD
					Train 60 entrepreneurs in business proposal development	No. of business proposals developed and funded					12,900			CA	FD,DTI
					Improve the entrepreneurial skills of 100 women in the district	no. of successful women entrep. in the district					9,200			CA	FD, DTI



				Organize 4no fairs to exhibit potentials and products of the district.	no. of investments in the district						13,100		FD
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement the “One District, One Factory” Initiative	Economic Development	Agriculture development	Facilitate the acquisition of land for “One District One Factory Project”	establishment of a factory					100,000.00		Ministry of PSD	CA
				Register at least 8,000 farmers who are especially into Oil-Palm and Cocoa production in the district under the planting for jobs and investments	No. of jobs created under this module					10,000.00		MOFA	CA
				Supply farmers with inputs and seedlings and Fertilizers as part of Planting for Jobs & Investment	% increase in agric production					400,000.00		MOFA	CA, DTI
Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture	1. Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based on the resource endowments of districts	Local Economic Development	Industrial Development	Prepare LED strategic Plan	% increase in LED					15,000		DPCU	DTI
				Conduct Yearly meetings of District LED meetings	% increase in LED						6,600		CA



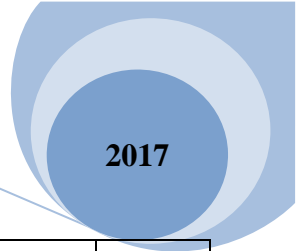
and other natural resource endowments														
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade	conomic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct 2No. 10 Seater WC Toilet Facility at Jukwa and Wawase markets	% increase in market revenue					112,000			CA	WD, PPD,
				Completion of 1. No. 10 Units market sheds with 2 lockable stores and 4-Seater KVIP at Jukwa Abodo	% increase in market revenue					46,804.40			CA	FD
				Construct Drainage system, Pavements at Markets at Markets	% increase in market revenue					100,000			CA	WD
				Construct 4.No Satellite Markets with ancillary facilities	% increase in market revenue					620,000			CA	WD
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Mainstream tourism development in district development plans	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct Office 1No.3 Unit Washroom, Office and Reception at Emipom Tourist site	% increase in tourist arrival					60,000	20,000	CA	WD,	
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)			Collaborate with GHCT and Other Partners to Develop 10No. Potential tourist sites	% increase in tourism revenue						431,000		CA	WD



Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Develop palace museums to preserve national culture and promote tourism in the communities (SDG Targets 8.9, 12.b)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Developing and promoting rich Historical monuments and Festivals of the District	% increase in tourism revenue						5,700	CA	WD, NCCE
1.Improve production efficiency and yield	1. Increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain.	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	% decrease in post-harvest losses					4,220	9,483	MOFA	CA
				Educate Vegetable farmers in Agri-business and Good Agricultural Practices	% increase in vegetable production					7,055	20,910	MOFA	CA
				Train FBOs on Improved Post- Harvest Management Practices	% decrease in post-harvest losses					6,800	9,190	MOFA	CA
				Organize Farmers Fora in 40 farming communities	% increase in farm productivity					2,000	20,910	MOFA	CA
				Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	improved distribution					5,040		MOFA	CA
				Train selected food processors, distributors and vendors on food handling	improved distribution					1,000	9,483	MOFA	CA

Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation	Improve access to agro-technologies (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	and safety										
				Train Farmers/ market women on Grading, Packaging and Standardization	% increase in sales of farm produce							31,150	MOFA	CA
				Conduct 400 mini demonstrations on Improved Crop Product technologies in cereal, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers and plantain.	% increase in crop production				4,000			50,795	MOFA	CA
				Train and Resource extension staff in Post-harvest Management and Crib Construction	% decrease in post-harvest losses							22,452	MOFA	CA
				Train Agric Extension Staff in ICT	increase in productivity				3,642.71			22,112	MOFA	CA
				Build the capacity of Extension Staff in Integrated Pest Management(IPM)	increase in agric productivity				2,000			17,550	MOFA	CA
				Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities (4 <b>farmers day celebration</b> )	increase in agric productivity				125,450	25,000		60,000	MOFA	CA
				Provide materials and logistics such as office facilities, supplies and access etc to enhance the performance of MoFA office	increase in agric productivity				10,240			13,400	MOFA	CA

		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize 4 Annual and 4 Mid-Year Review and Report Writing for Agric. Programmes	increase in agric productivity						4,280	MOFA	CA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize 4 No. District Agric. Planning Session by Dec. 2021	increase in agric productivity						8,180	MOFA	CA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	DDA's monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination of Agric Programmes	increase in agric productivity				3,603.13		12,310	MOFA	CA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Carry out Farm and Home visits for technology disseminations	increase in agric productivity				11,870		108,872	MOFA	CA
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Safe Use and Handling of Agro-chemicals	increase in agric productivity				8,755		16,730	MOFA	CA
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train livestock farmers on Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	% increase in livestock production				6,475			MOFA	CA, CD
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train Livestock farmers in Silage Preparation	% increase in livestock production				1,000		22,678	MOFA	CA, CD
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Sensitize and Train Farmers on the need for FBOs Formation	% increase in agric productivity				3,000		28,951	MOFA	CA, CD
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake Piggery Farming Activities	% increase in livestock production				10,000			MOFA	CA, CD, WD
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Organize training on Prophylaxis in Livestock and	% increase in livestock						19,449	MOFA	CA



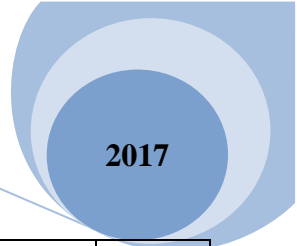
				Poultry Production	production								
				Train 20 farmer groups in Grasscutter and Rabbit production	% increase in livestock production					4,220		20,910	MOFA CA, CD
				Organize field days for Crop, livestock and poultry farmers	% increase in livestock production					8,230		16,730	MOFA CA, CD
				Establish Livestock and Poultry Demonstration farms in the District	% increase in livestock production							35,854	MOFA CA, CD



Table 78 :Thematic Area: **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**Adopted MDAs Goal: **Create Opportunities for all**

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub- Programm es	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GHc			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo- rating
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Service Delivery	Education	Complete the Construction of 2No. KG at Onomakwa & Bremang	% increase in school enrolment					213,826 .91			CA	GES, WD
				Construct 12No. 2-unit K.G. blocks	% increase in school enrolment					2,670,0 00.00			CA	GES, WD
				Construct 6No. 6-unit Classroom Blocks	% increase in school enrolment					2,580,0 00.00			CA	GES, WD
				Complete 3No. 6-unit classroom blocks Nsuaem, Camp & Hemang	% increase in school enrolment					490,823 .88			CA	GES, WD
				Complete 6No. 3-unit classroom blocks	% increase in school enrolment					386,721 .54			CA	GES, WD
				Construct 6No. 3-unit Classroom Blocks	% increase in school enrolment					1,540,0 00.00			CA	GES, WD
				Rehabilitation of 20No. school buildings	% increase in school enrolment					200,000 .00			CA	GES, WD
				Construct 10 no. 4 unit teachers quarters	Increase in teacher:pupil ratio					2,540,0 00			CA	GES, WD
Strengthen														

school management systems	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units	Social Service Delivery	Education	Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy students	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate					96,000.00			GES	CA
				Support DD to Supervise basic schools	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate					5,200			GES	CA
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organize STME workshop for JHS students	% Sci & Maths pass rate					4,200.00			GES	CA
				Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organise Workshop on language and literacy for 116KG teachers	% increase in literacy and numeracy attainment					6,900.00	
	Organize District Education Review Meetings	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate								4,300.00			GES	CA
	Implement Best Teacher Award Scheme	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate								35,000.00			GES	CA
	Provide Office Equipment for the District Education Directorate	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate					25,000.00			GES	CA			

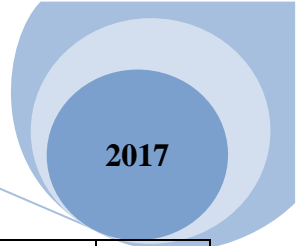


				Supply 100 hexagonal desks for selected K.G Schools	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate					30,000			GES	CA
				Supply 200 mono desks to selected JHS	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate					40,000			GES	CA
				Supply 100 Dual desks to selected Primary Schools	% increase in B.E.C.E pass rate					50,000			GES	CA
	Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organise 3 Training Workshops for School Based Girl Child Coordinators	gender parity index					7,500.00			GES	CA
				Support Girl Child Coordinators to organize Girls Education Week Celebrations	gender parity index						7,500.00			GES
Enhance School Feeding Programme	Rationalize and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP	Social Services Delivery	Education	1. Monitor the School Feeding Programme	Number of schools monitored					12,000	-	-	GES	Cent Ad GSF, DPCU
	Train caterers on the hygienic preparation of nutritious food	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organise in-service training for caterers on quality and hygienic services	Number of caterers participating					10,000	-	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Caterers DEHO GHS
	Stimulate local agricultural growth, by requiring caterers to buy and use foodstuff grown locally from local farmers	Social Services Delivery	Education	Sensitise Communities on school feeding programme and stimulate the purchase of local foodstuffs	Number of communities sensitized					10,000	1,500	-	Sch. Feeding coordinator	Cent Ad Community

Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Conduct CHPS Dissemination meetings to sensitize all stakeholders on new CHPS Policy	% decrease in mortality rate				52,000.00	8,000.00		GHS	CA
				Complete 3No. CHPS at Bukuruso, Shed & Essukesekeyir	% decrease in mortality rate				133,184.86			GHS	CA, WD
				Construct 7No. CHPS Compounds	% decrease in mortality rate				1,500,000.00			GHS	CA, WD
	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the national primary healthcare strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Develop strategies to functionalise the electoral area CHPS Policy and ensure that every electoral area has CHPS Compound	% decrease in mortality rate				44,000	8,000		GHS	CA
				Organise a 5-day training on the CHPS modules for 60CHOs/CHNs within the district	% decrease in mortality rate				215,000	2,000.00		GHS	CA
				Establish and implement deprived area incentives for staff who accept postings to deprived areas	% decrease in mortality rate				44,000	20,000		GHS	CA
	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Develop and implement a comprehensive emergency preparedness plan for all facilities	% decrease in maternal mortality					2,000		GHS	CA,

				Collaborate with National Ambulance Service to ensure prompt transport of emergency cases to referral facilities	% decrease in maternal mortality					28,000	2,000		GHS	NAS
				Continue MOU with GPRTU to improve the referral system especially for pregnant women and children under 5 years	% decrease in maternal mortality						2,000		GHS	GPRTU
				Establish reward scheme and produce souvenirs for all drivers to motivate drivers who transport more pregnant women to the health facility during emergency situations.	% decrease in maternal mortality					64,800			GHS	GPRTU
				Construct 1No. NHIS Office	Access to healthcare					168,834.73			GHS	WD, NHIS
				Construct 1No Polyclinic	% decrease in mortality rate					10,000.000.00			GHS	CA, MoH, WD
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Conduct active integrated disease surveillance with emphasis on cholera, epidemic meningitis & VHF, especially Ebola & YF	% decrease in OPD attendance due to non comm. diseases					64,000.00			GHS	CA
	Implement the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) control strategy													
	Review and Scale-up Regenerative Health and	Social	Health	Organise campaigns to promote healthy lifestyle	"					64,000	12,000		GHS	CA, CD

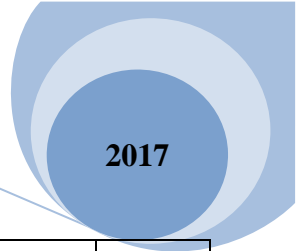
Reduce morbidity and mortality and disability	Nutrition Programme (RHNP)	Services Delivery	delivery	Institute weekly corporate health walk with all departmental staff to promote exercise	“					32,000			GHS	CA, Private Sector			
				Collaborate with the Community Information Centers (CIC's) to disseminate information on healthy living throughout communities	“					84,000	40,000		GHS	CICs, CD, CA			
	Strengthen maternal and new born care services	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Construct 5No. Maternal Wards	maternal mortality						1,230,000.00			GHS	CA, WD		
				Work to designate all three health centres in the district Baby Friendly Facilities	Child mortality							48,000.00			GHS	CA	
				Train all maternity staff on Kangaroo Mother Care and take steps to implement the policy in all health centres to improve child care	maternal mortality and morbidity								32,000.00			GHS	CA
				Train midwives and other maternity staff on New Born Care Plans	child mortality								64,000			GHS	CA
				Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision on the implementation of the New Born Care Plans to ensure its adherence	child mortality								28,000	2,000		GHS	CA



				Conduct quarterly meetings with all TBA's in the district to educate the on them contemporary issues in birth assisting with much emphasis on referrals	maternal mortality and morbidity					44,000			GHS	CA, CD
				organize community durbars to create awareness on the importance of ANC and birth preparedness plan for pregnant women and the baby	maternal mortality and morbidity					94,000			GHS	CA, CD, NCCE
	Improve nutrition services for mothers and children	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	conduct quarterly salt iodation surveys in the district and disseminate the result to all stakeholders	nutrition related diseases					44,000	40,000		GHS	
Conduct child health promotion week and Vitamin A supplementation campaign				nutrition related diseases					24,000	20,000		GHS	CA	
conduct community food demonstration exercises to assist mothers make use of locally available ingredients to prepare nutritious food for their children.				nutrition related diseases					60,400	40,000		GHS	CA	
Establish mental health units in health centres and functionalize the district mental health network/team				nutrition related diseases						2,000		GHS	CA	
Improve populatio	Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive			Conduct public awareness campaigns on the importance of mental health education						6,004			GHS	CA

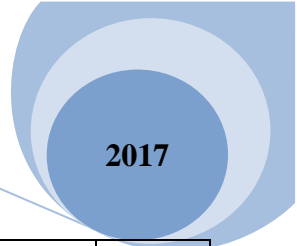
n manage ment	health	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Institute a weekly public health education campaign on FP and its importance	fertility rate					54,000			GHS	CA
				Conduct a 4 day training for all CHN's in long term family planning methods - Implementation and effective counselling	fertility rate					12,000			GHS	CA
				Collaborate with Marie Stopes to offer long term FP commodities to women in the district	fertility rate					24,000			GHS	CA
				Public Sensitization of HIV/AIDS in 24 Schools	new infections rate					5,500.00			GHS	CA
				Organise HIV/AIDS and Child Welfare Education at the 3 Area Council	<b>new infections rate</b>					6,400.00			GHS	SWD,
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize World HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	<b>new infections rate</b>					4,500.00			GHS	CA
				Setting up of Adolescent health school clubs - implementation, Adolescent Health Corners and supportive supervision, Collaboration with SHEP	teenage pregnancy						8,000		GHS	GES
	Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB			Conduct an advocacy meeting with all Queen Mothers in the district to dialogue on the way forward in terms of	teenage pregnancy						14,000		GHS	CA





				reducing the high teenage pregnancies and adolescent health									
				Conduct at least 2 mass screening programs on TB to identify and treat cases early to prevent complications	TB cases recorded					24,000	4,000		GHS CA
	Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes	Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Conduct monthly update of the TB registers in all facilities	TB cases recorded						2,000		GHS DA,NG Os,CSOs
Conduct quarterly TB review meetings with all clinicians and chest clinic staff				TB cases recorded					24,000	40,000		GHS DA,NG Os,CSOs	
Organise a meeting with all Chemical Sellers in the district to help identify and refer suspected clients who visit them for cough mixture for early diagnosis and treatment				TB cases recorded					8,500.00			GHS Chemical Sellers,	
Train all clinicians, CHNs and other staff on CMAN, IYCF, ENA, complementary feeding, Nutrition Plan, monitoring and coaching				cases of stunted growth					66,400			GHS CA	
organize training for 166 community based growth monitors on CMAN, IYCF and Complementary Feeding				cases of stunted growth					30,120			GHS CA	
Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	organize training for 166 community based growth monitors on CMAN, IYCF and Complementary Feeding	cases of stunted growth					30,120			GHS CA

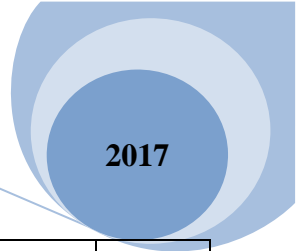
	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Training of Health (Community Health Nurses) and on Nutrition and Food security	Community Health Nurses trained on FNS					10,000			GHS	CA
	Promote the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Orientation of Mother support groups on backyard gardening and poultry pens and other lively support groups and Establishment of school gardens	Orientation organised for Mothers on backyard farming and poultry pens					10,000			GHS	CA
Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise and Mobilize communities(Mother to mother support groups) to establish on backyard vegetables and poultry farms	Community mobilization organised in communities on backyard vegetables and poultry farms					7,000			GHS	CA
Ensure Effective Child Protection and family welfare system	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise Monitoring of Child Labour Activities in cocoa communities and GCLMS	% of child labour eliminated from Child labour in Cocoa growing areas					23,205.00			SW	CA



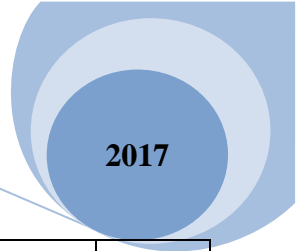
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring					4,600.00			SW	CA
	Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)			Organise social and public education on PWDs ,Children &women and welfare/Rights, Domestic Violence, Social protection	% Decrease in domestic violence and child rights, women and abuse cases					6,465.19			SW
Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)	Caseworks Settlements (Maintenance, custody, paternity, abuse cases)			% Decrease in domestic violence and child rights& abuse cases					4,199.04			SW	CA
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Monitor payment of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Cash grants.	standard of living				52,000.00			SW	CA

disability and the elderly														
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Conduct 8 Days Mobility Training Workshop for 70 PWDs and their Family Guides	8 Days Mobility training organised for 70PWDs					30,000.00			SW	CA
	Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	PWDs Supported with Equipment/funds to enhance decent work					77,766.12			SW	CA
Promote change in the socio-cultural construction on inhibiting gender equality	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality.	Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize Twenty Four (24) communities on gender roles in sustainable sanitation practices	Sanitised communities					17,200.00			SW	CA
	Target attainment of gender balance on all government appointed committees, boards and official bodies	Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize 600 women on participation in community gatherings and decision making	% of women in governance					8,400.00			SW	NCCE,
Promote economic	Encourage women artisans and other trades people including farmers to form associations for	Social Services Delivery	Gender	Train 100 women and tradesmen in self-employable skills	% of women trained					6,000.00			SW	CA

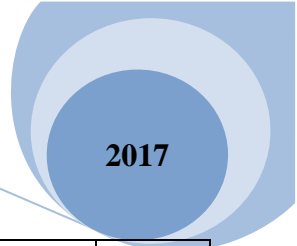
empowerment of women	easy access to information and other forms of support													
	Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders	Social Services Delivery	Gender	Stakeholders Meeting with Queen mothers and opinion leaders	% of women in governance					8,700.00			SW	Queen Mothers
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Mainstream gender in the curriculum at basic level of schooling	Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize teachers on the need to include sex education in their activities	% of women in governance					5,400.00			SW	GES
				Educate school children on teenage pregnancy	% Reduction in teenage pregnancy						4,500.00			SW
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Capacity building for 80No. staffs on Environmental Sanitation	ODF Certification					10,000.00			EHSU	CA
				Supervision of sanitary labourers	Clean Public places						5,200.00			EHSU
Improve access to safe and	Revise and facilitate DWSPs within MMDAs	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)	ODF Certification					10,000.00			EHSU	DPCU, CA



reliable water supply services for all			on										
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Scale-up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Community led total (CLTS) sanitation implementation In 60 Communities in ODF Certification	ODF Certification					10,200.00			EHSU CA
	Provide public education on solid waste management	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	causes of OPD attendance					13,500.00			EHSU GHS
Promote efficient and sustainable wastewater management	Improve liquid waste management	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Domiciliary and Industrial inspection	causes of OPD attendance					14,700.00.00			EHSU GHS
				Inspection of sanitary facilities	causes of OPD attendance					5,400.00			EHSU CA



ent														
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Prosecution of sanitary offenders	causes of OPD attendance					6,600.00			EHSU	Judiciary, GPS, CA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide Mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Rehabilitate 24 no. bore holes	rural water coverage					25,000.00			DWD	CA
				Drilling of 25 No. Boreholes	rural water coverage					81,400		325,600.00	DWD	CA
				Drill 4 No. Small Town Water Facility	Rural water coverage					330,000		6,270,000.00	DWD	CA
	Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs			Monitor all existing boreholes/ Water system into the District Plan	% of water facilities functioning					18,000			DWST	CA
	Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities			Reviving and Formation of WSMTs and WATSAN in 60 Communities	% of water facilities functioning					28,000			DWST	CA
Enhance access to	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation	Environmental	Environmental	Carry out BCC activities towards achieving ODF in communities	ODF Certification					34,600			EHSU	ISD, NCCE

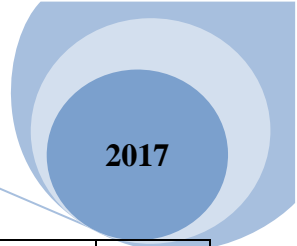


improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	ental and Sanitation Management	Protection and Waste Management	School Health Education	causes of OPD attendance					14,000			EHSU	GHS
				Acquisition of final disposal site (Jukwa)	solid waste mgt					15,000.00			EHSU	CA, Traditional Authority
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide Mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Complete 1 no small Town water Piped system (5% counterpart fund)	Rural water coverage					45,678			DWD	DWST, CA
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Procurement of sanitary tools	solid waste mgt					26,000			EHSU	CA
				Undertake Waste Management Activities at Land fill sites	solid waste mgt					366,000			EHSU	CA
				Procurement of 14 No. communal containers	solid waste mgt					77,600			EHSU	CA

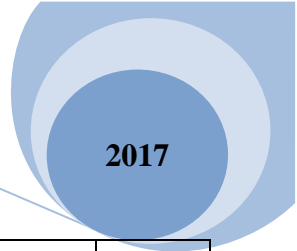


Table 79: Thematic Area: **ENVIRONEMNT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**Adopted MDAs Goal: **SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

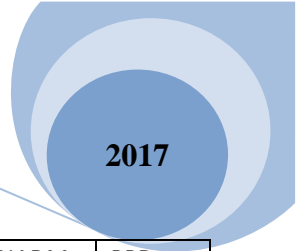
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub-Programm es	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GHc			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo- rating
Enhance applicatio n of ICT in national developm ent	Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT	Infrastruc ture Delivery and Managem ent	Infrastruct ure Developme nt	Construct 4 No. School ICT Laboratory	ICT penetration					446,000.00			CA	GES, WD, GIFEC
				Organise ICT Capacity Building Workshop for 120 ICT Teachers	ICT penetration					34,800			GES	CA
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastruc ture and services	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastruc ture Delivery and Managem ent	Infrastruct ure Developme nt	Conduct reshaping of 596.8km on selected feeder roads	Vehicular operating costs (VOC)					1,800,500.20			DFR	WD, CA,
				Construct/ Rehabilitate 20No. culverts	20 No. Culverts constructed					263,000.00	20,000.00		DFR	WD, CA,
	Expand and maintain the national road network	Infrastruc ture Delivery and Managem ent	Infrastruct ure Developme nt	Surfacing of 20.6km of feeder roads	Vehicular operating costs (VOC)					7,867,500.00			DFR	WD, CA,
				Spot Improvement of 10.50km feeder roads	Vehicular operating costs (VOC)					500,000.00			DFR	WD, CA,



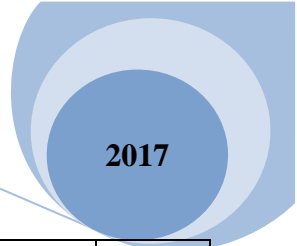
Promote sustainable water resources development	Undertake tree planting along banks of all major water bodies and tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Planting of 400 Trees along river Banks					26,000			MOFA	NADMO, CD
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities.	Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Stakeholder meeting at the 3 Area Council on Bush Fire prevention	No. of bushfires recorded				19,000			NADMO	GNFS, CA
				Construct 1No. Fire Service Station				170,000			GNFS	CA, WD	
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Facilitate alternative livelihoods including eco-tourism support schemes for fringe communities along protected areas and woodlot development in degraded priority savannah areas	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Educate Farmers and Community folks around Potential tourist sites on protection of Flora and the natural environment	% of NR and Wildlife Conserved				21,700			Ghana Wildlife Society	NADMO, CA, NCCE
Reduce greenhouse gases	Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities	Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Carry out tree planting exercise in Communities	CC Resilience and adaptability levels of communities				10,200			MOFA	NADMO, CA
Reduce	Initiate Green Ghana campaign with chiefs, queen	Environmental And	Disaster prevention	Education to farmers to discourage Open burning in	No. of bushfires				5,200			NADMO	GNFS, CA



greenhouse gases	mothers, traditional authorities, civil society, religious bodies and other recognised groups	Sanitation Management	and Management	40 Communities	recorded									
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Data collection for the update of District Maps	Updated district maps					11,700			PPD	CA, WD
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Yearly monitoring of Disaster prone areas by District Statutory Planning Committee	Disaster resilience levels of communities					14,200			PPD	HODs
Promote proactive planning for	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	Environmental and Sanitation Management		Carry out sensitization in 6 schools and 5 community on Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptability of communities					9,900			NADMO	MOFA, GES,



disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Carry out Inspections of earth drains and culvert	No. of floods recorded					10,100			NADMO	PPD,
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing.	Social Services Delivery	Rural Dev. and Management	Procure building materials (Cement, roofing sheets, iron rods etc) for community self - help projects and programmes						217,000.00			CA	WD, CD
				Procure lighting and accessories distribute for electoral areas	crime rate					25,500			CA	WD
Build a competitive and modern construction industry	Improve and standardize techniques and material use Ensure quality in all aspects of construction	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Inspect safety and protective apparatus used in organization, industries, market, shops etc.	% fall in disasters recorded					11,000			NADMO	GNFS,
Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response	Prepare and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plan Annually and monitoring	% fall in disasters recorded					7,100			NADMO	MOFA, CA
Enhance	Train the workforce and			Form DVG's, inspection of	% fall in					9,200			NADMO	WD,



disaster preparedness for effective response	volunteers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Hazards in the community and preparation and identification of safe haven rescue team and materials	disasters recorded								O	CA, GNFS	
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Qtrly Statutory Planning and Technical Sub-Committee meeting to vet and approve developmental Applications	No. of unapproved dev'ts					19,000	16,000		PPD	HODs	
				Undertake ground trothing exercise within three communities	No. of unapproved dev'ts					7,000				PPD	WD
				Revise and Prepare Planning Schemes for 10No. Communities	No. of unapproved dev'ts					15,000				PPD	CA
				Organise Radio/Van Education programmes on Spatial development and permit acquisition	No. of unapproved dev'ts					14,000				PPD	WD, NCCE, CA
				Facilitate Street Naming and Property Addressing System	% increase in revenue due to SNPA					34,000				PPD	CA,WD
				Procure orthophotos for (3) Three Communities	No. of unapproved dev'ts					34,000				PPD	CA,WD
				Development Control	No. of unapproved dev'ts					10,600				PPD	HODs

**Table 80: Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE , CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY****Adopted Goal: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

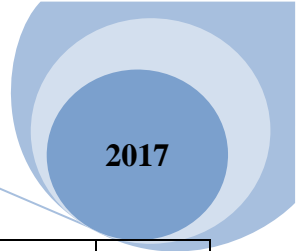
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program mes	Sub- Programm es	Projects/Activities	Outcome/ Impact Indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget GHc			Implementing Agencies	
						20 18	20 19	20 20	20 21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabo- rating
Strengthen fiscal decentrali sation	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management	Managem ent And Administr ation	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Train Revenue Collectors on Effective Revenue Mobilization and Financial Management	% increase in IGF						22,000		FD	HR, CA
		Managem ent And Administr ation	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Conduct revenue sensitization every quarter districtwide	% increase in IGF						10,400		FD	HR, CA
		Managem ent And Administr ation	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Acquire 1No. double cabin pick up monitoring and revenue mobilisation	% increase in IGF					300,00 0.00			CA	FD, DPCU
		Managem ent And Administr ation	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Organise half-yearly training sessions for revenue collectors	% increase in IGF						4,400		FD	CA, HR
		Managem ent And Administr ation	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Form Revenue Task Force	% increase in IGF						2,600		FD	CA, WD PPD, GPS
				Digitize revenue mobilisation, database and software	% increase in IGF					58,000		FD	PPD, WD, CA	

Improve popular participation at district at regional and District level	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue	Management and Administration	General Administration	Conduct 3 day training workshop on Decentralization and local level planning for Assembly members and Area council members	Training Reports					50,000			HR	CA
Improve decentralized planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct training for 120 SMEs in Book keeping and Marketing of products	120 SMEs trained					110,000			HR	CA
Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures	Management and Administration	General Adm	Provide Office Accommodation and furniture for Area Councils	effective sub-district structures					92,000			CA	WD
		Management and Administration	General Adm	Conduct two (2) day orientation for Area Council and Unit committee members	Orientation Report					12,000			CA	HR, FD
		Management and Administration	General Adm	Complete the construction of 2 no. Area council Offices	effective sub-district structures					89,007.30			CA	WD
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Adm	Procure assorted office stationery for departments and units	effective and efficient service delivery					66,000.00			CA	FD
		Management and Administration	General Adm	Train Management on Office	effective and					25,000.			HR	CA

		Administration		Management skills and Information Technology	efficient service delivery					00				
Improve decentralised planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Administration	General Adm	Procure assorted office equipment for departments and units	effective and efficient service delivery					110,000.00			CA	FD
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans	Infrastructure Delivery And Management	Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of DCE, DCD and DFO bungalows.	HR Strength of D/A					418,724.35			CA	WD
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Statutory and other meetings of the Assembly	Minutes of meetings					110,000.00			CA	HODs
Improve popular participation at regional and district	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability	Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise public engagement on Fee-Fixing issues	% increase in IGF					8,900.00			BU	CA
				Prepare District Composite Budget	Fiscal discipline					108,000.00			BU	CA



levels														
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Quarterly meetings of DPCU	Minutes of Meetings					8,200.00			CA	DPCU
		Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Establish a comprehensive data base for the District	data based decision making					10,000.00			CA	DPCU
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting	Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake effective quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District	monitoring reports					25,300			CA	DPCU
				Conduct M&E activity for major projects and programmes	Name and number of projects M & E conducted					124,000	15,000		CA	DPCU, RCC
				Prepare 16Quarterly and 4Annual Progress Reports	Progress reports					13,400.00			CA	DPCU
Improve popular participation at regional	Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue	Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Sensitize 80 Chiefs and Opinion Leaders of Communities on leadership and local level governance participation	Town Hall Meeting Reports					8,700.00			CA	DPCU, NCCE
				Sensitize 80 communities on their civic right and	Sensitization Reports					7,000.00			NCCE	CA



and district levels				responsibilities									
				Formations of Civic Clubs in 80 Schools	reports					5,500.00			NCCE GES
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes	Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Plan dissemination on several platforms including radio discussions and area council meetings half-yearly	Plan Dissemination Reports					18,500.00			DPCU ISD, NCCE
Ensure an efficient, effective and just judicial system	Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Management and Administration	General Adm	Construct a modern Court House Twifo Hemang and planting of shrubs and lawns to beautify the place	Proportion of structure constructed					260,000			C. A Judiciary Service

#### 4.4 Indicative Financial Plan

This section presents in details the financial requirements for the smooth implementation of the plan. The Indicative Financial Plan has been prepared based on the Indicative Ceiling for provided by the Ministry of Finance.

##### 4.4.1 Revenue Projections

**Table 81: Revenue Projections for (ALL SOURCES) 2018 – 2021.**

REVENUE SOURCE	YEAR				TOTAL (GH¢)	Percent (%)
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
DACF	4,136,306	4,603,521.30	4,833,697.37	5,075,382.24	<b>18,648,906.91</b>	78.1%
IGF	267,091.17	280,445.75	294,468.02	309,191.42	<b>1,151,196.34</b>	4.8%
SCHOOL FEEDING	-	-	-	-	-	
HIPC	-	-	-	-	-	
GOG	312,962.23	333,867.05	391,209.91	462,204.15	<b>1,500,243.34</b>	6.3%
DDF	481,387.00	481,387.00	481,387.00	481,387.00	<b>1,925,548.00</b>	8.1%
PWD	77,766.12	85,542.73	94,097.00	103,506.70	<b>360,912.55</b>	1.5%
GSOP	-	-	-	-	-	
Others Donors including IDA/SRWSP/	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	<b>300,000.00</b>	1.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,350,512.52</b>	<b>5,859,763.81</b>	<b>6,169,859.30</b>	<b>6,506,671.51</b>	<b>23,886,807.14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: DPCU's Construct, 2017

From the table above, total projected revenue from the traditional sources amounted to **Twenty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and seven Ghana Cedis, Fourteen Pesewas (GH¢23,886,807.14)** for the plan period. It is important to note that the District Assemblies Common Fund remains the major source of funding for the Assembly. Projected revenue from the DACF for the period is **GH¢18,648,906.91** representing 78.1% of the total projected revenue. Thus the success of this plan depends heavily of the timely release of funds from the DACF.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF) is expected to yield some **GH¢1,151,196.34**. This represents only 4.8% of the total expected revenue for the plan period. The low levels of IGF in the district is blamed on the general low levels of economic activities within the district.

Funds from donor sources is the least with a total projected revenue of **GH¢300,000.00** representing 1.3% of total projected revenue. It is worthy to note that this amount is exclusive of funds from the District Development Facility (DDF) and the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) which are also regarded as donor funds.

The total cost of implementing the Medium Term Plan 2018-2021 of the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is shown in table 67 below.

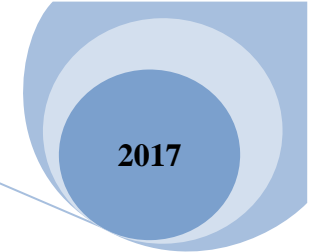
## 4.5 Cost of Implementation

**Table 82: Summary Cost of implementation**

S/N	PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST 2018-2022 GH¢	EXPECTED REVENUE					SUMMARY OF REVENUE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES	ALTERNATIVE CAUSE OF ACTION	
			GOG GH¢	IGF GH¢	DONOR GH¢	OTHERS GH¢	TOTAL REVENUE GH¢			GAP GH¢
1	Economic Development	<b>2,824,284.24</b>	1,740,505.24	31,600.00	1,052,179.00		23,886,807.14	23,309,755.38	1) Proposal writing, 2) Donor conference to solicit funds from Corporate Social Responsibility of Institutions 3) Embark on serious IGF Strategies to improve local Revenue	In the absence of adequate funding, Assembly may be compelled to review scope of projects or roll project to the next Medium Term Planning Period
2	Social Development	<b>31,268,703.73</b>	24,403,603.73	269,500.00	6,595,600.00					
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<b>11,648,950.20</b>	11,612,950.20	36,000.00						
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<b>1,454,624.35</b>	1,415,224.35	39,400.00						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>47,196,562.52</b>	<b>39,172,283.52</b>	<b>376,500.00</b>	<b>7,647,779.00</b>					

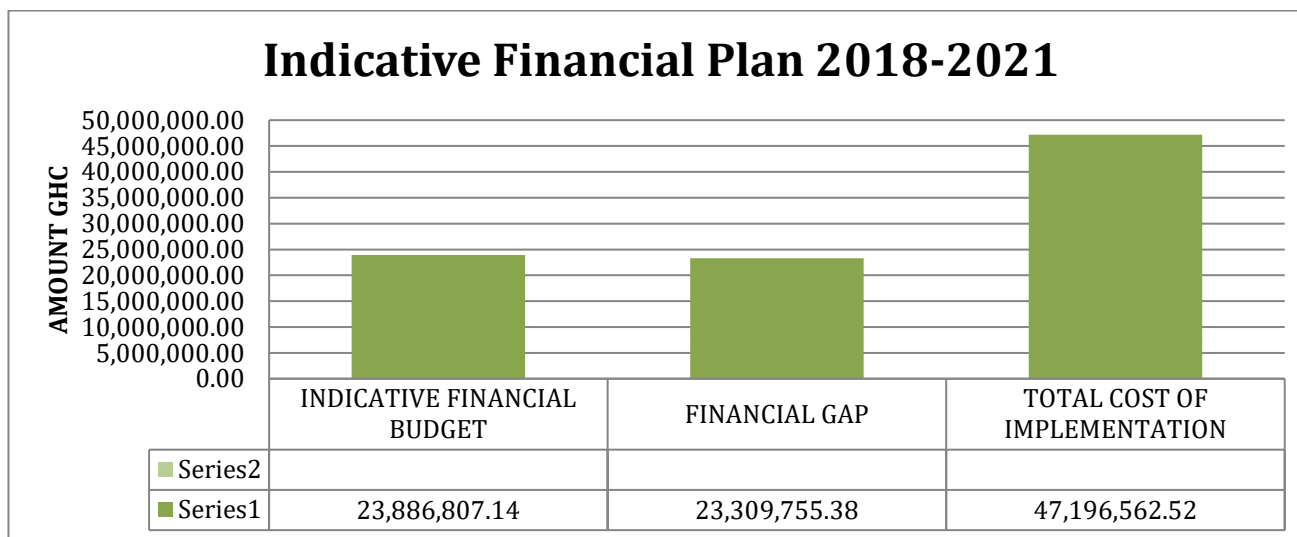
**Table 83: Summary of Cost Implications**

S/N	THEMATIC AREA	AMOUNT GH¢	%
1	Economic Development	<b>2,824,284.24</b>	6
2	Social Development	<b>31,268,703.73</b>	66
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<b>11,648,950.20</b>	25
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<b>1,454,624.35</b>	3
<b>A</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>47,196,562.52</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Total Amount to be generated for the 4 year period from Traditional Sources (INDICATIVE FINANCIAL BUDGET)</b>	<b>23,886,807.14</b>	<b>51</b>



C	Financial GAP	<b>23,309,755.38</b>	49
D	B + C	<b>47,196,562.52</b>	100

**Fig. 57: Showing the Summary Cost of Implementation**



As shown in the table... above, the estimated total cost of the Plan is **Forty-Seven Million, One Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty-Two Ghana Cedis, Fifty-Two Pesewas (GH¢47,196,562.52)**. Social Development is undoubtedly the most expensive programme to finance in terms of cost. An amount of **GH¢ 31,268, 703.73** is required to finance this programme. This is followed by Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Economic Development and Good Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability which would require **GH¢11,648,950.20, GH¢2,824,284.24, and GH¢1,454,624.35** respectively for full implementation.

#### **4.6 Financing the financial gap**

A cursory look at the analysis above indicates that the total projected cost of financing the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is **Forty-Seven Million, One Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty-Two Ghana Cedis, Fifty-Two Pesewas (GH¢47,196,562.52)** However, as shown above, projected revenue for the period which could be generated from the traditional sources would amount to **Twenty-Three Million, Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and seven Ghana Cedis, Fourteen Pesewas (GH¢23,886,807.14)**.

This means that a financial gap of **Twenty-Three Million, Three Hundred and Nine Thousand, Seven Hundred Fifty-Five Ghana Cedis, Thirty-Eight Pesewas (GH¢23,309,755.38)** would have to be mobilized in order to cater for the shortfall.

Financing the gap therefore means, more efforts would have to be made to improve the revenue situation of the district. Alternatively, external assistance could be sought to finance this gap. It is therefore expected, that in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan there is the need to raise more revenue and mobilize assistance.

The Assembly intends to finance this gap through donor funds, other Central Government interventions and internally generated revenue. For instance, the huge cost of providing transport infrastructure is expected to be finance donor funds under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and other direct central government projects such as the Cocoa Roads Project. The other programmes are also expected to be partly financed through central government interventions such as the **“One Constituency, One Million Dollars”, Road Fund and the “Zongos and Inner Cities Development Fund”**.

The following measure would also be taken by the Assembly to raise enough revenue for the smooth implementation of the plan:

1. Austere measures and frantic efforts would have to be put in place to ensure a geometric progression of the volume of IGF in each fiscal year. One of such measures is to ensure that a Property Revaluation Exercise is carried out within the district as a matter of urgency.
2. More emphasis would have to be put on key areas of the district resources that have the potential of generating more revenue. Analysis shows that the district has over the years performed creditably well in areas such as sand winning and building permit/fees. This means the assembly has to put in more resources in these areas in order to generate enough funds as capital to finance some of the projects and programmes. In this direction, regular meetings would be held with estate developers to sensitize them on the need to submit plans of their clients for permits.
3. Stringent measures would be put in place to block all revenue leakages by ensuring that the revenue staff becomes more effective in their revenue collection. In this regard, well-trained and youthful staff must be recruited and motivated to carry this exercise.
4. The Assembly must initiate plans of linking up with our Development Partners to assist in carrying out some of the projects and programmes as outlined in the plan, e.g. UNICEF-WASH, IDA/SRWSP among others. In view of this, the assembly must fully resolve to the use of lobbying and tact to ensure that more programmes come into the district.
5. As we embark on linking up to our development partners, various communities should be sensitized to honour their part of the agreement under the direct labour component of most of the donor projects. This is to prevent the knack of the assembly intervening in taking full cost of the direct labour.
6. There is the need of ensuring that the assembly qualifies each year for the Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT assessment) to access the District Development Facility (DDF). This initiative is not negotiable.

There is also the need to invest in income generating projects each year as a means of using part of the proceeds to finance other projects and programmes.

#### **4.7 Application of Sustainability Tools**

The formulated programmes and projects for the planned period were examined using the sustainability tools to establish their internal consistency (supporting each other to achieve the objective of the District) and sustainability (thus supporting conservation of the natural environment, addressing socio-cultural, economic and institutional issues). The purpose of this analysis is to examine the District activities to ensure that they are compatible with each other in terms of their effects on livelihood, health, vulnerability to risks and institutional factors.

The tools used include;

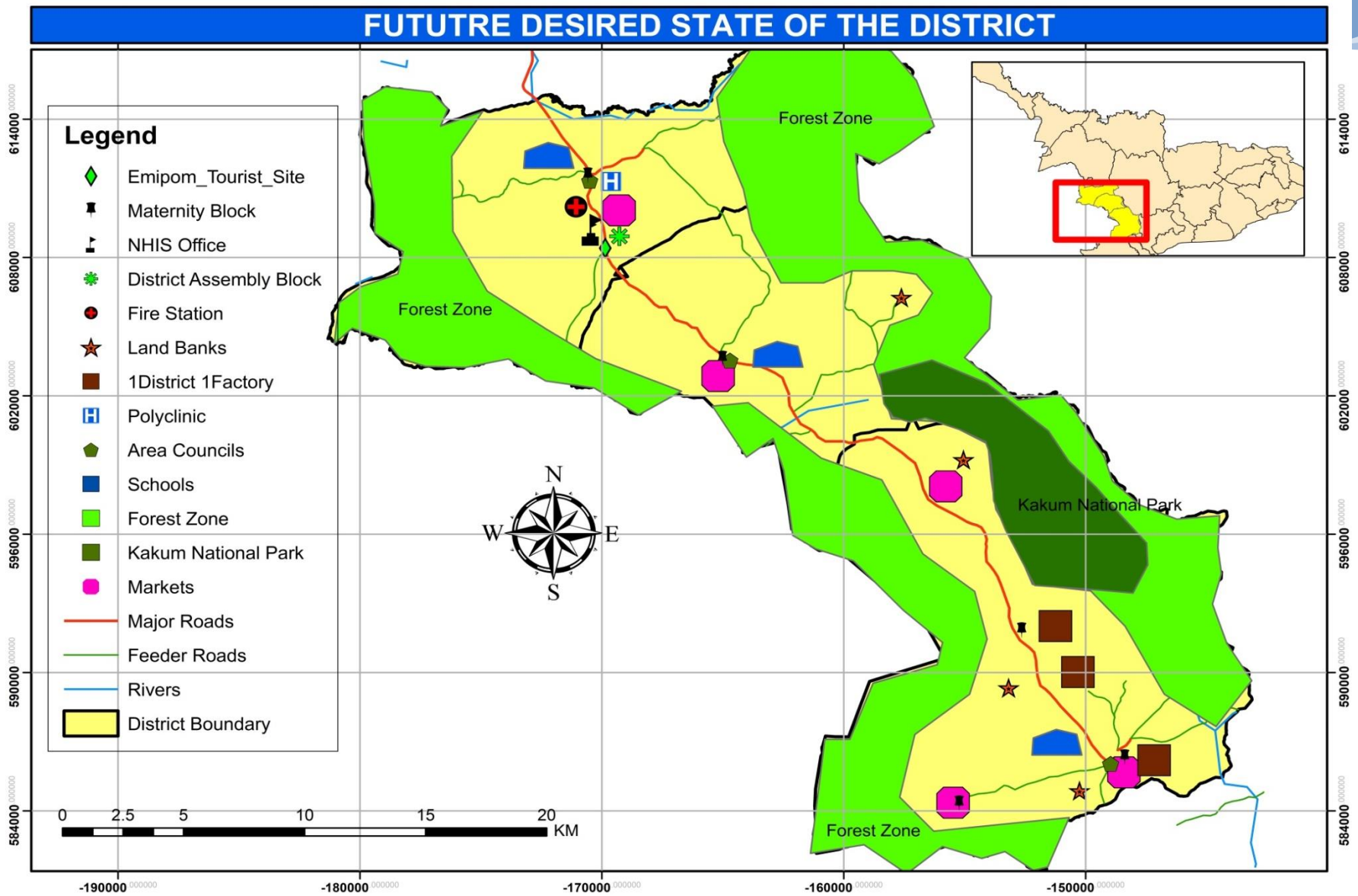
- Risk and opportunities matrix



- Compound matrix (Poverty and Environmental Dimension)
- Internal Consistency Matrix

The four (4) year development programme entails the construction of such projects as office and residential accommodation, school blocks, health facilities, markets, roads, toilets, drains, boreholes among others. Large tract of land and vegetation cover would therefore be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment. To sustain the environment, measures would be instituted to mitigate the adverse effects of these development and these include;

- In the construction of school blocks, offices and residential accommodation and roads, tree would be planted to replace those destroyed. Grass such as the vertiver grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would also be provided as walkways to these structures. These would form part of the contract.
- Landfill sites would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimised or completely avoided. Measures to be adopted include avoiding river or stream courses. Sites for disposal would also be engineered to ensure that all risks are sufficiently catered for. Again, burrow pits and abandoned and degraded sand winning sites would be used as disposal sites to reclaim these sites for future agricultural use. As frequent as possible the sites would be sprayed with chemical to disinfect the area.
- Site plan would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development-planning schemes. In communities with planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared according to the schemes to ensure that structures are spatially well distributed to avoid haphazard spatial development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, parks and gardens and residential areas, lorry parks and markets.
- Boreholes drilled would be provided with soakaways for adequate drainage and pumps to avoid contamination and assure quality of the water. Pavements would be provided around the boreholes to ensure clean environment.
- Construction of both household and public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that bodies downstream are not adversely affected. When full, they would be dislodged and the material deposited in trenches purposefully made and treated with chemical to avoid environmental pollution.
- In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drain are connected to the main drains through the side drains. Provisions would also be made to ensure that run offs and other sewerage do not empty into water bodies.
- With regard to the construction of markets, pavements would be provided to check flooding and erosion



## CHAPTER FIVE

### 4.0 District Annual Action Plan

#### 5.1 Introduction

This section of the plan indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan of each year over the 4-year period.

The Annual Action Plan would be implemented by the Departments, and Agencies of the DAs in collaboration with the NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and the Private sector. The implementation of the would be supported by timely inflow of resources in order not to distort its schedule

#### 5.2 Implementation Plan

Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the district, the central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Coordinating Unit. However, the plan for implementation involves the active participation of stakeholders like decentralized departments, civil societies, community members, development partners and the central government.

#### 5.3 Annual Action Plan (AAP)

The Medium Term Plan of the District has been phased out into Annual Action Plans. The annual plans shows indicative cost of projects, locations, output indicators, lead implementing agencies, sources of finance etc. the following tables indicates the annual action plans for the DMTDP.

#### 5.4 District Composite Plan of Action

The district's prioritised set of activities for the achievement of its goal and objectives over the planned period have been put together in a broad composite PoA. The composite PoA consists of the location of the projects/activities, set indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles) which are very necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Table 84: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2018

Thematic Area: <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Adopted Goal 1: <b>BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule (Qtrs.)				Indicative Budget			Complementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct two (2) orientation fora for MSMEs in agro-processing	Hemang		No. of orientations conducted					3,000			CA	MOFA, CD&S W,
		Conduct an inventory of micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) towards building a reliable database	district wide		database on MSMEs					3,000			CA	FD
		Train 15 entrepreneurs in business proposal development	District wide		15 No. of entrepreneurs trained					3,000			CA	FD,DTI
		Improve the entrepreneurial skills of 25 women in the district	district wide		25no. of women trained					2,500			CA	FD, DTI
		Organize 1no fair to exhibit potentials and products of the district.	Jukwa		1no. of fair organised					3,200		3,100		FD
Economic Development		Facilitate the acquisition of land for “One District One Factory Project”	Bremang/Abr afo		land acquired for “One District One Factory Project”					100,000.00			Ministry of PSD	CA

	Agriculture development	Register at least 8,000 farmers who are especially into Oil-Palm and Cocoa production in the district under the planting for jobs and investments	District wide		8,800 No. of farmers registered					2,000			MOFA	CA
		Supply farmers with inputs and seedlings and Fertilizers as part of Planting for Jobs & Investment	District wide		No. of farmers supplied with inputs					100,000.00			MOFA	CA, DTI
Economic Development	Industrial Development	Prepare LED strategic Plan	Hemang		Availability of LED strategic plan					15,000			DPCU	CA
		Conduct quarterly meetings of District LED meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings						5,600			DPCU
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct 1No. 10 Seater WC Toilet Facility for markets	Jukwa		1No W.C toilet constructed					52,000.00			WD, PPD,	CA
		Completion of 1. No. 10 Units market sheds with 2 lockable stores and 4-Seater KVIP	Jukwa Abodo		No. of mkt shed constructed					46,804.40			WD	CA
		Construct Drainage system, Pavements at Markets	Jukwa Markets		Drainage system constructed					100,000			WD	CA
		Construct 1No. Satellite market with Ancillary facilities	Jukwa		1No. Satellite Market					120,000			WD	CA
Economic Development		Construct Office 1No.3 Unit Washroom, Office and Reception	<b>Emipom Tourist site</b>		1No. 3 Unit office and reception constructed				60,000		20,000	DPCU	WD,	

	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with GHCT and Other Partners to Develop 5No. Potential tourist sites	Selected Tourist site		5No. of tourist sites developed						200,000.00	DPCU	CA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Developing and promoting rich Historical monuments and Festivals of the District	District wide		No. of monuments and festivals promoted						1,500	CA	NCCE
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	District wide		No. of farmers trained				1,000		2,273	MOFA	CA
		Educate Vegetable farmers in Agri-business and Good Agricultural Practices	District wide		No. of farmers educated				1,450		5,000	MOFA	CA
		Train FBOs on Improved Post-Harvest Management Practices	District wide		No. of FBOs trained				1,500		2,200	MOFA	CA
		Organize Farmers Fora in 10 farming communities	District wide		10 No. of communities benefited						5,000	MOFA	CA
		Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	District wide		No. of farmer beneficiaries				1,200			MOFA	CA
		Train selected food processors, distributors and vendors on food handling and safety	District wide		No. of people trained						2,273	MOFA	CA
		Train Farmers/ market women on Grading, Packaging and Standardization	District wide		No. of farmers/market women trained						7,450	MOFA	CA

	Conduct 100 mini demonstrations on Improved Crop Product technologies in cereal, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers and plantain.	District wide		100 mini demos conducted						12,145	MOFA	CA
	Train and Resource extension staff in Post-harvest Management and Crib Construction	Hemang		No. of Extension staff trained and resourced						5,860	MOFA	CA
	Train Agric Extension Staff in ICT			No. of staff trained						5,292	MOFA	CA
	Build the capacity of Extension Staff in Integrated Pest Management(IPM)	District wide		No. of staff trained				2,000		4,200	MOFA	CA
	Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities ( <b>farmers day celebration</b> )	Selected Community		farmers day celebrated				32,750			MOFA	CA
	Provide materials and logistics such as office facilities, supplies and access etc to enhance the performance of MoFA office	Hemang		materials and logistics provided				2,640		3,200	MOFA	CA
	Organize Annual and Mid-Year Review and Report Writing for Agric. Programmes	Hemang		No. of review meetings held						1,000	MOFA	CA
	Organize No. District Agric. Planning Session by Dec. 2018	Hemang		No. of agric planning sessions held						2,000	MOFA	CA
	DDA's monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination of	District wide		No. of monitorings				1,000		3,000	MOFA	CA

		Agric Programmes			undertaken								
		Carry out Farm and Home visits for technology disseminations	District wide		No. of farm visits conducted				2,080		26,032	MOFA	CA
		Train farmers on safe use and Handling of Agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of people trained				1,556		4,000	MOFA	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train livestock farmers on Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained				830			MOFA	CA, CD
		Train Livestock farmers in Silage Preparation	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained				1,000.00		5,423.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Sensitize and Train Farmers on the need for FBOs Formation	District wide		No. of FBOs formed				2,000.00		7,560.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Undertake Piggery Farming Activities	Wawase		No. of pigs reared				10,000			MOFA	CA, CD, WD
		Organize training on Prophylaxis in Livestock and Poultry Production	District wide		No. of trainings organised						4,649.00	MOFA	CA
		Train 5 farmer groups in Grasscutter and Rabbit production	Hemang		5No. of farmer groups trained				1,030.00		5,150	MOFA	CA, CD
		Organize field days for Crop, livestock and poultry farmers	District wide		No. of field days organised				1,830.00		4,000.00	MOFA	CA, CD



		Establish Livestock and Poultry Demonstration farms in the District	District wide		Farms established						8,574	MOFA	CA, CD	
<b>Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>														
Social Service Delivery	Education	Complete the Construction of 2No. KG at Onomakwa & Bremang	Onomakwa & Bremang		2No. of KGs Completed						213,826.91	CA	GES, WD	
		Construct 4No. 2-unit K.G. blocks	Kyereyewa, At wereboanda, Jukwa Abodo, Bukuru so		No. of KG constructed							1,920,000.00	CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 6-unit Classroom Blocks	Osamkwa, Mbaaniaye		2No. of 6 Unit classrooms constructed							820,000.00	CA	GES, WD
		Complete 3No. 6-unit classroom blocks	Nsuaem, Camp & Hemang		3No. of classrooms completed							490,823.88	CA	GES, WD
		Complete 6No. 3-unit classroom blocks	Pepekrom, As Asamanso, Betimore, Mbem, Paaso, Jukwa Abodo		No. of classrooms completed							386,721.54	CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 3-unit Classroom Blocks	Nyameani, Nyameyadam		2No. of classrooms constructed							440,000.00	CA	GES, WD

Social Service Delivery	Education	Rehabilitation of 5No. school buildings	Selected Schools		No. of schools rehabilitated					50,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2 no. 4 unit teachers quarters	Twapease Tefredjoa		2No. of teacher's quarters constructed					420,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. of students supported					24,000.00			GES	CA
		Support DD to Supervise basic schools	District wide		No. of supervisions conducted					5,200			GES	CA
		Organize STME worksop for JHS students	Hemang		No. of STME workshops organized					1,500.00			GES	CA
		Organise Workshop on language and literacy for 29KG teachers	Hemang		No. of workshops organized								GES	CA
		Organize District Education Review Meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings organized					2,000.0			GES	CA
		Organise 1No. enrolment drives (My first day at school) for 2000 pupils in the district	District wide		No. of enrolment drives organized					8,000.00			GES	CA
		Supply 50 hexagonal desks for selected K.G Schools	Selected Schools		No. of desks supplied					15,000			GES	CA
		Supply 100 mono desks to selected JHS	Selected Schools		No. of desks supplied					20,000			GES	CA
Supply 50 Dual desks to selected Primary Schools	Selected Schools		No. of desks supplied					25,000			GES	CA		

Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Conduct CHPS Dissemination meetings to sensitize all stakeholders on new CHPS Policy	District wide		New CHPS Policy disseminated to Stakeholders				12,000	2,000		GHS	CA
		Complete 3No. CHPS	Watreso, Shed & Essukesekeyir		3No. CHPS Completed					133,184.86		GHS	CA, WD
		Construct 3No. CHPS Compounds	Twapease Nyamebekyer e, Mbaaniaye		3No. CHPS Constructed				600,000.00			GHS	CA, WD
		Develop strategies to functionalise the electoral area CHPS Policy and ensure that every electoral area has CHPS Compound	District wide		Mechanism instituted				10,000	500.00		GHS	CA
		Organise a 5-day training on the CHPS modules for 60CHOs/CHNs within the district	Hemang		a 5-day training on the CHPS modules for 60CHOs/CHNs organized				52,750	500.00		GHS	CA
		Establish and implement deprived area incentives for staff who accept postings to deprived areas	District wide		Mechanism instituted				10,000	5,000		GHS	CA
		Develop and implement a comprehensive emergency preparedness plan for all facilities	District wide		Emergency preparedness plan prepared					2,000		GHS	CA,
		Collaborate with National Ambulance Service to ensure prompt transport of emergency cases to referral facilities	District wide		Emergency cases handled efficiently				6,200	500.00		GHS	NAS

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Continue MOU with GPRTU to improve the referral system especially for pregnant women and children under 5 years	Hemang		MOU signed						2,000		GHS	GPRTU		
		Establish reward scheme and produce souvenirs for all drivers to motivate drivers who transport more pregnant women to the health facility during emergency situations.	Hemang		Reward Scheme established					64,800				GHS	GPRTU	
		Construct 1No. NHIS Office	Hemang		1No. NHIS Office constructed					168,834.73				GHS	WD, NHIS	
		Conduct active integrated disease surveillance with emphasis on cholera, epidemic meningitis & VHF, especially Ebola & YF	District wide		Disease surveillance conducted					16,000					GHS	CA
		Organise campaigns to promote healthy lifestyle	District wide		No. of Campaigns organised					14,000	3,000				GHS	CA, CD
		Institute weekly corporate health walk with all departmental staff to promote exercise	Hemang		Weekly health walk in place					,000					GHS	CA, Private Sector
		Collaborate with the Community Information Centers (CIC's) to disseminate information on healthy living throughout communities	District wide		Promotion of Health issues on CICs					19,000	7,000				GHS	CICs, CD, CA
		Construct 1No. Maternal Ward	Jukwa		1 No. Maternity Block constructed					210,000.00					GHS	CA, WD

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Work to designate all three health centres in the district Baby Friendly Facilities	Hemang Frami Jukwa		All 3 Centers have baby friendly facilities					48,000.00			GHS	CA
		Train all maternity staff on Kangaroo Mother Care and take steps to implement the policy in all health centres to improve child care	District wide		All maternity staff trained					6,000.00			GHS	CA
		Train midwives and other maternity staff on New Born Care Plans	District wide		All midwives in the district trained					14,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision on the implementation of the New Born Care Plans to ensure its adherence	District wide		Quarterly monitoring organised					5,000	500.00		GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly meetings with all TBA's in the district to educate the on them contemporary issues in birth assisting with much emphasis on referrals	District wide		Quarterly meetings with TBAs organised					9,000			GHS	CA, CD
		organize community durbars to create awareness on the importance of ANC and birth preparedness plan for pregnant women and the baby	District wide		No. of Community Durbars organised					21,100			GHS	CA, CD, NCCE
		conduct quarterly salt iodation surveys in the district and disseminate the result to all stakeholders	District wide		Quarterly iodation surveys organised					9,000	8,000		GHS	EHSU, CA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Conduct child health promotion week and Vitamin A supplementation campaign	Hemang		Child health promotion week organised					4,000	3,000		GHS	CA	
		Conduct community food demonstration exercises to assist mothers make use of locally available ingredients to prepare nutritious food for their children.	District wide		No. of Community food demonstration organised					13,100	9,000		GHS	CA	
		Establish mental health units in health centres and functionalize the district mental health network/team	Hemang Frami Jukwa		nutrition related diseases						500.00			GHS	CA
		Conduct public awareness campaigns on the importance of mental health education	District wide		No. of Public awareness campaign organised					1,300.00				GHS	CA
		Institute a weekly public health education campaign on FP and its importance	Hemang		FP Campaigns organised weekly					12,500				GHS	CA
		Conduct a 4 day training for all CHN's in long term family planning methods - Implementation and effective counselling	Hemang		4 Day training for CHNs organised					12,000				GHS	CA
		Collaborate with Marie Stopes to offer long term FP commodities to women in the district	District wide		FP Commodities offered to women					4,000				GHS	CA
		Public Sensitization of HIV/AIDS in 6 Schools	Selected Schools		HIV/AIDS 6 schools sensitized on HIV/AIDS					1,500.00				GHS	CA

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organise HIV/AIDS and Child Welfare Education at the 3 Area Council	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		HIV /AIDS and Cild welfare education Organised					6,000.00			GHS	SWD,	
		Organize World HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Selected Community							4,150.00			GHS	CA	
		Setting up of Adolescent health school clubs - implementation, Adolescent Health Corners and supportive supervision, Collaboration with SHEP	District wide		Adolescent health clubs set up						8,000			GHS	GES
		Conduct an advocacy meeting with all Queen Mothers in the district to dialogue on the way forward in terms of reducing the high teenage pregnancies and adolescent health	District wide		No. of Advocacy meetings organised						2,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct at least 2 mass screening programs on TB to identify and treat cases early to prevent complications	Hemang Jukwa		2 No of mass screening exercise organised					24,000	4,000			GHS	
		Conduct monthly update of the TB registers in all facilities	All Health facilities		Monthly update conducted						500			GHS	
		Conduct quarterly TB review meetings with all clinicians and chest clinic staff	District wide		Quarterly TB reviews conducted					5,000	8,000			GHS	
		Organise a meeting with all Chemical Sellers in the district to help identify and refer suspected	District wide		No. of meetings with					1,800				GHS	Chemical Sellers,

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	clients who visit them for cough mixture for early diagnosis and treatment			chemical sellers									
		Train all clinicians, CHNs and other staff on CMAN, IYCF, ENA, complementary feeding, Nutrition Plan, monitoring and coaching	District wide		No. of Clinicians, staff trained				14,500				GHS	CA
		organize training for community based growth monitors on CMAN, IYCF and Complementary Feeding			No. of Community training organised				15,500				GHS	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev'ts	Organise Monitoring of Child Labour Activities in cocoa communities and GCLMS	Beneficiary communities		No. of monitoring visit				200.00				SW	CA
		Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring	District wide		No. of SERs trips made				1,000.00				SW	CA
		Organise social and public education on Child welfare/Rights, Domestic Violence, Social protection	No. of meetings organised		No. of meetings organised				1,500.00				SW	CA
		Caseworks Settlements (Maintenance, custody, paternity)	Twifo Hemang		No. of cases resolved or referred				1,248.00				SW	CA
Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev'ts	Monitor payment of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Cash grants.	Beneficiary communities		No. of LEAP Payments made				3,000.00				SW	CA



Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev'ts	Conduct 2-Day Mobility Training Workshop for PWDs and their Family Guides	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs and their family Guides trained					5,000.00			SW	CA
		Support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs supported					77,766.12			SW	CA
Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize 150 women on participation in community gatherings and decision making	District wide		No. of women across the 3 Area councils sensitized					2,000.00			SW	NCCE,
		Organize visitation to women groups	District wide		No of Home visit made					1,000.00			SW	CA
Social Services Delivery	Gender	Stakeholders Meeting with Queen mothers and opinion leaders	District wide		No. of meeting organised					500.00			SW	Queen Mothers
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Supervision of sanitary labourers	District wide		No. of supervision conducted					2,000,00			EHSU	CA
		Review District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)	Twifo Hemang		DESSAP reviewd					5,000.00			EHSU	DPCU, CA
		Community led total (CLTS)sanitation implementation In 20 Communities	Selected Communities		ODF Certification					7,000.00			EHSU	CA

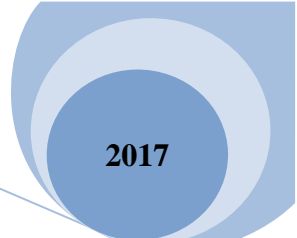
Environmental Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	District wide		No. of Food and drink handlers screened and issued health cert.					4,000.00			EHSU	GHS
		Domiciliary and Industrial inspection	District wide		No. of household visited					5,000.00			EHSU	GHS
		Inspection of sanitary facilities	District wide		No. of inspection conducted					3,000.00			EHSU	CA
		Prosecution of sanitary offenders	Twifo Hemang		No. of prosecution made					4,000.00			EHSU	Judiciary, GPS, CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Rehabilitate 6 no. bore holes	Nkokorso, Pepekrom, Ak aako, Bukuruso, Bre mang, Abrafo		No of Boreholes rehabilitated					15,000.00			DWD	CA
		Drilling of 4 No. Boreholes	Kurowanamu, Tawiah Nkwanta, Mangoase, Onomakwa		No. of Boreholes drilled						50,000.00		DWD	CA
		Construct 1No. Small Town Water Facility	Bukuruso & neighbouring hamlets		1 No. Small Town piped system						1,700,000.00		DWD	CA
		Monitor all existing boreholes/ Water system	All water systems		No. of water systems visited					5,000			DWST	CA

		Reviving and Formation of WSMTs and WATSAN in 15 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of WSMTs & WATSAN formed/revived					4,000			DWST	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Carry out BCC activities towards achieving ODF in communities	Selected Communities		ODF Certification					6,600			EHSU	ISD, NCCE
		School Health Education	Selected Schools		Total No. of schools educated					2,000			EHSU	GHS
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Complete 1 no small Town water Piped system (5% counterpart fund)	Kwamoano STWPS		5% IDA Commitment settled					45,678			DWD	DWST, CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Procurement of sanitary tools	Twifo Hemang		Sanitary tools & disinfectants procured					5,000			EHSU	CA
		Undertake Waste Management Activities at Land fill sites	Land fill sites		Land fill sites managed					80,000			EHSU	CA
		Procurement of 7 No. communal containers	Twifo Hemang		7.No Communal Containers procured					56,000			EHSU	CA

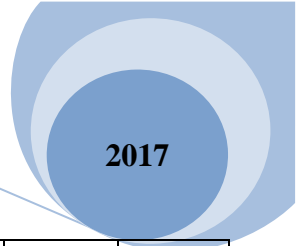
**Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

**Adopted Goal 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

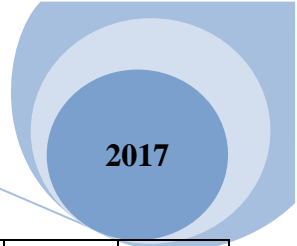
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 No. School ICT Laboratory	Twifo Hemang Sec Tech						190,000.00			CA	GES, WD, GIFEC
		Organise ICT Capacity Building Workshop for 30 ICT Teachers	Twifo Hemang		Capacities of 30 ICT Teachers built				7,200.00			GES	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct reshaping of 149 km on selected feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		149km on selected feeder roads reshaped				350,000.00			DFR	WD, CA,
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Planting of 100 Trees along river Banks	District wide		100 No. trees planted				5,000			MOFA	NADMO, CD
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Stakeholder meeting at the 3 Area Council on Bush Fire prevention	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		Stakeholder meeting organised at 3 Area councils				4,000			NADMO	GNFS, CA
		Construct 1No. Fire Service Station	Twifo Hemang		1 No. Fire service Station built				170,000			GNFS	CA, WD
Environment	Natural Resources	Educate Farmers and Community folks around Potential tourist sites	District wide		No. of farmers				5,000.00			Ghana Wildlife	NADMO, CA,



t and Sanitation Management	Conservation	on protection of Flora and the natural environment			educated							Society	NCCE	
		Carry out tree planting exercise in Communities	District wide		Tree planted in selected communities				2,000				MOFA	NADMO, CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Education to farmers to discourage Open burning in 10 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of bushfires recorded				1,000			NADMO	GNFS, CA	
		Data collection for the update of District Maps	District wide		Updated district maps				2,500			PPD	CA, WD	
		Quarterly monitoring of Disaster prone areas by District Statutory Planning Committee	District wide		Disaster resilience levels of communities				6,200	4,000,00			PPD	HODs
		Carry out sensitization in 6 schools and 5 community on Climate Change	Selected Schools		Climate Change Adaptability of communities				2,000.00				NADMO	MOFA, GES,
		Carry out Inspections of earth drains and culvert	District wide		No. of floods recorded				2,000,00				NADMO	PPD,
Social Services Delivery	Rural Dev. and Management	Procure building materials (Cement, roofing sheets, iron rods etc) for community self - help projects and programmes	Selected communities		Enhanced community initiatives				50,000.00			CA	WD, CD	
		Procure lighting and accessories distribute for electoral areas	Selected Communities		crime rate minimised				6,000.00			CA	WD	
Social Services Delivery	Rural Dev. and Management	Inspect safety and protective apparatus used in organization, industries, market, shops etc.	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded				2,000.00			NADMO	GNFS,	
		Preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plan Annually and	Hemang		% fall in disasters				1,700.00			NADMO	MOFA, CA	



		monitoring			recorded									
Social Services Delivery	Rural Dev. and Management	Form DVG's, inspection of Hazards in the community and preparation and identification of safe haven rescue team and materials	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded					2,00.000			NADMO	WD, CA, GNFS
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Qtrly Statutory Planning and Technical Sub-Committee meeting to vet and approve developmental Applications	Hemang		No. of unapproved dev'ts					4,000.00	3,500		PPD	HODs
		Undertake ground trothing exercise within three communities	District wide		No. of approved dev'ts					1,000.00			PPD	WD
		Revise and Prepare Planning Schemes for 2No. Communities	Selected Communities		No. of approved dev'ts					4,000.00			PPD	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Radio/Van Education programmes on Spatial development and permit acquisition	District wide		No. of approved dev'ts					3,500.00			PPD	WD, NCCE, CA
		Facilitate Street Namimg and Property Addressing System	Twifo Hemang		% increase in revenue due to SNPA					7,500.00			PPD	CA,WD
		Procure orthophotos for (2) Two Communities.	Twifo Hemang Jukwa		No. of approved dev'ts					24,000			PPD	CA,WD
		Development Control	District wide		No. of approved dev'ts					2,000			PPD	HODs

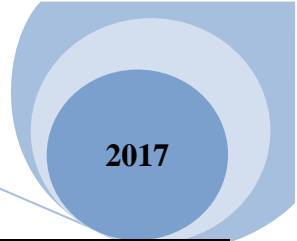


<b>Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>														
Management and Admin	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train Revenue Collectors on Effective Revenue Mobilization and Financial Management	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF						4,000		FD	HR, CA
		Conduct revenue sensitization every quarter	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF						2,500		FD	HR, CA
		Organise half-yearly training sessions for revenue collectors	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF						2,000		FD	CA, HR
		Form Revenue Task Force	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF						2,600		FD	CA, WD, PPD, GPS
		Digitize revenue mobilisation, database and software	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF				58,000				FD	PPD, WD, CA

Management and Admin	General Admin	Conduct 3 day training workshop on Decentralization and local level planning for Assembly members and Area council members	Twifo Hemang		Training Reports				50,000			HR	CA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct training for 30 SMEs in Book keeping and marketing of products	Twifo Hemang		30 SMEs trained in Book keeping and marketing of products				20,000.00			HR	CA
Management and Administration	General Adm	Provide Office Accommodation and furniture for Area Councils	Jukwa Hemang Wawase		effective sub-district structures				92,000			CA	WD
		Conduct two (2) day orientation for Area Council and Unit committee members	Twifo Hemang		Orientation Report				12,000			CA	HR, FD
		Complete the construction of 2 no. Area council Offices	Jukwa & Wawase		effective sub-district structures				89,007.00			CA	WD
		Procure assorted office stationery for departments and units	Twifo Hemang		effective and efficient service delivery				20,000.00			CA	FD
		Train Management on Office Management skills and Information Technology	Twifo Hemang		effective and efficient service delivery				25,000.00			HR	CA



Infrastructure Delivery And	Infrastructure Development	Complete the construction of DCE, DCD and DFO bungalows.	Twifo Hemang		HR Strength of D/A					418,724.35			CA	WD
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Statutory and other meetings of the Assembly			Minutes of meetings					20,000.00			CA	HODs
		Organise public engagement on Fee-Fixing issues			% increase in IGF					2,000.00			FD	CA
		Prepare District Composite Budget	Twifo Hemang		Fiscal discipline					24,000.00			BU	CA
		Organise Quarterly meetings of DPCU	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of Meetings					1,600.00			CA	DPCU
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Establish a comprehensive data base for the District	Twifo Hemang		Enhanced data based for decision making				10,000.00			CA	DPCU	
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Undertake effective quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District	District wide		monitoring reports					20,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Prepare 16 Quarterly and 4 Annual Progress Reports	Twifo Hemang		Progress reports					3,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Conduct M&E activities for major projects and programmes	District wide	Nil	2no M&E carried out					25,200.00	3,000		CA	RCC, DPCU



Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Sensitize 20 Chiefs and Opinion Leaders of Communities on leadership and local level governance participation	Jukwa Wawase Hemang		Town Hall Meeting Reports					2,000.00			CA	DPCU, NCCE
		Sensitize 20 communities on their civic right and responsibilities	District wide		Sensitization Reports					2,000.00			NCCE	CA
		Formations of Civic Clubs in 20 Schools	Selected Schools		reports					2,000.00			NCCE	GES
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Plan dissemination on several platforms including radio discussions and area council meetings half-yearly	District wide		Plan Dissemination Reports					4,000.00			DPCU	ISD, NCCE

Table 85: 2019 ACTION PLAN

Thematic Area: <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Adopted Goal 1: <b>BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>															
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule (Qtrs.)				Indicative Budget			Complementing Agencies		
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct two (2) orientation fora for MSMEs in agro-processing	Hemang		No. of orientations conducted					3,200.00			CA	MOFA, CD&S W,	
		Conduct an inventory of micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) towards building a reliable database	district wide		database on MSMEs					3,200.00			CA	FD	
		Train 15 entrepreneurs in business proposal development	District wide		15 No. of entrepreneurs trained					3,200.00			CA	FD,DTI	
		Improve the entrepreneurial skills of 25 women in the district	district wide		25no. of women trained					2,500.00			CA	FD, DTI	
		Organize 1no fair to exhibit potentials and products of the district.	Wawase		1no. of fair organised					3,200.00		3,100		FD	
		Supply farmers with inputs and seedlings and Fertilizers as part of Planting for Jobs & Investment	District wide		No. of farmers supplied with inputs					100,000.00				MOFA	CA, DTI
		Conduct quarterly meetings of District LED meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings						5,600			DPCU	CA

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construct 1No. 10 Seater WC Toilet Facility for markets	Wawase		1No W.C toilet constructed				60,000.00			WD, PPD,	CA
		Construct 1No. Satellite Markets with Ancillary facilities	Wawase		1No. Satellite market Constructed				160,000.00			WD	CA
		Collaborate with GHCT and Other Partners to Develop 3No. Potential tourist sites	Selected Tourist site		3No. of tourist sites developed					141,000.00		DPCU	CA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Developing and promoting rich Historical monuments and Festivals of the District	District wide		No. of monuments and festivals promoted					1,500	CA	NCCE	
Economic Development	Agriculture development	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	District wide		No. of farmers trained				1,030.00		2,340.00	MOFA	CA
		Educate Vegetable farmers in Agri-business and Good Agricultural Practices	District wide		No. of farmers educated				1,490.00		5,150.00	MOFA	CA
		Train FBOs on Improved Post-Harvest Management Practices	District wide		No. of FBOs trained				1,550.00		2,260.00	MOFA	CA
		Organize Farmers Fora in 10 farming communities	District wide		10 No. of communities benefited						5,150.00	MOFA	CA
		Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	District wide		No. of farmer beneficiaries				1,240			MOFA	CA

Economic Development	Agric Development	Train selected food processors, distributors and vendors on food handling and safety	District wide		No. of people trained				1,000.00		2,340.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train Farmers/ market women on Grading, Packaging and Standardization	District wide		No. of farmers/ market women trained						7,670.00	MOFA	CA	
		Conduct 100 mini demonstrations on Improved Crop Product technologies in cereal, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers and plantain.	District wide		100 mini demos conducted						12,510	MOFA	CA	
		Train and Resource extension staff in Post-harvest Management and Crib Construction	Hemang		No. of Extension staff trained and resourced						5,372.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train Agric Extension Staff in ICT	Hemang		No. of staff trained				2,500.00		5,450.00	MOFA	CA	
		Build the capacity of Extension Staff in Integrated Pest Management(IPM)	District wide		No. of staff trained						4,300.00	MOFA	CA	
		Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities ( <b>farmers day celebration</b> )	Selected Community		farmers day celebrated				35,800.00				MOFA	CA
		Provide materials and logistics such as office facilities, supplies and access etc to enhance the performance of MoFA office	Hemang		materials and logistics provided				2,720.00		3,300.00		MOFA	CA
		Organize Annual and Mid-Year Review and Report Writing for	Hemang		No. of review meetings						1,200		MOFA	CA

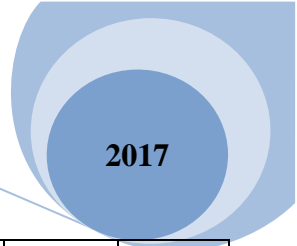
Economic Development	Agriculture development	Agric. Programmes			held								
		Organize 1No. District Agric. Planning Session by Dec. 2018	Hemang		No. of agric planning sessions held						2,000	MOFA	CA
		DDA's monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination of Agric Programmes	District wide		No. of monitorings undertaken				1,030		3,100	MOFA	CA
		Carry out Farm and Home visits for technology disseminations	District wide		No. of farm visits conducted				5,200.00		26,800.00	MOFA	CA
		Train farmers on safe use and Handling of Agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of people trained				1,989.00		4,120.00	MOFA	CA
		Train livestock farmers on Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained				1,855.00			MOFA	CA, CD
		Train Livestock farmers in Silage Preparation	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained						5,585.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Sensitize and Train Farmers on the need for FBOs Formation	District wide		No. of FBOs formed				1,000		6,921.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Organize training on Prophylaxis in Livestock and Poultry Production	District wide		No. of trainings organised						4,790.00	MOFA	CA
		Train 5 farmer groups in Grasscutter and Rabbit production	Jukwa		5No. of farmer groups trained				1,030.00		5,1500	MOFA	CA, CD

		Organize field days for Crop, livestock and poultry farmers	District wide		No. of field days organised					1,900.00		4,120.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Establish Livestock and Poultry Demonstration farms in the District	District wide		Farms established							8,830.00	MOFA	CA, CD
<b>Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>														
Social Service Delivery	Education	Construct 3No. 2-unit K.G. blocks	Essukesekeyir, Gyankobo & Bakondzidzi		No. of KG constructed					660,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 6-unit Classroom Blocks	Nyamebekyer e, Betimore		2No. of 6 Unit classrooms constructed					840,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 3-unit Classroom Blocks	Bukuruso, Nyankomasi		2No. of classrooms constructed					500,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Rehabilitation of 5No. school buildings	Selected Schools		No. of schools rehabilitated					50,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 3 no. 4 unit teachers quarters	Essukesekeyir Osamkwa Bekawopa		2No. of teacher's quarters constructed					750,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. of students supported					24,000.00			GES	CA

Social Service Delivery	Education	Support DD to Supervise basic schools			No. of supervisions conducted					5,200			GES	CA
		Organize STME worksop for JHS students	Twifo Hemang		No. of STME workshops organized					2,000.00			GES	CA
		Organise Workshop on language and literacy for 29KG teachers	Hemang		No. of workshops organized					2,100.00			GES	CA
		Organize District Education Review Meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings organized					1,200.00			GES	CA
		Organise 1No. enrolment drives (My first day at school) for 2000 pupils in the district	District wide		No. of enrolment drives organized					9,000.00			GES	CA
Social Services Delivery	Health delivery	Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds	Bremang Camp		2No. CHPS Constructed					420,000.00			GHS	CA, WD
		Establish and implement deprived area incentives for staff who accept postings to deprived areas	District wide		Mechanism instituted					11,000	5,000		GHS	CA
		Collaborate with National Ambulance Service to ensure prompt transport of emergency cases to referral facilities	District wide		Emergency cases handled effeciently					6,500.00	600.00		GHS	NAS
		Conduct active integrated disease surveillance with emphasis on cholera, epidemic meningitis & VHF, especially Ebola & YF	District wide		Disease surveillance conducted					15,000			GHS	CA
		Organise campaigns to promote healthy lifestyle	District wide		No. of Campaigns organised					15,000	3,000		GHS	CA, CD



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Collaborate with the Community Information Centers (CIC's) to disseminate information on healthy living throughout communities	District wide		Promotion of Health issues on CICs					8,000		GHS	CICs, CD, CA
		Construct 2No. Maternal Ward	Hemang Wawase		2 No. Maternity Block constructed				460,000.00			GHS	CA, WD
		Train all maternity staff on Kangaroo Mother Care and take steps to implement the policy in all health centres to improve child care	District wide		All maternity staff trained				7,000.00			GHS	CA
		Train midwives and other maternity staff on New Born Care Plans	District wide		All midwives in the district trained				15,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision on the implementation of the New Born Care Plans to ensure its adherence	District wide		Quarterly monitoring organised				6,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly meetings with all TBA's in the district to educate the on them contemporary issues in birth assisting with much emphasis on referrals	District wide		Quarterly meetings with TBAs organised				10,000			GHS	CA, CD
		organize community durbars to create awareness on the importance of ANC and birth preparedness plan for pregnant women and the baby	District wide		No. of Community Durbars organised				22,100			GHS	CA, CD, NCCE



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery													
		conduct quarterly salt iodation surveys in the district and disseminate the result to all stakeholders	District wide		Quarterly iodation surveys organised					10,000	9,000		GHS	EHSU,CA
		Conduct child health promotion week and Vitamin A supplementation campaign	Hemang		Child health promotion week organised					5,000	4,000		GHS	CA
		Conduct public awareness campaigns on the importance of mental health education	District wide		No. of Public awareness campaign organised					1,400.00			GHS	CA
		Institute a weekly public health education campaign on FP and its importance	Hemang		FP Campaigns organised weekly					13,500			GHS	CA
		Collaborate with Marie Stopes to offer long term FP commodities to women in the district	District wide		FP Commodities offered to women					5,000			GHS	CA
		Public Sensitization of HIV/AIDS in 6 Schools	Selected Schools		HIV/AIDS 6 schools sensitized on HIV/AIDS					1,700.00			GHS	CA
		Organise HIV/AIDS and Child Welfare Education at the 3 Area Council	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		HIV /AIDS and Child welfare education Organised					6,500.00			GHS	SWD,

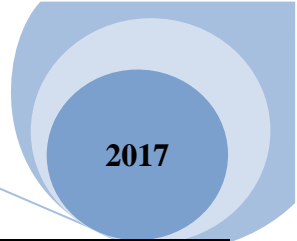
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize World HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Selected Community					5,000.00			GHS	CA	
		Conduct an advocacy meeting with all Queen Mothers in the district to dialogue on the way forward in terms of reducing the high teenage pregnancies and adolescent health	District wide		No. of Advocacy meetings organised				3,000.00			GHS	CA
		Conduct at least 2 mass screening programs on TB to identify and treat cases early to prevent complications	Wawase Mfuom		2 No of mass screening exercise organised				5,000.00	1,000		GHS	
		Conduct monthly update of the TB registers in all facilities	All Health facilities		Monthly update conducted					500		GHS	
		Conduct quarterly TB review meetings with all clinicians and chest clinic staff	District wide		Quarterly TB reviews conducted				6,000	9,000		GHS	
		Organise a meeting with all Chemical Sellers in the district to help identify and refer suspected clients who visit them for cough mixture for early diagnosis and treatment	District wide		No. of meetings with chemical sellers				2,000.00			GHS	Chemical Sellers,
		Train all clinicians, CHNs and other staff on CMAN, IYCF, ENA, complementary feeding, Nutrition Plan, monitoring and coaching	District wide		No. of Clinicians, staff trained				15,500			GHS	CA
		organize training for community based growth monitors on CMAN, IYCF and Complementary Feeding	District wide		No. of Community training organised				13,500			GHS	CA

Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise Monitoring of Child Labour Activities in cocoa communities and GCLMS	Beneficiary communities		No. of monitoring visit					200.00			SD	CA
		Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring	District wide		No. of SERs trips made					1,000.00			SD	CA
		Organise social and public education on PWDs, Children & Women & welfare/Rights, Domestic Violence, Social protection	No. of meetings organised		No. of meetings organised					1,500.00			SD	CA
		Caseworks Settlements (Maintenance, custody, paternity)	Twifo Hemang		No. of cases resolved or referred					2,500.00			SD	CA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev'ts	Monitor payment of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Cash grants.	Beneficiary communities		No. of LEAP Payments made					4,000.00			SD	CA
		Conduct A-2 Day Mobility Training Workshop for 25PWDs and their Family Guides	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs and their family Guides trained					3,000.00			SD	CA

		Support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs supported					7,000.00			SD	CA
Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize 200 women on participation in community gatherings and decision making	District wide		No. of women across the 3 Area councils sensitized					2,400.00			SD	NCCE,
		Train 25 women and tradesmen in self-employable skills	District wide		No of Home visit made					1,400.00			SD	CA
Social Services Delivery	Gender	Stakeholders Meeting with Queen mothers and opinion leaders	District wide		No. of meeting organised					1,900.00			SD	Queen Mothers
		Educate Children on Teenage pregnancy in 10 Schools	Selected Schools		No. of Schools visited					2,500.00			SD	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Supervision of sanitary labourers	District wide		No. of supervision conducted					2,000.00			EHSU	CA
Environmental	Environmental Protection and Waste	Community led total (CLTS) sanitation implementation In 20 Communities	Selected Communities		20 ODF Certification					7,500.00			EHSU	CA

tal and Sanitation Management	Management														
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	District wide		No. of Food and drink handlers screened and issued health cert.					4,000.00			EHSU	GHS	
		Domiciliary and Industrial inspection	District wide		No. of household visited					3,500.00			EHSU	GHS	
		Inspection of sanitary facilities	District wide		No. of inspection conducted					3,500.00			EHSU	CA	
		Prosecution of sanitary offenders	Twifo Hemang		No. of prosecution made					2,500.00			EHSU	Judiciary, GPS, CA	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Rehabilitate 6 no. bore holes	Gyankobo Nyameani Watreso, Betimore, Akwaa Yaw, Essukesekeyir		No of Boreholes rehabilitated					15,000.00			DWD	CA	
		Drilling of 5 No. Boreholes	Mbaaniaye Osamkwa, Anthony, Asamanso, Antwikkwaa		No. of Boreholes drilled						75,000.00			DWD	CA
		Construct 1No. Small Town Water Facility	Ankaako		1 No. Small Town piped						2,100,000.00			DWD	CA

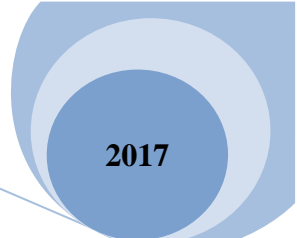
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation				system										
		Monitor all existing boreholes/ Water system	All water systems		No. of water systems visited					6,000				DWST	CA
		Reviving and Formation of WSMTs and WATSAN in 15 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of WSMTs & WATSAN formed/revived					4,000				DWST	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Carry out BCC activities towards achieving ODF in communities	Selected Communities		ODF Certification					7,500			EHSU	ISD, NCCE	
		School Health Education	Selected Schools		Total No. of schools educated					3,000			EHSU	GHS	
		Procurement of sanitary tools	Twifo Hemang		Sanitary tools & disinfectants procured					5,000			EHSU	CA	
		Undertake Waste Management Activities at Land fill sites	Land fill sites		Land fill sites managed					85,000			EHSU	CA	
		Procurement of 2 No. communal containers	Twifo Hemang		2.No Communal Containers procured					17,000			EHSU	CA	
		Acquisition of Final Disposal sites	Jukwa		Final disposal sites					15,000.00			EHSU		



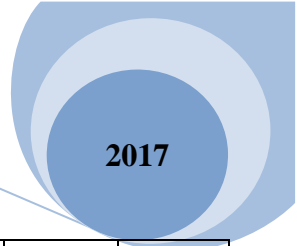
Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
Adopted Goal 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 No. School ICT Laboratory	Wawase D/A School		1No. ICT Laboratory					190,000.00			CA	GES, WD, GIFEC
		Organise ICT Capacity Building Workshop for 30 ICT Teachers	Twifo Hemang		Capacities of 30 ICT Teaches built					8,200.00			GES	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct reshaping of 149km on selected feeder roads	Selected Communities		149km roads reshaped					400,000.00			DFR	WD, CA,
		Construct/ Rehabilitate 5No. culverts	Selected Communities		5No. culverts Constructed					87,235,000			DFR	WD, CA,
		Surfacing of 6.9km feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		6.9km feeder roads constructed									



Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Planting of 100 Trees along river Banks	District wide		100 No. trees planted					6,5000			MOFA	NADM O, CD	
Environment And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Stakeholder meeting at the 3 Area Council on Bush Fire prevention	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		Stakeholder meeting organised at 3 Area councils					4,500			NADMO	GNFS, CA	
Environment And Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Educate Farmers and Community folks around Potential tourist sites on protection of Flora and the natural environment	District wide		No. of farmers educated					5,200.00			Ghana Wildlife Society	NADM O, CA, NCCE	
		Carry out tree planting exercise in Communities	District wide		Tree planted in selected communities					2,500.00			MOFA	NADM O, CA	
Environment And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Education to farmers to discourage Open burning in 10 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of bushfires recorded					1,200			NADMO	GNFS, CA	
		Data collection for the update of District Maps	District wide		Updated district maps					2,500			PPD	CA, WD	
		Quarterly monitoring of Disaster prone areas by District Statutory Planning Committee	District wide		Disaster resilience levels of communities						3,500.00			PPD	HODs
		Carry out sensitization in 6 schools and 5 community on Climate Change	Selected Schools		Climate Change Adaptability of communities						2,500			NADMO	MOFA, GES,



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Carry out Inspections of earth drains and culvert	District wide		No. of floods recorded					2,500.00			NADMO	PPD,	
Social Services Delivery	Rural Dev. and Management	Procure building materials (Cement, roofing sheets, iron rods etc) for community self - help projects and programmes	District wide							52,000.00			CA	WD, CD	
		Procure lighting and accessories distribute for electoral areas	District wide		crime rate						6,000.00			CA	WD
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Inspect safety and protective apparatus used in organization, industries, market, shops etc.	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded					2,500.00			NADMO	GNFS,	
		Preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plan Annually and monitoring	Twifo Hemang		% fall in disasters recorded					1,700.00			NADMO	MOFA, CA	
		Form DVG's, inspection of Hazards in the community and preparation and identification of safe haven rescue team and materials	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded						2,200.00			NADMO	WD, CA, GNFS
		Organise Qtrly Statutory Planning and Technical Sub-Committee meeting to vet and approve developmental Applications	Twifo Hemang		No. of unapproved dev'ts					5,000	3,000			PPD	HODs
		Undertake ground trothing exercise within three communities			No. of unapproved dev'ts					2,000				PPD	WD
		Revise and Prepare Planning Schemes for 5No. Communities			No. of unapproved					7,000				PPD	CA



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management				dev'ts									
		Organise Radio/Van Education programmes on Spatial development and permit acquisition	District wide		No. of unapproved dev'ts					3,500.00			PPD	WD, NCCE, CA
		Facilitate Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Jukwa		% increase in revenue due to SNPA					10,500			PPD	CA,WD
		Procure orthophotos for (1) Three Communities.	Jukwa		No. of unapproved dev'ts					4,000			PPD	CA,WD
		Development Control	District wide		No. of unapproved dev'ts					4,500			PPD	HODs

**Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY****Adopted Goal 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Management And Administration	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Train Revenue Collectors on Effective Revenue Mobilization and Financial Management			% increase in IGF					5,000.00		FD	HR, CA
		Conduct revenue sensitization every quarter	District wide		% increase in IGF					2,400.00		FD	HR, CA
		Acquire 1No. double cabin pick up monitoring and revenue mobilisation	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF				150,000.00			CA	FD, DPCU
		Organise half-yearly training sessions for revenue collectors	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF					4,400		FD	CA, HR
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct training for 30 SMEs in Book Keeping and Marketing of products	Twifo Hemang		Effective Reporting				25,000			HR	CA
Management and Administration	General Adm	Procure assorted office stationery for departments and units	Twifo Hemang		effective and efficient service delivery				25,000.00			CA	FD
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Statutory and other meetings of the Assembly	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of meetings				25,000.00			CA	HODs
		Organise public engagement on Fee-Fixing issues	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF				2,200.00			FD	CA

Management and Admi	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare District Composite Budget	Twifo Hemang		Fiscal discipline				26,000.00			FD	CA
		Organise Quarterly meetings of DPCU	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of Meetings				2,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Undertake effective quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District	District wide		monitoring reports				6,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Prepare 16Quarterly and 4Annual Progress Reports	Twifo Hemang		Progress reports				3,500.00			CA	DPCU
		Conduct M&E activities for major projects and programmes	District wide	Nil	2no M&E carried out				30,600.00	3,500		CA	DPCU, RCC,
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Sensitize 20 Chiefs and Opinion Leaders of Communities on leadership and local level governance participation	Jukwa Hemang Wawase Mfuom		Town Hall Meeting Reports				2,500.00			CA	DPCU, NCCE
		Sensitize 20 communities on their civic right and responsibilities	District wide		Sensitization Reports				2,500.00			NCCE	CA
		Formations of Civic Clubs in 20 Schools	Selecetd Schools		reports				2,000.00			NCCE	GES
		Organise Plan dissemination on several platforms including radio discussions and area council meetings half-yearly	District wide		Plan Dissemination Reports				4,500.00			DPCU	ISD, NCCE

**Table 86: 2020 Action Plan**

Thematic Area: <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>															
Adopted Goal 1: <b>BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>															
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule (Qtrs.)				Indicative Budget			Complementing Agencies		
						1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct two (2) orientation fora for MSMEs in agro-processing	Hemang		No. of orientations conducted					3,300.00			CA	MOFA, CD&S W,	
		Conduct an inventory of micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) towards building a reliable database	district wide		database on MSMEs					3,300.00			CA	FD	
		Train 15 entrepreneurs in business proposal development	District wide		15 No. of entrepreneurs trained					3,300.00			CA	FD,DTI	
		Improve the entrepreneurial skills of 25 women in the district	district wide		25no. of women trained					2,600.00			CA	FD, DTI	
		Organize 1no fair to exhibit potentials and products of the district.	Mfuom		1no. of fair organised					3,400.00		3,100		FD	
		Supply farmers with inputs and seedlings and Fertilizers as part of Planting for Jobs & Investment	District wide		No. of farmers supplied with imputs					100,000.00				MOFA	CA, DTI
		Conduct quarterly meetings of District LED meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings						5,600			DPCU	CA

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with GHCT and Other Partners to Develop 3No. Potential tourist sites	Selected Tourist site		3No. of tourist sites developed						141,000.00	DPCU	CA	
		Developing and promoting rich Historical monuments and Festivals of the District	District wide		No. of monuments and festivals promoted							2,000.00	CA	NCCE
		Construction of 1No. Satellite Market	Mfuom		1No. Satellite market constructed					170,000.00			WD	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	District wide		No. of farmers trained				1,080.00		2,340.00	MOFA	CA	
		Educate Vegetable farmers in Agri-business and Good Agricultural Practices	District wide		No. of farmers educated				535.00		5,150.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train FBOs on Improved Post-Harvest Management Practices	District wide		No. of FBOs trained				1,100.00		2,330.00	MOFA	CA	
		Organize Farmers Fora in 10 farming communities	District wide		10 No. of communities benefited						5,300.00	MOFA	CA	
		Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	District wide		No. of farmer beneficiaries				1,280				MOFA	CA
		Train selected food processors, distributors and vendors on food handling and safety	District wide		No. of people trained						2,400.00		MOFA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train Farmers/ market women on Grading, Packaging and Standardization	District wide		No. of farmers/ market women trained						7,900.00	MOFA	CA		
		Conduct 100 mini demonstrations on Improved Crop Product technologies in cereal, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers and plantain.	District wide		100 mini demos conducted							12,510	MOFA	CA	
		Train and Resource extension staff in Post-harvest Management and Crib Construction	Hemang		No. of Extension staff trained and resourced							5,530.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train Agric Extension Staff in ICT	Hemang		No. of staff trained							5,600.00	MOFA	CA	
		Build the capacity of Extension Staff in Integrated Pest Management(IPM)	District wide		No. of staff trained							4,450.00	MOFA	CA	
		Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities ( <b>farmers day celebration</b> )	Selected Community		farmers day celebrated					38,000.00				MOFA	CA
		Provide materials and logistics such as office facilities, supplies and access etc to enhance the performance of MoFA office	Hemang		materials and logistics provided					2,000.00			3,400.00	MOFA	CA
		Organize Annual and Mid-Year Review and Report Writing for Agric. Programmes	Hemang		No. of review meetings held								1,200	MOFA	CA
		Organize 1No. District Agric. Planning Session by Dec. 2018	Hemang		No. of agric planning								2,000	MOFA	CA

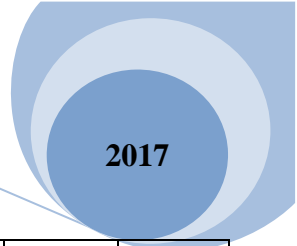


Economic Development	Agricultural Development				sessions held									
		DDA's monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination of Agric Programmes	District wide		No. of monitorings undertaken					463.13		3,100	MOFA	CA
		Carry out Farm and Home visits for technology disseminations	District wide		No. of farm visits conducted					2,260.00		27,600.00	MOFA	CA
		Train farmers on safe use and Handling of Agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of people trained					1,989.00		4,120.00	MOFA	CA
		Train livestock farmers on Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained					880.00			MOFA	CA, CD
		Train Livestock farmers in Silage Preparation	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained							5,750.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Sensitize and Train Farmers on the need for FBOs Formation	District wide		No. of FBOs formed							7,130.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Organize training on Prophylaxis in Livestock and Poultry Production	District wide		No. of trainings organised							4,930.00	MOFA	CA
		Train 5 farmer groups in Grasscutter and Rabbit production	Wawase		5No. of farmer groups trained					1,080.00		5,300.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Organize field days for Crop, livestock and poultry farmers	District wide		No. of field days organised					1,460.00		4,240.00	MOFA	CA, CD

		Establish Livestock and Poultry Demonstration farms in the District	District wide		Farms established						9,090.00	MOFA	CA, CD
<b>Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>Adopted Goal 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>													
Social Service Delivery	Education	Construct 3No. 2-unit K.G. blocks	Mbaaniaye, Achiase		No. of KG constructed					460,000.00		CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 6-unit Classroom Blocks	Anthony, Tweapease		2No. of 6 Unit classrooms constructed					860,000.00		CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 3-unit Classroom Blocks	Camp, Asensuho Shed		2No. of classrooms constructed					520,000.00		CA	GES, WD
		Rehabilitation of 5No. school buildings	Selected Schools		No. of schools rehabilitated					50,000.00		CA	GES, WD
		Construct 3 no. 4 unit teachers quarters	Nyankomase, Nsuaem, Antwikwaa		2No. of teacher's quarters constructed					750,000.00		CA	GES, WD
		Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. of students supported					30,000.00		GES	CA
		Support DD to Supervise basic schools	District wide		No. of supervisions conducted					6,000		GES	CA
		Organize STME worksop for JHS students	Twifo Hemang		No. of STME workshops					2,400.00		GES	CA

Social Service Delivery	Education				organized									
		Organise Workshop on language and literacy for 29KG teachers	Hemang		No. of workshops organized					2,600.00			GES	CA
		Organize District Education Review Meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings organized					1,500.00			GES	CA
		Organise 1No. enrolment drives (My first day at school) for 2000 pupils in the district	District wide		No. of enrolment drives organized					12,000.00			GES	CA
		Supply 50 hexagonal desks for selected K.G Schools	Selected Schools		No. of desks supplied					15,000			GES	CA
		Supply 100 mono desks to selected JHS	Selected Schools		No. of desks supplied					22,000			GES	CA
		Supply 50 Dual desks to selected Primary Schools	Selected Schools		No. of desks supplied				30,000			GES	CA	
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds	Bakondzidzi		1No. CHPS Constructed				230,000.00			GHS	CA, WD	
		Construct 1No. Polyclinic	Twifo Hemang		1No. Polyclinic Constructed				10,000,000.00			GHS	CA, WD	
		Establish and implement deprived area incentives for staff	District wide		Mechanism instituted				12,000	5,000		GHS	CA	

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	who accept postings to deprived areas													
		Collaborate with National Ambulance Service to ensure prompt transport of emergency cases to referral facilities	District wide		Emergency cases handled efficiently				6,800.00	700.00			GHS	NAS	
		Conduct active integrated disease surveillance with emphasis on cholera, epidemic meningitis & VHF, especially Ebola & YF	District wide		Disease surveillance conducted				16,000					GHS	CA
		Organise campaigns to promote healthy lifestyle	District wide		No. of Campaigns organised				16,000	3,000				GHS	CA, CD
		Collaborate with the Community Information Centers (CIC's) to disseminate information on healthy living throughout communities	District wide		Promotion of Health issues on CICs					9,000				GHS	CICs, CD, CA
		Construct 1No. Maternal Ward	Frami		1 No. Maternity Block constructed				250,000.00					GHS	CA, WD
		Train all maternity staff on Kangaroo Mother Care and take steps to implement the policy in all health centres to improve child care	District wide		All maternity staff trained				8,000.00					GHS	CA
		Train midwives and other maternity staff on New Born Care	District wide		All midwives in the				16,000					GHS	CA



Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	Plans			district trained									
		Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision on the implementation of the New Born Care Plans to ensure its adherence	District wide		Quarterly monitoring organised					7,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly meetings with all TBA's in the district to educate the on them contemporary issues in birth assisting with much emphasis on referrals	District wide		Quarterly meetings with TBAs organised					11,000			GHS	CA, CD
		organize community durbars to create awareness on the importance of ANC and birth preparedness plan for pregnant women and the baby	District wide		No. of Community Durbars organised					23,100			GHS	CA, CD, NCCE
		conduct quarterly salt iodation surveys in the district and disseminate the result to all stakeholders	District wide		Quarterly iodation surveys organised					11,000	10,000		GHS	EHSU, CA
		Conduct child health promotion week and Vitamin A supplementation campaign	Hemang		Child health promotion week organised					6,000	5,000		GHS	CA
		Conduct public awareness campaigns on the importance of mental health education	District wide		No. of Public awareness campaign organised					1,900.00			GHS	CA
		Collaborate with Marie Stopes to offer long term FP commodities to women in the district	District wide		FP Commodities offered to					6,000			GHS	CA

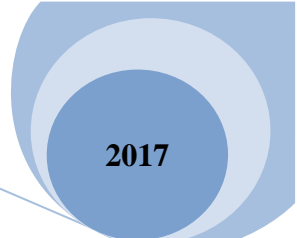
Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery				womwn										
		Public Sensitization of HIV/AIDS in 6 Schools	Selected Schools		HIV/AIDS 6 schools sensitized on HIV/AIDS					2,000.00			GHS	CA	
		Organise HIV/AIDS and Child Welfare Education at the 3 Area Council	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		HIV /AIDS and Child welfare education Organised					6,800.00			GHS	SWD,	
		Organize World HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Selected Community							5,000.00			GHS	CA	
		Conduct an advocacy meeting with all Queen Mothers in the district to dialogue on the way forward in terms of reducing the high teenage pregnancies and adolescent health	District wide		No. of Advocacy meetings organised						3,800.00			GHS	CA
		Conduct at least 2 mass screening programs on TB to identify and treat cases early to prevent complications	Hemang Frami		2 No of mass screening exercise organised					5,500.00	1,500			GHS	
		Conduct monthly update of the TB registers in all facilities	All Health facilities		Monthly update conducted						700.00			GHS	
		Conduct quarterly TB review meetings with all clinicians and chest clinic staff	District wide		Quarterly TB reviews conducted						7,500.00			GHS	
		Organise a meeting with all Chemical Sellers in the district to help identify and refer suspected clients who visit them for cough	District wide		No. of meetings with chemical					2,100.00				GHS	Chemical Sellers,

Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	mixture for early diagnosis and treatment			sellers								
		Train all clinicians, CHNs and other staff on CMAN, IYCF, ENA, complementary feeding, Nutrition Plan, monitoring and coaching	District wide		No. of Clinicians, staff trained				16,500.00			GHS	CA
		organize training for community based growth monitors on CMAN, IYCF and Complementary Feeding	District wide		No. of Community training organised				14,500			GHS	CA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise Monitoring of Child Labour Activities in cocoa communities and GCLMS	Beneficiary communities		No. of monitoring visit				200.00			SD	CA
		Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring	District wide		No. of SERs trips made				1,000.00			SD	CA
		Organise social and public education on Child welfare/Rights, Domestic Violence, Social protection	No. of meetings organised		No. of meetings organised				1,500.00			SD	CA
		Caseworks Settlements (Maintenance, custody, paternity)	Twifo Hemang		No. of cases resolved or referred				3,500.00			SD	CA
		Monitor payment of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Cash grants.	Beneficiary communities		No. of LEAP Payments made				4,500.00			SD	CA

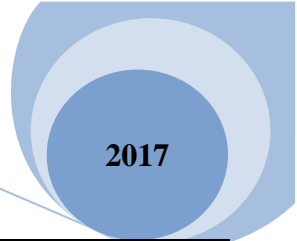
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Conduct 2Day Mobility Training Workshop for 40 PWDs and their Family Guides	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs and their family Guides trained					4,000.00			SD	CA
		Support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs supported					8,000.00			SD	CA
Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize 200 women on participation in community gatherings and decision making	District wide		No. of women across the 3 Area councils sensitized					2,800.00			SD	NCCE,
		Train 25 women and tradesmen in self-employable skills	District wide		No of women trained					1,600.00			SD	CA
		Sensitize Six (26) communities on gender roles in sustainable sanitation practices	Selected Communities		Sanitised Communities					6,300.00				
		Stakeholders Meeting with Queen mothers and opinion leaders	District wide		No. of meeting organised					2,500.00			SD	Queen Mothers



Social Services Delivery	Gender	Educate Children on Teenage pregnancy in Schools	Selected Schools		No. of Schools visited					2,500.00			SD	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Supervision of sanitary labourers	District wide		No. of supervision conducted					2,000,00			EHSU	CA
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Review District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan (DESSAP)	Twifo Hemang		DESSAP reviewd					5,500.00			EHSU	DPCU, CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Community led total (CLTS)sanitation implementation In 20 Communities	Selected Communities		20 ODF Certification					8,500.00			EHSU	CA
		Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	District wide		No. of Food and drink handlers screened and issued health cert.					5,000.00			EHSU	GHS
		Domiciliary and Industrial inspection	District wide		No. of household visited					4,000.00			EHSU	GHS
		Inspection of sanitary facilities	District wide		No. of inspection conducted					4,500.00			EHSU	CA
		Prosecution of sanitary offenders	Twifo Hemang		No. of prosecution made					3,000.00			EHSU	Judiciary, GPS, CA



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Rehabilitate 6 no. bore holes	Selected communities		No of Boreholes rehabilitated					15,000.00			DWD	CA	
		Drilling of 5 No. Boreholes	Selected communities		No. of Boreholes drilled							75,000.00	DWD	CA	
		Construct 1No. Small Town Water Facility	Bremang		1 No. Small Town piped system							2,100,000.00	DWD	CA	
		Monitor all existing boreholes/ Water system	All water systems		No. of water systems visited					6,000				DWST	CA
		Reviving and Formation of WSMTs and WATSAN in 15 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of WSMTs & WATSAN formed/revived					4,000				DWST	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Carry out BCC activities towards achieving ODF in 22 communities	Selected Communities		ODF Certification					7,500			EHSU	ISD, NCCE	
		School Health Education	Selected Schools		Total No. of schools educated					3,000			EHSU	GHS	
		Procurement of sanitary tools	Twifo Hemang		Sanitary tools & disinfectants procured					5,000				EHSU	CA
		Undertake Waste Management Activities at Land fill sites	Land fill sites		Land fill sites managed					85,000				EHSU	CA
		Procurement of 2 No. communal containers	Selected Communities		2.No Communal Containers procured					17,000				EHSU	CA

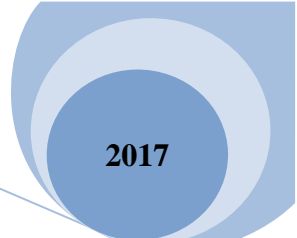


**Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

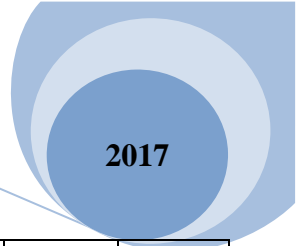
**Adopted Goal 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 No. School ICT Laboratory	Mfuom D/A Basic JHS		1No. ICT Laboratory					190,000.00			CA	GES, WD, GIFEC
		Organise ICT Capacity Building Workshop for 30 ICT Teachers	Twifo Hemang		Capacities of 30 ICT Teaches built					8,200.00			GES	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct reshaping of 149km on selected feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		of 149km on selected feeder roads					450,000.00			DFR	WD, CA,
		Construct/ Rehabilitate 5No. culverts	Selected communities		5No. culverts					85,305.00	6,200.00		DFR	WD, CA,
		Surfacing of 20.6km feeder roads with drains	Selected feeder roads		Feeder roads surfaced					2,900,800			DFR	DWD CA
		Spot Improvement of 8km feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		8Km feeder roads improved					200,000.00			DFR	DWD CA

Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Planting of 100 Trees along river Banks	District wide		100 No. trees planted					6,5000			MOFA	NADM O, CD	
		Organise Stakeholder meeting at the 3 Area Council on Bush Fire prevention	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		Stakeholder meeting organised at 3 Area councils					4,500				NADMO	GNFS, CA
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Educate Farmers and Community folks around Potential tourist sites on protection of Flora and the natural environment	District wide		No. of farmers educated					5,200.00			Ghana Wildlife Society	NADM O, CA, NCCE	
		Carry out tree planting exercise in Communities	District wide		Tree planted in selected communities					2,500.00			MOFA	NADM O, CA	
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Education to farmers to discourage Open burning in 10 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of bushfires recorded					1,200			NADMO	GNFS, CA	
		Data collection for the update of District Maps	District wide		Updated district maps					2,500			PPD	CA, WD	
		Quarterly monitoring of Disaster prone areas by District Statutory Planning Committee	District wide		Disaster resilience levels of communities						3,500.00			PPD	HODs
		Carry out sensitization in 6 schools and 5 community on Climate Change	Selected Schools		Climate Change Adaptability of communities						2,500			NADMO	MOFA, GES,
		Carry out Inspections of earth drains and culvert	District wide		No. of floods recorded						2,500.00			NADMO	PPD,



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Rural Dev. and Management	Procure building materials (Cement, roofing sheets, iron rods etc) for community self-help projects and programmes	District wide						52,000.00			CA	WD, CD	
		Procure lighting and accessories distribute for electoral areas	District wide		crime rate				6,000.00			CA	WD	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Inspect safety and protective apparatus used in organization, industries, market, shops etc.	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded				2,500.00			NADMO	GNFS,	
		Preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plan Annually and monitoring	Twifo Hemang		% fall in disasters recorded				1,700.00			NADMO	MOFA, CA	
		Form DVG's, inspection of Hazards in the community and preparation and identification of safe haven rescue team and materials	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded				2,200.00			NADMO	WD, CA, GNFS	
		Organise Qtrly Statutory Planning and Technical Sub-Committee meeting to vet and approve developmental Applications	Twifo Hemang		No. of unapproved dev'ts				5,000	3,000			PPD	HODs
		Undertake ground trothing exercise within three communities	Selected Communities		No. of unapproved dev'ts				2,000				PPD	WD
		Revise and Prepare Planning Schemes for 5No. Communities	Selected Communities		No. of unapproved dev'ts				7,000				PPD	CA
		Organise Radio/Van Education programmes on Spatial development and permit	District wide		No. of unapproved dev'ts				3,500.00				PPD	WD, NCCE, CA

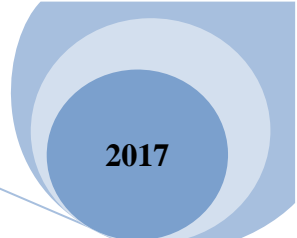


Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	acquisition												
		Facilitate Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Jukwa		% increase in revenue due to SNPA					10,500			PPD	CA,WD
		Development Control	District wide		No. of unapproved dev'ts					4,500			PPD	HODs

**Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY**  
**Adopted Goal 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY**

Management And Administration	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Train Revenue Collectors on Effective Revenue Mobilization and Financial Management			% increase in IGF					5,000.00		FD	HR, CA
		Conduct revenue sensitization every quarter	District wide		% increase in IGF					2,400.00		FD	HR, CA
		Organise half-yearly training sessions for revenue collectors	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF					4,400		FD	CA, HR

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct training for 30 SMEs in Book keeping and marketing of products the District	Twifo Hemang		30 SMEs trained					25,000			HR	CA
Management and Administration	General Adm	Procure assorted office stationery for departments and units	Twifo Hemang		effective and efficient service delivery					25,000.00			CA	FD
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organise Statutory and other meetings of the Assembly	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of meetings					25,000.00			CA	HODs
		Organise public engagement on Fee-Fixing issues	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF					2,200.00			FD	CA
		Prepare District Composite Budget	Twifo Hemang		Fiscal discipline					26,000.00			FD	CA
		Organise Quarterly meetings of DPCU	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of Meetings					2,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Undertake effective quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District	District wide		monitoring reports					6,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Prepare 16Quarterly and 4Annual Progress Reports	Twifo Hemang		Progress reports					3,500.00			CA	DPCU
		Conduct M&E activities for major projects and programmes	District wide	Nil	2no M&E carried out					33,400.00	4,000		CA	DPCU, RCC,



Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Sensitize 20 Chiefs and Opinion Leaders of Communities on leadership and local level governance participation	Jukwa Hemang Wawase Mfuom		Town Hall Meeting Reports					2,500.00			CA	DPCU, NCCE
		Sensitize 20 communities on their civic right and responsibilities	District wide		Sensitization Reports					2,500.00			NCCE	CA
		Formations of Civic Clubs in 20 Schools	Selecetd Schools		reports					2,000.00			NCCE	GES
		Organise Plan dissemination on several platforms including radio discussions and area council meetings half-yearly	District wide		Plan Dissemination Reports					4,500.00			DPCU	ISD, NCCE



Table 87: 2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

Thematic Area: <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Adopted Goal 1: <b>BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>														
Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule (Qtrs.)				Indicative Budget			Complementing Agencies	
						1st	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct two (2) orientation fora for MSMEs in agro-processing	Hemang		No. of orientations conducted					4,100.00			CA	MOFA, CD&S W,
		Conduct an inventory of micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) towards building a reliable database	district wide		database on MSMEs					4,200.00			CA	FD
		Train 15 entrepreneurs in business proposal development	District wide		15 No. of entrepreneurs trained					3,500.00			CA	FD,DTI
		Improve the entrepreneurial skills of 25 women in the district	district wide		25no. of women trained					3,200.00			CA	FD, DTI
		Organize 1no fair to exhibit potentials and products of the district.	Hemang		1no. of fair organised					4,100.00		3,100		FD
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Supply farmers with inputs and seedlings and Fertilizers as part of Planting for Jobs & Investment	District wide		No. of farmers supplied with inputs					100,000.00			MOFA	CA, DTI

Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct quarterly meetings of District LED meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings					3,600		DPCU	CA
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collaborate with GHCT and Other Partners to Develop 4No. Potential tourist sites	Selected Tourist site		4No. of tourist sites developed						150,000.00	DPCU	CA
		Developing and promoting rich Historical monuments and Festivals of the District	District wide		No. of monuments and festivals promoted						2,000.00	CA	NCCE
		Construction of 1No. Satellite Market	Jukwa Krobo		1No. Satellite market constructed					170,000.00		WD	CA
Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	District wide		No. of farmers trained				1,110.00		2,470.00	MOFA	CA
		Educate Vegetable farmers in Agri-business and Good Agricultural Practices	District wide		No. of farmers educated				3,580.00		5,460.00	MOFA	CA
		Train FBOs on Improved Post-Harvest Management Practices	District wide		No. of FBOs trained				2,650.00		2,400.00	MOFA	CA
		Organize Farmers Fora in 10 farming communities	District wide		10 No. of communities bene				2,000.00		5,300.00	MOFA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Gather and disseminate market information to improve distribution	District wide		No. of farmer beneficiaries					1,320.00			MOFA	CA		
		Train selected food processors, distributors and vendors on food handling and safety	District wide		No. of people trained						2,470.00			MOFA	CA	
		Train Farmers/ market women on Grading, Packaging and Standardization	District wide		No. of farmers/market women trained							8,130.00			MOFA	CA
		Conduct 100 mini demonstrations on Improved Crop Product technologies in cereal, legumes, vegetables, root and tubers and plantain.	District wide		100 mini demos conducted							13,260			MOFA	CA
		Train and Resource extension staff in Post-harvest Management and Crib Construction	Hemang		No. of Extension staff trained and resourced							5,690.00			MOFA	CA
		Train Agric Extension Staff in ICT	Hemang		No. of staff trained					1,142.71		5,770.00			MOFA	CA
		Build the capacity of Extension Staff in Integrated Pest Management(IPM)	District wide		No. of staff trained							4,580.00			MOFA	CA
		Publicize policy and sector plans to private sector and civil society entities ( <b>farmers day celebration</b> )	Selected Community		farmers day celebrated					40,000.00					MOFA	CA
		Provide materials and logistics such as office facilities, supplies and access etc to enhance the	Hemang		materials and logistics provided					2,800.00		3,500.00			MOFA	CA

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	performance of MoFA office												
		Organize Annual and Mid-Year Review and Report Writing for Agric. Programmes	Hemang		No. of review meetings held						2,000.00	MOFA	CA	
		Organize 1No. District Agric. Planning Session by Dec. 2018	Hemang		No. of agric planning sessions held						2,000.00	MOFA	CA	
		DDA's monitoring, supervision, planning and coordination of Agric Programmes	District wide		No. of monitorings undertaken				463.13		3,100	MOFA	CA	
		Carry out Farm and Home visits for technology disseminations	District wide		No. of farm visits conducted				2,330.00		28,430.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train farmers on safe use and Handling of Agro-chemicals	District wide		No. of people trained				3,630.00		4,370.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train livestock farmers on Good Husbandry Practices (GHP)	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained				2,910.00			MOFA	CA, CD	
		Train Livestock farmers in Silage Preparation	District wide		No. of livestock farmers trained						5,920.00	MOFA	CA, CD	
		Sensitize and Train Farmers on the need for FBOs Formation	District wide		No. of FBOs formed						7,540.00	MOFA	CA, CD	
		Organize training on Prophylaxis in Livestock and Poultry Production	District wide		No. of trainings organised						5,080.00	MOFA	CA	
		Train 5 farmer groups in	Wawase		5No. of				1,110.00		5,460.00	MOFA	CA, CD	

Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Grasscutter and Rabbit production			farmer groups trained								
		Organize field days for Crop, livestock and poultry farmers	District wide		No. of field days organised				3,020.00		4,370.00	MOFA	CA, CD
		Establish Livestock and Poultry Demonstration farms in the District	District wide		Farms established						9,360.00	MOFA	CA, CD
<b>Thematic Area: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>													
<b>Adopted Goal 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>													
Social Services Delivery	Education	Construct 3No. 2-unit K.G. blocks	Betimore Abeka Nkwanta, Krofoformu		No. of KG constructed				750,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 6-unit Classroom Blocks	Mbaaniye Abeka Nkwanta		2No. of 6 Unit classrooms constructed				860,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 2No. 3-unit Classroom Blocks	Go Slow Nyankomase		2No. of classrooms constructed				520,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Rehabilitation of 5No. school buildings	Selected Schools		No. of schools rehabilitated				50,000.00			CA	GES, WD
		Construct 3 no. 4 unit teachers quarters	Ahwiam, Nyamebkyere, Mbaaniye		2No. of teacher's quarters constructed				750,000.00			CA	GES, WD

Social Services Delivery	Education	Provide scholarship and bursary to brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. of students supported					35,000.00			GES	CA
		Support DD to Supervise basic schools	District wide		No. of supervisions conducted					6,500.00			GES	CA
		Organise Workshop on language and literacy for 29KG teachers	Hemang		No. of workshops organized					2,600.00			GES	CA
		Organize District Education Review Meetings	Hemang		No. of meetings organized					2,500.00			GES	CA
		Organise 1No. enrolment drives (My first day at school) for 2000 pupils in the district	District wide		No. of enrolment drives organized					12,500.00			GES	CA
Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds	Kwamoano		1No. CHPS Constructed					250,000.00			GHS	CA, WD
		Establish and implement deprived area incentives for staff who accept postings to deprived areas	District wide		Mechanism instituted					13,000	5,000		GHS	CA
		Collaborate with National Ambulance Service to ensure prompt transport of emergency cases to referral facilities	District wide		Emergency cases handled efficiently					7,000.00	800.00		GHS	NAS
		Conduct active integrated disease surveillance with emphasis on cholera, epidemic meningitis & VHF, especially Ebola & YF	District wide		Disease surveillance conducted					17,000			GHS	CA
		Organise campaigns to promote healthy lifestyle	District wide		No. of Campaigns					17,000	3,000		GHS	CA, CD

Social Services Delivery	Health Services Delivery				organised								
		Collaborate with the Community Information Centers (CIC's) to disseminate information on healthy living throughout communities	District wide		Promotion of Health issues on CICs					10,000		GHS	CICs, CD, CA
		Construct 1No. Maternal Ward	Jukwa Krobo		1 No. Maternity Block constructed				270,000.00			GHS	CA, WD
		Train all maternity staff on Kangaroo Mother Care and take steps to implement the policy in all health centres to improve child care	District wide		All maternity staff trained				9,000.00			GHS	CA
		Train midwives and other maternity staff on New Born Care Plans	District wide		All midwives in the district trained				17,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision on the implementation of the New Born Care Plans to ensure its adherence	District wide		Quarterly monitoring organised				8,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly meetings with all TBA's in the district to educate the on them contemporary issues in birth assisting with much emphasis on referrals	District wide		Quarterly meetings with TBAs organised				12,000			GHS	CA, CD
		organize community durbars to create awareness on the importance of ANC and birth	District wide		No. of Community Durbars				24,000			GHS	CA, CD, NCCE

Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	preparedness plan for pregnant women and the baby			organised									
		conduct quarterly salt iodation surveys in the district and disseminate the result to all stakeholders	District wide		Quarterly iodation surveys organised				12,000	11,000			GHS	EHSU,CA
		Conduct child health promotion week and Vitamin A supplementation campaign	Hemang		Child health promotion week organised				7,000	6,000			GHS	CA
		Conduct public awareness campaigns on the importance of mental health education	District wide		No. of Public awareness campaign organised				2,200.00				GHS	CA
		Collaborate with Marie Stopes to offer long term FP commodities to women in the district	District wide		FP Commodities offered to womwn				7,000.00				GHS	CA
		Public Sensitization of HIV/AIDS in 6 Schools	Selected Schools		HIV/AIDS 6 schools sensitized on HIV/AIDS				2,000.00				GHS	CA
		Organise HIV/AIDS and Child Welfare Education at the 3 Area Council	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		HIV /AIDS and Child welfare education Organised				7,000.00				GHS	SWD,
		Organize World HIV/AIDS Day Celebration	Selected Community		World HIV/AIDS Day				6,500.00				GHS	CA



Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery				organised								
		Conduct an advocacy meeting with all Queen Mothers in the district to dialogue on the way forward in terms of reducing the high teenage pregnancies and adolescent health	District wide		No. of Advocacy meetings organised					3,800.00		GHS	CA
		Conduct at least 2 mass screening programs on TB to identify and treat cases early to prevent complications	Hemang Frami		2 No of mass screening exercise organised				5,500.00	1,500		GHS	
		Conduct monthly update of the TB registers in all facilities	All Health facilities		Monthly update conducted					700.00		GHS	
		Conduct quarterly TB review meetings with all clinicians and chest clinic staff	District wide		Quarterly TB reviews conducted					8,000.00		GHS	
		Organise a meeting with all Chemical Sellers in the district to help identify and refer suspected clients who visit them for cough mixture for early diagnosis and treatment	District wide		No. of meetings with chemical sellers				2,200.00			GHS	Chemical Sellers,
		Train all clinicians, CHNs and other staff on CMAN, IYCF, ENA, complementary feeding, Nutrition Plan, monitoring and coaching	District wide		No. of Clinicians, staff trained				17,500.00			GHS	CA
		organize training for community based growth monitors on CMAN, IYCF and Complementary Feeding	District wide		No. of Community training organised				15,500			GHS	CA

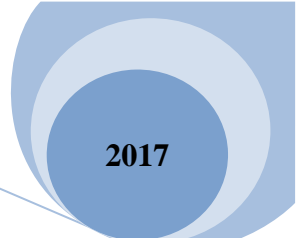
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise Monitoring of Child Labour Activities in cocoa communities and GCLMS	Beneficiary communities		No. of monitoring visit					400.00			SD	CA
		Social Enquiry Reports (SERs) Field Trips for Supervision and Monitoring	District wide		No. of SERs trips made					1,500.00			SD	CA
Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Dev't	Organise social and public education on Child welfare/Rights, Domestic Violence, Social protection	No. of meetings organised		No. of meetings organised					2,500.00			SD	CA
		Caseworks Settlements (Maintenance, custody, paternity)	Twifo Hemang		No. of cases resolved or referred					4,500.00			SD	CA
		Monitor payment of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Cash grants.	Beneficiary communities		No. of LEAP Payments made					5,500.00			SD	CA
		Conduct A-2Day Mobility Training Workshop for 45 PWDs and their Family Guides	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs and their family Guides trained					5,500.00			SD	CA
		Support to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	Twifo Hemang		No. of PWDs supported					9,000.00			SD	CA

Social Services Delivery	Gender	Sensitize 200 women on participation in community gatherings and decision making	District wide		No. of women across the 3 Area councils sensitized					3,000.00			SD	NCCE,
		Organize visitation to women groups	District wide		No of Home visit made					1,600.00			SD	CA
Social Services Delivery	Gender	Stakeholders Meeting with Queen mothers and opinion leaders	District wide		No. of meeting organised					2,500.00			SD	Queen Mothers
		Educate Children on Teenage pregnancy in Schools	Selected Schools		No. of Schools visited					2,500.00			SD	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Supervision of sanitary labourers	District wide		No. of supervision conducted					2,200.00			EHSU	CA
		Community led total (CLTS)sanitation implementation In 10 Communities	Selected Communities		20 ODF Certification					8,500.00			EHSU	CA
		Food hygiene and medical screening of food and drink handlers	District wide		No. of Food and drink handlers screened and issued health cert.					5,000.00			EHSU	GHS
		Domiciliary and Industrial inspection	District wide		No. of household visited					4,200.00			EHSU	GHS
		Inspection of sanitary facilities	District wide		No. of inspection conducted					5,000.00			EHSU	CA

		Prosecution of sanitary offenders	Twifo Hemang		No. of prosecution made					3,000.00			EHSU	Judiciary, GPS, CA	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Rehabilitate 6 no. bore holes	Selected Communities		No of Boreholes rehabilitated					15,000.00			DWD	CA	
		Drilling of 5 No. Boreholes	Selected Communities		No. of Boreholes drilled						95,000.00		DWD	CA	
		Construct 1No. Small Town Water Facility	Nyamebekyer		1 No. Small Town piped system							2,100,000.00		DWD	CA
		Monitor all existing boreholes/ Water system	All water systems		No. of water systems visited					7,000				DWST	CA
		Reviving and Formation of WSMTs and WATSAN in 20 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of WSMTs & WATSAN formed/revived					10,000				DWST	CA
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Carry out BCC activities towards achieving 11 ODF in communities	Selected Communities		ODF Certification					8,000			EHSU	ISD, NCCE	
		School Health Education	Selected Schools		Total No. of schools educated					5,000			EHSU	GHS	
		Procurement of sanitary tools	Twifo Hemang		Sanitary tools & disinfectants procured					8,000				EHSU	CA
		Undertake Waste Management Activities at Land fill sites	Land fill sites(Jukwa, Hemang)		Land fill sites managed					95,000				EHSU	CA

Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Procurement of 2 No. communal containers	Selected communities		2.No Communal Containers procured					19,000			EHSU	CA
<b>Thematic Area: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>														
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Construct 1 No. School ICT Laboratory	Kwamoano D/A Baic JHS		1No. ICT Laboratory					250,000.00			CA	GES, WD, GIFEC
		Organise ICT Capacity Building Workshop for 30 ICT Teachers	Twifo Hemang		Capacities of 30 ICT Teaches built					10,200.00			GES	CA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	Conduct reshaping of 149km on selected feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		149km on selected feeder roads constructed					500,000.00			DFR	WD, CA,
		Construct/ Rehabilitate 5No. culverts	Selected Communities		5No. culverts constructed					90,260.00	6,400.00		DFR	WD, CA,
		Surfacing of 20.6km of feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		Feeder roads surfaced					3,200,000			DFR	DWD CA

		Spot Improvement of 5km feeder roads	Selected feeder roads		5Km feeder roads improved					300,000.00			DFR	DWD CA
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Planting of 100 Trees along river Banks	District wide		100 No. trees planted					7,5000			MOFA	NADMO, CD
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Organise Stakeholder meeting at the 3 Area Council on Bush Fire prevention	Hemang Wawase Jukwa		Stakeholder meeting organised at 3 Area councils					5,500			NADMO	GNFS, CA
Environment and Sanitation Management	Natural Resources Conservation	Educate Farmers and Community folks around Potential tourist sites on protection of Flora and the natural environment	District wide		No. of farmers educated					6,000.00			Ghana Wildlife Society	NADMO, CA, NCCE
Environmental And Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Carry out tree planting exercise in Communities	District wide		Tree planted in selected communities					3,000.00			MOFA	NADMO, CA
		Education to farmers to discourage Open burning in 10 Communities	Selected Communities		No. of bushfires recorded					1,600			NADMO	GNFS, CA
		Data collection for the update of District Maps	District wide		Updated district maps					3,500.00			PPD	CA, WD
		Quarterly monitoring of Disaster prone areas by District Statutory Planning Committee	District wide		Disaster resilience levels of communities					4,500.00			PPD	HODs



Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Carry out sensitization in 6 schools and 5 community on Climate Change	Selected Schools		Climate Change Adaptability of communities					2,800.00			NADMO	MOFA, GES,	
		Carry out Inspections of earth drains and culvert	District wide		No. of floods recorded					3,000.00			NADMO	PPD,	
Social Services Delivery	Rural Dev. and Management	Procure building materials (Cement, roofing sheets, iron rods etc) for community self - help projects and programmes	District wide							60,000.00			CA	WD, CD	
		Procure lighting and accessories distribute for electoral areas	District wide		crime rate					8,000.00			CA	WD	
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Inspect safety and protective apparatus used in organization, industries, market, shops etc.	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded					3,500.00			NADMO	GNFS,	
		Preparation of Disaster Risk Management Plan Annually and monitoring	Twifo Hemang		% fall in disasters recorded					2,000.00			NADMO	MOFA, CA	
		Form DVG's, inspection of Hazards in the community and preparation and identification of safe haven rescue team and materials	District wide		% fall in disasters recorded						2,200.00			NADMO	WD, CA, GNFS
		Organise Qtrly Statutory Planning and Technical Sub-Committee meeting to vet and approve developmental Applications	Twifo Hemang		No. of unapproved dev'ts					5,500	3,300			PPD	HODs
		Undertake ground trothing exercise within three communities	Selected Communities		No. of unapproved dev'ts					2,500.00				PPD	WD

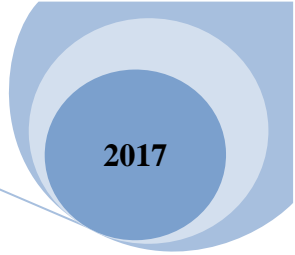
Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster prevention and Management	Revise and Prepare Planning Schemes for 5No. Communities	Selected Communities		No. of unapproved dev'ts					8,000.00			PPD	CA
		Organise Radio/Van Education programmes on Spatial development and permit acquisition	District wide		No. of unapproved dev'ts					4,000.00			PPD	WD, NCCE, CA
		Facilitate Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Jukwa		% increase in revenue due to SNPA					15,500.00			PPD	CA,WD
		Development Control	District wide		No. of unapproved dev'ts					5,500.00			PPD	HODs
<b>Thematic Area: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b>														
<b>Adopted Goal 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>														
Management And Administration	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Train Revenue Collectors on Effective Revenue Mobilization and Financial Management	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF						5,500.00		FD	HR, CA
		Conduct revenue sensitization in 5 Communities every quarter	District wide		% increase in IGF						2,400.00		FD	HR, CA



Management And Administration	Finance And Revenue Mobilization	Organise half-yearly training sessions for revenue collectors	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF					4,400		FD	CA, HR
Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Conduct training for 30 SMEs in Book keeping and Marketing of products the District	Twifo Hemang		Training organised for 30 SMEs				25,000			HR	CA
Management and Adm	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Procure assorted office stationery for departments and units	Twifo Hemang		effective and efficient service delivery				25,000.00			CA	FD
		Organise Statutory(General Assembly and Sub-committee) and other meetings of the Assembly	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of meetings				25,000.00			CA	HODs
		Organise public engagement on Fee-Fixing issues	Twifo Hemang		% increase in IGF				2,900.00			FD	CA
		Prepare District Composite Budget	Twifo Hemang		Fiscal discipline				30,000.00			FD	CA
		Organise Quarterly meetings of DPCU	Twifo Hemang		Minutes of Meetings				3,000.00			CA	DPCU
		Undertake effective quarterly Monitoring of projects in the District	District wide		monitoring reports				7,000.00			CA	DPCU

		Prepare 16 Quarterly and 4 Annual Progress Reports	Twifo Hemang		Progress reports					4,800.00			CA	DPCU
		Conduct M&E activities for major projects and programmes	District wide	Nil	2no M&E carried out					36,300.00	4,500		CA	DPCU, RCC,
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Sensitize 20 Chiefs and Opinion Leaders of Communities on leadership and local level governance participation	Jukwa Hemang Wawase Mfuom		Town Hall Meeting Reports					3,600.00			CA	DPCU, NCCE
		Sensitize 20 communities on their civic right and responsibilities	District wide		Sensitization Reports					2,500.00			NCCE	CA
		Formations of Civic Clubs in Schools	Selected Schools		reports					2,000.00			NCCE	GES
		Organise Plan dissemination on several platforms including radio discussions and area council meetings half-yearly	District wide		Plan Dissemination Reports					5,500.00			DPCU	ISD, NCCE
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construct a modern Court House at Twifo Hemang and planting of shrubs and lawns to beautify the place	Praso		1No. Court Constructed					260,000			C/A	Judiciary Service

\*Baseline (2017) completion ongoing



2017

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

This chapter focuses on the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan by dwelling on the goal of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2018 to 2021 with emphasis on the objectives set for the adopted goals in the framework.

#### 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2018-2021 DMTDP

Over the years, a number of MTDPs have been prepared based on National Frameworks such as Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy and currently GSGDA II. Their implementation thereof saw the receipt of several resources from sources such as the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), revenue from Stool Lands and the District Assembly's Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

The onus lies on the government in ensuring that there is effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of its mandate at all levels and also ensure accountability within the public sector. This is against the backdrop that government provides resources to get this desire fulfilled. The case of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District which exists for the overall development of its inhabitants is no different. The Assembly allocates resources to address specific needs.

To ensure that the interventions aimed at improving lives within the District would actually achieve their desired results there should be evidence-based information as implementers at the lower level to inform decision making by the Central Government.

#### 6.2 Rationale of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

- ✓ Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of the DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of (MTNDPF) and will further help to:
- ✓ Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- ✓ Document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects
- ✓ Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the districts
- ✓ Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- ✓ Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- ✓ Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries
- ✓ Demonstrate result to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency
- ✓ Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M & E capacity within the district

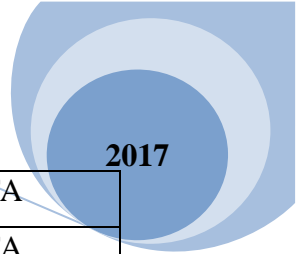
### **6.3 Monitoring Indicators**

Indicators are quantitative and qualitative factors or variables that provide a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievement, change or performance. They are units of information measured over time that can help show changes in a specific condition. A given goal or objective can have multiple indicators. In any proper monitoring and evaluation, the use of indicators is key.

In order to monitor progress in the implementation of the MTDP, 2018 to 2021, indicators and targets were set against the objectives. The National 20 Core Indicators have been presented in the Matrix and on an annual basis, their levels of achievement would be reported on. Details on each objective can be found in the monitoring and evaluation matrix. The table shows the indicators type, baseline for 2017 and targets set for them in the various years.

Table 88: MONITORING MATRIX

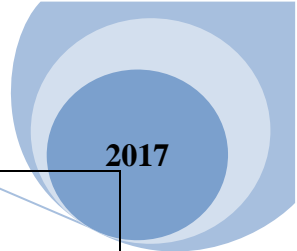
INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
<b>THEMATIC GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY</b>										
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND YIELD</b>										
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish		outcome							Annually	MOFA
Cassava			51,221.7 mt	52,246.6 1mt	53,299.1 mt	54,435.6 8mt	55,448.3 9mt		Annually	MOFA
Maize			9,379.38 mt	9,613.48 mt	9,901.88 mt	10,248.4 4mt	10,658.3 7mt		Annually	MOFA
Plantain			23,785.6 5mt	24,261.3 5mt	24,746.3 7mt	25,241.5 mt	25,746.3 3mt		Annually	MOFA
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>									Annually	MOFA
Sheep			6,677	6,804	6,941	7,079	7,221		Annually	MOFA
Goat			9,967	10,166	10,370	10,577	10,789		Annually	MOFA



Pig			220	224	229	233	239		Annually	MOFA
Poultry			38,110	3,8872	3965	40443	41251		Annually	MOFA
Cattle			100	102	104	106	108		Annually	MOFA
<b>FISH</b>									Annually	MOFA
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: DIVERSIFY AND EXPAND TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Percentage (%) increase in tourist arrivals		outcome						age, sex, location	annually	Wildlife Society
<b>THEMATIC GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL</b>										
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: ENHANCE INCLUSION AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN QUALITY EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS</b>										
Gross enrolment rate	(indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as	outcome						sex,	annually	GES

	proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)									
KG			104.6%	104.8%	105.0%	105.1%	105.3%			
PRIM			97.3%	99.2%	101.0%	103.4%	104.5%			
JHS			72.6%	74.2%	76.6%	78.3%	78.5%			
SHS			65.6%	72.5%	79.4%	86.2%	100%			
Net Admission Rate in Primary schools	(indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	outcome	68.9%	70.2%	72.5%	74.9%	77.2%	sex	annually	GES
<b>Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)</b>		<b>output</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>		annually	
KG			17:1	21:1	24:1	28:1	35:1			
Primary			27:1	31:1	34:1	38:1	45:1			
JHS			11:1	16:1	21:1	25:1	35:1			
SHS			20:1	22:1	24:1	26:1	30:1			





School Dropout Rate by Percentage		outcome						age, sex	annually	GES
Primary										
JHS										
SHS										
B.E.C.E Percentage Pass			58.66%	68%	75%	90%				
Gender parity index	(ratio between girls and boys enrolment rate, the balance of party is 1.00)	outcome						age, sex	annually	GES
Primary			0.97	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.04			
JHS			1.02	1.03	1.10	1.17	1.28			
SHS			1.39	1.27	1.18	1.11	1.00			
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURE AFFORDABLE, EQUITABLE, ACCESSIBLE AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)</b>										
Increase in		output	7	9	11	12	13	location	annually	GHS

CHPS Compound										
Percentage increase in NHIS coverage		output						age, sex	annually	NHIA
Increased Immunization Coverage (Penta 3)		input	2014 (80.9%)	2346 (90%)	2403 (90%)	2599 (95%)	2663 (95%)	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: REDUCE DISABILITY, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY</b>										
Maternal Mortality ratio	(Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirths per 1,000 live births)	outcome	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
Under-five mortality rate	(Number of deaths occurring between	outcome	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Sex	annually	GHS

	birth and exact age per 1000 live births)									
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		impact	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Sex	annually	GHS
Improvement in skilled/supervised Delivery		output	564 (22.2%)	1303 (50%)	1602 (60%)	1915 (70%)	2243 (80%)	Age	annually	GHS
No. of TB Cases Diagnosed		outcome	26	50	75	100	200	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
Proportion of OPD cases attributed to malaria		outcome	43%	30%	25%	20%	15%	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
No. of under-five malaria case		impact	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Sex	annually	GHS

fatality										
No. of infants death		outcome	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Sex	annually	GHS
No. of maternal death		outcome	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Age	annually	GHS
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURE THE REDUCTION OF NEW HIV AND AIDS/STIs INFECTIONS ESPECIALLY AMONG THE VULNERABLE GROUP</b>										
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate	(% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	outcome	0.013%	0.013%	0.008%	0.005%	0.000%	Age, Sex, Location	annually	GHS
PMTCT (HIV) +VE		outcome	10	5	3	2	0	Age, Location	annually	GHS
No. of HIV/AIDS Incidence		outcome	6	5	3	2	0	Age, Sex, Location	annually	GHS
<b>OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVE POPULATION MANAGEMENT</b>										
No. of Family Planning Acceptors		input	914 (6.0%)	1500	2000	3000	4000	Age, location	annually	GHS

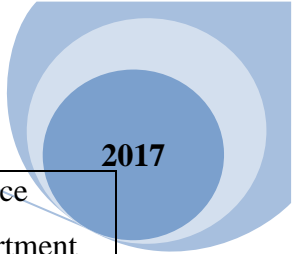
No. of Teenage Pregnancy		output	237 (19.0%)	150	100	50	25	Age, location	annually	GHS
<b>OBJECTIVE 6: IMPROVE ACCESS TO SAFE AND RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICES TO ALL</b>										
Safe water coverage	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	output	55.48%	70.48%	85.48%	100%		Location	Annually	DWST
<b>OBJECTIVE 7: IMPROVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED AND RELIABLE ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SERVICES</b>										
Open Defecation Free (ODF)	proportion of communities with ODF certification (i.e. no. of communities with ODF certification/ total	output	18%	35%	50%	65%	80%	Location	Annually	EHSU

	communitie s)									
<b>OBJECTIVE 8: STRENGTHEN SOCIAL PROTECTION ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND THE ELDERLY</b>										
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women, and men)		output	1	0	0	0	0	Age, Sex	annually	Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't
No. of people on Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty [LEAP] programme		output	350	400	500	600	700	Age, Sex, Location	Annually	Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't
<b>OBJECTIVE 9: PROMOTE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Number of unemployment youth benefiting from skill/apprentices		input	40	50	75	100	125	Age, Sex, Location	Annually	BAC

hip and entrepreneurial training										
<b>THEMATIC GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT</b>										
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECT EXISTING FOREST RESERVES</b>										
Loss of forest cover	proportion of forest depleted/deg raded	outcome						Location	Annually	Forestry Commission
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b>										
Length of roads maintained/rehabilitated		output						Location	Annually	DFR
Trunk road (in km)			10km	-	6.9km	20.6km	20.6km			
Urban roads (in km)										
Feeder roads (in km)			17.5km	149km	149km	157km	154km			
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: EXPAND THE DIGITAL LANDSCAPE</b>										
Teledensity/Penetration		outcome						Location	Annually	NCA

<b>OBJECTIVE 4: ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS</b>											
Electricity coverage	% change in number of households with access to electricity	output							Location	Annually	ECG
<b>THEMATIC GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY</b>											
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION</b>											
Total amount of internally generated revenue		output		267,091.17	280,445.75	294,468.02	309,191.42		Location	Annually	Finance Department
% of DA's expenditure not within the DMTDP Budgets		output								Annually	Finance Department
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY</b>											
Police-citizen ratio		output		1:3,459	1:3000	1:2,500	1:2,000			Annually	GPS
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>											





2017

Proportion of Development Partner and NGO Funds contribution to DMTDP Implementation		input							Annually	Finance Department
--	--	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------	--------------------

\*ongoing.....

#### **6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix**

The Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix shows the linkage of the Medium Term Development Plan to the thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcome and impact indicators of each of the MTDP objective.

The matrix has the Goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as well as the indicators, indicator type and the baseline for 2017. Others are the targets for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, the data disaggregation, monitoring frequency and whose responsibility it is to supply the data. The indicator type, be they input, output, process or outcome ones are all stated. *Annex 3* shows the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

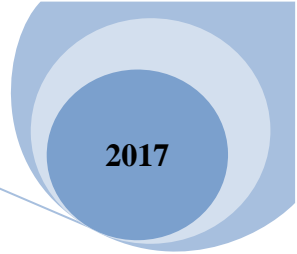
#### **6.5 How Data Would Be Collected and Collated**

Data in monitoring and evaluation is the systematic process of obtaining useful information on policy, programme or project in terms of both collection and analysis. It involves gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion.

Data may be quantitative, in which case they have numerical values attached to them or qualitative, where the data reflects people's observations, judgments, opinions, perceptions or attitudes about a situation. They can also be categorized into input, process, output, outcome or impact data.

The relevance of data in monitoring and evaluation cannot be over emphasised. This is because data directly impacts on conclusions and recommendations after which important decisions are taken making accuracy, completeness and reliability of data very important. The only way to ensure the accuracy is by improving the data collection methods.

The DPCU engages in data collection at several levels and at different intervals. There is a register of all ongoing projects and activities in the District. This register is updated quarterly with specific details on the title of the project or activities and their locations, start time and expected completion date, cost and source of funding. It also spells out the name of the contractor, status of the projects and some specific remarks on the achievements of intended objectives. The data on projects is usually collected from a primary source and it involves going to the field to gather the required data. Again, Focus Group Discussions and Participant Observations are other methods used. The data collected aids in the quarterly and annual reviews with regards to the stated objectives and the indicators and preparation of reports. A sample monitoring format for projects and the project register can be found in *table 89 and 90 below*.



**Table 68: Monitoring Format for Individual Projects**

PROJECT TITLE: .....

AREA COUNCIL / COMMUNITY:.....

REPORTING PERIOD:.....

REPORTING OFFICER:.....

REPORTING DATE:.....

SUPERVISING OFFICER:.....

Compare what was planned with the actual situation				Identify extent of successes		Analyse the experience		Recommend adjustment or changes / forward view	
What targets and activities were planned for the reporting period	What indicators or milestones were set for each objective and activity for the reporting period	What resources were budgeted - Personnel Equipment Materials Cost	Actual status of targets and /or activity attained , actual resources disbursed in months, equipment used, Materials consumes, Cost	How much deviations from planned targets, how much success or failure	How much deviation from the estimated cost and resource needs	Reasons for success or failure	Lessons learnt	Recommendation, action or adjustment	New action for next period Revised work plan and indicators/ milestones for next action

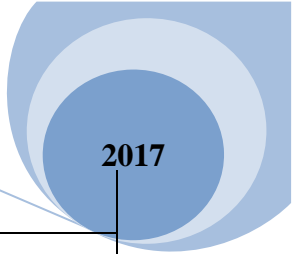
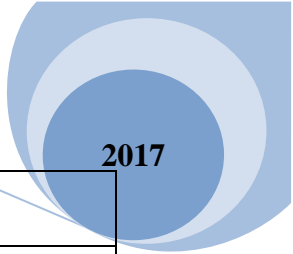



Table 69 - Project Register for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly

Project Name	Sector	Location	Date Started	Expected Completion Date	Contract Sum	Expenditure To Date (Ghc)	Source of Funding	Project Status



2017


## **6.6 How Data Would Be Analysed and Used**

Though all kinds of data can be collected, a good analysis brings out the relevant information to guide decision making. Data analysis is the process of transforming data into useful information through the use of statistical methods or techniques. It involves reviewing the objectives, checking for data completeness and accuracy and settling on the type of analysis to do.

The DPCU together with some of the stakeholders collect the data and do the analysis at the same time to obtain interpretation on key areas of concern. Quantitative data analysis include descriptive and comparative; with the use of charts and associational analysis showing the frequency counts, percentages and averages while qualitative uses more detailed descriptions of situations. All these guide interpretations.

This would make it possible to identify interventions for development. The analysis of the data will further show how the District is performing with regards to all the indicators especially in the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and the critical areas of concern for the citizens. Here, each indicator would be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. The progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the MTDP and the NMTDPF 2018-2021 would be assessed. The data would be analyzed in a systematic way so that lessons learned can be fed into the Annual Action Plans and the next MTDP. However, project data analysis and presentation may depend on the information needs of Development Partners and other stakeholders, thus the DPCU Secretariat refines relevant data to suit particular needs to generate reports to the RPCU, NDPC and the MDAs as well as all the identified stakeholders.

## **6.7 Programme and Project Monitoring Report**

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

The Monitoring Report shall be prepared quarterly and annually according to the format (as prescribed by NDPC, 1995) as depicted in the table below:

**Box 14: Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format****Title Page**

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

**Introduction**

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

**M&E Activities Report**

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

**The Way Forward**

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

**6.7 Dissemination and Communication Strategies**

The dissemination aspect of Monitoring and Evaluation reports are as useful as their preparation. Copies of the APR and quarterly reports would be forwarded to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs and stakeholders. Sharing the content of these reports with stakeholders at the sub – district and community levels will increase the accountability and transparency of the District Assembly as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction while including the citizenry in the governance process. Furthermore, it will boost the commitment of the stakeholders to support development interventions based on findings that emerge from the Monitoring and Evaluation exercises.

Again, the Assembly ought to create awareness on the roles and expectations of the stakeholders in the implementation of the programmes by promoting dialogue and generating feedback on performance. The targeted audience include; the General Assembly, Urban and Zonal Council, Traditional Authority, Development Partners and CSO.

There would be an in-built mechanism to ensure that lessons learned can be applied to planning and decision making. The target group for dissemination would include all the stakeholders identified in the stakeholder analysis.

Some of the dissemination techniques to be used are the following.

- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media and newspapers

- Meeting with Traditional Rulers, Urban and Zonal councils, Assembly Persons and other Opinion Leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities
- Holding community durbars/Town Hall Meetings

The Assembly has a Client Service Centre which will promote access to information and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District. The District Assembly would set up a Development Communication Committee on Dissemination of information on governance issues as well as government policies and programmes with the following membership; The Committee would be chaired by the Presiding Member with the Information Officer as Secretary. Other expected members are the Planning Officer, the Works Engineer, the Budget Officer and to highlight the spatial aspects, the Physical Planning Officer. Relevant information would be put on the Assemblies' website.

Table 69 shows the sequence of activities for the communication aspect of the plan. It spells out the specific activities and their frequencies among others.



Table 91 - Communication Plan for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly

No.	Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
1	Organise Public Hearing on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan	Awareness created about the preparation of 2018-2021 DMTDP and the roles of various stakeholders on plan preparation and implementation spelt out	DPCU, Information Service Department, ECG, GWCL, Assembly Members and Traditional Leaders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	13 <sup>th</sup> November 2018-September 30, 2019	DCD, DPO & PM
2	Meeting with Political Leadership	To get them make inputs, abreast them with the contents and generally appreciate the Plan	DCE, Presiding Member, MPs and Chairpersons of the Sub-Committees	Meetings with audio-visuals	15th to 30th January 2018	DPCU
3	Popular Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ To get the citizens involved during formulation, planning and implementation stages of programmes and activities in the plan.</li> <li>✚ This will Create sense of ownership and sustainability of facilities provided in their respective communities</li> <li>✚ It will also ensure openness, inclusiveness, transparency, accountability and responsibility, which are a hall mark of good governance.</li> </ul>	Community members, Traditional authorities, Representatives of Area Councils and other Opinion Leaders, Representatives of Artisans	Community Durbars, Drama, Role Play etc.	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of July yearly	DCD & DPO
4	Meeting with Development Sub-Committee	To inform and validate the plan content	Development Sub-Committee Members	Hand-outs and round table discussions	September 17 <sup>th</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
5	Approval of 2014-2017 DMTDP	To validate and approve the Plan	Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Department, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Hand-outs and Audio Visuals	25 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2018	DCD, DPO, Chairman of Dev't Sub-committee
7	Plan Review Meetings	Plan implementation assessed to determine whether implementation is on course and reviewed to reflect new needs	DPCU, Gender Desk, Information Service Department, Assembly Members, Agencies and other Stakeholders	Meeting with Audio Visuals	Quarterly	DCD & DPO
8	Marketing District Plan	Publishing the highlights of the DMTDP 2018-2021 in the Print Media and Electronic Media (Website)	DPCU, Development Partners, District Service Information Department, Assembly Members and Traditional	Meetings and highlights shared on the Internet/Website	October, 2018 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Week)	DCD, DPO, ICT Specialist

			leaders			
9	Reporting on Progress of Activities	Ensure effective compilation and submission of quarterly and annual reports to stakeholders by various Departments and the Central Administration.	DPCU, Information Service Department, Assembly Members and Heads of Departments	Reports	Quarterly	DCD, DPO
10	Distribution of Completed Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To fulfil the requirement of National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (LI 2232)</li> <li>For recipients to be abreast with the content of the Plan for monitoring and evaluation purposes</li> </ul>	All Heads of Department, Agencies, Traditional Authorities, NGOs and CBOs, RCC and NDPC, MoF etc	Soft and Hard Copies	September	DCD/DPO

## **6.9 Development Evaluation**

One of the key features of the District development is a strong commitment to conducting rigorous impact evaluations. Mid - term Evaluation which involves an external evaluation performed towards the middle of the period of implementation of the project, whose principal goal is to draw conclusions for reorienting the project strategy would be conducted in 2020.

The District would also undertake a terminal evaluation in which case assessments will be done at the end of the implementation period for MTDP in 2022. There will be annual reviews prior to budgets preparation as well as quarterly ones.

The DPCU together with relevant stakeholders would also assess the performance of all projects when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved their original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The DPCU would further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the NMTDPF 2018-2021. These evaluations will serve to improve management and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

In addition, the DPCU would also undertake or where relevant update the District's information on studies such as strategic evaluation, impact assessment, and district poverty profiling. Other areas are thematic evaluation studies especially with NGOs dealing with specific sectors in the District. Beneficiary Assessment would also be employed to ascertain the extent to which recipients of projects have benefitted.

The quarterly reviews of all development activities with the DPCU and other stakeholders would continue. Here, the Annual Action Plan being implemented is looked at with inspection reports from the Works Department physical inspection of projects by the DPCU. For non-physical projects, implementation reports are presented by the departments leading in the implementation. Minutes of such meetings are submitted within two weeks of the meeting date to the Commission.

## **6.10 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

One valuable tool that can be used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met the expectations is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is particularly useful in getting the views of especially the poor and the vulnerable in society. For the process to be effective there would be the need to educate and create awareness among beneficiaries and to involve them in the selection of indicators to monitor. A fundamental activity to be undertaken under participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is to promote partnership between the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs and communities.

The DPCU would organise workshops for representatives of stakeholders and local NGO and CBOs to discuss the roles of the different stakeholders and how Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation result will be incorporated into the District Monitoring and Evaluation reports. In undertaking the District evaluation both external (NDPC and RCC) as well as District officials

would be used. Community visits would be carried out to receive first-hand information on impacts of implementation of the MTDP

### 6.11 Summary of M&E BUDGET

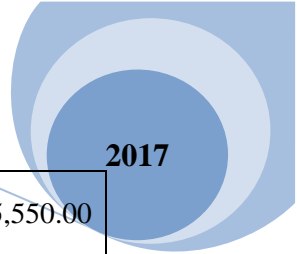
This is the budget that will be needed to carry out effective M&E activities in the district. It is also the budget stated for M&E activities for the 4-year plan. Every year, a percentage of such an amount will be required for the year's M&E exercise. The table below gives the summary of budget for activities to be carried out.

**Table 92: M&E BUDGET**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>BUDGET GHc</b>
3	Logistics	33,604.00
4	Training	17,400.00
5	DMTDP Monitoring	30,000.00
5	DMTDP Evaluation	45,826.00
5	Data Collection And Review Meetings	30,086.00
6	APR Preparation & Reporting	20,484.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>177,400.00</b>

Details of the cost components are given in M&E Work Plan and Budget for Human and Logistical Support tables below

<b>Table 93:A Summary of How The DMTDP Would Be Monitored And Evaluated&amp; Budget</b>						
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>				<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>BUDGET GHC</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>		
<b>DMTDP MONITORING</b>						
1. Constitute M&E Team/Review Team	<b>Start 5/10/18</b>			<b>5/1/21</b>	DPCU	1,104.00
2. Identify Resources and Logistics	<b>Start 11/10/18</b>	<b>15/1/19</b>	<b>7/1/20</b>	<b>18/1/21</b>	DPCU	4,416.00
3. Identify Stakeholders	<b>Start 11/10/18</b>	<b>15/1/19</b>	<b>7/1/20</b>	<b>18/1/21</b>	DPCU	4,520.00
4. Identify programmes, projects, and activities (register) based on funding sources	<b>Start 18/10/18</b>	<b>22/1/19</b>	14/1/20	<b>25/1/21</b>	DPCU	5,520.00
5. Undertake Field Visit/ Data Collection	By 15 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 15 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	District Monitoring Team	15,200.00
<b>DMTDP EVALUATIONS</b>						
1. Mid-term Evaluation	9 <sup>th</sup> July, 2018	8 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019	<b>14<sup>th</sup> July 2020</b>	<b>11/7/21</b>	DPCU	9,200.00
2. Terminal Evaluation		6 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	<b>13/1/20</b>	<b>11/1/21</b>	DPCU	11,040.00
3. Specific Evaluation and Studies (Artisan/Technology Enclave and 1District 1Factory, Jukwa and Wawase Market)			Dec, 2020	Dec, 2021	DPCU	9,240.00
4. Participatory M&E (Community score card and other PRA Methods at Area Council Centres)	19- 22/11/18	9-11/9/19	5-7/9/20	3-7/9/21	DPCU/Comm. Members	11,100.00
<b>Data Collection and Review Meetings</b>						
1. Quarterly Review Meetings	Last quarter, 2018 (Dec)	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	7,820.00
2. Mid-Term Review	16 <sup>th</sup> July, 2018	15 <sup>th</sup> July, 2019	13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2020	12 <sup>th</sup> July, 2021	DPCU	8,000.00
3. Annual Review		Jan, 2019	Jan, 2020	Jan, 2017 & Jan 2021	DPCU	5,980.00
4. Preparation of Quarterly Reports	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr., 2018	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 10 <sup>th</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	DPO/DCD	6,000.00
5. Preparation and Submission of Monthly Fin. Report	Before 15 <sup>th</sup> of ensuing month (every month)				Finance Dep't	4,416
<b>APR PREPARATION &amp; REPORTING</b>						
Data collation	By 15 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of last month of every quarter	DPCU	1,380.00
Draft District APR prepared	17/01/18	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	By 1 <sup>st</sup> week of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the next qtr.	DPCU	1,150.00



Draft APR Review Workshop	8/02/18	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 10 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	5,550.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	22/02/18	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	By 15 <sup>TH</sup> of the 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the ensuing qtr.	DPCU	1,850.00
<b>Dissemination</b> of District APR	20/02/18	12/2/19	12/2/20	15/2/17 & 14/2/21	DPCU	11,200.00
<b>Total Cost</b>						<b>124,686.00</b>

## 7.11 Conclusion

The Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District is one of the twenty (20) districts in the Central Region of Ghana with diverse physical environment and topography that support diverse economic activities in the region and for that matter Ghana. These include agricultural production, forestry and ecotourism. Administratively, both political and social organizations of the region are based on modern and traditional institutions. The population characteristics of the district are also diverse in several respects.

The Four-Year Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) of the District will require massive and heavy investment to provide the inputs to the development needs of the district.

This plan document is the output of a series of technical community-interface between the District Assembly and the communities on one hand and the District Medium-Term Development Plan Preparation Task Force on the other.

The plan focuses primarily on bridging the gap between the poor and the rich through promotion of the local economy, improving educational, water and sanitation, environmental and health infrastructure and accessibility, increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, building the capacity especially the youth to be proactive and innovative for self-sustenance, increasing agricultural production and promoting culture. All these programmes and projects are to be implemented in the face of good practices to mitigate the impact of environmental degradation and promote greening of the economy.

This plan will form the basis and guide every Development Partner to invest in the District.

It is recommended that the District Assembly takes the necessary steps to get the plan implemented by involving all the stakeholders including the community, NGOs, identified groups, Assembly members and the sub-committees of the District Assembly. This is necessary because the plan document provides a framework within which development can take place within the district as well as a basis for such development.

Finally, it would be recalled that the plan was prepared with inputs from all including communities and therefore represent the view of the citizens and all other opinion leader

The challenge ahead of the Twifo Hemang District Assembly is to be able to mobilize required resources to facilitate the implementation of the plan and projects to improve the living conditions of its people.

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8. Government of Ghana, National Development Planning Commission.
9. National Development Planning Commission, Guidelines for the Preparation of District
10. Medium Term Development Plan under the Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018- 2021
11. National Medium-term Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021
12. 2010 Population and Housing Census, District Analytical Report, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira.



## SUSTAINABILITY TEST

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of KG. Blocks</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should .	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

vulnerable and excluded people.		
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity:</b> Construction of Culverts and Filling of approaches		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for	Number of women to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

local people particularly women and young people.	employed	
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description of Activity: Reshaping of Roads</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

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

		ASURE
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Small Town Pipe Systems</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description of Activity: Refuse Evacuation</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5

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



<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Markets Stores</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Teachers Quarters.</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of JHS Blocks with Ancillary Facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of 6-Unit Primary School Blocks with Ancillary Facilities</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity: Establishment of ICT Centre.</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5



<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 <b>4</b> 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description of Activity: CHPS Compound</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5

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



and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.		
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<b>Description of Activity: Construction/ Rehabilitation of boreholes</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

<b>Description of Activity: Provision of Final Waste Disposal Sites</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity	Number of People	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity: Establishment of Factory under the 1 District 1 Factory .</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(1) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description of Activity:</b> Use of agrochemicals to enhance agricultural production		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy t be identified	(0) 1 2 <b>3</b> 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities	Number of People exposed to water	(0) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women an young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Zonal Council Offices.</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be	Sensitive areas shown	(2) 1 2 3 4 5

conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	on maps	
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups,	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(2) 1 2 3 4 5



especially vulnerable and excluded people.		
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(2) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(2) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(2) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(2) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>

<b>Description of Activity: Upgrading of Roads</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(2) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(2) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(2) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(2) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(2) 1 <b>2</b> 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) <b>1</b> 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(2) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking	(2) 1 2 3 4 <b>5</b>



expression.	adequate food and shelter to be assessed	
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation proposed	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefited on equitable terms	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(2) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(2) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity:</b> Reconstruction of footbridges		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.		
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<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Fire Service Station</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve	Number of poor to be	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

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

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Maternal Wards</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should be protected	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should	Number of People	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	Number of poor to be benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	Description of Sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

<b>Description of Activity: Construction of Modern Court Room at Twifo Hemang</b>		
<b>CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE ASURE</b>
<b>EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
<b>Protected Areas and Wildlife:</b> should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical.	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Degraded Land:</b> Areas vulnerable to degradation should	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Energy:</b> The Activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Pollution:</b> Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized.	Quantity/type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Raw Materials:</b> All raw materials.	Quantity and type of Materials	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Rivers and Water bodies:</b> should retain their natural character.	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0)1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>Local Character:</b> And cohesion of local communities should be and enhanced where practical.	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Health and Well-Being:</b> The Activity should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Gender:</b> The Activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Job Creation:</b> The activity should create jobs for local people particularly women and young people.	Number of women to be employed	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Participation:</b> Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections).	Level of participation propose	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Land:</b> Activity should improve access to land.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Water:</b> Activity should improve access to water.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Access to Transport:</b> Activity should improve access to transport.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Sanitation:</b> Activity should improve sanitation.	Number of poor to be assisted	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Equity:</b> Adverse and beneficial impacts from	Number of poor to be	(1) 1 2 3 4 5

development should be distributed equitable and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people.	benefit on equitable terms	
<b>Vulnerability and Risk:</b> Of drought, bushfire floods crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced.	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY</b>		
<b>Growth:</b> The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic Output to be Evaluated	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Use of Local Materials and Services:</b> The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries wherever possible.	Description of Sources	(1) 1 2 3 4 5
<b>Local Investment of Capital:</b> Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour.	Description of Investment Strategy	(1) 1 2 3 4 5