

**BIBIANI-ANHVIASO-BEKWAI
MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

2018-2021

**MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

PREPARED BY:

MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)

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Contents

LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER ONE.....	4
PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE.....	4
1.1. Introduction	4
1.2. The District’s Vision	4
1.3. The Assembly’s Mission Statement	4
1.4. Functions of the District Assembly	4
1.5. The Core Values of the Assembly	5
1.6 District Development Priorities.....	7
1.7 The Performance Review of the District in Implementing Programmes and Projects under the GSGDA II	9
1.8 The Performance of Other Interventions Including Cross-Cutting Issues in the District from 2014 - 2017.....	22
1.9. Statement of Income and Expenditure Status of the District.....	31
1.10. Key Problems/ Issues Encountered During Implementation Stage of DMTDP 2014 - 2017 33	
1.11. Lessons Learnt Which Have Implication for the 2014-2017 DMTDP.....	34
1.12. Analysis of Existing Situation/Profile of the District	35
1.13. District Departmental Organogram.....	61
1.14. Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA Ii (From Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP District Profiling Section C2.....	90
2.1. Introduction	93
2.2. Harmonised Key Development Issues under the GSGDA II with Implications For 2018-2021	97
2.3. District Development Priorities Linked To Pillars and Goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 ..	105
2.4. Summary of Key Development Problems/ Issues Identified.....	107
2.5. Analysis of Key Potentials, Opportunities Constraints and Challenges (POCC).....	109
CHAPTER THREE	134
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES ..	134
3.1. Introduction	134
3.2. Development Projections of the District for 2018 -2021	134

3.3. Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Area /Goals, Objectives and Strategies/Activities from NMTDPF 2018-2021.....	145
CHAPTER FOUR	156
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES.....	156
4.1. Introduction	156
4.2 Broad District Development Programmes.....	156
.....	156
4.2. Broad Composite Programme of Action	164
4.3. Indicative Financial Plan (2018-2021).....	176
CHAPTER FIVE	180
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND ANNUAL ACTION PLANS	180
5.1. Introduction	180
5.2. Plan Implementation Arrangements	180
CHAPTER SIX	210
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	210
6.1. Introduction	210
6.2. Purpose of the M&E Plan.....	210
6.3. Monitoring	210
6.4. Communication Strategy.....	221
6.4.1. Introduction.....	221
6.4.2. Strategies.....	221
6.4.3. Approaches/Channels for Communication	225
APPENDIX 3: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)	226
APPENDIX 4: ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PUBLIC HEARING TOWARDS THE REVISION OF THE 2018-2021 DMTDP HELD ON TUESDAY, 24 TH JULY, 2018 AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, BIBIANI	228

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Performance of the District with respect to Broad Projects/Activities of 2014-2017 DMTDP under the 2014-2017 GSGDA II	11
Table 1.2: Status of Performance of the District in Implementing other Physical Interventions Outside 2014– 2017 DMTDP under 2014-2017 GSGDA II	20
Table 1.3: Statistics on Youth Employment in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District as at March 31, 2017	25
Table 1.4: Impact of BAC activities in 2017	28
Table 1.5: Total Releases from Government of Ghana to the District Assembly from 2014 - 2017.....	32
Table 1.6: All Sources of Financial Resources for the BABDA.....	32
Table 1.7: Forest Reserves in the District	38
Table 1.8: Population Size	46
Table 1.9: Inter-Censal Growth Rates.....	47
Table 1.10: Age Distribution in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District based on 2017 Projected Population.....	47
Table 1.11: National and District Sex Composition based on 2017 Projected Population	47
Table 1.12: Scalogram for the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District	54
Table 1.13: Scale for Hierarchy of Settlements in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District	55
Table 1.14: Religious Composition in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District in Percentage	58
Table 1.15: Decentralised Departments in the District	59
Table 1.16: Categories of Revenue Staff in the District	71
Table 1.17: Public Educational Institutions in the District	73
Table 1.18: Enrolment Patterns in Public Schools in the BAB District in 2017/2018 Academic Year .	74
Table 1.19: Enrolment Patterns in Private Schools in the BAB District in 2017/2018 Academic Year	74
Table 1.20 Categories of Teachers in Public Schools.....	76
Table 1.21 Categories of Teachers in Private Schools.....	76
Table 1.22 Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the District	76
Table 1.23: School Performance Based on BECE Results from 2014 -2017	77
Table 1.24: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance from 2014-2016	78
Table 1.25: Top Ten Causes of Hospital Admission from 2014-2016	79
Table 1.26: Health Facility by Provider	80
Table 1.27: Existing Health Personnel in the District.....	83
Table 1.28: Categories of Vulnerable and Excluded.....	88
Table 2.1: Scoring Scales	93
Table 2.2: Linking of Community needs/aspirations with Key Development Issues/gaps from performance review and profile	94
Table 2.3 Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021	97
Table 2.4: Adopted Goals and Issues for 2018-2021 DMTDP	99
Table 2.5: POCC for Economic Development.....	113
Table 2.6: POCC for Social Development	116
Table 2.7: POCC for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	121
Table 2.8: POCC for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	124
Table 2.9: Impact analysis of development issues	127
Table 3.1: Projected Total Population and Sex Composition of the District 2018 – 2021	135
Table 3.2 Age Distribution and Projected Population in the District, 2014-2017	135
Table 3.3: Development Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies	146
Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub- Programmes 2018-2021.....	157
Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action 2018-2021	165

Table 4.3: Revenue Mobilisation Improvement Action Plan – 2018 - 2021 177
Table 5.1: Departments and Agencies for Plan Implementation 181
Table 5.2: 2018 Annual Action Plan 185
Table 5.3: 2019 Annual Action Plan 192
Table 5.4.: 2020 Annual Action Plan 198
Table 5.5: 2021 Annual Action Plan 204
Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix 212
Table 6.2: The 2018 – 2021 DMTDP Communication Strategy Matrix 223

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Project Implementation Status	21
Figure 1.2: The District in Regional Context	36
Figure 1. 3: The District in National Context.....	37
Figure 1.4: Drainage Map	40
Figure 1. 5: Land Cover/Use Map.....	44
Figure 1.6: Population Pyramid of the Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai District	48
Figure 1. 7: Population Density Map	50
Figure 1.8: Transportation Map	55
Figure 1. 9: Area Council Map.....	63
Figure 1.10: Tourism Map	70
Figure 1.12: Health Facilities Map.....	81
Figure 3.1: Population Projection Map for 2014-2017	135
Figure 3.2: Proposed Facilities Map	144

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC	-	Area Council
ADRA	-	Adventist Relief Agency
BAB	-	Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning and Services
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DACF	-	District Assemblies Common Fund
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
DFR	-	Department of Feeder Roads
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DPCU	-	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DSW/CDD	-	District Social Welfare/Community Development Department
EDIF	-	Export Development and Investment Fund
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EHU	-	Environmental Health Unit
EU	-	European Union
F&A	-	Finance and Administration
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organizations
FC	-	Forestry Commission
FIDA	-	Federation of International Women Lawyers
FM	-	Frequency Modulation
FOAT/DDF	-	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool/District Development Fund
GARFUND	-	Ghana AIDs Response Fund
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GFS	-	Ghana Fire Service
GETFund	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHA	-	Ghana Highways Authority
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GIZ	-	German International Cooperation
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GTB	-	Ghana Tourist Board
GTZ	-	German Technical Co-operation

HITEC	-	High Technology
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	-	Information, Communication and Technology
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
IPM	-	Integrated Pest Management
JICA	-	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
LTNDPF	-	Long Term National Development Policy Framework
MoC	-	Ministry of Communication
MoGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoE	-	Ministry of Education
MoEn	-	Ministry of Energy
MoEST	-	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MLNR	-	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MoTI	-	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoT	-	Ministry of Transport
MoELR	-	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation
MoFEP	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MoFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	-	Ministry of Health
MoI	-	Ministry of Interior
M-SHAP	-	Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	-	National Communication Authority
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civil Education
NCWD	-	National Commission for Women and Development
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NFED	-	Non-Formal Education Division
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	-	Out -Patient Department
OPEC	-	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PEF	-	Private Enterprises Foundation
PHC	-	Primary Health Care or Population and Housing Census
PLWHA	-	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PM	-	Presiding Member
PNDCL	-	Provisional National Defence Council
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

PROTOA	-	Progressive Transport Owners Associations
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
PTR	-	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PWPDs	-	People with Physical Disabilities
RCC	-	Regional Co-ordinating Council
REP	-	Rural Enterprise Programme
SMCs	-	Schools Management Committees
SHS	-	Senior High School
STABEX	-	Stabilized Cocoa Roads
TA	-	Traditional Authorities
TBAs	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
TV	-	Television
UC	-	Unit Committee
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Programme
UNFPA	-	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Education Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WAJU	-	Women and Juvenile Unit
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committee
WD	-	Wildlife Division
WILDAF	-	Women in Law and Development in Africa

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The NDPC after the capacity building training also provided us with the necessary reference materials to enhance easy preparation of the plan.

Other NGOs, Decentralized Departments, CBOs, Development Partners, Assembly sub-structures and communities also assisted in diverse ways and provided us with the necessary inputs which were imputed into the plan.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In fulfilling the above functions, a Plan Preparation Team was formed and tasked to prepare the next Medium Term Development Plan to cover a period 2018 - 2021 and was based on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF 2018-2021) christened “*An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*” to replace the earlier one prepared based on the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA II). The preparation of the MTDP was based on the guidelines prepared by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). All the steps provided to guide the process of preparation were followed.

A participatory process was adopted in the preparation, stemming from the fact that the team comprised people from diverse background and representing different interests and groups. This document had the following as the guiding principles especially during the prioritization of issues. The first is that, there should be an impact on a large proportion of the citizenry especially the poor and the vulnerable. The next is the significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights and significant multiplier effects on the economy including social and environmental considerations. Equitable distribution of interventions among geographical locations and reliable source of funding were also considered in the prioritization process.

In ensuring a participatory planning process, public interfaces were organized for all the Nine Urban/Zonal Councils in the Municipality. They were taken through their Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) in a participatory manner after which prioritized needs were derived through ranking.

15 main steps were undertaken in preparing the plan. These are;

- Step 1 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values
- Step 2 Performance Review
- Step 3 Compilation of District Profile
- Step 4 Linking harmonized identified development problems and issues to the MTNDPF
- Step 5 Prioritization of Identified issues
- Step 6 Development Projections (2018-2021)
- Step 7 Adoptions of District Development Goals and Sub-Goals
- Step 8 Adoptions of District Development Objectives and Strategies
- Step 9 Formulations of Composite Programmes of Action
- Step 10 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan
- Step 11 Preparations of District Composite Annual Action Plans
- Step 12 Adoption of DMTDP
- Step 13 Monitoring
- Step 14 Dissemination and Communication Strategies
- Step 15 Evaluations.

Public fora were organized in all the Nine (9) Tow/ Area Councils to take people inputs and validate the information provided. Issues that were raised and of real concerns were addressed and incorporated into the DMTDP.

The MTNDPF has Four Broad Goals and their related Thematic or Development Dimensions. The broad goals are Build Prosperous Society, Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians, Safeguard the natural environment and ensure resilient built environment and maintain a stable, united and safe society. The development dimensions are Economic, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana's Role in International Affairs. However, this plan was prepared based on the Four (4) out of the Five (5) Development Dimensions of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) that are relevant to the Local Economy of the Municipality.

The total cost in implementing the programmes, projects and activities of the DMTDP within the planned period by the Development Dimensions is **Twenty-four Million, nine Hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-eight Ghana Cedis, Twenty-three Pesewas (GHs 24,938,598.23).**

These amounts have been allocated to tackle the key development needs of the District under the respective Development Dimensions which include the following;

Economic Development

- ❖ Develop Tourism Industry
- ❖ Promote Trade and Industry through MSME
- ❖ Training and Skills Development
- ❖ Attract Private Investment for Job Creation
- ❖ Increase Agriculture Productivity
- ❖ Facilitate the provision of storage facilities
- ❖ Promote "One District, One Factory" Initiative
- ❖ Facilitate the supply of affordable farming inputs
- ❖ Improve access to credit facilities
- ❖ Improving access to Agro-Processing Inputs
- ❖ Provide support for diversity livelihoods
- ❖ Intensify extension of electricity to unserved areas within communities

Social Development

- ❖ Improving access to Health Services
- ❖ Improving access to Education
- ❖ Sponsor more students to Nursing and Teacher Training Colleges
- ❖ Improve B.E.C.E results
- ❖ Population Management
- ❖ Improving access to potable water
- ❖ Improving on sanitation and quality of environment
- ❖ Promote programmes to enhance the livelihoods of the vulnerable groups
- ❖ Ensuring gender based equality
- ❖ Create Decent Employment Opportunities for the PWDs
- ❖ Promote skills development for the Youth

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

- ❖ Promote Conservation of Wetlands and Mangroves
- ❖ Community Participation in Natural Resource Management
- ❖ Promote Climate Variability and Change Activities
- ❖ Reduce Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability
- ❖ Improving Road Networks
- ❖ Improving upon access to ICT services
- ❖ Improving processing of building permit
- ❖ Provide Social and Economic Infrastructure to facilitate Urban Development
- ❖ Improving Drainage System

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

- ❖ Improving Revenue Generation of the Assembly
- ❖ Enforcement of Assembly Bye - Laws
- ❖ Ensure public safety and security
- ❖ Improve on office and residential accommodation including the sub-structures
- ❖ Promoting civic responsibility
- ❖ Improving existing institutional, legislative and policy environment
- ❖ Institute strong linkages and co-ordination among stakeholders

Ghana and the International Community

- ❖ Collaborate with appropriate state institutions to enforce Immigration laws.
- ❖ Strengthen the relation between the MA and MNCs operating in the District

Attention will be focused on the above named sectors and areas within the medium term. This is necessary due to limited financial and human resources which have always impose choices on District Assemblies' planners and policy makers.

The plan has been structured into six chapters. Chapter One is on performance review, municipal profile, current situation and ends with a summary of key development problems, gaps and issues identified in the current situation. Chapter Two is on prioritization of development issues. This is followed by Chapter Three which focuses on the development goals, objectives and strategies to achieve them. Chapter Four is on the development programmes while the fifth chapter is on the annual action plans. The sixth chapter concentrates on Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements as well as the communication strategies.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1.Introduction

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is one of the districts created in 1988 by the Local Government (establishment) Legislative Instrument (L.I) 1387 under the then Local Government Law, 1988 PNDCL 207 now replaced by the Local Governance (Amendment) Act 2016, Act 936 with its capital at Bibiani.

Chapter one discusses the performances of Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) which was implemented between 2014 - 2017. This chapter covers themes as contained in the previous plan, status of performance of the District in implementing GSGDA II and the current District profile. The rest are a summary of key development problems emanating from the situational analysis.

1.2.The District's Vision

The vision of the Assembly is to be an efficient and effective district with continuous enhanced living standards of its people.

1.3.The Assembly's Mission Statement

The District Assembly exists to facilitate the overall development of the district by effectively formulating and implementing plans and programmes of the Assembly, Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations in order to improve the quality of life of the people in the District. This mission is being pursued through an effective and efficient delivery of client-focused administrative and social services, as well as the continuous implementation of development projects in collaboration with the communities as the initiators and beneficiaries.

1.4.Functions of the District Assembly

According to the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), the District Assemblies have the right to exercise Deliberative, Legislative and Executive functions as outlined in Section 12, Sub-section 2 of the law as follows.

- The District Assembly shall among other things:
- Be responsible for the overall development of the District;
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and utilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove all obstacles to imitative and development;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and to provide municipal works and services in the district;
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.

1.5.The Core Values of the Assembly

The District Assembly as one of the public institutions at the local level follows the principles and core values of state institutions to provide quick, adequate and quality services to its clients (citizens) in the district. The core values are key and fundamental to the effective and efficient functioning of the District Assembly. They influence the thinking and performance of staff towards service provision and the stated vision.

The key ones among them are:

1. Staff of the Assembly in the performance of their official duties shall act with professionalism and integrity
2. District Assembly staff shall service the Assembly with honesty, fairness, integrity, neutrality and impartiality.
3. Staff of the Assembly shall ensure that their personal interests or activities do not interfere with or appear to interfere with their obligations to serve the Assembly and the state.
4. Staff of the Assembly shall perform their official duties with honesty and efficiency, adhering to appropriate standards and processes.
5. Staff of the Assembly shall not bring the public service into disrepute through their official or private activities and conduct.
6. Staff of the Assembly shall not put themselves in a position where their personal interest conflicts or is likely to conflict with the performance of their functions/duties.
7. District Assembly staff shall maintain political neutrality in the performance of their official duties.

The key development problems/issues in the district in relation to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II thematic areas are:

A. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

- Inadequate funds (IGF) of the Assembly for Development Projects
- Weak capacity of DA to mobilise more IGF

B. Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises
- Limited social responsibility on the part of corporate entities
- Lack of credit/loan facilities to SMEs
- Limited skills development or training for entrepreneurs
- Low public-private partnership for development in the district
- Poorly developed tourist potentials in the district

C. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

- Low agricultural extension services
- Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs
- Inadequate support to agro-processing factories
- High post-harvest losses
- Inadequate support to the production of other crops, animals and fisheries in the district
- Lack of credit/loan facilities to farmers
- Poor Market infrastructural facilities

- Low awareness on climate change and its impacts
- Destruction of the environment by illegal miners
- Low involvement of communities in mineral extraction agreements/ protected areas management
- Poor enforcement of environmental laws
- Deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss
- Low usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by households
- Destruction of water bodies
- Lack of basic equipment to managers disasters

D. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

- Deplorable condition of feeder roads and farm tracks
- Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts
- Poor access to ICT facilities
- Inadequate access to electricity
- Poor street lightening system
- Lack of communities centres
- Lack of planning schemes
- Poor housing conditions
- Lack of basic housing facilities
- High incidence of erosion in most communities
- Inadequate and poor housing for government workers
- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene

E. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure
- Inadequate qualified teachers
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students
- Inadequate job or employment opportunities
- Malnutrition particularly children under five years
- Inadequate health facilities
- High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases
- Inadequate qualified health personnel
- Low skilled delivery especially rural areas
- Increase in cases of HIV/AIDS positive
- Limited employment opportunities for the youth
- Inadequate support to the aged and PWDs
- Inadequate support to child development and child labour issues
- Unwillingness of people to adopt modern family planning practices
- High incidence of teenage pregnancy
- Low support to income generating activities

F. Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Non- functioning of district sub-structures
- Low women participation in local governance

- Gender inequality
- Inadequate logistics, accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments
- Inadequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments
- Ineffective and inefficient M&E system in the district
- Poor office and residential accommodation for security agencies
- Low collaboration between DA and traditional authorities

1.6 District Development Priorities

Despite the problems facing the District, there are potentials that could be harnessed for development. These include:

- Available fertile land for agricultural purposes
- Presence of abundant sand, stones, gravels, wood and water for construction purposes
- Assembly's internally generated fund
- Presence of mineral deposits
- Availability of rateable property that are to be taxed
- Presence of main decentralised departments
- Large population and the location of the district that serve as potential market
- Presence of electricity from national power grid
- Presence of sub-district level structures which could be used to assist with dissemination of DA policies and revenue mobilization
- Presence of tourist attraction sites
- Available forest and forest products
- High communal spirit, peace and security
- Presence of security agencies
- Presence of financial institutions/ banks
- Presence of Senior Secondary School that could be used as base for human resource development
- Presence of local FMs and good TV signals.
- Presence of mobile telecommunication networks

The opportunities in the district include:

- Access to government interventions such as DACF, GETFund,
- Selection of the district to benefit NHIS, IPM Technology, CODAPEC, National Afforestation Programme, the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, Free uniforms and exercise books
- Support from Donors such as DANIDA, USAID, DFID, EU, IDA, OPEC Fund, UNDP, CWSA, WHO, IFAD, IMF, UNICEF, SNV, GIZ, EU.
- Government Initiative to set up farmer based organizations, Community Based Apprenticeship Schemes, YEA.
- Good climatic conditions
- Decentralisation policy
- Establishment of MoGCSP and access to NCWD, WILDAF, DOVSU, WAJU, CHRAJ, Disability ACT.
- Presence of NGOs in the country.
- Various statutes on decentralization, Child Rights, Interstate succession law.
- Co-operation from private sector organizations like PROTOA and GPRTU.
- Timber firms and mining companies that support community development programmes.

The key development constraints to the District include:

- Poor nature of feeder roads.
- Low income among the inhabitants
- High population growth rate
- Non- functioning of the sub-district level structures which could be used to assist with dissemination of DA policies and revenue mobilization
- Inadequate avenues for skills learning
- Presence of unemployed and underemployed.
- Low competency among master artisans.
- Low internally generated funds
- Poorly resourced decentralised departments
- Weak institutional co-ordination.
- Inadequate data base for revenue mobilization
- Weak DA capacity to enforce bye-laws.
- Bad attitude towards HIV/AIDS
- Difficulty in accessing credit
- High illiteracy rate and unskilled labour.
- Low diffusion of technology among producers
- Low women participation in decision-making.
- Poorly developed industrial and private sector
- Inadequate personnel and general logistics of District Assembly (Central Administration)

The major challenges facing the district include:

- Heavy rainfall that spoils the roads frequently
- In-migration of large number of unskilled labour
- Undulating topography of some parts of the district
- Harmattan
- Capital flight
- Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and Donors
- Government's inability to effectively decentralize
- Delay in the release of Government and donor funds
- Low investor interest to invest in the District
- Dispersed nature of settlements in the district that hampers delivery of certain development projects to some communities because they lack the minimum population for accessing such services
- High humidity
- High water table which at times make it unsafe and difficult to site sanitary facilities at certain places
- High cost of inputs
- Fewness of other public sector organizations in the district
- Fewness of banking institutions
- Lack of producer prices for other crops apart from cocoa and coffee
- High cost of employable skill training
- Absence of Ghana Tourist Board in the district
- High cost of construction
- Unreliable electricity supply
- Poor performance of contractors

1.7 The Performance Review of the District in Implementing Programmes and Projects under the GSGDA II

The DMTDP (2014-2017) was reviewed to ascertain the status of performance of the district in implementing the programmes and projects set to enhance the quality of life of the people in relation to Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017).

Table 1.1 Performance of the District with respect to Broad Projects/Activities of 2014-2017 DMTDP under the 2014-2017 GSGDA II

Period	Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability						
	Policy Objective 1: To achieve 100% annual revenue collection target by December,2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management & Administration	Finance & Revenue Mobilisation	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilisation	45.02%	100%	57.68%	Not fully implemented due to low commitment
2015	Management & Administration	Finance & Revenue Mobilisation	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilisation	45.02%	100%	121.09%	Fully implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Finance & Revenue Mobilisation	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilisation	45.02%	100%	120.25%	Fully implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Finance & Revenue Mobilisation	Provide required support and resources to revenue mobilisation	45.02%	100%	59.37% (as at April)	On-going and at about 40% implementation level

Period	Thematic Area 2: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector						
	Policy Objective 1: To improve efficiency and competitiveness of micro, small and medium-scale industries by December,2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Build capacity and provide credit to Prospective SMEs/industrialists	25%	50%	41%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resource
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Build capacity and provide credit to Prospective SMEs/industrialists	25%	54%	48%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resource
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Build capacity and provide credit to Prospective SMEs/industrialists	25%	60%	55%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resource
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Build capacity and provide credit to Prospective SMEs/industrialists	25%	70%	60% (as at April)	On-going and at about 58% implementation level
Policy Objective 2: To partner with the private sector to develop 5 tourists attraction sites in the district by December,2017							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the district	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the district	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the district	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Collaborate with the private sector to invest in the tourism industry in the district	Low	Very strong	Not strong	Not fully implemented

Policy Objective 3: To promote Public-Private Partnership for accelerated development of the district by December,2017							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Provide flexible laws and terms to Attract private sector participation in Local development of the district	Low participation	High participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show much interest
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in local development of the district	Low participation	High Participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show much interest
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in local development of the district	Low participation	High Participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show much interest
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Dev't	Provide flexible laws and terms to attract private sector participation in local development of the district	Low participation	High Participation	Low participation	Implemented but the private sector did not show much interest

Period	Thematic Area 3: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management						
	Policy Objective 1: To improve the level of agricultural technological practices of 100 FBOs by December,2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 100 FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the district	35%	100%	60%	Not fully implemented due to funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 100 FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the district	35%	100%	65%	Not fully implemented due to funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 100 FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the district	35%	100%	65%	Not fully implemented due to funds
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Train 100 FBOs in improved agricultural practices in the district	35%	100%	40%	On-going and at about 40% Implementation level
Policy Objective 2: To encourage about 2,000 farmers to enter into production of other crops, livestock and fisheries by December,2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district	40%	100%	55%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping	40%	100%	60%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, mushroom farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district	40%	100%	75%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds

2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 500 farmers group to produce of other crops such as rice, vegetables and livestock farming, fish farming, snail rearing and bee keeping in the district	40%	100%	45%	On-going. Percentage value was as at May
Policy Objective 3: To facilitate easy access to credit/loans facilities of farmers by December,2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 100 farmers/ enterprises on the need to pay back loans	25%	100%	25%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 150 farmers/ enterprises on the need to pay back loans	25%	100%	32%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate farmers/ enterprises on the need to pay back loans	25%	100%	55%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Educate 150 farmers/ enterprises on the need to pay back loans	25%	100%	50%	Education is on-going
Policy Objective 4: To train 100 FBOs on prevention and handling of pest diseases to reduce post- harvest losses by December,2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct10 community education sessions on post- harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% Post harvest loss	35% Reduction	30%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct 10 community education sessions on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% Post harvest loss	35%	30%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct 10 community education sessions on post- harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% Post harvest loss	35% Reduction	40%	Not fully implemented due to lack of funds
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Conduct 10 community education sessions on post-harvest handling and preservation of farm produce	40% Post harvest loss	35% Reduction	20%	Education is on-going
Policy Objective 5: To provide modern market facilities at 4 market centres in the district by December,2017							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities in Chirano/ Apenenkrom market	30% good	100%	75%	Fully implemented but requires additional works
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities in Bibiani market	65% good	100%	90%	Fully implemented but requires additional works
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities in Bekwai market	50% good	85%	80%	Fully implemented but requires additional works
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provision of modern facilities in Pataboaso market	15% good	100%	90%	Fully implemented but requires additional works
Policy Objective 6: To reduce over exploitation of natural resources in the district by December,2017							
2014	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	90ha rehabilitated	120ha	25ha	Not fully implemented due to Inadequate resources and support

2015	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	90ha rehabilitated	100ha	75ha	Not fully implemented due to Inadequate resources and support
2016	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	90ha rehabilitated	100ha	54ha	Not fully implemented due to Inadequate resources and support
2017	Environmental & Sanitation Management	Natural Resource Conservation	Vigorously pursue land reclamation and national afforestation programme in degraded areas and intensify public awareness on the impacts of climate change	90ha rehabilitated	90ha	10ha (As at June)	On-going and about 11% Implementation level
Period	Thematic Area 4: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement						
	Policy Objective 1: To rehabilitate and maintain 200km major feeder roads and farm tracks in the district by December, 2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
			Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the district	62.80km	50km	77.20km	Fully implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the district	62.80km	50km	77.20km	Fully implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the district	62.80km	50km	87.20km	Fully implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Liaise with DFR to rehabilitate/maintain 50km feeder roads in the district	62.80km	50km	? (as at April)	On-going and at about 40% implementation level
	Policy Objective 2: To expand and extend electricity in 20 communities by the end of December, 2017						
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	51 towns	5 towns/ villages	4	Fully implemented per Central government budget
2015	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	51 towns	5 towns/ villages	3	Fully implemented per Central government budget implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	51 towns	5 towns/ villages	3	Full Fully implemented per Central government budget y implemented
2017	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Procure 50 high and low tension electric poles and support government rural electrification project	51 towns	5 towns/ villages	4	On-going

	Policy Objective 3: To increase access to potable water supply to 85% by December, 2017						
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	80%	82%	80%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available from CWSA
2015	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	80%	83%	80%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available from CWSA
2016	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	80%	84%	80%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available CWSA
2017	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Construct 20 boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps and rehabilitate all broken down boreholes	80%	85%	80%	On-going since the plan period is in the middle of year
	Policy Objective 4: To increase access of the population with improved sanitation (flash toilet, KVIP, household latrine to 80% by December, 2017						
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Provide & rehabilitate 8 public toilets in the district and organise public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district	60%	85%	60%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available from CWSA
2015	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Provide & rehabilitate 8 public toilets district and organise public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district	60%	85%	60%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available from CWSA
2016	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Provide & rehabilitate 8 public toilets district and organise public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district	60%	85%	60%	Fully implemented but the actual indicator level was not available CWSA
2017	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Infrastructure Development	Provide & rehabilitate 8 public toilets district and organise public education on environmental cleanliness and personal hygiene in the district	60%	85%	60%	On-going since the plan period is in the middle of year
	Policy Objective 5: To draw layouts for 4 major towns in the district by December, 2017						
2014	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical & Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ ensure development control measures in the district	Only Bibiani with scheme	Bekwai	Not done	Not implemented
2015	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical & Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ ensure development control measures in the district	Only Bibiani with scheme	Anhwiaso	Not done	Not implemented
2016	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical & Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ ensure development control measures in the district	Only Bibiani	Awaso	Not done	Not implemented

				with scheme			
2017	Infrastructure Delivery & Mgt	Physical & Spatial Planning	Prepare planning schemes and enforce/ ensure development control measures in the district	Only Bibiani with scheme	Bibiani Extension	Not done	Not implemented
Period	Thematic Area 5: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective 1: To increase academic performance in basic and second cycle schools to 100% by December, 2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/infrastructure in the district	80% Pass rate	90% pass rate	84.45%	Not fully implemented due to low commitment
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/infrastructure in the district	80% pass rate	90% pass rate	85.60%	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/ infrastructure in the district	80% pass Rate	90% pass rate	92%	Fully implemented
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education & Youth Development	Provide adequate teaching and leaving materials/ infrastructure in the district	80% pass rate	100% pass rate	90.20%	On-going project
	Policy Objective 2: To enhance health care delivery by December, 2017						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equip 5 clinics/CHPS Compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district	?	1CHPS	1CHPS	Fully implemented
2015	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equip 5 clinics/CHPS Compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district		1CHPS	1CHPS	Fully implemented
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equip 5 clinics/CHPS Compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district		2CHPS	1CHPS	On-going and at 40% Implementation level
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Construct and equip 5 clinics/CHPS Compounds and intensify public education on malnutrition, malaria and other public health in the district		1CHPS	Yet to start	Actual implementation yet to start
	Policy Objective 3: To intensify education in communities on behavioural change and reduce stigmatisation by December, 2017						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	20%	7.8%	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	20%	20%	Fully implemented but the rate is going up
2016	Social Services	Social Welfare &	Carry out education on Behavioural	37%	20%	25%	Fully implemented but the

	Delivery	Com. Dev't	change and stigmatisation in communities				rate is going up
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Carry out education on Behavioural change and stigmatisation in communities	37%	25%	Not Available	On-going and at 45% implementation level as at May ending
Policy Objective 4: To create 1000 jobs for the people in the district by December, 2017							
2014	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under NYEP and SMEs	97 people	250 People	188	Fully implemented
2015	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under NYEP and SMEs	97 people	250 People	200	Fully implemented
2016	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under NYEP and SMEs	97 people	250 People	236	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism & Industrial Development	Support income generating activities for both sex especially women and employ 160 youth under NYEP and SMEs	97 people	250 People	222	On-going and at 42% as at May ending
Policy Objective 5: To support and integrate the vulnerable and excluded in the society by Dec, 2017							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Provide protection and give support to the Vulnerable and excluded including women , children, PWDs, aged etc	Not Available	100 People	39	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2015	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Provide protection and give support to the Vulnerable and excluded including women , children, PWDs, aged etc	Not Available	100 People	39	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2016	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Provide protection and give support to the Vulnerable and excluded including PWDs, aged etc	Not Available	100 People	39	Not fully implemented due to inadequate resources
2017	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare & Com. Dev't	Provide protection and give support to the Vulnerable and excluded including women , children, PWDs, aged etc	Not Available	100 People	Not Available	On-going and the data not readily available

Period	Thematic Area 6: Transparent and Accountable Governance						
	Policy Objective 1: To equip Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees with skills and resources to carry out their constitutional roles effectively by December, 2017						
	Programmes	Sub - Programmes	Broad Project/ Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	9 Town/ ACs	None	Not implemented due to low commitment
2015	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	9 Town/ ACs	9 Town/ ACs	Fully implemented
2016	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	9 Town/ ACs	9 Town/ ACs %	Fully implemented
2017	Management & Administration	General Administration	Provide required support and resources to sub-structures to work effectively	Not functioning	9 Town/ ACs	Not yet done	On-going and the data not readily available
	Policy Objective 2: To drastically reduce gender inequality in the district by December, 2017.						
2014	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance of the district	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed in policies	Fully implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance of the district	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed in policies	Fully implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance of the district	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed in policies	Fully implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Mainstream gender issues in socio-economic development and governance	Limited	All issues	Main-Streamed	On-going programme
	Policy Objective 3: To establish efficient and effective M&E system for the Assembly by December, 2015						
2014	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E systems put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E systems	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	Fully implemented
2015	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E systems put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E systems	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	Fully implemented
2016	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E systems put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E systems	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	Fully implemented
2017	Management & Administration	Planning, Budgeting & Co-ordination	Strictly follow M&E systems put in place and provide adequate resources	Weak M&E systems	Strict compliance	Strict adherence	On-going till the end of the year

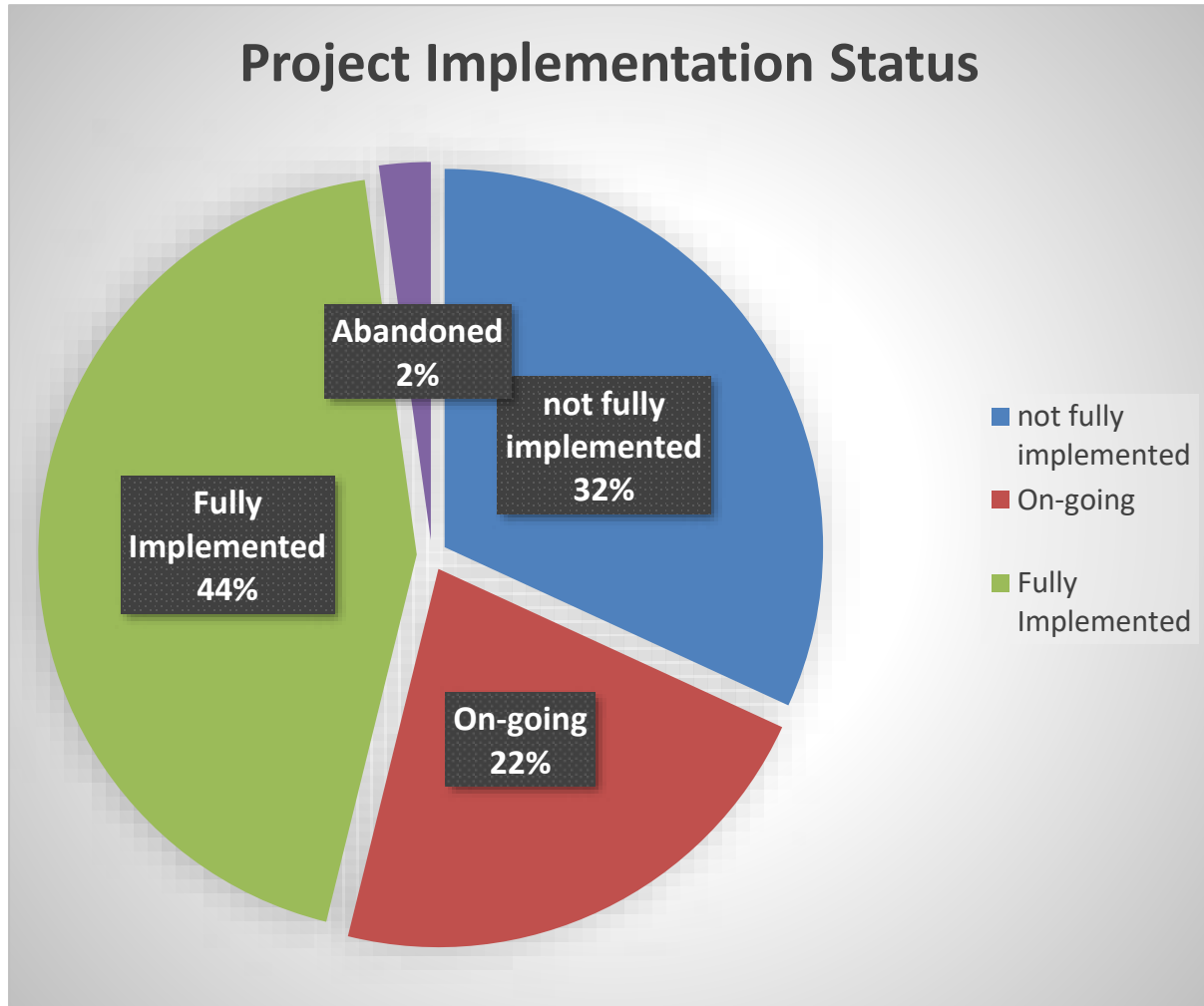
Table 1.2: Status of Performance of the District in Implementing other Physical Interventions Outside 2014– 2017 DMTDP under 2014-2017 GSGDA II

PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	Fully Implemented	Started but abandoned	On-Going	Not Implemented	Source of Funding	REMARKS
<u>A. EDUCATION PROJECTS</u>	100% Complete				GETFund	This was awarded in August 2011, abandoned and completed in 2016.
1. Construction of 1 No. 6-units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Nzema Nkwanta					GETFund	Undue delays in release of funds to contractors has lead the project abandoned since October, 2011
2. Construction of 1 No. 6- units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Abesinsuom		60% Complete			GETFund	The has been abandoned due to Lack of funds since June, 2010
3. Construction of 1 No. 6- units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Bibiani SHS		60% Complete			FPMU	The project has been abandoned but awarded in July,2011
4. Construction of Teachers' Quarters at Mpesiem	100% Complete				GETFund	The project which started in June, 2010 was finally completed in 2015
5. Construction of 1 No. 12- units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Bekwai SHS		60% Complete			GETFund	Undue delays in release of funds to contractors has delayed the project since October, 2010
6. Construction of 1 No. 6- units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Fawokabra	100% Complete				GETFund	This project was awarded in Oct. 2015 and completed in 2016
7. Construction of 1 No. 6- units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Bibiani			65% Complete		GETFund	This project was awarded in Nov 2016 and progressing steadily
8. Construction of 1 No. 6- units classroom block, office and stores and accessories at Anhwiaso						

1.6.1 Overall Implementation Status

In all, a total number of 91 projects and programmes were earmarked for execution under the theme. Out of this number, 29 representing 32% were projects and programmes which were not fully implemented. 20 projects and programmes representing 22% of the planned programmes of actions are still on-going and 40 representing 44% were projects and programmes that were fully implemented. However, 2 projects, representing 2% were completely abandoned.

Figure 1.1 Project Implementation Status



Source: DPCU - BABDA

1.6.2 Other interventions not captured in the MTDP 2014-2017

During the period under review 2014-2016, no new major interventions were introduced which were not captured in the MTDP. That notwithstanding, new interventions emerged in the current year of implementation (2017). They include the following:

a. The one district one factory program

The “One District One Factory” programme is a flagship industrialization programme of Government. The main objective is to create employment and alleviate poverty. Its component is to building a factory in each of the 216 MMDAs in the country. The programme, which will be implemented with the private sector, will also provide business support services and capacity building. Currently, a committee has been formed to see to the smooth implementation of the Project.

b. Planting for food and Jobs

The Planting for food and Jobs is also a central government intervention which has started operating in the Municipality. The programme was launched in 2017 to increase production of food crops. It will among other things encourage the youth to desist from migrating in search of non-existent jobs. It is equally expected to increase the production of food crops in the district. The programme is expected to create direct and indirect jobs in the district.

c. Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP is also a central government intervention which operation was extended to the district 2016. Many vulnerable and poor people in the rural areas of the district have since benefited from the programme.

The implication of the assembly’s inability to implement all projects in the plan means the district’s main goal of achieving improved quality of life of the people will not be fully realised. To achieve subsequent goals, there is the need for the Assembly to source adequate funds and supports from its development partners, show high commitment and improve its internally generated revenue which have been featured prominently in the 2014- 2017 DMTDP.

1.8 The Performance of Other Interventions Including Cross-Cutting Issues in the District from 2014 - 2017

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly was supported in diverse way to execute significant number of interventions both physical and non-physical projects from central government, donors, private sector, NGOs and CBOs during the implementation of 2014-2017 DMTDP period. The status of implementation of these physical projects has been presented in Table 1.2 whiles the non-physical one are discussed in section 1.6.1. There is need for the Assembly to seek continuous support and funds from its development partners to help complete the execution of the remaining interventions to enhance the quality life of the people.

The importance or implication of donor and other development partners support programmes/ projects is that, the resources for their implementation are released on time and are adequate to complete them to benefit the people at the right time. This implies that the District Assembly should create the necessary environment to attract more donor support into the district in the next plan period to complement its efforts in improving the lives of the people.

1.8.1 Some Cross-cutting Issues in the District

The cross-cutting or critical development issues that were not captured by the 2014-2017 DMTDP but implemented during the last four years in the district included **Free Maternal Care**, Child Labour, HIV/AIDS, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Supply of Free Exercise and Text Books and School Uniforms, climate change, environmental issues, etc.

The status of implementation or performance with regards to their impacts on the general improvement in the lives of the people and their implementation challenges have been clearly outlined below.

a. Capitation Grant

The implementation of the Capitation Grant continued throughout the last four years plan period in the district. The total amount so far released to the district in all academic years from 2014 to March, 2017 to execute the programme to enhance teaching and learning was GH¢285,975.75 to cater for a total enrolment of 34,371 pupils in all basic schools in the district. The details include 17, 525 boys and 17,146 girls. The significance of this national policy is that it relieves of parents and guardians of some financial burdens of looking after their children in schools.

The major challenge facing the implementation of the programme is undue delays in the release of the grant to the various schools in the district which the central government should make frantic efforts to address it to sustain this poverty reduction related programme.

b. Supply of Free Exercise & Text Books and School Uniforms

The district is a beneficiary of the above government policy since 2013/2014 academic year up to this 2016/2017 academic year. For instance, in 2016/2017 academic year, the district in all received 300 Mono desks, 322 school uniforms (478 boys and 476 girls), 1,292 GES CSSPS flyers, 10,017 boxes of white chalk, 314 malaria Teacher's guide, 900 attendance register and 173 guidelines for the school grant and distributed to the schools.

c. School Feeding Programme

The implementation of the above national programme which started in 2006 on pilot basis, continued as expected during the plan period. The status of implementation as at March, 2017 is discussed below. However, the expansion and retargeting programme by the government that took effect from 2009 to 2012, in the country added additional 60 new schools to existing 4 schools in the district increasing the beneficiary schools to 64. The total number of pupils currently being fed in the district is 17,015 with 8,650 boys and 8,365 girls respectively.

The following achievements have been recorded within the few years that the programme started in the district:

1. In spite of the inadequate amount of money per head per day, caterers continue to provide one hot and adequate nutritious meal per day.
2. There has been increase in enrolment in all the beneficiary schools.
3. There has been high retention rate.
4. Absenteeism has reduced drastically in all the beneficiary schools.
5. Trained teachers have also been attracted to the schools and this has improved teaching and learning in the schools.
6. Regular stakeholders meetings have helped to address some of the challenges in the schools

The main challenges have been bedevilled with the programme are:

1. During the cocoa harvesting season when parents have money, they remove their children to the private schools and in the lean season, they bring them back and this seriously affect their enrolment and payment to caterers after enrolment updates have been taken during that period.
2. Children under four years do not have their names in the schools register but are fed and this affect the enrolment and payment since they are not included in the enrolment updates taken by monitoring team for payment.
3. Lack of coordination between the District, Region and National. The district most time are not aware of monitoring visits and issues relating to the programme.

4. Lack of logistics especially vehicle prevented the district monitoring team from doing effective monitoring.
5. Delay in the payment of caterers affect the smooth implementation of the programme.
6. Payment in tranches also pose a lot of problems to caterers.
7. Non-functioning of the District Implementation Committee and School Implementation Committee (DIC/SIC) due to lack of resources and motivation.
8. Communities not committed to the programme.
9. Political interference hinders the smooth running of the programme

The following lessons have been learnt and are being recommended to improve the programme in the district and Ghana as a whole:

1. The payment of caterers should be channeled through the District Assembly to enable the department monitor the payments since the enrolments keep fluctuating.
2. This will enable the department update their records and report accordingly.
3. There should be timely release of funds.
4. The amount per head per day should be increased to ensure improvement in the quality and quantity of food since the cost of living has gone up.
5. There should be regular sensitization of teaching and cooking staff.
6. Resources should be made available to ensure regular monitoring of activities in the schools.
7. The programme should be devoid of politics to ensure ownership.

a. Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) was established under the Youth Employment Act 2015 (Act 887) to empower young people to contribute meaningfully to the socio-economic and sustainable development of the nation. Its objective is to support the youth between the ages of 15 to 35 years through skills training and internship modules to transit from a situation of unemployment to that of employment.

To ensure sustainability, the policy focus of YEA was changed in 2009 from the traditional modules which have pay roll implications to the self-employment modules such as Trades and Vocation modules through public private partnership so as to reduce the burden on payment of stipend for the Paid Internship Module.

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly has seriously been involved in the implementation of the YEA programme since then NYEP.

The current personnel or beneficiaries of the YEA Programme/modules in the District has been provided in Table 1.3. However, many youths are yet to be employed under other modules to be introduced later.

Table 1.3: Statistics on Youth Employment in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District as at March 31, 2017

S/N	Module	Registered	Employed	Male	Female
1	Youth in Community Policing Assistant	50	25	19	6
2	Youth in Community Health Workers	450	86	35	51
3	Youth in Fire Service	45	6	6	-
4	E-Health Assistant	30	4	3	1
5	Environmental Protection Officer	40	8	6	2
6	Youth in Community Education Teaching Assistant	532	78	43	35
7	Youth in Afforestation	435	-	-	-
8	Youth in Paid Internship	20	-	-	-
9	Youth in Water Bodies Protection	10	-	-	-
10	Environmental Health Officer	8	-	-	-
11	Youth in Industrial Support	17	-	-	-
Total		1,637	207	112	95

Source: YEA Office, BABDA, Bibiani 2017

Despite the progress made by the programme so far since its implementation, the programme still faced with the following challenges in the district:

- Delays in the take-off of the some modules which have some youth on waiting list for long time.
- Inadequate logistics to enhance the smooth implementation of the programme in the district.
- Undue delays in the payment of allowances/salaries to the youth at the end of the month. This has compared a number of them to leave the programme almost every quarter.
- Inability of the programme to take as many youth as possible who apply/register for employment

b. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District population according to the 2010 population and housing census stood at 123,272 with an annual growth rate of about 1.8%. Based on this, the District projected population as at December 31, 2017 is expected to stand at **139, 532**. The District National Health Insurance Scheme as at 31st March, 2017 has registered **70,435** as its active subscribers made up of 31,396(44.57%) males and 43,364(55.43%) females including 4,291 pregnant women to join the scheme. This representing 51.38% of the district's real expected total population of 137,084 in December, 2016.

This social intervention is improving and increasing people's access to health care as January –March, 2017 alone the scheme registered 10,435 new subscribers including free registration of 1,037 pregnant women as part of government policy of free maternal health care for pregnant women.

The total number of pregnant women who were registered and benefited in 2013 under the President's Special Free Maternal Care policy which implementation started in July 2008 was 4,291. The total number of clients who did not renew their cards particularly in 2013 was 3,214. This represents 24.17% of the registered clients. The total number of membership renewals for the year 2013 was 35,244.

However, the total claims received for processing for payment as at the end of the first quarter of 2017 was GH¢755,887.93 in respect of April, 2016 claims. The total payment made to service providers as claims on behalf of the scheme's clients who attended various health facilities up to the end of the first quarter of 2017 was GH¢755,887.93. The amount of money the scheme mobilised in the first quarter of 2017 was GH¢ 976,585.93.

This includes GH¢755,887.93 and GH¢119,089.00 as support from NHIA (GOG) and IGF respectively. The scheme's indebtedness to service providers amounted to GH¢822,090.02 in the same period.

Below are some of the major challenges that affected the growth of the scheme in the district. They included:

- Low education and sensitization coverage due to inadequate resources and poor accessibility.
- The nature of occupation of the people in the District. The major occupation in the district is farming and most of the farmers are into subsistence farming and as such they find it difficult to raise funds to pay for their families particularly during the off cocoa seasons.
- High cost of tariff and medicines for treatment
- Low premium and administration fee
- Politicization of the policy as divergence views are usual expressed by various political parties as to how the scheme would be operated if they win political power. This affects the enthusiasm of the residents who have already subscribed and are yet to join the scheme.
- Inadequate logistics particularly computer sets for the scheme office as only six and one laptop computer sets are available.
- Seasonal period of registration.
- Delays in processing the new I.D Cards.
- Inadequate staff
- Late submission of claims by service providers
- Late release of funds for reimbursement

c. Implementation of HIV & AIDS Activities

The District Assembly in collaboration with NGOs intensified activities of HIV&AIDS in the district in the area of sensitization, counselling and testing, training of peer educators, stigma reduction and support to PLHIVs association with the objective of reducing the incidence in the district within the plan period from 2014-2017. Government made serious efforts to reduce the impact of HIV&AIDS on the infected and affected through free NHIS registration and ART for PLHIVs.

However, the HIV & AIDS plague has become the worry of all stakeholders of which the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is no exemption. Vibrant commercial activities in the District involving; Mining (gold, bauxite), Cocoa and Oil palm production, two active markets are major risk factors for the District. Studies have shown that, the majority of men and women in the reproductive ages are generally aware of HIV & AIDS in Ghana (SC-Ghana, 2001). In the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District, available statistics from Bibiani District Hospital, Noble Gold Limited Clinic and Ghana Bauxite Company (GBC) Clinic indicate an increase in the rate of HIV & AIDS cases even though those tested positive reduced significantly in 2015.

However, both the District Assembly and the Ghana AIDs Commission are not showing much dedication in terms of provision of resources to fight the menace. The factors that have combined to influence the spread of HIV&AIDS in the District include; unemployment, poverty, migration, commercial activities (vibrant market), divorce and broken homes, stigmatization and discrimination against PLHIVs and their affected, attraction of expatriates at the mines to the youth and disguised prostitution.

The higher risk groups include the youth, apprentices, commercial drivers, cocoa farmers, trekking officers, and hotel and restaurant attendants.

The following challenges still pertain in the district:

- Inadequate funds for HIV&AIDS activities affect effectiveness and efficiency of the District Response.
- Although there are three mining companies, vibrant markets, cocoa buying companies but poverty is rife, making very low coverage.
- Lack of support to the PLHIV association has seriously affected attendance and livelihood of the PLHIVs.
- Dwindling of HIV&AIDS activities as a result of the less impact of NGOs activities in the district.
- Difficulty in getting PLHIVs to inform their partners about their status.
- An increased in the number of PLHIVs referred from the hospital for support which is non-existing.
- The kind of support provided by the NGOs does not directly affect the PLHIVs and OVCs whose economic situation makes it difficult for some to live healthy lives.
- Focal Persons are not informed about release of funds to NGOs and hospitals for HIV&AIDS activities and as such cannot monitor their activities or refer other PLHIVs to access such support.
- Believe in superstition and patronage by PLHIVs to prayer camps result in high default.

a. **Child Protection Programme**

The reports and evidence from the Family Tribunal and the Department of Social Development as well as Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) indicate Child Protection Violations such as neglect, sexual abuse, child labour, child exploitation are rife in the District as a result of the economic activity of the people where labour is expensive and scarce therefore farmers use their children and young relatives which is seriously hampering the total development of the children.

Initial assessment on perception of audience before sensitizations indicated that physical punishment, exploitation and neglect were seen as a form of socialization. About 75% of church members and Muslims justified their action with the use of quotations like: “train up a child the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it” (Proverbs 22:6) and “spare the rod and spoil the child”. Other people hold the view that “a child has to be seen and not heard”. It is against this background that the District is embarking on a comprehensive Child Protection programme to assess the extent of Child Protection Violations and eliminate it through sensitization and other activities. So far 10 communities and identified key stakeholders sensitised by the programme on elimination of child protection violations and the need to provide safe as well as protective environment for children since the programme started in past one and half years in the district.

Some of the main achievements of the child labour programme since its implementation in January, 2008 include:

1. All ten communities have established Community Child Protection Committees(CCPC) to help address children’s issues in the communities
2. The communities have developed Action Plans to guide the activities of the CCPC
3. Adobewora no. 2, had established evening classes to keep the children occupied with their books in the evenings
4. There is regular monitoring of schools
5. Attendance and retention have improved
6. Parents visit school to ascertain the progress of their children

The challenges confronted with the implementation of the policy in the district include:

1. High incidence of teenage pregnancy

2. Poor academic performance as a result of Pupils not having time for their books. They spend most of their evenings watching telenovelas.
3. Child neglect was rife in the communities. Most children fend for themselves and look for their own sleeping areas.
4. Community apathy is a major problem. It's becoming increasingly difficult to organize communities for action.

The development implication of the implementation of this programme is that the current and future development of children are safe and protected as well as erasing the bad image created by child protection violations under the economic activities of the district and for that matter Ghana from the international community and pave the way for donor support for developmental projects. The District must also ensure that adequate school infrastructure is provided to cater for the increasing number of children who are back to school as a result of this programme and support parents in income generating activities in the next plan period.

b. Poverty Reduction under National Board for Small Scale Industries

The Business Advisory Centre is charged with the responsibility to implement the activities of NBSSI. In the last four years, the BAC continued the provision of services to generate employment and reduce poverty in the Bibiani- Anhwiaso-Bekwai District. This is completed through the organization of employable skill training programmes, management and marketing programmes. Not only that but also facilitate access to credit, Counselling and Extension services, strengthening of associations, Identification of BDS providers to promote the growth of Micro and Small Enterprises to create jobs and increase in income.

The impacts of the NBSSI activities in the district particularly in 2016 in Table 1.4 and challenges encountered and some recommendations are discussed below.

Table 1.4: Impact of BAC activities in 2017

No.	Outcome Indicators	Male	Female	Total
1.	Clients Adopting New technology	42	18	70
2.	New Business Established	0	1	1
3.	New Jobs Created	8	2	10
4.	Clients Recording Increased Production	32	15	47
5.	Clients Recording Increasing Sales	29	12	41
6.	Clients Keeping Business Records	15	3	18
7.	Clients Having Access to MSE Information	7	2	9
8.	Clients Operating Active Bank Accounts	24	12	36
9.	LTAs with improved leadership	-	-	-
10.	LTAs networking with others	-	-	-
	Total	157	65	222

BAC, BABDA, 2017

The following are some of the challenges faced by the centre in the district:

- inadequate funds to do more programmes
- Failure to pay the counterpart funding by the District Assembly.
- Limited funds for daily activities of the office

The activities of BAC have contributed greatly towards poverty reduction and creation jobs in the district. It is suggested that the Regional Monitoring Team would contact the District Assembly to support the office in her daily activities.

c. People with Disabilities (PWDs)

As part of government's effort to incorporate Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) into the mainstream of society and to help them contribute their quota to the development of the nation, 2% of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) has been allocated to support PWDs activities. This special fund since its inception has helped PWDs in diverse ways to support and improve their lives in the district.

One of the main activities that DA has been doing is the registration of PWDs to enable them qualify for support. The number of PWDs registered in the last quarter of 2016 was 22 made up of 4 males and 18 females. However, the number of PWDs who have been supported and benefited from the fund in 2016 include: Educational support (special schools/secondary, tertiary) 20; medical support 2; top-ups in trade 2; and apprenticeship 2.

The challenges facing the programme in the district include:

1. Untimely release of fund
2. Inadequate funds to meet the numerous needs of PWDs
3. Inadequate support for PWDs who need special assistance e.g. special schools
4. Lack of support from families of PWDs

The following measures are recommended to achieve the aims of the programme:

1. Timely release of funds to ensure continuity in implementation
2. The support should be spread to cover more PWDs
3. Financial management training should be given to equip PWDs manage their businesses
4. There should be regular monitoring of PWDs to ensure the full utilization of items given
5. Families should be tasked to contribute to the empowerment of PWDs especially those in apprenticeship
6. The District Assembly should continue to empower PWDs executive members to enable them visit and monitor members of their branches who have benefited from the fund and report back to District Fund Management Committee

d. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

This flagship programme was launched in 2008 as a National Social Protection Strategy. Since its launched, the programme has enabled the poorest families in the country to meet their basic needs (food, clothing and shelter), be healthier, enrol their children in school as well as improve their attendance, and adopt strategies to pull themselves out of poverty especially extreme poverty.

The strategy, which represents the Government of Ghana's vision of creating an all-inclusive society through the provision of sustainable mechanisms for the protection of persons living in situations of extreme poverty, vulnerability and exclusion', consists of three main components designed to tackle extreme poverty:

1. The establishment of a new social grant scheme to provide a basic and secure income for the most vulnerable households.
2. Better poverty targeting of existing social protection programmes.
3. A package of complementary inputs for beneficiaries of Social Protection programmes.

The programme, which is currently administered by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and managed by the Department of Social Welfare, aims at providing a safety net for the poorest and most marginalised groups in Ghanaian society, notably the bottom 20% of the extreme poor in Ghana. The BABDA started implementing the LEAP in the first quarter of 2017. The beneficiaries of the programme were drawn from 30 selected communities in the district with 614 beneficiaries including 172 males and 442 females.

e. Climate Change

Climate change has become a top global and national development issue or priority as a result of its significant impact on total development of the global economy.

Ghana has shown serious commitment in fighting negative impact of climate change to the extent that it has been adequately reflected in the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda I and II, the blueprint of the development strategy for Ghana. By this MMDAs are mandated to translate and integrate climate change into the district level planning and budgeting by capturing it in the DMTDPs. What is relevant for the district is to ensure the mainstreaming of climate change issues into its development agenda.

The district's economy is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its impacts on key sectors such as health, agriculture, water resources, land and forestry. The future growth and development of the district is threatened by its high impacts as reflected in increasing temperatures, change in rainfall patterns making it less predictable and thus exacerbating poverty amongst the poor particularly women and children.

The development implications of climate change include low agriculture yields leading to more poverty and food insecurity and loss of revenue from food and cash crops (eg. cocoa); severe impact on land use leading to loss of biodiversity and soil fertility, land degradation and increased deforestation all contribute to loss of ecosystem; deteriorating health as a result of increased incidence of diseases; water scarcity; impact on women and other vulnerable groups and increased rural – urban migration. All these call for climate change adaptation and mitigation factors/measures to reduce its impacts to ensure sustainable development.

f. Environmental Situation

The environmental situation is multidimensional as it involves both built and natural environment. The high exploitation of timber for logs and timber by both registered timber firms and illegal chainsaw operators as well as indiscriminate farming have all contributed significantly to deforestation in the district. The rainfall pattern in the district has resulted in erosion in some of the communities, example include Awaso, Asempanaye and Aboduabo. the depletion of the forest stock because of excessive lumbering, destructive agricultural practices, mining and bush burning have all resulted in the deterioration of the land exposing the bare land surface leading to deforestation and soil erosion.

Air pollution is one of the environmental problems caused by the use of energy sources in the district. The pollution comes from the mining activities as well as fuse from vehicles.

Some impacts of human activities in the district include:

- Illegal Chainsaw operations
- Air pollution: fume from vehicles, mining firms
- Loss of soil fertility due to farming on the same piece of land continuously
- Bush fires

Another environmental pollution is waste disposal. Most of the settlements lack waste disposal facilities and dump refuse indiscriminately. The built environment (settlements) in the district lacks development controls apart from Bibiani, the district capital. Most settlements are built haphazardly with poor quality building materials, which have resulted in poor housing conditions.

Generally, the environmental conditions are not all that bad, but the environment faces serious challenges as indicated above which the plan seeks to address within the plan period.

1.9.Statement of Income and Expenditure Status of the District

A good plan is meaningless unless it is translated into fiscal implementation. This means that the amount of revenue (funds) that are generated both internally and externally and its expenditure patterns are critical in the development of any district. Based on this important assumption the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly in partnership with its development partners marshalled all efforts to mobilise adequate resources to finance its development programmes/projects within the last four years (2014-2017).

However, a critical review of the total estimated income expected to be generated both locally and externally vis-a-vis the cumulated actual income received/generated, it was realised that the income realised within the last plan period was not adequate to meet the increasing demands of the people. For instance, out of the total estimated income of GH ₵ 36,890,529.11, the Assembly was able to mobilise/receive GH ₵ 18,172,865.88 representing a short fall of 49.26%. The trend is that there has been consistent fall in the Assembly's revenue projections or planned as against the actual received from 2014 to 2017 as indicated in Table 1.7.

This trend also affected the expenditure projections and actuals in the last four years which fell consistently with respect capital expenditures/assets and goods and services as well as personnel emoluments as illustrated in Table 1.6. However, most of the columns under 2017 are empty as a result of the fact that during the time of reviewing the in May, there has not been any releases to the Assembly apart from donor fund.

The implication of this is that expenditure patterns are negatively affected as most development programme/projects cannot be executed and those that will be implemented may unduly delayed or not be completed at all to improve the lives of the people. It is important that adequate resources are mobilised in the next plan period (2018-2021) to implement almost all the programmes/projects earmarked in the plan.

Table1.5: Total Releases from Government of Ghana to the District Assembly from 2014 - 2017

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and Salaries)							
Year	Requested as planned (A)	Approved as per ceiling (B)	Released (C)	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,689,214.00	1,689,214.00	831,687.71	-	857,526.29	831,687.71	-
2015	1,290,175.55	1,290,175.55	446,993.03	-	843,182.51	446,993.03	-
2016	1,421,911.10	1,421,911.10	611,680.16	-	810,230.94	611,680.16	-
2017	1,975,127.00	1,975,127.00	172,973.19	-	1,802,153.81	172,973.19	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND ASSETS							
2014	1,991,801.15	1,991,801.15	422,331.91	-	1,569,469.24	422,331.91	-
2015	2,995,565.00	2,995,565.00	1,402,185.63	-	1,593,379.37	1,402,185.63	-
2016	3,324,295.00	3,324,295.00	1,549,908.83	-	1,774,386.17	1,549,908.83	-
2017	3,625,774.00	3,625,774.00	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	3,634,986.00	3,634,986.00	2,379,680.58	-	1,255,305.42	2,379,680.58	-
2015	3,397,340.87	3,397,340.87	3,189,393.73	-	207,947.14	3,189,393.73	-
2016	5,511,785.00	5,511,785.00	2,811,173.90	-	2,700,611.10	2,811,173.90	-
2017	4,787,596.00	4,787,596.00	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Finance Department, Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly, 2017

Table 1.6: All Sources of Financial Resources for the BABDA

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GOG	3,734,669.15	1,916,762.98	1,817,906.17	3,197,637.35	1,174,009.54	2,023,627.81	3,904,983.63	622,819.16	3,282,164.47	1,768,310.98	-	-
IGF	1,325,403.00	1,989,983.16	(664,580.16)	1,415,519.00	2,266,573.43	(851,054.43)	2,790,433.98	3,337,837.61	(547,403.63)	3,510,624.00	-	-
DACF	2,049,979.00	722,082.62	1,327,896.38	2,594,773.52	1,880,559.24	714,214.28	3,256,401.00	1,639,455.67	1,616,945.33	3,230,071.00	-	-
DDF	512,821.00	632,861.33	(120,040.33)	846,189.00	398,842.00	447,347.00	1,131,649.00	643,174.00	488,475.00	663,649.00	-	-
Dev't Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	957,415.50	947,905.14	9,510.36
GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,622,872.15	5,261,690.09	2,361,182.06	8,054,118.87	5,719,984.21	2,334,134.66	11,083,467.61	6,243,286.44	4,840,181.17	10,130,070.48	947,905.14	9,510.36

Source: Finance Department, Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly, 2017

i. Revenue Analysis

The Assembly's main sources of revenue or budget allocation within the last four years for the running of both the day to day Administration of the Assembly and provision of developmental projects in the District include DACF, IGF, DDF and GOG Grant. In order to meet the numerous aspirations and needs of the people, the funds were applied or disbursed mainly in the following areas such as Administration, Service, and Investment.

The implication of the yearly budgetary allocations and their application indicate where the Assembly got more revenue and areas of expenditure will inform development actors in revenue mobilisation and provision of services to ensure even development in the district.

ii. Expenditure Analysis

The Analysis of the expenditure pattern or application of the funds allocated to the district within the four year period, indicated that the biggest amount of the total funds went into goods and services followed by investment or capital/assets expenditures in basic Socio -economic infrastructural facilities such as Schools, Clinics, Water & Sanitation, Roads, etc.

The huge investment in these areas particularly investment in schools and health facilities is as a result of the deprived nature of some part of the district in terms of basic socio-economic infrastructural facilities which needed to be put in place before the district take off smoothly.

1.10. Key Problems/ Issues Encountered During Implementation Stage of DMTDP 2014 - 2017

The implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP bedevilled with peculiar problems/issues. These key problems when well addressed and other positive issues that evolved during the plan implementation, serve as key lessons learnt which inform decision-making in planning/ designing for new programmes / projects for the future.

The following problems/issues were identified during the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District:

- Inadequate resource particularly funds both local and external resources affected the implementation of most key projects
- Delays in the release of funds affected projects completion period especially GETFund and DACF projects.
- Non-availability of some public sector organisations and service providers in the district.
- Illiteracy rate among the people of the district which affected dissemination of information, adoption of modern technology, particularly farmers etc.
- Inadequate credit facilities and poor attitude of farmers / traders towards repayment of loans granted them by financial institutions.
- Poor performance /attitude of some contractors
- Inadequate logistics and technical expertise of the District
- Poor accessibility to some projects sites due to bad nature of feeder roads in the district
- Irregular M&E exercises on projects implementation due to inadequate resources in the district
- Ill-equipped DPCU M&E Team of the district
- Low compliance of procurement processes in procuring goods, services and works by DA
- High cost of M & E exercises due to undue delays in project completion period.
- Low income among the people and the people poor attitude towards payment of taxes affected revenue generation of the district.

- High cost of executing projects in the district due to undue delays in projects completion periods
- High cost of construction materials
- Ineffective functioning of the district sub-structures.
- Low IGF mobilisation
- Implementation of projects outside the planned projects in DMTDP and approved Budget by DA

1.11. Lessons Learnt Which Have Implication for the 2014-2017 DMTDP

Some key lessons / experiences the district learnt / gathered during the execution of the 2014 - 2017 DMTDP which may have possible development implications for the 2018-2021 DMTDP include the following:

- Low commitment of DA, NGOs and Donors towards implementation of some projects vis-à-vis high commitment shown by the same stakeholders towards other projects.
- Too many programmes/projects earmarked for implementation which half most of them could not be executed in the plan period.
- Effective involvement / participation of communities, Private Sector, NGOs Donors, Decentralized Departments and other stakeholders in the implementation process was key.
- Low commitment of some communities towards projects implementation in communities.
- Targets set for certain projects were too high and unattainable during the plan period.
- Targets set for certain objectives were too high and unattainable during the plan period.
- Effective collaboration / partnership between DA and other Decentralized Department, Donors, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders in service provision.
- Regular M & E of projects was crucial in the successful implementation of the plan.
- Low income among the people and the people bad attitude towards payment of taxes affected adequate revenue generation.
- Poor performance of some revenue collectors affected adequate revenue generation.
- The multiplier effects of some projects during planed period were not great.
- Poor / inadequate basic infrastructure facilities e.g. Roads badly affected the smooth implementation of the plan.
- Community needs and aspirations were too much for the available resources to meet.
- Regular stakeholders meetings particularly DPCU
- Effective functioning of the district sub-structures was crucial
- Effective co-ordination of the activities of the other development partners.

1.12. Analysis of Existing Situation/Profile of the District

1.12.1. Institutional Capacity Needs of the Assembly

The preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP require high capacity and skilled manpower of the Assembly. The essence of the assessment is to ensure that the DA and for the that matter the DPCU has the appropriate incentives, materials and human resources capacity well positioned to effectively and efficiently prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate the plan to achieve the ultimate aim of improving the quality of lives of the people.

The analysis of the institutional capacity needs covers the organisational structure of the DA, human resources capacity (Sex, age, staff strengthen and qualification) and infrastructural facilities.

1.12.2. Physical and Natural Environment

The physical and the natural environment are essential elements or factors for determining socio-economic development of the district. This stems from the fact that apart from being potential resources, they also serve as framework within which all development activities take place. The major factors that need critical analysis and their implications for development in the district under physical and natural environment include location and size, climate, vegetation, relief and drainage, soil, geology and minerals, deforestation, mining and quarrying, bushfires, soil erosion and natural disasters, etc. The interaction between the human and physical environment and its development implications with respect to the above major factors are clearly and briefly described below.

a. Location and Size

The Bibiani- Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is one of the twenty-two Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in the Western Region. The District is located between latitude 6° N, 3° N and longitude 2° W, 3° W. The district is bounded on the North by the Atwima Mponua District in the Ashanti Region, South by the Wassa Amenfi West in the Western Region, West by the Sefwi Wiawso Municipal Assembly in the Western Region and East by the Upper Denkyira West and Amansie West in the Central Region and Ashanti region respectively.

The district covers a total land area of 873 km square and had a population of 123,272 in 2010 and with a growth rate of 1.8% per annum, the projected population for 2018 is 142,365.

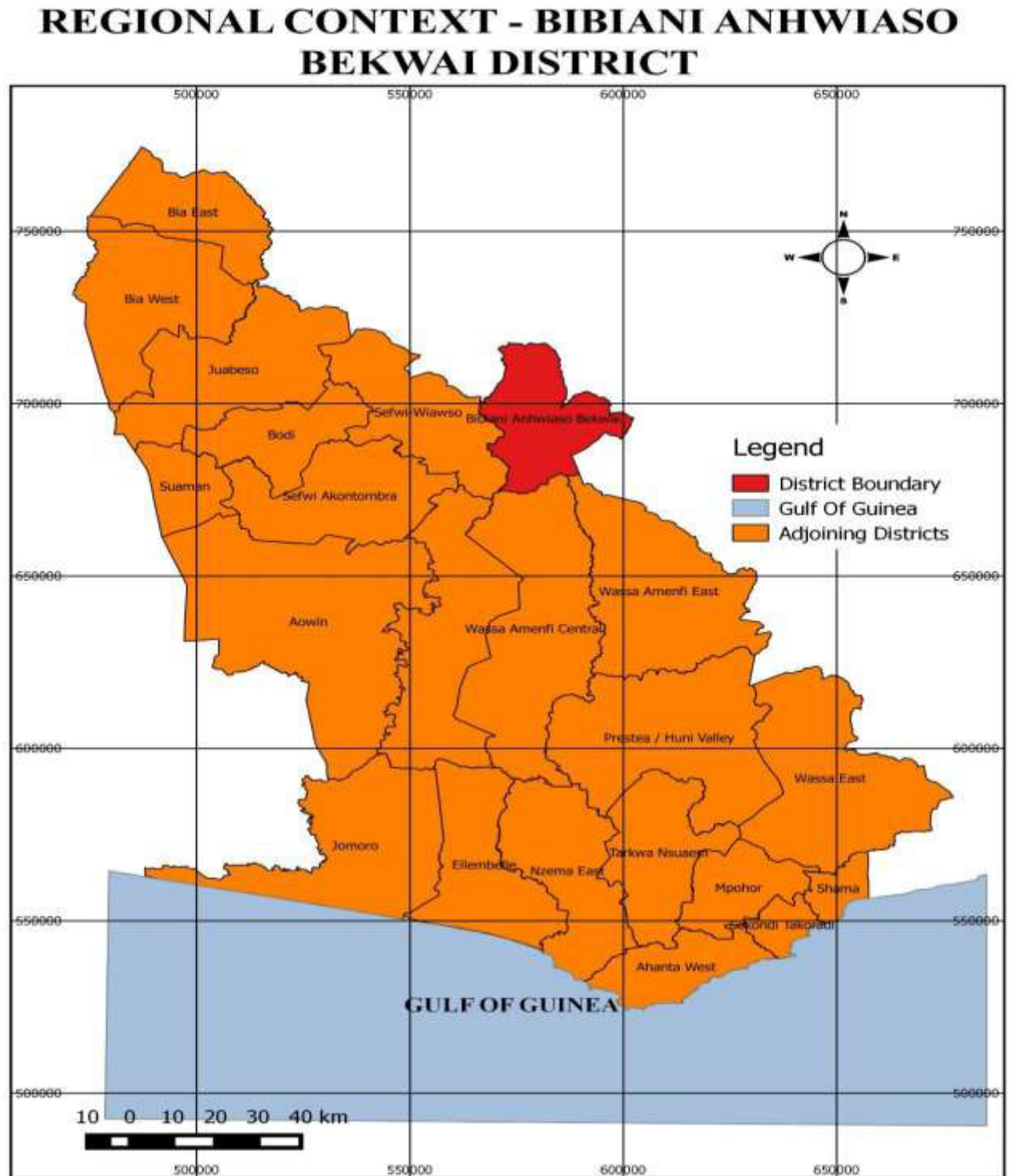
There are at least 345 communities with about 65 having a population above 500 persons (2010 Population and Housing Census) making the district predominately rural. The exact location of the district with respect to the regional and national context is indicated in Figures 1.2 and 1. 3.

The district capital, Bibiani is located 356 km to the northwest of Sekondi-Takoradi (the Regional Capital) and 88km to Kumasi, the nearest commercial centre.

The district's proximity to large commercial centre such as Kumasi coupled with good highway, makes it attractive in doing business in the district. As a result, the district experience a very good market day for food stuff especially among subsistence farmers who dominate the district's population.

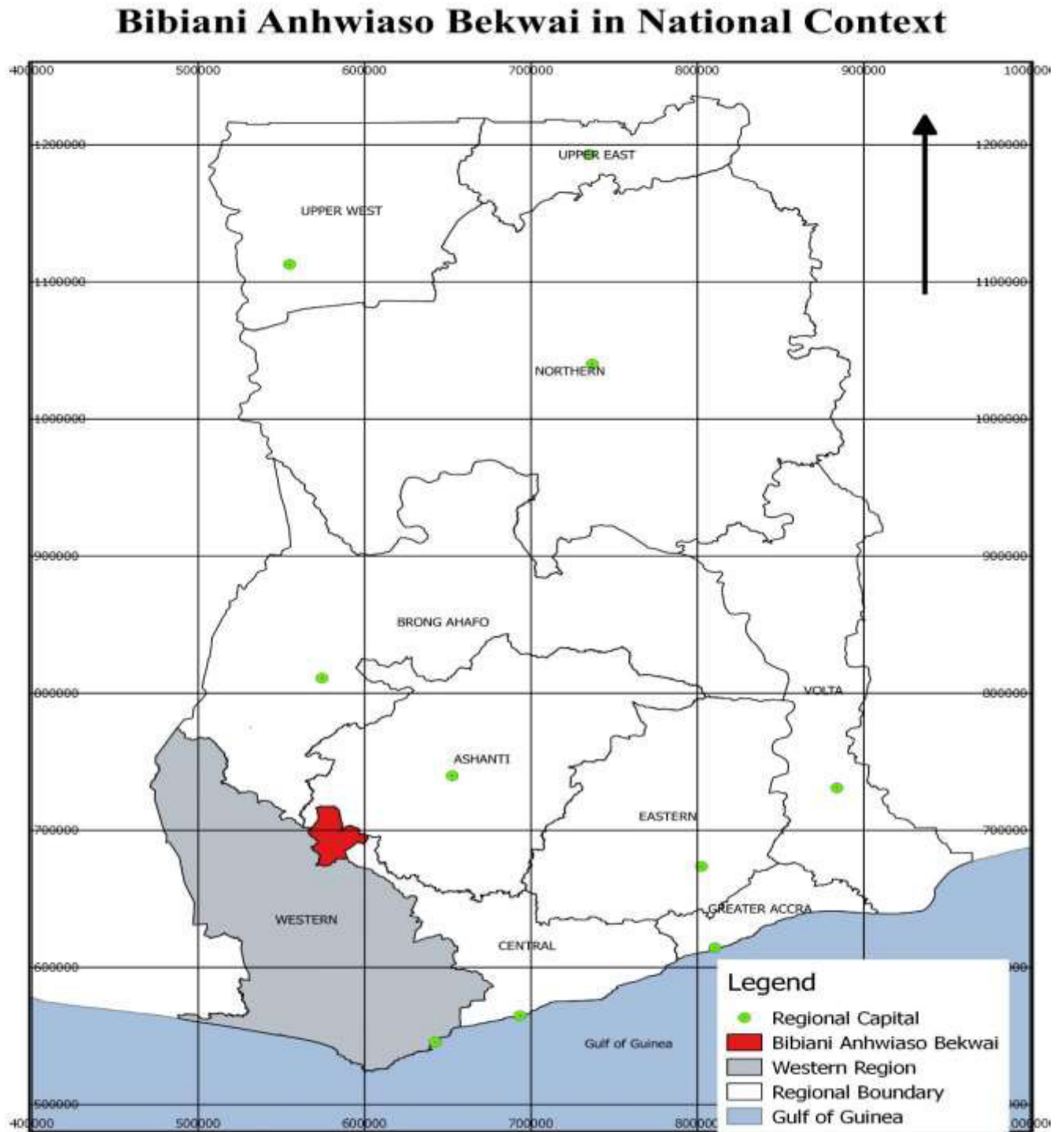
Free flow of information from the regional and national level is hampered by the long distances between the district capital and its regional and national capitals. Apparently, this situation results in high administrative cost for the District Assembly and other organization and agencies operating in the district. Prospective investors who want to invest in the district are somehow reluctant due to the above-mentioned bottlenecks.

Figure 1.2: The District in Regional Context



Source: BABDA, 2017

Figure1. 3: The District in National Context



Source: BABDA, 2017

b. Climate

The district is located in the equatorial climate with the annual rainfall average between 1200mm and 1500mm. The pattern is bimodal, falling between March - August and September- October. The dry season is noticeable between November - January. The peak periods for rainfall in the district are June and October. The average temperature throughout the year is about 26°C. There is a high relative humidity averaging between 75% in the afternoon and 95% in the night and early morning.

The implication of the climate of the District is that it is suitable for the growing of various crops particularly both cash and food crops. This is the reason why the district is one of the leading producers of the cash crop like cocoa in Ghana.

The good climatic condition provides suitable water table which is good in potable water (boreholes and hand-dug wells) provision in the district. However, the recently changed in the climatic conditions of the district from previously short dry season (harmattan) to almost long dry season has damaging effects on the environment and farm outputs.

The heavy and prolonged rains associated with this type of climate adversely affect cocoa harvest (drying of cocoa beans), and aggravates the black pod disease that attacks cocoa. In addition, almost all the untarred roads in the District become unmotorable during the rainy season.

c. Vegetation

The District's vegetation is of the moist semi-deciduous (equatorial rain forest) type. The BAB District has a forest district which has a gross area of 961.52 sq.km of which 365.30sq.km constitute Forest Reserves. The forest vegetation is made up of many different tree species including wawa (*Triplochiton selerexylon*), mahogany (*Khaya invorensis*), esa (*Celtis*), ofram (*Terminalia superba*), edinam (*Entandro phragma ivorensio*), onyina (*Ceiba petandra*), kyenkyen (*Antiaris Africana*) and odum (*Milicia exelsa*), Sapele etc. Hence, the district is a suitable location for the establishment of timber firms. There are eight forest reserves under the district out of which 7 are located within the boundaries of the District. The seven forest reserves have a total area of about 286.17 sq.km as indicated in Table 1.8. The forest reserves serve as tourist attractions and influence the rainfall pattern in the district.

Table 1.7: Forest Reserves in the District

Location	Area (sq.km)	Area (Ha)
Anhwiaso East	79.09	12,124.00
Anhwiaso North	14.61	345.00
Anhwiaso South	22.07	2,243.00
Afao Hills	42.77	3,582.00
Tano Suraw Extension	85.92	7,508.00
Sumtwitwi	6.60	362.00
Tano Suraw	35.11	2,942.00
Upper Wassaw	79.13	10,075.00
Total	365.30	39,181.00

Source: District Forest Services Division, Bibiani, 2017

The eight forest reserves are productive reserves where timber harvesting is done. Occasional bushfires, overexploitation and encroachment of land are threatening the existence of the reserves. The type of

climate has positive impact on the heavy rainfall experiences in the district. However, mechanized farming cannot be practised extensively in the district due to the dense forest cover.

d. Relief and Drainage

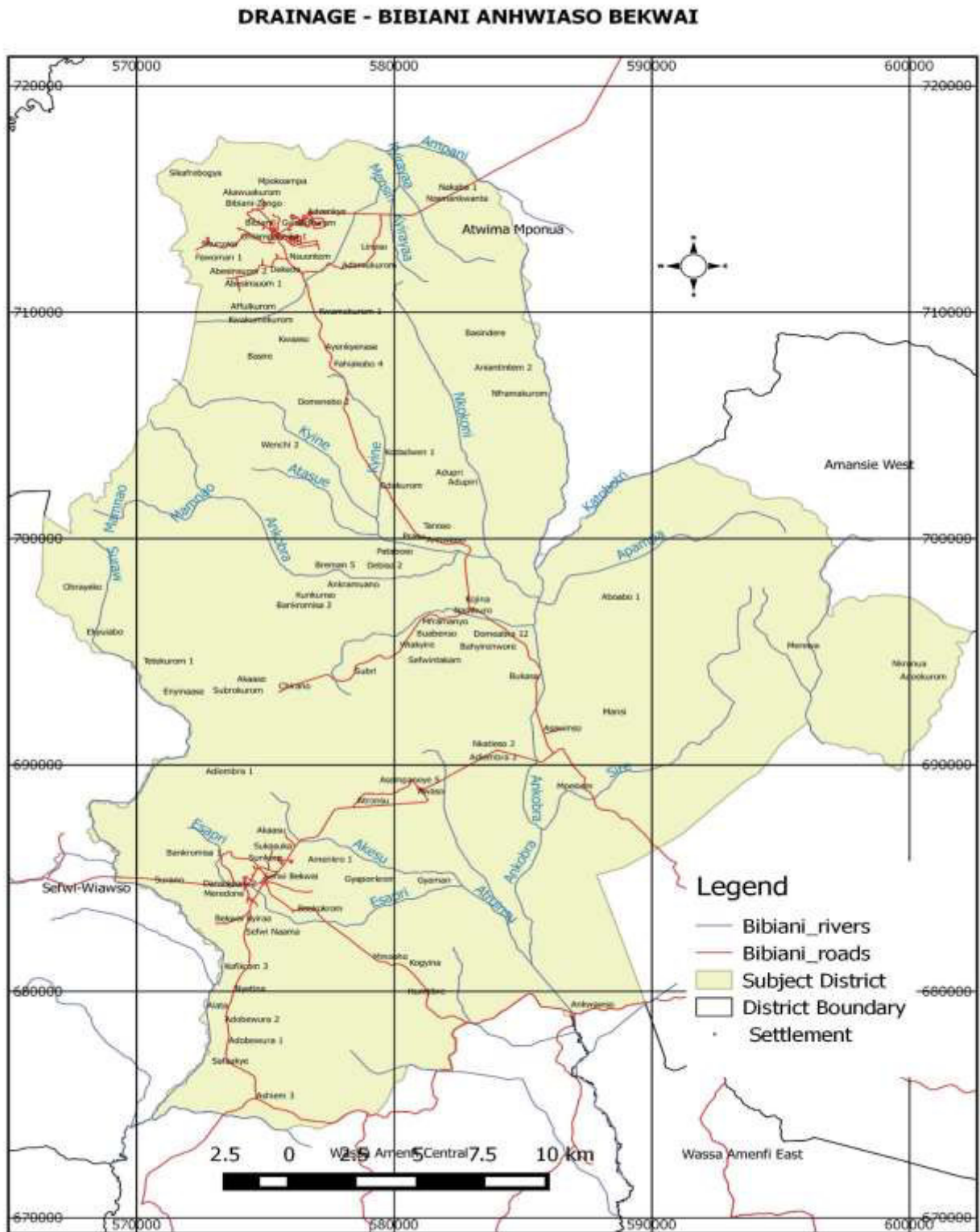
The district forms part of the country's dissected plateau. The lowest and the highest points in the district are 350m and 660m above sea levels respectively. This highest point is also the highest in the Western Region at Attanyamekrom (Adiembra), near Sefwi Bekwai. A gently rolling landscape is found over lower Birimian rocks. Over the Tarkwaian rocks, the topography is rugged and hilly rather than smooth and flat or gently undulating.

The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which is the Ankobra River. The streams and rivers exhibit a dendritic pattern, which forms the Ankobra basin.

Other forming tributaries are Awa, Krodua, Atronsu, Subriso, Kroseini, Suraw, Chira and Akataso.

The relief and drainage systems favour the development of fish farming, and cultivation of valley bottom rice, sugarcane and dry season vegetables. The rivers can also be tapped as resources for future establishment of irrigation schemes and production of potable water for the people in the district. Due to the relatively low level of relief in the district, road construction is less difficult and expensive. However, the presence of many rivers and streams in the district also makes road construction at times very difficult and expensive. Figure 1.3 indicates the drainage system or map of the district.

Figure 1.4: Drainage Map



Source: BABDA, 2017

e. Geology and Minerals

The geology for the district is dominated by the Precambrian Metamorphic rocks of the Birrimian and Tarkwain formation which contains the mineral bearing rocks. There are also granite rocks and deposit of minerals such as gold and bauxite. The Oxysols soils are rich in mineral deposits making mining the most important and lucrative economic activity in the district. The companies dealing in mining include; Mensin Gold Limited at Bibiani; Chirano Gold Limited at Chirano and Bossai Minerals Limited at Awaso. The presence of mineral deposits in the district has the potential to generate royalties as revenue to the District Assembly for development as well as create employment for the inhabitants. It also implies that there is going to be influx of people to the district by the operations of the mining and social implications.

f. Soil

The district is endowed with rich forest ochrosols and oxysols which support the cultivation of a wide variety of crops including cocoa, coffee, oil palm, plantain, cocoyam and cassava, etc. and other vegetables. It also makes the district to have a comparative advantage in agriculture and agro-processing. Figure 4 indicates the soil types in the District.

1.12.3. Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and Environment

The development activities of the district which aim at achieving the district objectives e.g. increasing crop production and increasing farmers' incomes have consequences on the nature, stability and resilience of the environment upon which the long term sustainability of the district's activities depend. It is therefore important to indicate the extent to which the biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment provide opportunities and challenges including their impacts on the district's development.

Most of the population's livelihoods depend of the district's natural resource base. Unfortunately, environmental and natural resource/capital depletion has the potentials of posing as a major obstacle to fulfilling the growth potentials of the district. Food supply, and dependence on natural resources, biodiversity loss, disease burden level, water and energy resources and increasing environmental degradation call for the district to encourage green initiatives and climate change adaptability and mitigation measures in all its development processes including but not limited to biofuels, solar dryer, integrated water resources management, responsible consumption, agroforestry, conservation agriculture, organic agriculture, climate smart agriculture, green building, passive design, building energy efficiency, clean fuel, etc, etc.

However, the following are some of the key factors which affect the general environment negatively in the district:

a. Deforestation

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District has large tracts of forest and economic trees. However, the high exploitation of timber for logs and lumber by both registered timber firms and illegal chainsaw operators has contributed significantly to deforestation in the district. Unchecked farming practices including cocoa farming has also compounded the situation through encroachment on the virgin forest and forest reserves.

The development of settlements within and around the forest such as Aboduabo and others which depend on the forest for their livelihoods also impacts negatively on the forest. The heavily dependent of the people on firewood and charcoal for energy has seriously affected both secondary and virgin forests in the district. For instance a total of 252.52 Ha of depleted land or forest was recorded during the last plan

period. This situation has serious implications such as threat to livelihood, soil degradation, forest depletion, adverse climatic conditions and endangered species in the district.

b. Quarrying

However, sand winning is done haphazardly in the district, which destroys the environment and the vegetative cover. This poses a threat to animal, plant and human life.

c. Bushfires and Soil Erosion

The traditional method of farming, which involves the slash and burn, coupled with indiscriminate burning of the bush by unscrupulous people during the short dry season (harmattan) is practised in the district. This action or activity leads to the depletion of the soil nutrients and low agricultural production among farmers in the district.

Furthermore, the destructive nature of bushfires results in loss of farms and forest, thereby leading to loss of income and properties to individual farmers and the district as a whole.

The rainfall pattern in the district has resulted in erosion in some of the communities; examples include Awaso, Ankra Muano, Asempaneye, and Aboduabo. The depletion of the forest stock because of excessive lumbering, destructive agricultural practices, mining and bush burning have all led to the deterioration of the land exposing the bare land surface leading to erosion.

The implication is that there should proper drainage systems in these communities to prevent the erosion from further destroying the buildings and create big gullies.

a. Conditions of the Built Environment

The built environment (settlements) in the district lacks development control or settlement plans apart from Bibiani, the district capital. Settlements are built haphazardly with poor quality building materials, which have resulted in poor housing quality and its effect on the green economy. Most houses have structural defects: extinctive cracks, appear dilapidated, weak foundations, and ripped off or leaking roofs. Only a small proportion of the houses in the district can be considered to be in good shape and contain basic facilities especially the few major towns such as Bibiani, Anhwiaso, Bekwai, Chirano, etc, . Generally, the housing situation in the district is not a problem of quantity but quality. Haphazard built environment constrains easy physical accessibility to individual houses and creates poor ventilation and inefficient use of building energy. The dilapidated and poor structures also serve as death traps and a health hazard to the inhabitants which has serious implication on the already small incomes of the people and the government.

Air pollution is also one of the environmental problems cause by the use of energy sources in the district which comes from the mining activities and fuse from vehicles.

b. Aesthetic Features

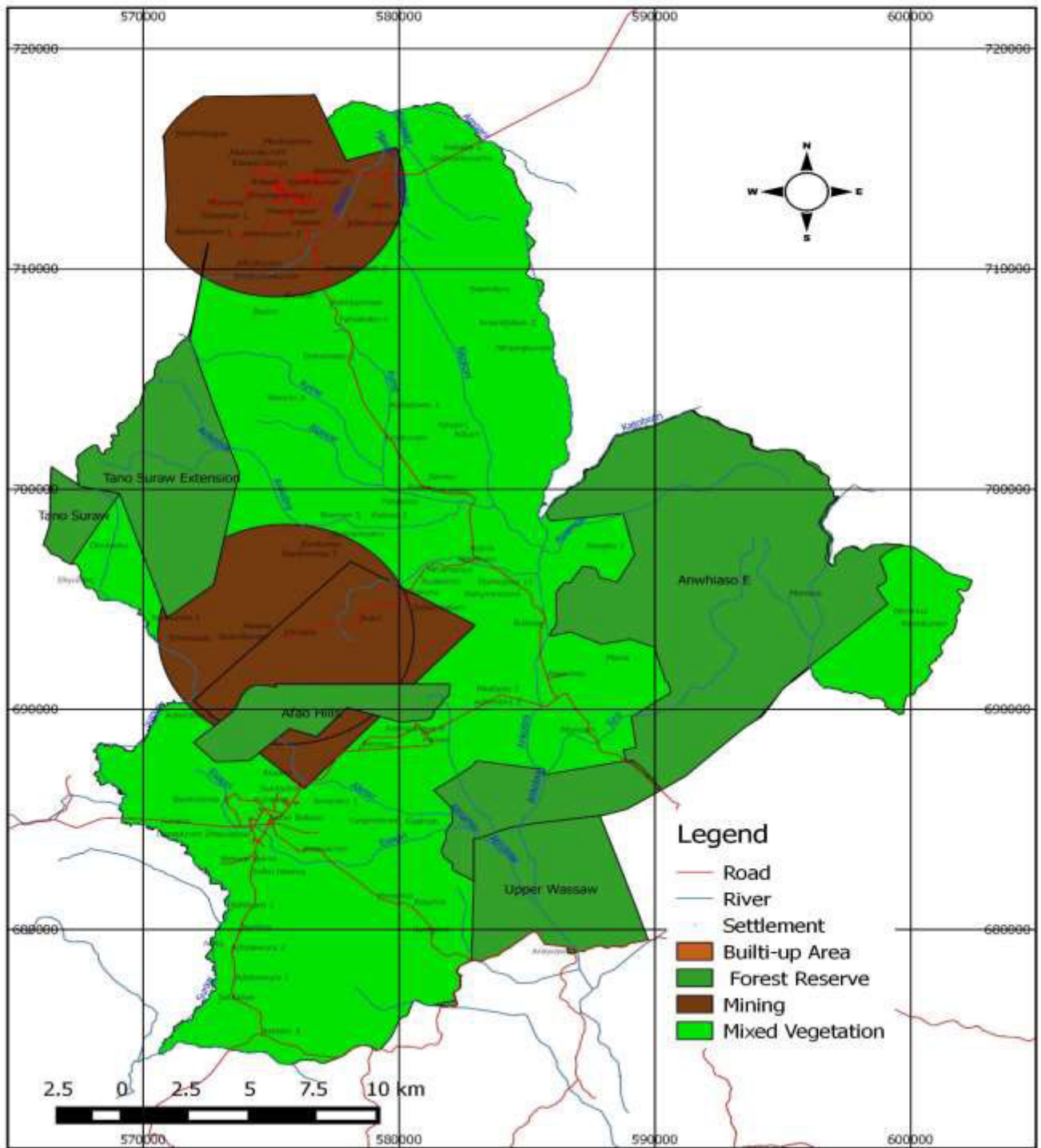
The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is not very much endowed with aesthetic features. Nonetheless, it has abundant virgin forest, flora and fauna as well as other tourist attractions such as the rich Alue Festival celebrated by the chiefs and people every year. The other equally important features or sites which are pleasing to the eyes or to watch are Mountains Scenery at Sefwi Bekwai, Mud Fish Pond at Sefwi Bekwai, Conveyer Belt at Awaso Bauxite Company, Mining Sites at Bibiani, Chirano and Awaso, Manmade Lake at Bibiani, Ankobra River(Salt) and the various hotels in the district. They serve as potentials for the development of the tourism industry in the district.

c. Land Management (Land Tenure System)

Land as part of the environment is managed mainly in the district by the traditional rulers, family heads and other landowners. Farmers and prospective land developers purchase or secure land from the traditional leaders. The land is mainly used for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, palm nut, maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, yam and vegetables, etc. Part of the land is also used as forest reserves controlled by central government and settlement development. The abunu and abusa land tenancy are widely used in the district for the cultivation of food and cash crops. Occasionally, there are incidence of fraud and improper transfer of land, which eventually lead to litigations. The various land uses in the district is indicated in the land use map (Figure 1.5) of the district. The almost non-existence of problems associated with land uses in the district is a potential source of attracting prospective investors in the district.

Figure 1. 5: Land Cover/Use Map

LAND COVER - BIBIANI ANHWIASO BEKWAI DISTRICT



Source: BABDA, 2017

1.12.4. Water Security

Access to potable water of the people in the district is not much of a problem. The district is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which is the Ankobra River. The topography is also rich with good water table conducive for tapping underground water for domestic and industrial uses. The good rainfall can also harness for rain harvesting for commercial and domestic uses. According to the 2010 PHC, the distribution of households according to main source of water for drinking are Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well, pipe-borne water and Public tap/Standpipe. A percentage of 7.2 also rely on River/Stream as a source of water for drinking. Most rural households (39.9%) depend on Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well for drinking as against 12.8 per cent in the urban areas. However just a little above 3% in the rural areas have Pipe-borne inside their dwellings as a source of water for drinking. As a result, the DA within the next plan period should make adequate provision to potable water facilities and rehabilitate the existing ones to meet the growing demand for potable water to improve the health and development of the people.

1.12.5. Natural and Man-made Disasters

With the exception of torrential rainfalls, pest insect infestation such as armyworm and anthrax and occasional bush and domestic fires which sometimes cause extensive destruction to forest reserves, crops and properties, the district is not seriously prone to natural disasters. This could serve as an incentive to attract potential investors to the district and reduce the burden of the Assembly in solving disaster related issues in the district.

1.12.6. Natural Resources Utilisation

The water resources in the district is being threatened especially the main river Ankobra by the activities of illegal mining and bad farming practices. The legal and big mining companies operating in the district mainly operate within the mining and environmental laws of the country with limited negative impacts of the general environment.

The District has large tracts of forest and economic trees. However, the high levels of exploitation of timber for logs and lumber by both registered timber firms and illegal chainsaw operators has contributed significantly to deforestation in the district. Unchecked farming practices including cocoa farming has also compounded the situation through encroachment on the virgin forest and forest reserves. The development of some settlements within and around the forest which depend on the forest for their livelihoods also impacts negatively on the forest. The heavily dependent of the people on firewood and charcoal for energy has seriously affected both secondary and virgin forests in the district. This situation has serious implications such as threat to livelihood, soil degradation, forest depletion, adverse climatic conditions and endangered species in the district. Sand winning is done haphazardly in the district, which destroys the environment and the vegetative cover. This poses a threat to animal, plant and human life.

1.12.7. Demographic Characteristics

Development planning as a human centred activity seeks to ensure provision of needs of the people. Population analysis is therefore one of the cardinal components, which helps to determine the direction of District Planning Processes in any society. The analysis of the demographic characteristics of the district focuses but limited to population size and growth rate, age and sex distribution, spatial distribution, structure, density, labour force, dependency ratio, etc.

i. Population Size and Growth Rate

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) indicated that the district has a population of 123,272 made up of 60,855 males and 62,417 females and a population growth rate of 1.8% as compared to the regional and national growth rates of 2.0% and 2.5% respectively. However, with the assumptions/ factors of population growth including 1.8% growth rate held constant, the district's projected population as at December, 2016 is 137,084 and is expected to reach 139,532 by December, 2017. Therefore, using the projected population for 2017 as the current population of the district, the males and females population are now 68,929 (49.4%) and 70,603(50.6%) respectively.

Even though the next PHC has not been conducted in the country to get the exact dynamics or changes in the District's population from 2010 to 2017 and the population for 2018 to 2021, it can be seen from the above projected population of the district from 2010 to 2017 and Table 1.9 that the population of the district continues to increase. However, per the inter-censal population in Table 1.9, the female population is increasing at an increasing rate while the male population is increasing at a decreasing rate.

Poor attitude towards birth control, high illiteracy level coupled with inadequate knowledge of the implications of keeping large families as well as immigration are some of the contributing factors to this phenomenon.

This increase in population has implications for development planning in the sense that pressure is put on the land size and the existing social amenities in the district. On the contrary, the district stands to benefit from the great pool of labour associated with the population increase and provides large markets for both goods and services.

Table 1.8: Population Size

Year	Males		Females		Total
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	
1960	27,064	56.0	21,264	44.0	48,329
1970	27,354	50.2	27,136	49.8	54,490
1984	31,559	50.1	31,434	49.9	62,993
2000	52,867	48.7	52,867	51.2	103,256
2005	57,413	47.5	63,456	52.5	120,869
2010	60,855	49.4	62,417	50.6	123,272

Source: National Population Census, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010

The inter-censal growth rates as depicted in Table 1.10 have been on the rise between the various censal periods whereas the population growth rates have been rising for both the district and the national. The pattern is illustrated in Table 1.10. Increase in growth rate could be attributed to the mining activities in the district and other factors discussed above.

From the socio-economic survey conducted, the net migration for the district for a year is 80 (4.2%).

The natural increase figure for the district is 15 as against the national figure of 15 (Source: Population Reference Bureau/ Data Finder – Ghana, 2004). The figure being positive has the tendency to cause a steady rise in the population of the district with time.

Table 1: 9: Inter-Censal Growth Rates

Year	District	National
1960-1970	1.2%	2.4%
1970-1984	1.7%	2.5%
1984-2000	3.2%	2.6%
2005-2010	1.8%	2.5%

Source: National Population Census, 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010

ii. Age and Sex Distribution

Using the district's projected population of 139,532 for 2017 based on the 2010 PHC figure of 123,272 and percentage distribution held constant, the age distribution of the district is skewed towards the age groups of 0-14 (children) and 15-64 (the working age group) as shown in Table 1.11. This implies that the district is endowed with a potential labour force and vibrant youth, which are necessary for any development-oriented society. The Table also indicates the number of males and females in each age group and their percentages respectively.

Table 1.10: Age Distribution in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District based on 2017 Projected Population

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0 - 14	55,534	39.8	27,434	40.6	35,655	50.5
15 - 64	77,719	55.7	38,393	55.5	31,418	44.5
65+	6,279	4.5	3,102	3.9	3,530	5.0
Total	139,532	100	68,929	49.4	70,603	50.6

Source: DPCU Estimates based on 2010 Population and Housing Census

iii. Sex Composition

Using the district's projected population of 139,532 and national one of over 27,000,000 for 2017 based on the 2010 PHC figure of 123,272 and percentage distribution held constant, the sex composition of the district is not so much different from that of the nation and the significant thing about the sex composition of the district is that the percentage of the female population is more than the male population as compared to the national population as shown in Table 1.12. Although the sex distribution is almost at par, issues of female participation in local governance, formal education and other decision-making processes remain a challenge to the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly.

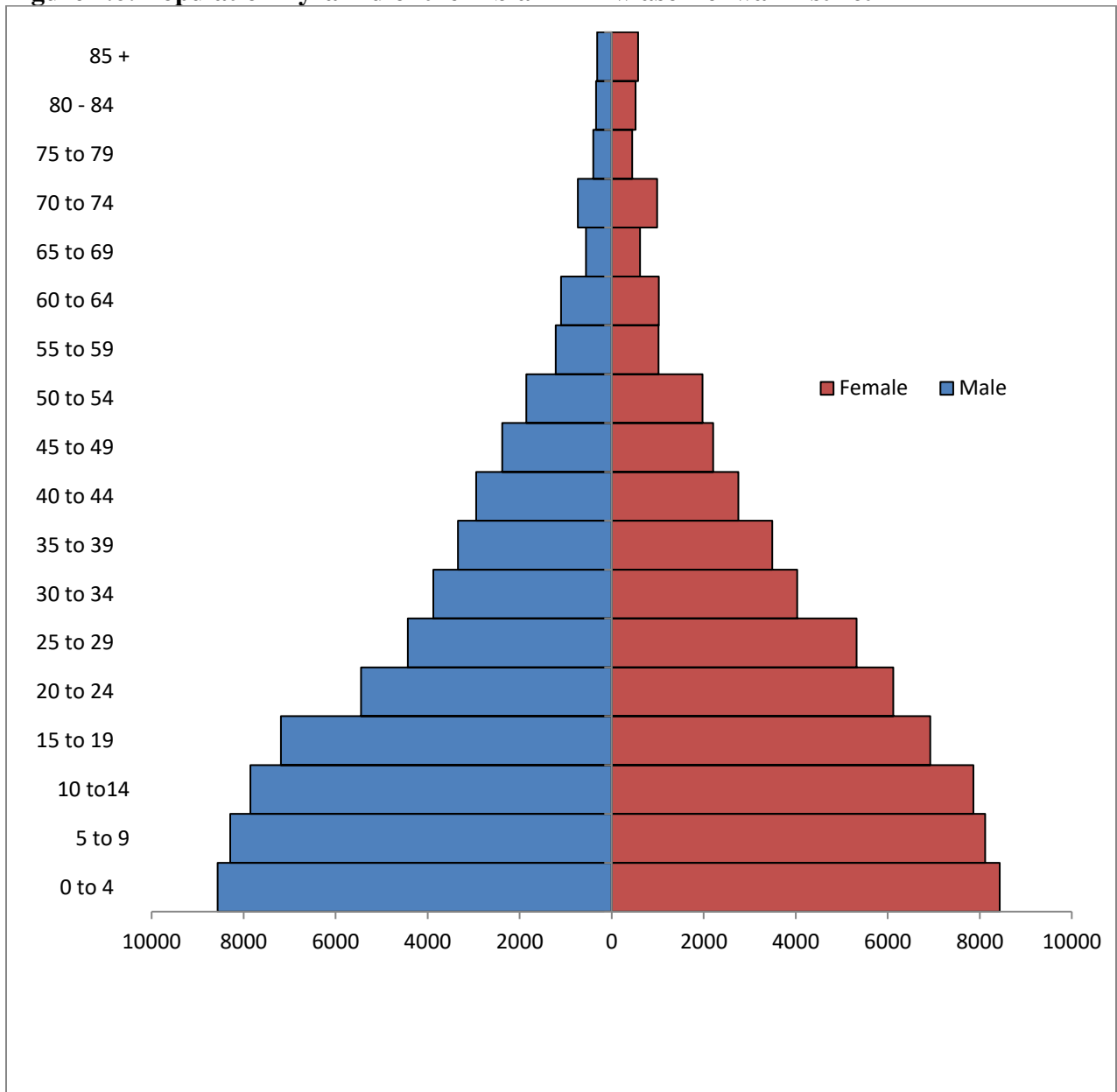
Table 1.11: National and District Sex Composition based on 2017 Projected Population

Sex	National		District	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Male	13,176,000	48.8	68,929	49.4
Female	13,824,000	51.2	70,603	50.6
Total	27,000,000	100.0	139,532	100.0

Source: DPCU Estimates based on 2010 Population and Housing Census

Using the district's projected population of 139,532 for 2017 based on the 2010 PHC figure of 123,272 and all the factors that influence population change held constant, the structure of the population or population pyramid of the district is illustrated in Figure 1.5 even though with an increase in the population, the structure is expected to change a little.

Figure 1.6: Population Pyramid of the Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Figure 1.5, the working population group is larger than the combined child and aged population of the district. This active age group if given enough capacity building can be an instrument of development to the economy of the district.

iv. Spatial Distribution of Population

The population in the district is not evenly distributed largely due to geophysical and statutory reasons. In the statutory sense, the district has six large forest reserves covering almost 30% or 264 square kilometres of the total surface area that are statutorily protected from human habitation. The population is dispersed in the remaining land. The highest concentrations of people live along the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Sefwi Bekwai corridor of the district. This phenomenon has implication for provision of educational, health, water and sanitation facilities, housing needs and security concerns. The higher percentage of the population concentrated along the main highway will improve the people access to the District Hospital which is located at the district capital Bibiani on the main highway.

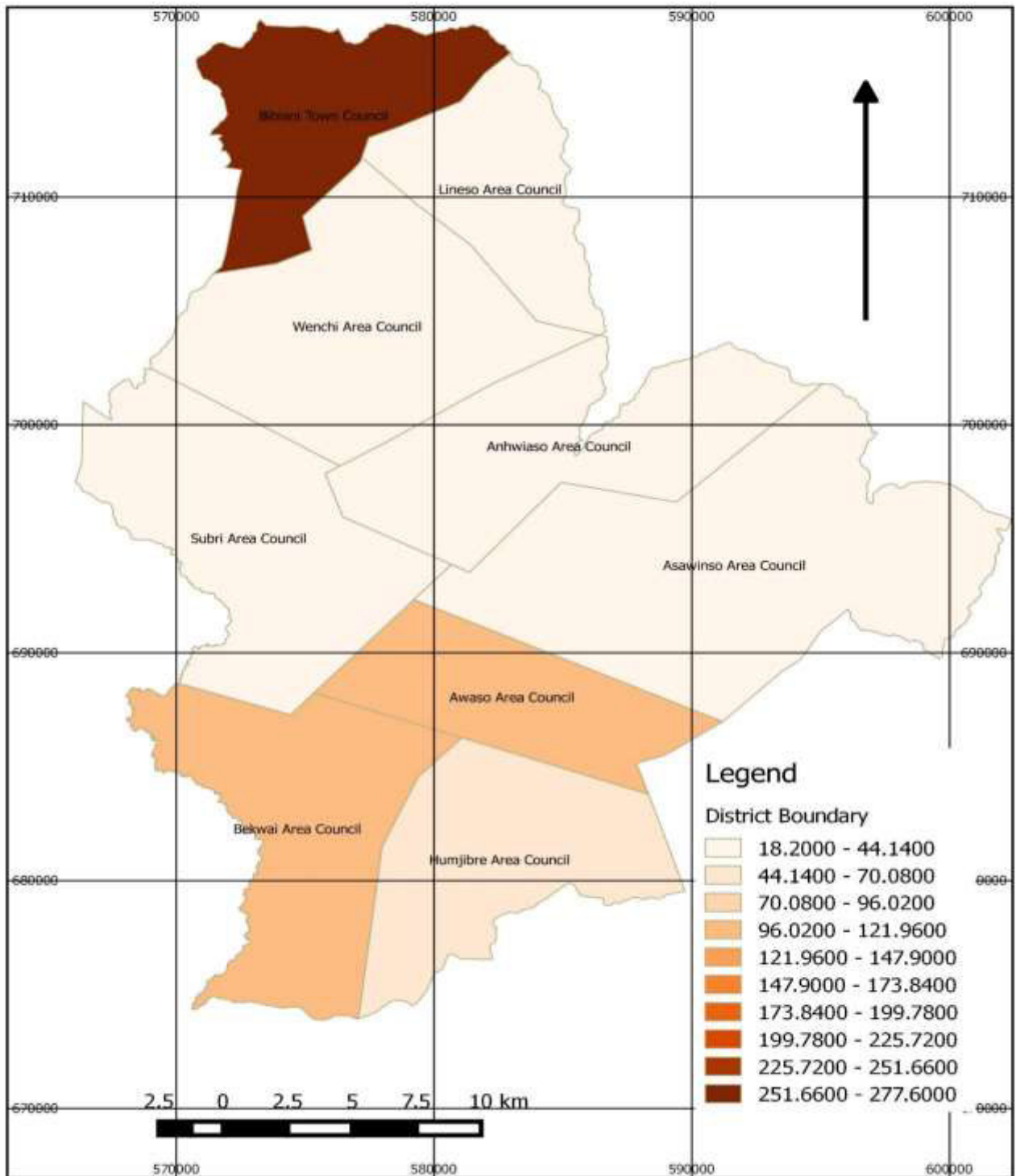
v. Population Density

The 2010 Population and Housing Census further indicates that, the district has a population density of 141 persons per square kilometre, which is higher than the regional and the national averages of 99.3 and 103 persons per square kilometre respectively. However, with the district's population expected to increase to 139,532 in 2017, the population density is expected to increase to 159.83 persons per kilometre square. The greater proportion of the available land has been used for cocoa cultivation and a sizeable space of the land surface is under forest reservation, thereby putting pressure on the available land for different purposes.

Therefore, this increase in the density will put pressure on the available natural resources and some of the agricultural lands will be turned into residential uses. Figure 1.6 shows the population density map of the district.

Figure 1. 7: Population Density Map

Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Population Density



Source: BABDA, 2017

vi. Rural–Urban Split

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is predominantly rural. Using the district’s projected population of 139,532 for 2017 based on the 2010 PHC figure of 123,272 and all the factors that influence population change held constant, the 2010 PHC indicates that the urban population constitutes 28.5% of the district’s population with 48.3 per cent male and 51.7 per cent female. The rural population also constitutes 71.5% of the population with 49.8 per cent male and 50.2 per cent female. This is a reason based on the fact that most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities hence, the large number of the people in the rural areas. The rural nature of the district coupled with scattered settlements, poses serious development challenge with regard to distribution and provision of basic services to the people.

vii. Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure of the dependent population made up of those below 15 years and 65 years and older, to those in the “economically productive” ages of 15-64 years. This ratio is used to measure the pressure or burden borne by those in the “economically productive” ages.

The district dependency ratio is 79.56 per cent according the 2010 PHC. This implies that almost 80 persons are being supported by 100 persons in the working ages (15-64 years).The assumption is that everyone within the age group 15-64 years is working or earning an income which is normally not the case. Generally, the dependency ratio is also higher in rural (58.5%) than the urban which is (41.5%).

While considering the fact that a large proportion of persons aged 15-64 is either unemployed or not economically active, it should also be noted the actual burden on the employed in the district would also be more serious, leading to a low standard of living. A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons who are often economically dependent.

This is very evident in the district with its rural areas having a ratio of 83.20 as against 71.03 in the urban areas. The need to ensure access to basic services, such as education and health, therefore has to be emphasized to ensure the economic security of children and older persons.

1.12.8. Migration

A survey conducted in the district in 2005 indicated that the in-migrant was 161 people constituting 8.5 % of the sample population out of which 75 (4%) were from the communities within the district and 86 (4.5) were from outside the district. The out-migrant constituted 4.3% and the in-migrant represented 8.5% in the district. The net migration which is the difference between the out- migrant and the in- migrant is then calculated to be 4.2%.

A net migration of 4.2% gives an indication that; in-migration outweighs out-migration and can be attributed to the following reasons:

- i. That the district is one of the dominant areas in the country noted for cocoa cultivation and as such people locate themselves there to engage in this farming activity.
- ii. Again the area is much endowed with mineral resources and these also attract people to the district. However, the situation if not controlled can adversely affect the existing social amenities in the district and other social vices that always associated with migration.

1.12.9. Gender

Gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women as well as boys and girls are to follow. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, males constitute 49.4% and females 50.6% of the total population of 123,272 in the district. However, using the projected population for 2017 based on 2010 PHC as the current population of the district, the males and females population are now 68,929 (49.4%) and 70,603(50.6%) respectively. This is not in sharp contrast to the national population where males and females constitute 48.8% and 51.2% respectively.

As the society is moving predominantly towards a market economy, money has become the main currency. In view of this, the number of mothers entering the labour force is increasing every year and much more mothers with pre-school children is increasing. Since women are forced into the labour market, the gender roles have changed considerably. Women contribution in the family budget have made men somewhat changed their attitude and help with domestic chores. The invisible work of women still remains the same and is largely unrecognised and undervalued.

In terms of education, the number of boys is quite higher than girls. Boys in school continue to perform better than girls. In the 2014 BECE, 1,335 boys passed representing 46.59% whilst 1,090 girls representing 37.86% passed. There is therefore the need for the major stakeholders to put in place interventions that will help the girl-child to improve her performance. Most girls who complete their basic education but are unable to further their education are engaged as apprentices in hairdressing and dressmaking. Others are engaged in petty trading.

In decision making, the participation of women continues to be marginal. For instance, at the last General Assembly composition, out of a total of 52 member general assembly, only 7 were females representing 13.46%. For further details, the situation is very serious because out of the 36 elected Assembly members, only 1 elected female member in Electoral Area as compared to the current General Assembly with the same composition having only 4 females representing 8% with only 1 elected female member in Lineso Electoral Area.

There are many sub-committees without female representation as well as the unit committee levels in the local communities. The voice of women are therefore not heard at the highest decision making body in the district. There is only one female who is the head of a decentralised department. All the other heads of departments are males. In the Central Administration, all the female employees with the exception of one are all junior staff. There is therefore the need for feminist advocacy groups to intensify their campaigns on women empowerment.

In terms of power, men possess more power than women and as such men control greater proportion of the economic resources like cocoa farms, arable land, income, etc. Differences in power between men and women are institutionalised by culture and are expressed in the everyday relations of men and women particularly in families. Further, many women deliberately make an effort to protect their masculinity by working to appear that their husbands are in control. In the district, about 76% of the working population are farmers-either full time or part time.

The implication of the gender disparity against women at all level in the district continues to negatively affect their welfare and total development in the district. The district must take Affirmative actions to bridge the gap between men and women, boys and girls if not equal levels, but close to ensure equal participation and balance development as well as mainstreaming gender issues in the development processes and fight discrimination.

1.12.10. Settlement Systems

Settlement systems or spatial analysis deals with the nature of distribution of settlements and their functions in the space economy. This affects accessibility to basic services, employment opportunities, size and distribution of incomes and other developmental issues. This shows the importance of spatial organisation of population, settlement patterns, services, surface accessibilities, and commodity in the planning of developmental policies and programmes for the District.

a. Settlement Pattern

With the present population density of 160 persons per square kilometre per the district's projected population for 2017 based on the 2010 PHC, the district is not all that sparsely populated as compared with the regional average of 99.3 persons per square kilometre. There are at least 345 communities with about 65 having a population above 500 persons (2010 Population and Housing Census) making the district predominately rural. This shows that majority of the inhabitants live in isolated hamlets and cottages preferably on their farms. Thus, the general settlement pattern of the district can best be described as dispersed type. This dispersed settlement pattern makes it difficult to provide essential social services to most people in the district.

b. Scalogram Analysis and Hierarchy of Settlements

The scalogram shows how the facilities and services are distributed in the settlements in the district. The distribution of facilities and services in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District as indicated in Table 1.13 depends on the type and level of services and to some extent on the population of the settlements. It is important to note that the population figures for the selected 16 major settlement in the scalogram are based on the 2010 PHC. Services like schools, health centre, boreholes, market, sanitation facilities, electricity and extension services are located in most settlements. Other major towns such as Bibiani, Bekwai, Chirano, Anhwiaso, Awaso, etc. have high level services such as hospital, health centres, pipe water, police headquarters, circuit court and senior secondary school.

All settlements in the scalogram have primary schools, Junior High Schools (JHS), Boreholes and Electricity and Agricultural Extension services. Nine out of the 16 settlements have pipe water, 14 have access to mobile telecommunication services and eight have public toilets while only five have community library/ICT. Besides, three have health centres of which are operational, seven have CHPS Compound, three have private clinics and three have periodic/weekly markets etc. Bibiani, the district capital has government hospital while Awaso and Bekwai have private hospitals belonging to Ghana Buaxite Company and private individuals respectively. The four SHS are located at Bibiani, Bekwai, Chirano and Anhwiaso.

There is inequality in the spatial distribution of facilities and services in favour of settlements along the main highway stretching from Bibiani through Anhwiaso, Awaso to Bekwai, where main commercial and industrial activities are concentrated. These main routes fall within the high population density areas of the district. However, Chirano, Subri and Humjibre which are outside the main route have some level of more services such as SHS, health centre and clinic respectively. One significant feature of this scalogram is that Akaaso which population is bigger than Ankra Muano, the settlement with the least population among the 16 major settlements has the least facilities in the district.

Table 1.12: Scalogram for the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District

SERVICE SETTLEMENT	Population , 2010	College of Health Sciences	SHS	JHS	Primary	Pipe borne	Borehole	Hand Dug Well	Hospital	Health Centre	Private Clinic	CHPS	Com. Library/ICT	Divisional Police Command	Dist. Police Headquarters	Police Station	Circuit Court	Dist. Magistrate Court	Lorry Park	Radio Station	Mobile Telephone	Post Office	1 st Class Road	Feeder Road	Agric Extension	Central Adm.	Area Council	Aqua Privy Toilet	Weekly Market	Electricity	Com. Bank	Rural Bank	Hotel/Guest House	Filling Station	Total No. of Functions	Total Centrality Score	Level Hierarchy	
	Weight	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	2		3	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2				
Bibiani	18,517	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	31	2,899.4	1
Sefwi Bekwai	10,607		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	1,632.7	1
Awaso	6,013			X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X				X			X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	19	622.0	2	
Humjibre	4,492			X	X	X	X	X				X	X							X				X	X		X								12	235.0	3	
Anhwiaso	3,772		X	X	X	X	X			X						X				X			X		X		X	X		X					13	413.6	3	
Asawinso	3,178			X	X	X	X					X								X			X		X		X								10	177.9	4	
Tanoso-Praso	2,800			X	X		X													X			X		X		X	X							9	184.5	4	
Wenchi	2,668			X	X		X					X												X	X		X								8	122.4	4	
Chirano	2,644		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X							X				X	X										12	399.9	3	
Subri Nkwanta/ Kojina	2,561			X	X		X						X							X			X		X		X							X	10	197.8	4	
Surano	2,549			X	X		X					X								X			X		X										8	107.1	4	
Kunkumso	2,219			X	X		X					X								X			X	X											8	99.2	4	
Atronsu	1,988			X	X		X					X								X			X		X								X	X	10	197.1	4	
Subri	1,946			X	X		X				X					X				X				X	X		X	X							11	264.1	3	
Akaaso	1,867			X	X	X	X													X				X	X										8	118.2	4	
Ankrah-Muano	1,754			X	X	X	X																X	X		X									8	128	4	
No. of Settlement with Facilities		1	4	16	16	9	16	4	3	3	3	7	5	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	14	2	9	7	16	1	8	8	3	16	3	3	4	5				
Centrality Index (100)			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Weighted Centrality Score		400	75	12.5	6.3	33.3	12.5	25	133.3	100	66.7	14.3	40	400	150	50	300	200	50	100	14.3	50	22.3	14.3	12.5	400	37.5	25	66.7	12.5	66.7	33.3	50	40				

Using Table 1.12, which shows the scale of centrality index indicating the hierarchy of settlements, we have Bibiani and Bekwai as the Level 1 settlements which is the status as in last four years i.e. 2014-2017 DMTDP. The District has only one settlement as Level 2 whilst Levels 3 and 4 have four and nine settlements respectively. This means that most important facilities and services in the district are concentrated only in about three communities particularly Bibiani the district capital, Bekwai and Awaso.

The above analysis indicates that there is the need to provide more services and facilities such as feeder roads, postal services, CHPS Compound and clinics, markets and public toilets to the deprived communities to ensure equity in development of the district. There are deplorable feeder roads which calls for collaborative and pragmatic efforts between the Assembly and its development partners to improve the bad feeder roads network in the district.

Table 1.13: Scale for Hierarchy of Settlements in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District

Centrality Index	Level of settlement	Number of Settlements
1000 and above	1	2
500 – 999	2	1
200 – 499	3	4
199 and below	4	9
Total		16

Source: DPCU Estimates, 2017, based on 2000 PHC

c. *Surface Accessibility to Services*

The surface accessibility is the ease with which one travels/moves from a given location to another location (s) within the district in order to access a given/available facility (s) or service (s). This is measured in terms of the time spent in travelling between the two locations (travel time), which in turn depends on distance, means of transport and the route conditions.

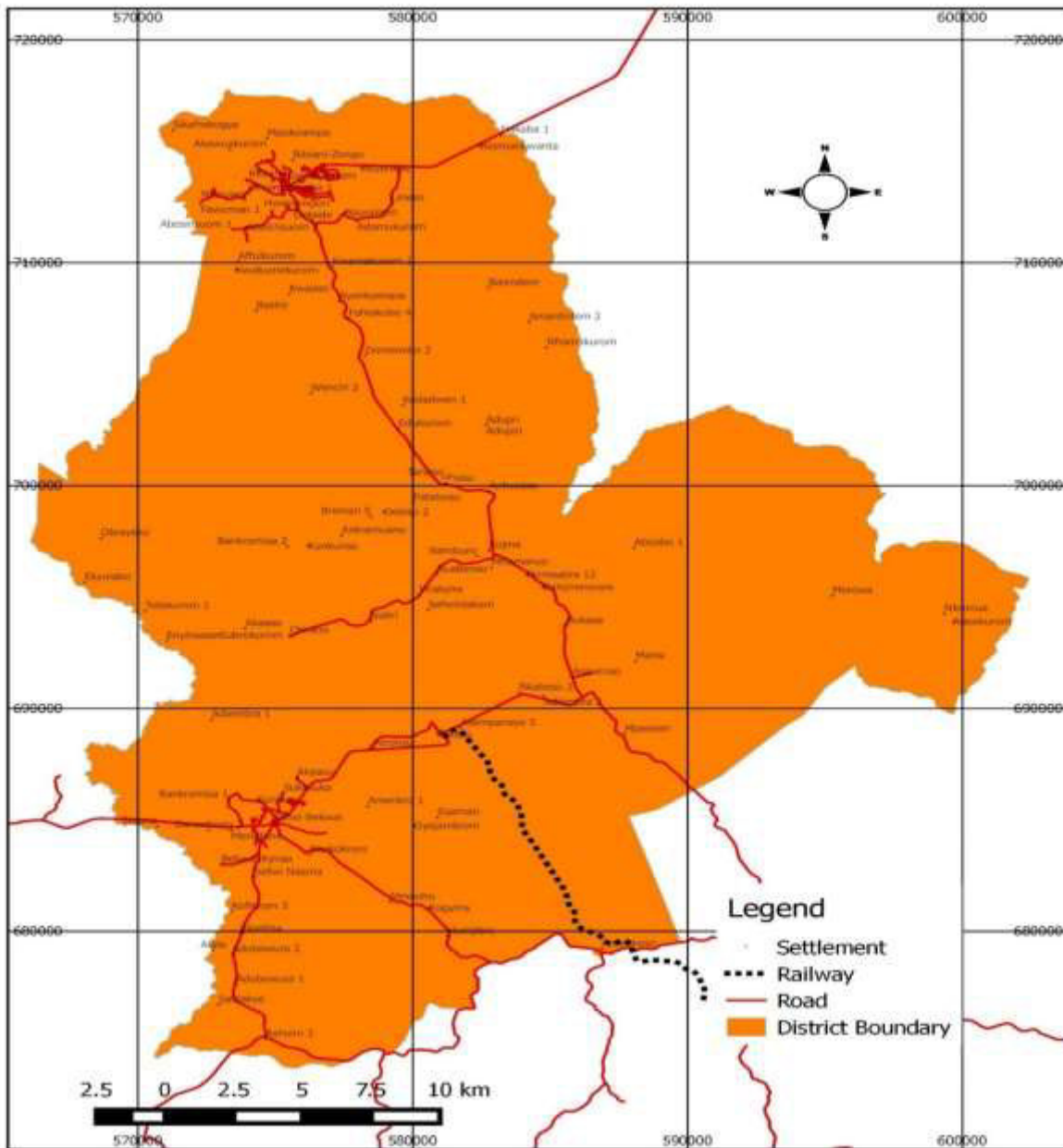
The general accessibility to facilities or services particularly hospital, health centres, secondary school, weekly markets, banks, courts, extension services in the district can be described as good. This is because the BAB District is one of the districts in the country which has one good highway but poor conditions of feeder roads as a result of heavy rainfall and untarred nature of the roads.

The main facilities or services are located in the communities along the main road corridor from Nzema Nkwanta- Bibiani -Anhwiaso and Sefwi Bekwai particularly Bibiani, the district capital. The people living along the main highway which can be said to be in a high access zone while those living outside the main highway and feeder roads are in low access zones in the district.

For instance, the acceptable maximum/standard time for accessing facilities like hospital, health centres, weekly market, bank, and Agriculture extension station is 30mins, 20mins, 30mins, 30mins and 20mins respectively. The implications of the generally good surface accessibility in the district are that, the people are not prevented from accessing the facilities or services to benefit fully to improve their incomes and health. It can also contribute to high productivity and production in the district. Trading activities in the district are usually enhanced as distribution and marketing of goods and services both within and outside the district go on well. The map below or Figure 1.8 indicates the transportation network and surface accessibility of the district.

Figure 1.8: Transportation Map

TRANSPORTATION - BIBIANI ANHWIASO BEKWAI DISTRICT



Source: BABDA, 2017

1.12.11. CULTURE

Culture is the way of life of the people and has far reaching implications for the development of the district. It consists of the traditional set-up, ethnicity, communal spirit and participation, and traditional knowledge and values.

a. *Traditional Set -Up*

The entire BAB District falls under the overall jurisdiction of three paramountcies namely Anhwiaso, Sefwi Bekwai and Chirano Traditional Areas with their overlords (*Amanhene*) residing at Anhwiaso, Sefwi Bekwai and Chirano respectively. Next to the *Amanhene's* authority are Divisional Chiefs in major communities followed by Sub-Divisional Chiefs and *Adikrofo* in minor settlements and hamlets in that order. This hierarchical structure has created a peaceful and united atmosphere among the people of the area, which is a prerequisite for development in the district. Again, even though there are three paramountcies in the same district, there is peaceful co-existence and unity among them which is helpful for the speedy development of the district.

b. *Ethnicity*

The ethnic groups in the district include the Sefwis who are the majority and others such as Brongs, Ashantis, Northerners and Ewes who for economic reasons are scattered all over the district. Although the district is ethnically diverse with the Sefwis, the indigenous people, being the largest group, are very peaceful people which has promoted ethnic tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the different ethnic groups residing in the district which provide congenial environment for development. The various ethnic groups informs the Assembly about the type of development programmes and projects design in line with the values of different tribes.

c. *Communal Spirit and Participation*

Basically, there is high level of communal spirit and participation among communities in the district. This high communal spirit coupled with community participation is seen in decision-making, project planning and implementation between the various communities and development partners such as District Assembly, Donors, and NGOs. This favourable condition is a recipe for successful implementation of development programmes and projects and attraction of investors into the district.

d. *Traditional Knowledge, Values, Attitudes and Practices*

The indigenous people, who are the Sefwis, cherish traditional values, attitudes and practices. Some of the values of the people are celebration of Annual Yam Festivals, traditional marriage rites and adherence to Sacred Thursdays when nobody is expected to work on the land. Certain acts which are considered as taboos include pregnancy before initiation rites for women (*Bragoro*) and many others.

Besides, norms or core values such as respect for the elderly, hard work, friendliness and humility are ingrained in the people. Even though these traditional values, practices and norms exist, they are gradually being relegated into the background because of external influences such as Christianity and foreign cultures. Nonetheless, the Annual Yam Festival (*Elluoe*) is very much celebrated every year. This festival has the potential of becoming one of the most important tourist attractions and a platform for initiating various developmental projects as well as ensuring peace and unity among the people in the district.

e. *Religious Composition*

The inhabitants of the district are very religious and affiliated to one form of religion or the other. Three major religions are found in the district. Table 1.14 depicts the religious composition of the

district population. According to 2010 PHC, Christianity is the major religion in the district with a total proportion of 83.6%, followed by the non-Christians and those not affiliated to any religion both proportion of 8.2 %.

Table 1.14: Religious Composition in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District in Percentage

Religious Affiliation	Percent
Christians	83.6
Non-Christians	8.2
No Religion	8.2
Total	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Unlike some parts of the country where religious conflicts are on the ascendancy, there is religious tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the religious groups in the district. The development of the district is not hampered by religious diversity and differences but it rather enhances co-existence and unity among the people. This has influence on the type of development programmes and projects the District Assembly could initiate to improve the lives of the people.

1.12.12. **Governance**

The District Assembly sees good governance as one of the cornerstones of development in the district. The various administrative structures of enhancing governance and ensuring citizen participation in the development process in the BAB District includes the District Assembly, Decentralised Departments, Area Councils and Unit Committees and Traditional Authority, Transparency and Accountability, etc.

a. District Assembly

The BABDA by the provision of Local Government Act, Act 462, 1993 which has been amended to Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 is the Planning Authority and is responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development policies, programmes and projects as well as ensuring accountability and transparency in the district. These programmes/projects include the provision of basic services (education, health, water sanitation, housing etc), support to the vulnerable and excluded and maintenance of peace and security in a democratic environment.

According to the second schedule, section 78 of the Act 936, the District Assembly is composed of the Central Administration Department and Decentralized Departments. The Central Administration Department is composed of the District Chief Executive, the District Co-ordinating Director, the Planning Officer, the Budget Officer, Executive Officer, etc. There is also the General Assembly, which includes the Presiding Member, the Member of Parliament, the District Chief Executive, and the Assembly members. The District Assembly is also constituted into sub-committees and the Executive Committee.

There are fifty-two Assembly members made up of thirty-six elected members and fifteen government appointees excluding Member of Parliament and District Chief Executive.

b. Decentralised Departments

Act 936, 2016 provides legal backing for the establishment of 11 departments under the District Assemblies to perform the administrative and developmental functions to the respective districts as shown in Table 1.15. Since the establishment of the District Assembly in 1988, all the departments have been established in the district except Trade and Industry and other sub-units of some departments. However, the district is fortunate to have Business Advisory Centre (BAC) established to perform more or less the role of the Trade and Industry. The district has also benefited from the establishment of other public sector organisations.

Some existing Decentralised Departments face a number of problems including lack of proper office and residential accommodation, inadequate logistics and inadequate personnel.

Table 1.15: Decentralised Departments in the District

Expected Department	Existing Department
Central Administration	Central Administration
Finance	Finance
Education, Youth & Sport	Education
Health	Health
Agriculture	Agriculture
Physical Planning	Physical Planning
Social Welfare and Community Development	Social Welfare and Community Development
Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	Natural Resources Conservation, Game and Wildlife Division
Works	Works Unit, Feeder roads
Trade and Industry	Not existing
Disaster Prevention	Disaster Prevention

Source: Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly, 2017

c. Public Sector Organizations

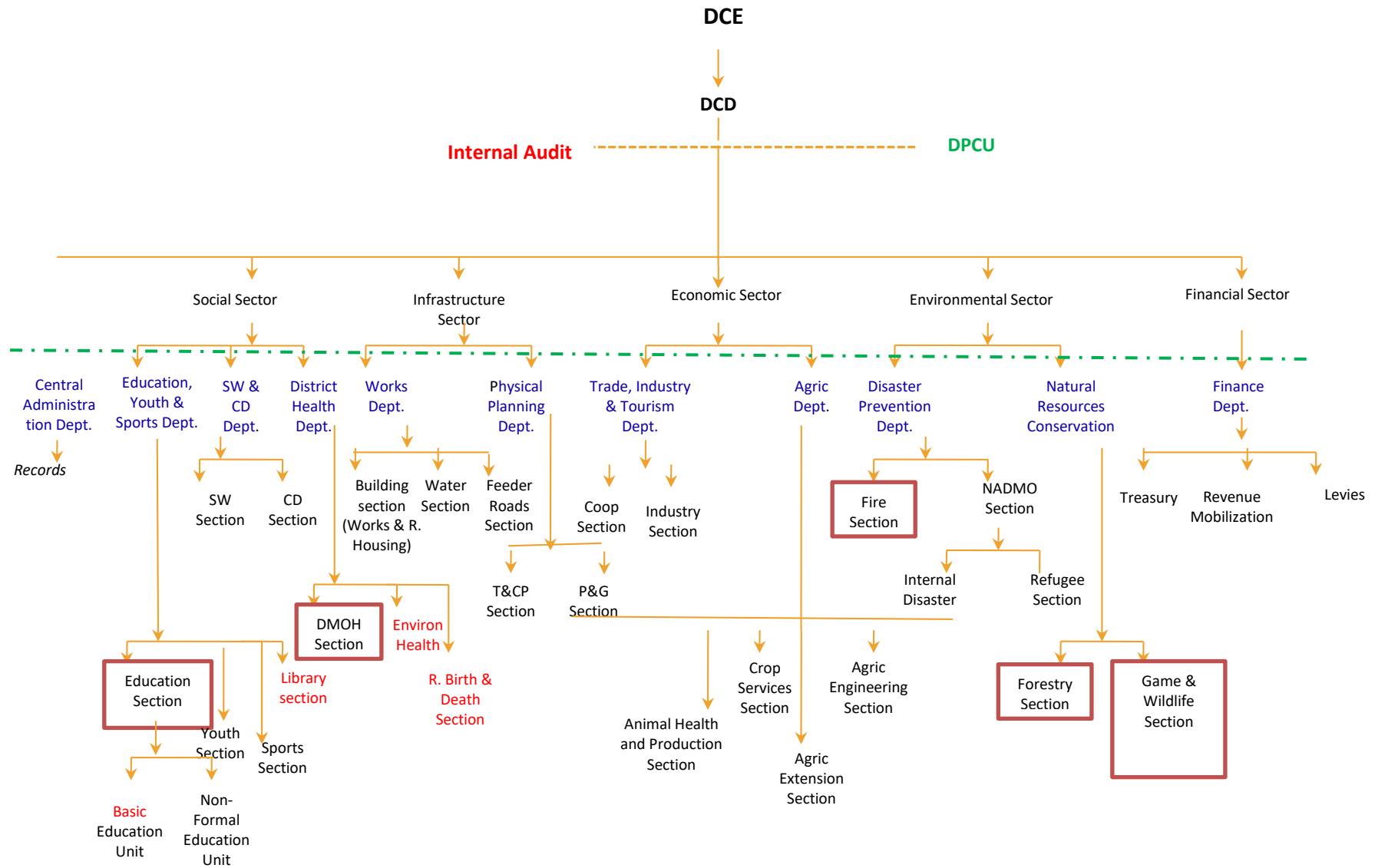
The existing Public Sector Organisations operating in the district are as follows:

- Ghana Immigration Service
- Ghana Police Service
- Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
- National Commission for Civic Education
- Electoral Commission
- Circuit Court
- District Magistrate Court
- Internal Revenue Service
- Birth and Death Registry
- Information Services Department
- Ghana Fire Service
- Audit Service
- ECG

- Lands Commission
- Meteorological Services Department
- Minerals Commission

There exists a cordial working relationship among the existing departments and organisations, which is a prerequisite for good governance. This effective partnership of the departments and organizations will go a long way to consolidate good governance in the district. The absence of some departments and other public sector institutions will affect effective and efficient running of the district to enhance the speedy development of the district.

1.13. District Departmental Organogram



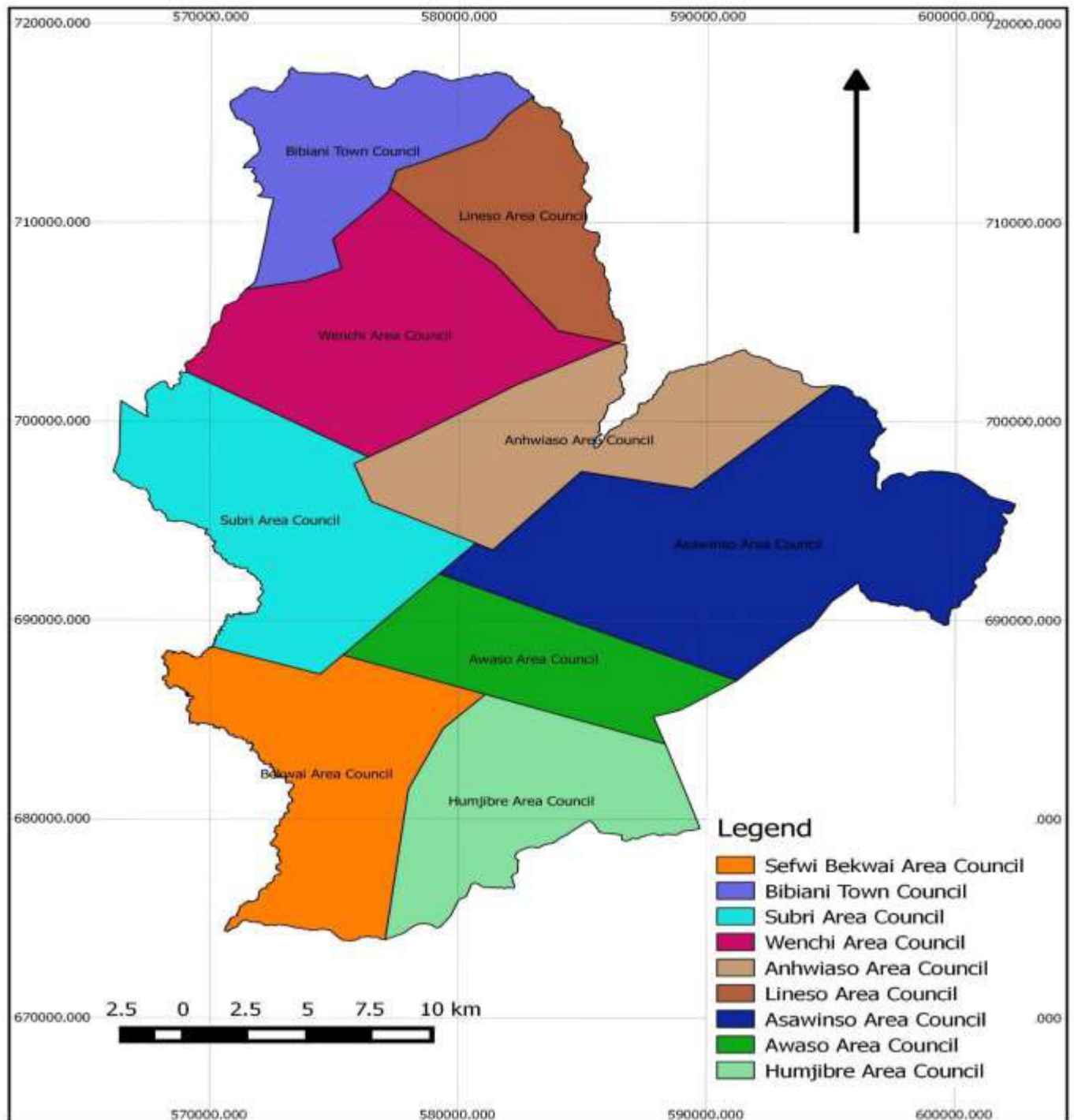
d. Sub-District Structures

The District has One Town Council and Eight Administrative Area Councils namely; Bibiani Town Council and Sefwi Bekwai, Humjibre, Awaso, Subri, Wenchi, Anhwiaso, Asawinso, Lineso Area Councils through which devolution of authority is exercised from the district level. To ensure effective functioning of the sub-structures, the District Assembly is in the process of providing all the sub-structures with office accommodation and equipment and logistics.

Under the Area Councils are 36 Electoral Areas and 36 Unit Committees at the various community levels for effective decision making. Internal feedbacks from these levels are sent to the district level for harmonisation and decision making. The Town/ Area Councils and Unit Committees in the district are bedevilled with inadequate funds and logistics, lack of office accommodation, poor capacity building, lack of remuneration and lack of commitment. The map below or Figure1.10 illustrates town/area councils in the district.

Figure 1. 9: Area Council Map

TOWN / AREA COUNCIL - BIBIANI ANHWIASO BEKWAI



Source: BABDA, 2017

e. Traditional Authority

The traditional rulers in the District play a pivotal role in the governance of the people. The District Assembly (DA) considers them as effective development partners and for that matter, they are always drawn to partake in any development oriented activity. There are dynamic, proactive, visionary and very co-operative traditional rulers in the district who are always ready to support any development agenda. This provides strong partnership among the Traditional Authorities, NGOs and DA including the Decentralised Departments in the development process of the district.

f. Accountability & Transparency

The DA believes the important roles of accountability and transparency and ensures that they are featured in all spheres of its operations. This is done through prudent financial management and reporting or dissemination of information, adherence to the Public Procurement Law 2003, ACT 663, community participation in decision-making, public hearings, checks and balances through relevant committees and General Assembly meetings in order to be accountable to the people in the district. It is gratifying to note that the above-mentioned tools of accountability and transparency are thriving in spite of the numerous challenges faced by the Assembly.

g. Participation of Citizenry

The level of participation of the citizenry in the development process of the district is quite commendable. Participation in decision-making can be very much felt at the Area Council level where development issues are discussed, identified, and planned.

At the district level, the citizens participate actively in the running of the district through general assembly meetings, assembly sub-committee meetings and public hearings both at the district level and area council level in the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management processes. The good citizens' participation in the development process is a pre-requisite condition for efficient mobilisation of the needed resources for any meaningful development.

1.13.1. Security

Peace and stability emanate from a well-co-ordinated and effective security apparatus in every society. The District is fortunate to have access to the Police Service, Immigration Service and BNI whose mandate are to enforce peace and order in a democratic dispensation. The district is also fortunate to have a District Circuit and Magistrate Court at Bibiani which help to administer justice to the people to ensure peace, order and security. As indicated earlier, there is peaceful coexistence among the three paramountcies and there is no serious chieftaincy dispute as well as serious land litigation in the district which sometimes necessitate land guards in some parts of the country. Armed robbery is not too rampant but the district occasionally records some cases. This favourable and encouraging security environment in the district promotes good governance, attract investment and development.

1.13.2. Local Economic Development (LED)

Local economic development which includes various local initiatives to tap the local economic resources for economic growth and improve the lives of the pro-poor people is not fully developed in the district due to inadequate socio-economic infrastructure base and inadequate human capacity.

Some are designed specifically to help poor people directly while others are created to support economic growth in the district. Due to their significant impacts on the growth of the local economy, the Assembly within the next plan period will concentrate in the following areas in promoting local economic development. These include;

- a. supporting micro enterprises (run by one or two persons)
- b. supporting small business development
- c. providing skill training
- d. encouraging domestic or foreign investment by providing infrastructure-like good roads, electricity, or further reducing crime
- e. providing municipal services such as education, health, regulations etc. which support LED

1.13.3. Economy of the District

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District is predominately an agrarian economy with minimal activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. Agriculture employs about 76% of the total labour force or the population. Agriculture is rain fed in the District and characterised by the use of outmoded farm implements and cultural practices. However, the District has high potential for agro-processing, which is yet to be tapped. The District economy is described in terms of structure, Major Economic Activities, Services, Revenue and Expenditure Status, Revenue Base, Economic Resources, Inter/Intra-Trade, Economically Active Population/ Labour Force, etc.

a. *Structure of Local Economy*

This section of the plan looks at the structure of the economy with respect to the performance of the various sectors namely agriculture, industry and the services in terms of employment and contribution to household income. As stated earlier, the structure of the local economy is skewed towards agriculture, which employs about 76% of the district's working population with 55.3% female participation. Next to agriculture is the service sector which employs about 15%. The industrial sector, which is dominated by small-scale industries follows the service sector in term of the working class also employs about 9.0%. Although the district has great potential in agro-processing, the weak nature of its industrial sector remains a constraint to the balanced development of the District.

b. *Major Economic Activities*

1. Crop Farming

The major economic activity in the District is farming. Unlike in other parts of the country, where farming is left in the hands of the elderly, people of all ages in the district are involved in farming due to the high returns derived particularly from cocoa production. The other major cash crops grown in the District are coffee, oil palm, rubber, citrus and black pepper as well as coconut.

Cocoa Buying Companies operate in the district. These companies offer employment to a sizeable number of the youth as either purchasing clerks, security men, labourers and drivers. However, they contribute little directly to internally generated funds of the District Assembly because they are not taxed for the cocoa they export from the district.

The District also has comparative advantage in the cultivation of food crops. Plantain, yam, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables, rice and maize among others are widely cultivated in the District. The main problems facing food crops farmers are high cost of farm inputs, low prices of farm produce particularly during the main (harvesting) season.

The arable lands in the district are mainly used for the cultivation of cocoa and oil palm. Consequently, the land available for food crops cultivation is declining proportionately which can cause food deficit in the District.

2. Fish Farming

Fish Farming is fast catching up with farmers in the district. There are relatively a sizeable number of about 60 fish ponds in the district in 2014 has increased to 80 fish ponds. The common species of fish reared are tilapia and catfish. The District Directorate of Food and Agriculture records show that an average of about 5 tonnes of fish which was harvested annually has now increased to 8 tonnes in 2017.

The District has enormous potential for fish farming but this has not been fully tapped. The challenge faced by fish farmers in the District is the absence of specialised breeding points (hatcheries) for fingerlings. Fish farming, if effectively packaged and marketed to the various communities, could add to the dietary and economic well-being of farmers especially during the lean cocoa season.

3. Livestock Farming

Most households rear animals for domestic consumption. There are a few households which rear animals for commercial purposes just to supplement incomes from cocoa and other sources. The major livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits, guinea fowls and poultry. With regard to non-traditional livestock, grasscutter production, bee keeping and snail rearing have been identified as potential economic activities in the District thereby creating employment and increasing income of the people.

4. Lumbering

The district has large tracts of forest with different timber species that make the district a potential destination for timber exploitation or lumbering activities. Despite the abundance of timber species, there are no timber firms or sawmills established in the district. All the timber firms that have utilisation permits are located outside the district. For example, Omega Wood Processing Company Ltd, Ghana Prime Wood Product, Suadam Company Ltd and four others based Kumasi and Takoradi are some of the timber firms exploiting timber in the district.

There is also the presence of illegal chainsaw operators in the district, whose activities are gradually degrading the forest and the environment in general. Lumbering as an economic activity could become a great source of employment for the unemployed youth in the district. However, the current rate of exploitation of timber poses a serious threat to the environment, especially the forest reserves.

5. Industrial Sector

The industrial sector employed 7,442 people representing 15.4 % of the labour force in the year 2000. This number has reduced to 6,962 people in 2005 depicting a percentage decrease of 3.4% from 15.4% in 2000 to 12% in 2005.

c. Types of Industries

The major types of industries found in the district are agro-processing, manufacturing and mining mainly undertaken by Mensin Gold Mines Bibiani Limited at Bibiani, Chirano Gold Company Limited at Chirano and Bauxite mining at Awaso by the Ghana Bauxite Company Limited.

Out of the categories of manufacturing industries, only small-scale industries exist in the district. These range from carpentry and joinery, Jewellery, pottery metal smelting, palm and oil extraction, automobile fitting, refrigeration repair, cassava processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoe making, local gin (akpeteshie) distilling, tie and dye and batik making, to fuel dispensing.

These small-scale industries are thriving pretty well in the district. However, access to credit facilities, managerial capabilities etc. in order to expand them by their owners remains a major challenge.

This and equally other important factors prevent the manufacturing sub-sector to grow and contribute immensely towards the development of the district.

vi. Commerce

This sub-sector provides employment for a considerable number of people in the district. The major items of trade are agricultural products and inputs, orthodox and herbal drugs, auto-parts, clothing, provisions and petroleum and plastic products. Women dominate the commerce sub-sector in the district. However, their contribution to the local economy is not much felt due to the small nature of their businesses (petty trading). Commerce in the district is an area that has not been fully harnessed for socio-economic development as compared with farming.

The district has two major market centres located at Bibiani and Sefwi Bekwai and a minor one at Pataboso Junction. The fortunate issue about these market centres is that, they operate effectively on different days of the week such as Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Sefwi Bekwai, Pataboso Junction and Bibiani respectively which provides the opportunity for producers and traders to send their products/wares to all the market centres as possible within the week. This situation increases sales of traders as well as revenue base of the Assembly. This also affects the growth and the development these markets.

However, infrastructure development at these market centres is still moving gradually. The markets do not have adequate essential structures such as stores/stalls, places of convenience and sanitary equipment.

vii. Services

This is the fastest growing sector in the district; employing 9,246 people representing 19.2% of the total labour force employed in the year 2000 and 15,664 people in the year 2005 representing 27%. It is the highest contributor to household income (35%).

Type of Service

a. Petty Trading

Petty trading is the dominant form of service activity in the district. About 74.3% of those in the service are employed in this area. Clerical work and “others” (driving, tailoring, hairdressers, banking etc) account for 9.4% and 17.2% respectively. There are other services available in the district such as banking, telecommunication and postal services, electricity, security (Police and Immigration) and judicial services.

b. Banking

There are three commercial banks and three rural banks operating in the district namely SG Bank Limited at Bibiani, Merchant Bank at Bibiani, HFC Bank Limited at Sefwi Bekwai, Upper Amenfi Rural Bank Ltd at Sefwi Bekwai, Awaso and Bibiani, Sefwiman Rural Bank Limited at Bibiani, Atwima Mponua Rural Bank Ltd at Bibiani and Amanano Rural Bank Ltd at Bibiani. The district capital has almost all the major financial institutions in the district. This is attributed to the fact that Bibiani is the hub of commercial activities. These financial institutions contribute towards the development of the district through the granting of credit facilities and investment.

There are other financial institutions like the Susu and Co-operative credit unions which operate in big towns in the district. One thing about these financial institutions is that they are easily folded-up. The difficulty people experience with this phenomenon is that people find it extremely cumbersome to retrieve their moneys mobilised by these financial institutions which sometimes end at the law courts.

Such spatial distribution of financial institutions in the district enhances people access to banking services.

c. Telecommunication and Postal Services

Telecommunication facilities or services which were very limited in time past are now covering almost the entire district in 2017. The leading telephone operators operating in the district are MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel. Presently, the district is not connected to the national telecommunication network (landline). Internet facilities are also available for communication. This telephone system is sometimes not reliable as it often breaks/cuts. Notwithstanding that, this has enhanced communication and businesses among the people in the district and outside.

In terms of postal services, the district has two post offices at Bibiani and Sefwi Bekwai which have improved postal services tremendously and impact positively on the development of the district. There is one at Awaso which is not functional.

d. Fire Service

There is a fire service station in the district located at Bibiani, the district capital with fire service officers. The station has fire-fighting equipment e.g. fire tender or vehicle. This has a positive development implication in terms fire outbreaks and emergencies in the district.

d. Electricity

Energy for that matter electricity is one of the key pillars for economic growth and development. Therefore, the presence of national grid in the district has great potentials for growth in areas such as agro-processing, trading, manufacturing both for commercial and domestic uses hence poverty reduction.

e. Police Service

The district has assumed a status of Divisional Police Command with a Divisional Police Commander stationed at Bibiani with two District Police Commands stationed at the police headquarters, Bibiani. And Sefwi Bekwai respectively. There are five Police Stations and three Police Barriers in the district. The stations lack decent offices and residential accommodation for stationed officers. Additionally, inadequate staff is one major problem that has bedevilled the police administration over the years in the district.

f. Other Security Agencies

Immigration and BNI are stationed in the district to enhance general security and peace.

g. Judicial Service

The district has Circuit and Magistrate Courts which are all established at Bibiani presided over by qualified judges. The presence of the courts has brought justice and so much relief to the people. Hitherto, cases had to be sent to Sefwi Wiawso for redress.

6. Tourism

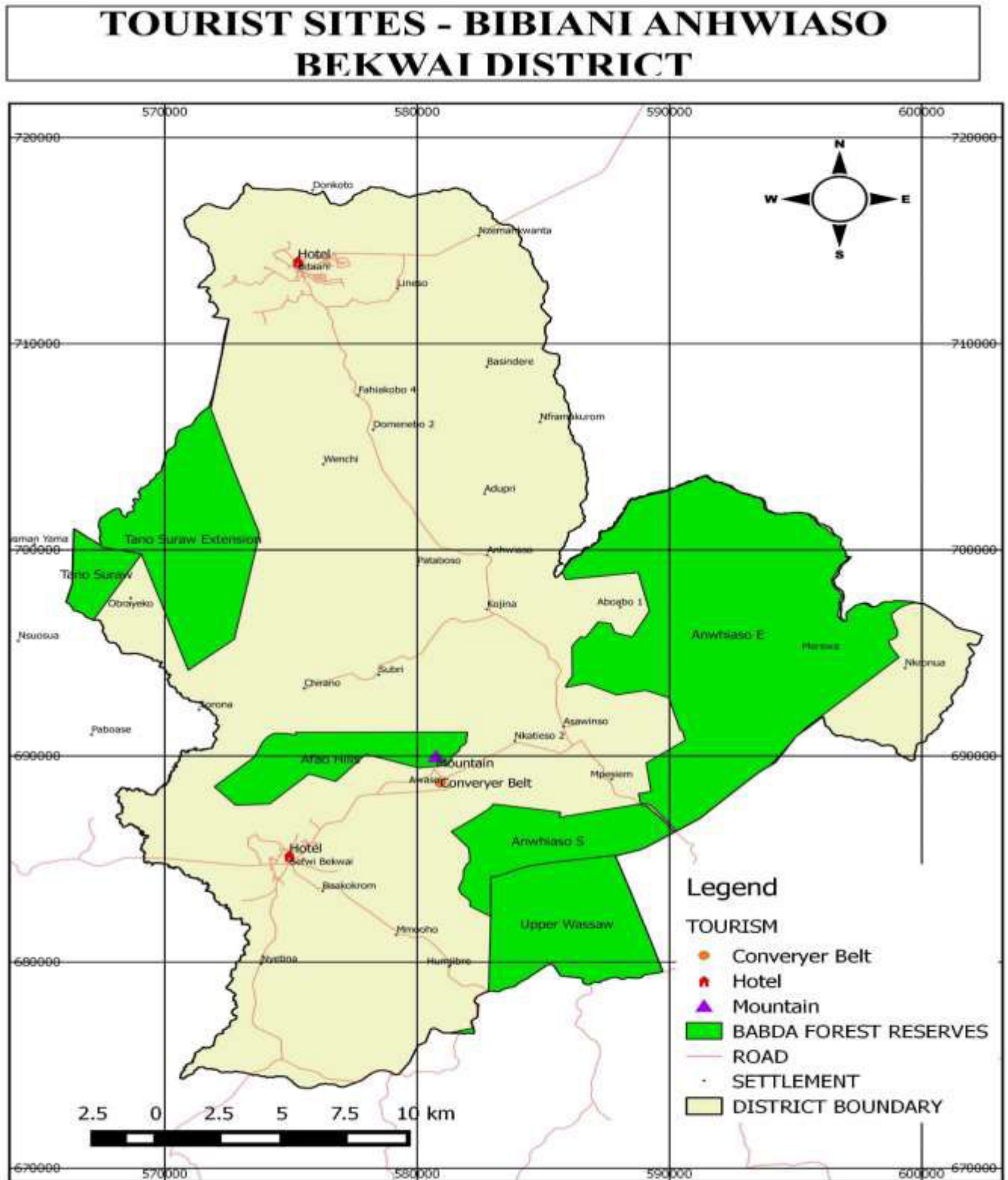
Bibiani District possesses a wide range of natural and built attractive features. The mining sites at Bibiani and Awaso and their operations are delightful sites to watch. Also, the appealing forest reserve at Bonkaso is endowed with beautiful plant species people will always love to see. The people of the district again have a rich cultural heritage which they showcase on occasions of 'Ellue' and 'Bronya' festivals. On such periods both indigenes and aliens within and outside the district return home to observe the occasion. The major tourist sites include:

- Natural Forest Reserves ideal for Eco-Tourism at Bonkaso, Kanayerebo and Tano-Surano.
- Atta Nyamekrom Mountain at 660 metres, the highest peak in the Western Region
- Mining sites at Bibiani and Awaso and Chirano
- Traditional “Allue” Festival.
- Bibiani 6th March Festival.

The other important occasion which well harnessed can be one of the biggest event or festival in the district is the celebration of 6th March Independence of Ghana. This particular celebration can be a great potential for socio-economic growth of the district.

The major hotels in the district are Hotel de Joko, The Ranch, Mamosa, Divine Lodge, Prudent Lodge and Phoenix all located at Bibiani and the Cane Basket Hotel at Awaso. Others are Green Roof Hotel, etc at Bekwai. Both the indigenes and aliens who come to the district especially on the occasions of festivals give monetary contributions towards the development projects initiated in the district. Figure 1.8 shows the tourism potentials of the district.

Figure 1.10: Tourism Map



Source: BABDA, 2017

1.13.4. Revenue and Expenditure Status

As stated earlier in the performance review, revenue generation and proper expenditure patterns play a key role in the speedy development of the district's economy. The revenue base and expenditure patterns and their actual performance have been discussed below.

1.13.4.1. Revenue

A critical look at the revenue base of the BABDA reveal that the Assembly relies heavily on government grants comprising Local Government Grants, Central Government Grants, Ceded Revenue and District Assembly Common Fund and sometimes Donor support. The District Assembly's internally generated revenue is vibrant and very much appreciable as compared with inflows from external sources (Grants).

Grants to the Assembly far exceeded the internally generated revenue due to the following factors:

- Poorly developed market infrastructure in the district.
- Inadequate regular revenue staff.
- Low calibre of Revenue Collectors.
- Inadequate logistics for the Revenue Mobilisation Unit.
- Unwillingness of the people to pay taxes.
- Poor database on revenue mobilisation

The number of revenue staff is 37 in 2017 of which 83.8% are commission collectors is indicated in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16: Categories of Revenue Staff in the District

Category	2014	Percent	2017	Percent
Principal Revenue Superintendent	1	6.7	1	2.7
Senior Revenue Superintendent	1	6.7	-	-
Higher Revenue Inspector	1	6.7	1	2.7
Revenue Inspector	2	13.3	2	5.40
Revenue Collector	-	-	2	5.40
Commission Collector	10	66.6	31	83.8
Total	15	100.00	37	100.00

Source: Revenue Office, BAB District 2017

1.13.4.2. Economic Resources

As stated under the physical characteristics of the profile, the district is well endowed with many economic resources, which tremendously support the national economy of Ghana. These resources include cocoa, timber and mineral deposits (Gold and Buaxite) as well as fertile soil for the cultivation of variety of crops. However, the people and for that matter the district are yet to receive the full benefit of these mineral deposits and other equally important potential resources that are being exploited. This has influenced the slow pace of development of the district.

1.13.4.3. *Inter/Intra – Trade*

Like any other place, trading activities take place within and outside the District. The District with its strategic location trades with neighbouring communities in other districts in Ghana such as Atwima Mponua, Wassa Amenfi West, Sefwi Wiawso, Upper Dankyira West and Amansie East.

Goods that are normally associated with inter trade of the district are second-hand clothes, foot wares, cooking utensils, electrical gadgets and many more. The district also transacts business with the outside world mostly in foodstuffs because of the nature of its economy, which is mostly dominated by agricultural products.

In addition, intra-trade goes on well in the district as the two major towns have market centres. During market days, the people in the district who are mostly farmers bring their foodstuffs and other agriculture products to the market centres for sale.

The main commodities for export to the neighbouring districts, other parts of the country and outside the shores of Ghana mainly include agricultural products (food crops) such as plantain, cocoyam, cassava etc and (cash crops) as cocoa, wood.

The inter-trade between the district and outside world has the potential of improving the internally generated revenue base of the Assembly and individuals as people who come to the district to do business are taxed. It also opens up the district for development. Inter-trade has the potential of creating effective interaction and peaceful co-existence among towns, villages and the people in the district.

However, inter-trade puts pressure on the limited infrastructure facilities and creates security problems for the district. Again, it poses health problems for the district, especially in terms of HIV/AIDS.

1.13.5. Food Security

The soil conditions favour the cultivation of varieties of tree crops and food crops. Livestock production and general agriculture have great potential in the district. The soil in the district is part of the forest ochrosols and support large scale production of food crops including plantain, cassava, rice, cocoyam and food baskets in the region. Reports from the Department of Agriculture indicates that all the major food crops such as cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain and palm oil are produced in sufficient quantities in the district except maize and rice. With the introduction and implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme and the European Union Grant Support Project to local food crops farmers, coupled with the good weather condition prevailing, the District the potentials to overcome the deficit in maize and rice in the not too distant future.

Also the vibrant markets in the district like the Bibiani, Bekwai and Pataboso junction markets contribute considerably to the effective distribution of these farm produce. Moreover, since the district is mainly an agrarian economy most households get access to food from their own farms.

There is availability of food throughout the year at reasonable prices. This had ensured that most households have access to at least two square meals a day.

One disturbing trend in the district is that the choice lands are being used for cocoa cultivation. When this trend is not checked, in the very near future, food production will decline with its attendant high

prices of food stuff. This could lead to social unrest resulting in stealing, sexual promiscuity and armed robbery.

1.13.6. NUTRITION

The nutrition situation in the District is not bad but report from the District Health Directorate indicates that there is an upsurge of dietary related diseases like hypertension, diabetes, etc. This requires public education on healthy lifestyle such as eating more fruits and vegetables; drinking more water; consuming less sugar and salt; avoiding the use of drugs e.g Cigarette; and exercise the body regularly.

However, there are several strategies being rolled out to improve nutrition and health status of the people in the District. These include growth monitoring and promotion commonly known as weighing; infant and young Child feeding; control of micro-nutrient deficiencies such as (vitamin A supplementation among children of 6-59 months, anaemia among pregnant women and children below 5 years and iodine deficiency disorder); control of non-communicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension; nutrition assessment counselling and support; and monitoring the school feeding programme as well as other nutrition related programmes. The implication of nutrition on the health of the people which has direct influence on the productivity and production in the District is significant and needs to be embraced by stakeholders.

1.13.7. SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services of the district include education, health care and HIV/AIDS, housing, water and sanitation, which are necessities of human life.

1.13.7.1. Education

The Educational Directorate of the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District which is divided into a number of Educational Circuits, runs 273 public and 134 private schools for an efficient and effective management of educational institutions of the district. Table 1.17 presents public and private educational institutions in the district.

Table 1.17: Public Educational Institutions in the District

Institution	Public	Private
Nursery	3	41
Pre-school	97	47
Primary School	97	47
Junior Secondary School	71	38
Senior Secondary School	4	1
Nursing Training College	1	1
Total	273	134

Source: District Education Directorate, BAB District, 2017.

i School Enrolment

The district has an encouraging enrolment figures as most of the schools have over three hundred (300) pupils due largely to good government policies and programmes such as School Feeding Programme, Free School Uniforms and Exercise Books, Capitation Grant and the District Assembly's commitment

to provide adequate school infrastructure. Tables 1.18 and 1.19 indicate the current enrolment figures in the district in both public and private schools respectively.

Table 1.18: Enrolment Patterns in Public Schools in the BAB District in 2017/2018 Academic Year

Institution	Enrolment		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Nursery	60	65	125
Pre-Schools	3,737	3,712	7,449
Primary Schools	8,972	8,731	17,703
Junior Secondary Schools	4,280	4,235	8,515
Senior Secondary Schools see GES	735	761	1,496
Total	17,784	17,504	35,288

Source: BAB District Education Directorate, 2017

Table 1.19: Enrolment Patterns in Private Schools in the BAB District in 2017/2018 Academic Year

Institution	Enrolment		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Nursery	1,751	1,581	3,332
Pre-Schools	1,257	1,249	2,506
Primary Schools	3,699	3,525	7,223
Junior Secondary Schools	994	879	1,873
Senior Secondary Schools	-	-	-
Total	7,701	7,234	14,935

Source: BAB District Education Directorate, 2017

The high enrolment level has the potential of putting pressure on existing inadequate educational infrastructure but has the tendency to increase the literacy rate in the district, as more people will be able to read and write.

One of the major factors that contributes to the high gross enrolment rates in all educational levels is the satisfactory survival rates the district has been recording in the schools for the past years.

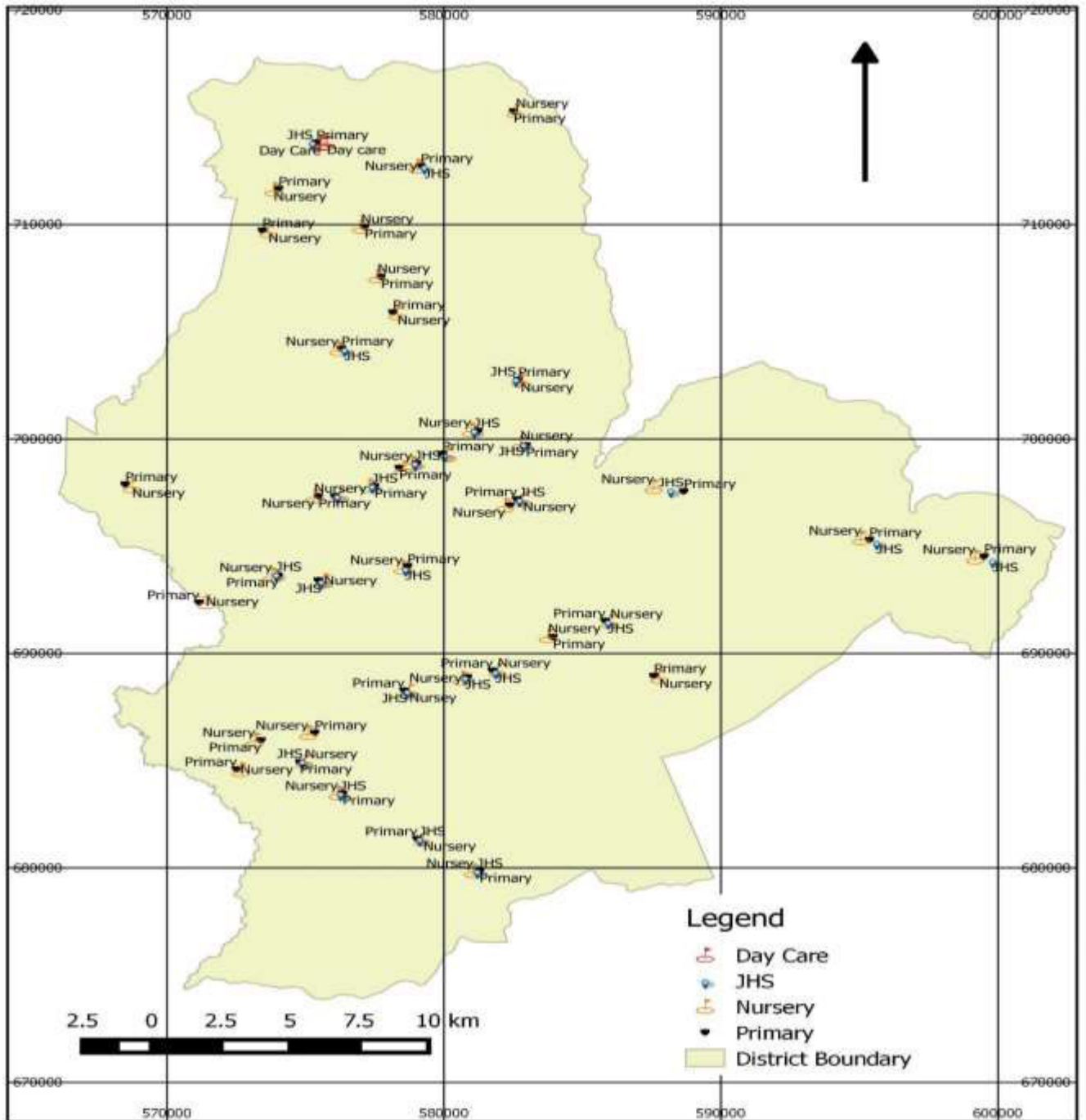
The survival rates or gross enrolment rates in 2014 in the district are 164.3%, 127.9%, 105.1% and 40.5% for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively. The increase in enrolment has the potential of increasing the literacy rate in the district. Considering the pupil teacher ratio at the primary school level, the district needs extra teachers and additional infrastructure facilities to meet the increasing number of school pupils.

ii *School Infrastructure*

Generally, school infrastructure or facilities in the BAB District are quite adequate in terms of numbers and quality. On the contrary, the situation in the Senior High Schools as well as some primary and JHS in the district is not all that good. The schools have inadequate classrooms, hostels, library facilities, and logistics. Teacher accommodation in the district is a major problem in the communities as greater number of teachers in basic schools lack good accommodation. Many teachers, therefore, have to travel or walk long distances to schools from nearby towns. The map below or figure 1.11 shows the educational facilities in the district.

Figure 1. 11: Educational Facilities Map

Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Educational Facilities



Source: BABDA, 2017

iii Teacher/ Staffing Situation

The total number of teachers in the pre- schools, primary and JHS are 320, 674 and 594 respectively making a grand total of 1,588. Out of this figure, 1,273 (80.16%) are trained and this is encouraging phenomenon whiles the number of untrained teachers are 315 (19.84%). Generally, the staffing situation can be described as good in terms of both quality and quantity.

The general good staffing situation in the district could be attributed to the location of district and some level of good infrastructure particularly the good highway linking Kumasi. However, there is also lack of incentive packages to motivate teachers to accept posting to the district particularly rural areas. The details of staffing situation are provided in Tables 1.20, 1.21 and 1.24 respectively.

Table 1:20 Categories of Teachers in Public Schools

Types of Teachers	Pre-School		Primary School		JHS	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Trained	193	60.31	539	79.97	541	91.97
Untrained	127	39.69	135	20.03	53	8.92
Total	320	100	674	100	594	100

Source: BAB District Education Directorate, 2017

Table 1:21 Categories of Teachers in Private Schools

Types of Teachers	Pre-School		Primary School		JHS	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Trained	14	6.40	11	5.30	22	14.30
Untrained	204	93.60	196	94.70	132	85.70
Total	218	100	207	100	154	100

Source: BAB District Education Directorate, 2017

The staffing situation in the district has serious implication for development in terms of good performance of basic schools and human resource development particularly in public schools where we have a high number of trained teachers. The performance of pupils in BECE for previous years can promote the human resource development of the district in particular and the country as a whole. The details of school performance are discussed in the subsequent section.

iv Pupil Teacher Ratio

The pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) in the district for Pre-School, Primary School, JSS and SHS in both public and private schools are provided in Table 1:22 as compared to the national standard of 1:35 for both Pre-School and Primary School, 1:40 for JSS and 1:45 for SHS. Thus, in the district, the PTR for pre-school and primary school are normal as they are lower than the national standard. The PTR for Pre-school, JSS and SHS are the best as they far below the national average.

Table 1.22 Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the District

	Public Schools				Private Schools			
	Pre-School	Primary	JHS	SHS	Pre-School	Primary	JHS	SHS
Enrolment	7574	17703	8515	1416	5838	7229	1873	296
Teachers (Both trained and untrained)	320	674	594	116	218	207	154	20
Ratio	1:24	1:26	1:14	1:12	1:27	1:35	1:12	1:15

Source: BAB District Education Directorate, 2017

Considering the district PTR as against the national average, effective teaching and learning and general performance of the public basic schools in the district should be improved.

vi School Performance

The school performance in the district with respect to BECE results has improved tremendously within the last four years even though there has been a marginal drop 2017. The details for the period are provided in Table 1.23.

Table 1. 23: School Performance Based on BECE Results from 2014 -2017

Year	Target (%)	Performance (%)
2014	90	84.45
2015	88	85.60
2016	90	92.40
2017	93	90.20

Source: BAB District Education Directorate, 2017.

The improved performance could be attributed to improve teaching and learning by both teachers and pupils, and supervision on the part of Ghana Education Service. Furthermore, most parents are now showing interest in their children’s education instead of spending on expensive funerals and other unnecessary activities. This phenomenon is an implication of strong district human resource base for future development.

vii. Community Participation and Involvement in Education

Generally, most of the Parent -Teacher Associations and School Management Committees in the district are not active and supportive. As a result, community participation in educational delivery at the local level is not the best in most communities. There is some form of apathy on the part of community members towards the execution of school programmes. Most parents do not provide their wards with basic school needs such as uniforms, stationery, footwear, and school bags. However, community participation in school management in general is not bad but can be improved to enhance implementation of school programmes.

1.13.7.2. Health Care Delivery

The health delivery system in the district even though is still faced with some problems just as it pertains in most rural communities in Ghana, the status of health in the district over the years has improved significantly in several areas. Prominent among the major issues to be discussed in the health delivery system in the district are incidence of disease, availability of health professionals, health infrastructure, status of the District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS), access to health facilities, and infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, etc.

Health service delivery in the district is under the management of the District Health Management Team (DHMT) and is made up of eight main units. The main responsibility of the DHMT is to plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate all health activities implemented in the district.

The DHMT also mobilizes resources needed for effective health delivery in the district. It collaborates with all stakeholders in health locally, nationally and internationally to bring quality and affordable health care to the people in the district. It serves as the technical advisor to the district assembly on health issues and ensures the implementation of health policies in the district.

The district is divided into five sub-districts for easy implementation of health programmes, each headed by seasoned medical personnel. The five sub-districts have about 119 communities under them and they include Bibiani, Anhwiaso, Chirano, Awaso and Bekwai.

i. Incidence of Diseases

The top ten diseases, which are prevalent in the district as at June 30, 2017, are indicated in Table 1.24. However, there are other diseases that are also featured prominently in the district such as Diabetes Mellitus, Asthma, Snake bite, Infectious yaws, etc.

Table 1. 24: Top Ten Causes of OPD Attendance from 2014-2016

Rank	2014			2015			2016		
	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%
1	Malaria	49,313	27.9	Malaria	66,189	20.7	Malaria	102,784	24.6
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infections	31,631	17.9	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	42,043	13.1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	48,482	11.6
3	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	19,351	5.9	Rheumatism & other Joint Pains	20,237	6.3	Rheumatism & other Joint Pains	30,966	7.4
4	Anaemia	9,079	5.2	Intestinal Worms	18,797	5.9	Skin Diseases	25,446	6.1
5.	Diarrhoea	9,043	5.1	Diarrhoea Diseases	14,722	4.6	Intestinal worms	21,170	5.1
6.	Rheumatism & other Joint Pains	8,867	5	Skin Diseases	14,517	4.5	Diarrhoea	16,747	4
7.	Intestinal Worms	7,113	4	Typhoid Fever	10,445	3.3	Typhoid Fever	15,082	3.6
8.	Skin Diseases	6,793	3.9	Anaemia	9,677	3	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	11,620	2.8
9.	Acute Eye Infection	5,017	2.8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	9,615	3	Hypertension	10,289	2.5
10.	Typhoid Fever	3,567	2	Hypertension	7,544	2.4	Anaemia	9,133	2.2
	All other Diseases	41125	23.3	All other Diseases	72,755	22.7	All other Diseases	82,280	19.7
	TOTAL NEW CASES	176,279	100	Total New Cases	320,271	100	Total New Cases	417,577	100

Source: District Health Directorate, Bibiani 2017

Table 1.25: Top Ten Causes of Hospital Admission from 2014-2016

Rank	2014			2015			2016		
	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%
1	Malaria	6,502	44.7	Malaria	7,897	56.3	Malaria	4,054	51.9
2	Hypertension	571	3.9	Anaemia	1,025	7.3	Anaemia	828	10.6
3	Typhoid Fever	507	3.5	Gastroenteritis	541	3.9	Gastroenteritis	603	7.7
4	Gastritis	427	2.9	Hypertension	385	2.7	Sepsis	463	5.9
5	Diabetes Mellitus	382	2.6	Sepsis	375	2.7	Hypertension	441	5.7
6	Threatened Abortion	351	2.4	Infection of Respiratory Tract (RTI)	220	1.6	Gastritis	422	5.4
7	Gastroenteritis	280	1.9	Diabetes Mellitus	165	1.2	Infection of Respiratory Tract (RTI)	395	5.1
8	Respiratory Disorders	227	1.6	Infection of Respiratory Tract (RTI)	160	1.1	Enteric Fever	294	3.8
9	Anaemia	228	1.6	Gastritis	149	1.1	Pneumonia	185	2.4
10	Tonsillitis	66	0.5	Septicaemia	135	1	Enteritis	117	1.5
	All other Diseases	4991	34.3	All other Disease	2975	21.3	All other Diseases	10,290	56.9
	TOTAL CASES	14,532	100	TOTAL CASES	14,027	100	TOTAL CASES	18,083	

Source: District Health Directorate, Bibiani 2017

Despite the fact that malaria is still the number one top ten diseases as compared to the last four trend analysis, the number of reported cases has increased considerably from 95,678 cases 2013 to 102,784 in 2016. It is also still the number one cause of hospital admission in the district followed by hypertension anaemia and typhoid fever from 2014 to 2016 as shown in Table 27. With the exception of malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, etc which threatens the health of the people and causing hospital admission and possibly death, the general population/inhabitants of the district are relatively healthy as portrayed by the number of reported cases of top ten diseases above which is very significant for increased productivity and production in the district. Like in the country, malaria is the number one cause of morbidity in the district.

ii. *Infant and Maternal Mortality*

Available records from the District Health Directorate indicate that 6/1000 Live Birth (24), 18/1000 Live Birth (3.9) and 3.2/1000(8) Live Birth infant mortality rates were recorded in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively in the district. The maternal mortality rates in the last three years also indicates 69/100000 Live Birth (3), 86/100000(4) Live Birth and 82/100000 (2) Live Birth in 2015, 2016 and mid-year of 2017 respectively. This trend or situation could be attributed largely to a number of factors such low

skilled delivery, inadequate ANC, superstition, etc. On infant mortality, the district recorded a quit high figure but all efforts are being employed the district to reduce it in order to achieve the SDG and AU Agenda 2053.

iii. *Health Infrastructure/Facility*

Even though the health sector is under the direct management of the DHMT, other stakeholders from the public, private, Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG), NGOs and the mining companies have over the years contributed in diverse ways to the improvement of the health of the populace by providing out-patient, in-patient and outreach services to the people in the district. The category and ownership of health facilities providing health services as well as spatial distribution in the district are as shown in Table 1.26 and figure 1.11.

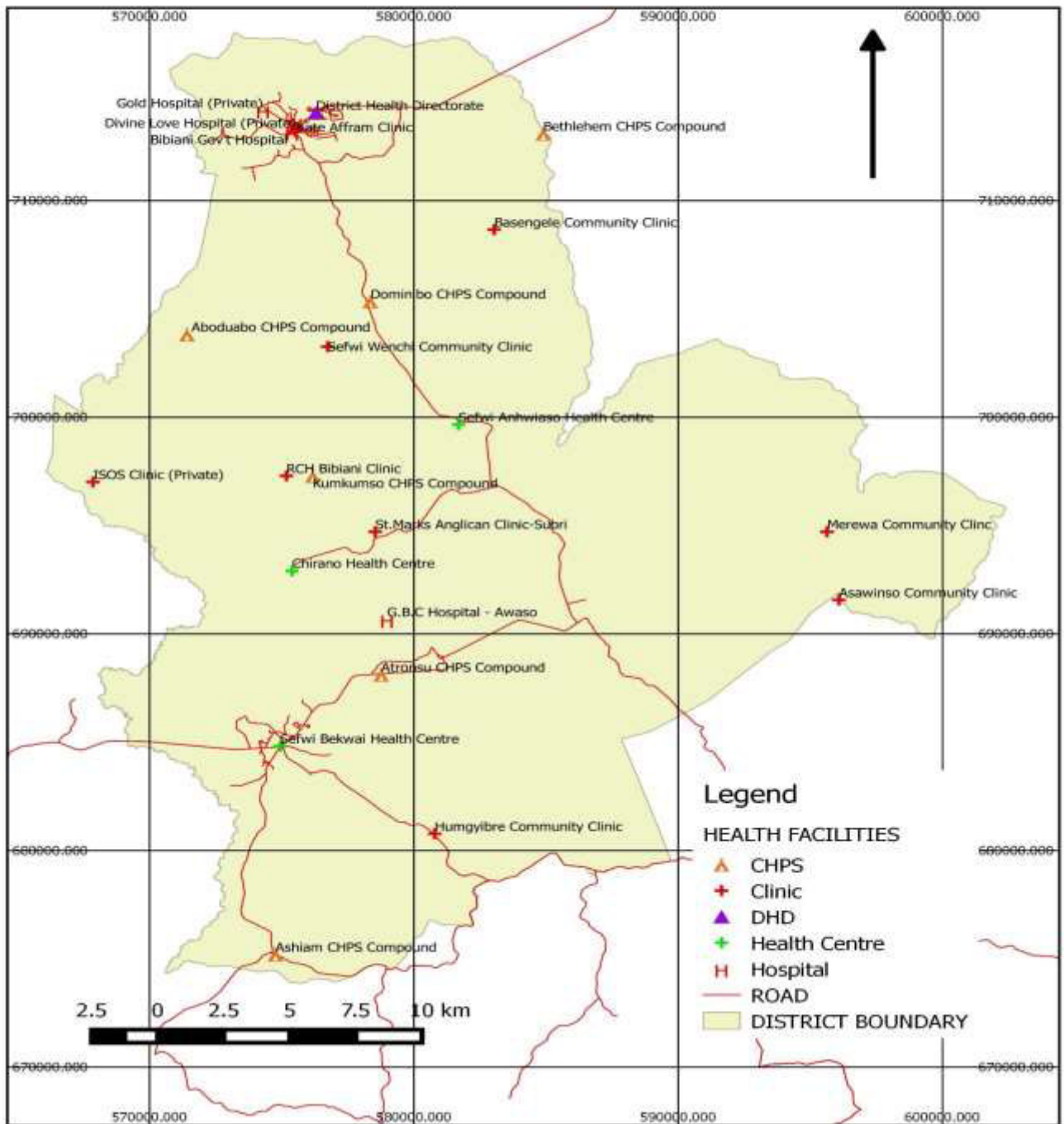
Table 1.26: Health Facility by Provider

Categories	Public	Private	Mining	CHAG	Sub-Total
Hospital	1	3	2	0	6
Health Centre	3	0	0	0	3
Clinics		3	1	1	5
CHPS	17	0	0	0	17
Total	21	6	3	1	31

Source: District Health Department, Bibiani, 2017

Figure 1.12: Health Facilities Map

EXISTING HEALTH FACILITIES - BIBIANI ANHWIASO BEKWAI DISTRICT



Source: BABDA, 2017

These facilities which are almost evenly distributed four hospitals are capable of providing effective and efficient health care to the people.

vi. ***Health Personnel/ Professionals***

Despite the fact that the existing health personnel situation in the district has improved tremendously, the district still lacks the required personnel to man the health facilities in the district. Most categories of health personnel required are available and are at post as indicated in Table 1.29. However, the district inadequate key personnel like Doctor, laboratory technicians, midwives, biostatistics assistants, etc.

Majority of the critical staff are located in the hospitals in Bibiani with a lot of the other staff like the Community Health Nurses widely distributed in all the health facilities and CHPS compounds. Table 1.29 captures the human resource of the district.

Table 1.27: Existing Health Personnel in the District

Category	2015	2016	2017	No. Required	GAP
Dist. Medical Officer (DDHS)	1	1	1	1	0
Medical Officers	4	4	4	10	6
Pharmacists	2	2	2	2	0
Pharmacy Technicians	5	5	5	7	2
Medical Assistants	8	8	8	14	6
Laboratory Technicians	3	3	3	13	10
Nurse Managers	1	1	1	1	0
Accountants	2	5	5	5	0
Accounts Officers	1	1	0	3	3
Midwives	45	45	42	52	10
Enrolled Nurses/Ward Assistants	161	168	210	220	10
Community Health Nurse	94	80	81	99	18
Technical Officers (DC)	3	3	3	3	0
Technical Officers (Nutrition)	2	2	2	2	0
Technical Officers (Leprosy)	1	1	1	1	0
Technical Officers (HI)	2	2	2	6	4
Field Technicians	4	4	4	15	11
Biostatistics Assistants	6	6	7	12	5
Executive Officer	1	1	1	2	1
Stenographer	1	1	1	1	0
Drivers	4	4	4	8	4
Storekeepers	1	1	1	2	1
Stores Assistants	0	0	0	5	5
Others (Watchman, Labourers, Orderlies)	13	12	9	21	12
Casual Workers	13	31	31	-	-
Total					

Source: District Health Department, Bibiani, 2017

The District does not have adequate and good residential accommodation to attract staff. Private accommodation cost so much that the average workers cannot afford to pay. This has put the District into a perpetual staff shortage situation.

vii. *Status of the District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme*

The Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District population according to the 2010 population and housing census stood at 123,272 with an annual growth rate of about 1.8%. Based on this, the District projected population as at the end of December, 2017 will stand 139,532. The District National Health Insurance Scheme in September, 2017 has active membership of 74,833 with 36,968 males and 37,865 females respectively. The NHIS also registered 19,448 subscribers made up of **5,831** males and 7,916 females including 4,291 pregnant women to join the scheme. The detailed status of the National Health Insurance in the district has been discussed under cross-cutting issues section above of this plan.

viii *Accessibility to Health Facilities*

The geographical accessibility to health facilities by the people who are mostly farmers which was low when the district was created in 1988, as a result of inadequate health facilities in the district and their location of distances from the already scattered communities has improved tremendously within the last 12 years. The average distance in kilometres to the health facilities is 1.6 km and the distance in time is 50 minutes. These compare favourably with the planning standard of a maximum of 5km. The major implication is that there is a high physical access to the facilities and using accessibility to access the poverty situation, they are not poor in terms of health physically. With the introduction of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) by the Government with free maternal care/delivery, OPD attendance continues to increase appreciably year on year on.

1.13.7.3. Sanitation

Solid waste can be a health hazard if not properly disposed of. Seven out of every ten households (70.6%) in the district dispose of solid waste at a public dump (open space) with urban (62.8%) and rural (73.9%) and 5.9 per cent dispose of waste indiscriminately. Burning of solid waste as a method of disposal is one of the least used methods with a percentage of household below 5 per cent that use this method.

The introduction of waste management systems where vehicles are used to collect waste from households for disposal has also gained a bit of popularity in the district. About 1,195 households (4.3%) patronize the collection of solid waste from their households. About 5.6 per cent are in the urban areas and 3.7 per cent are in the rural areas.

Liquid waste is produced as a result of cooking, bathing and washing, among others. If it is not properly disposed of it could lead to widespread of diseases such as malaria, cholera. Disposing of liquid waste onto the streets is identified as the common method (43.8%) of liquid disposal in the district. In the rural areas of the district almost half of households 43.4 per cent throw their liquid waste unto the streets, whilst 44.6 per cent of the urban dwellers also use this method.

Nearly 37 per cent of the households in the district dispose of liquid waste into gutters, (39.3%) in the rural areas and (31.2%) in the urban areas. The best way of disposing of liquid waste, however, is the use of the sewerage system. However, this is low in the district with only 2.0 per cent of households using the sewerage system perhaps it is least commonly found in the district.

Waste management remains a challenge to the District Assembly particularly sachet water products. This is due to inadequate funds, logistics and environmental health staff to effectively manage waste in the district. Refuse Disposal in most communities in the district is still at the crude stage where solid and

liquid wastes are dumped in the open at designated sites. In the light of this, the district in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited, a private waste collection and management company has embarked upon a regular or daily cleaning of major towns particularly area councils' capitals and the main district capital to rid it of waste.

1.13.7.4. HIV AND AIDS

The Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) and the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) pandemic is a major source of worry to the country in general and the district in particular.

Even though it is not among the top ten diseases in the district, its incidence in the district is on the increase. In view of this, the District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Health Service (GHS) put in place a framework to manage the spread of the infection. The District AIDS Committee (DAC) is set up to co-ordinate all HIV/AIDS activities in the district. The District Hospital at Bibiani has a facility for counselling and testing. There is also a trained counsellor who is responsible for the provision of both pre- and post-test counselling services to clients. The District has NGOs which receive funding from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC). These NGOs and DA undertake a number of activities in the communities including public education on HIV/AIDS, condom distribution, mobile counselling and testing services and follow-up on clients who test positive for the virus.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS is quite prevalent in the 15-39 years age group. This is expected since they are sexually active. Other sexually transmitted infections that are reported at the Health Centres are syphilis, gonorrhoea, vaginal discharge, candidiasis, vagina welt, sores on penis and swollen scrotum. The development implication is that the active labour force of the population between ages 15-39 who are infected mostly will negatively affect productivity and production capacity of the district.

The District Hospital at Bibiani has the mandate to screen all pregnant women who visit the centre for ante-natal services. This is to ensure that pregnant women who test positive are provided with anti-retroviral drugs to prevent mother-to-child transmission. (PMTCT).

1.13.7.5. Housing

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census is the second national census, following the 2000 census, which included a comprehensive housing census. The two censuses provided an official count of all structures (permanent and temporary) within the nation. Among the issues covered were the number of occupied and unoccupied dwelling units, the type of dwelling and the main materials used in construction, occupancy status, and methods of waste disposal, utilities and household facilities. It is envisaged that the housing data from the 2010 PHC will enable planners and policy makers formulate realistic and relevant housing policies and design appropriate programmes to meet Ghana's housing needs.

i. Housing Stock

There is often a relationship between socio-economic conditions of households and the quality of life of their members. As a unit for production and consumption of resources, the characteristics of a household such as size, composition, and economic base, have implications for aspects such as health, productivity, social interaction, welfare, security and general outlook. According to 2010 Population and Housing Census there were a total of 18,540 houses in the district with urban forming 26.1 per cent and rural constituting 73.9 per cent. The data also show that there are 27,961 households made up of 30.2 per cent in urban and 69.8 per cent in the rural areas in the district.

Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai is a district with an average household size of 4.3 persons with the rural recording a slightly higher number of 4.4 persons and urban (4.0).

Population per house in the district is also 6.5, with 7.0 persons in the urban and 6.3 persons in the rural areas.

ii. Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

The total population owning houses in the District is 27,961 constituting about 5 per cent of the regional population owning houses. Among the various categories of ownership status, male headed households owning houses (67.3%) supersedes female headed households owning houses in the District (32.7%). Houses owned by a household member constitute about 58 per cent of the total number of houses in the District and is followed by houses owned by relative not a household member (19%) and other private individual (18.1%).

The population owning houses in the rural areas (69.8%) is higher than the urban population (30.2%) owning houses. In respect of houses owned by other private individual, majority of the population in urban centres of the District occupy houses which belongs to other people than in the rural communities of the District with their figures given as (58.1%) and (48.1%) respectively. However houses owned by relative not a household member are highly occupied in the rural (73.0%) than urban (27%) areas in the district.

iii. Occupied dwelling

The type of dwelling unit occupied by households in the district is such that over one-half (53.9%) of all dwelling units are compound houses making it the most common type of dwelling unit in the district.

Separate houses account for 32.0 per cent of dwelling units in the district. Living in semi-detached houses and flats or apartments is not common among resident or households in the district. Only 9.5 per cent live in semi-detached houses and 2.8 per cent dwell in flats or apartments.

iv. Construction Materials

The main materials used by households for the construction of dwelling unit are mud brick/ earth in the rural areas (51.4%) compared to 20.3 per cent in the urban areas. In contrast, 40.7 per cent of rural households live in buildings constructed mainly with Cement blocks/Concrete whereas those in the urban areas constitute 72.4 per cent. Also, 2.0 per cent of households in the rural areas in the district use burnt bricks as material for the construction of dwellings whilst that in the urban areas constitute 3.1 per cent of household.

However, less than 2.0 per cent of dwelling units in the district are constructed of wood, stone, landcrete, bamboo, palm leaf/ thatch (grass)/ raffia and other materials for the outer wall of dwellings.

It also indicated by 2010 PHC that cement/ concrete (87.4%) is the main construction material used in the district. The pattern is the same for construction material for the floor in both urban (88.9%) and rural (86.8).

In the case of main material for roofing, the 2010 PHC shows that 92.6 per cent of dwelling units are roofed with metal sheets. This has 91.7 per cent in the urban areas and 92.9 per cent in the rural areas.

In the urban areas, percentages of houses roofed with thatch and slate/ asbestos constitutes 1.6 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively. Thatched and slate/ asbestos constitute 2.2 per cent and 0.8 per cent of roofing materials used in the rural areas.

Mud/Mud bricks/Earth, Wood, Cement/Concrete, Roofing tile, Bamboo and other roofing materials form a percentage below 1 per cent of materials used for roofing and the use of cement or concrete accounts for only 0.8 per cent in the district.

iv. Room Occupancy

The relationship between the number of rooms and the number of persons gives the space available per person. According to 2010 PHC, 58.9 per cent of households in the district occupy one room. As little over 22 per cent of households occupy two rooms and 9.1 per cent occupy three rooms. Households that occupy four rooms or more together constitute 8.3 per cent. On the part of those who occupy single room, a single member alone constitutes 89.9 per cent. It is quite significant in cases where three or more persons live in one room ranging between 8.5 per cent for ten or more person and 67.9 per cent for three persons.

vi. Access to Utilities and Household facilities

The quality of life of persons depends, among other factors, upon the amenities and assets available to them. Though remarkable achievements have been made in extending basic amenities to the people in the district, there are still large areas of deprivation, which requires urgent attention.

Electricity as the source of lighting is available to 72.0 per cent households. This is followed by Kerosene lamp (13.4%) and Flashlight/Torch (13.0%).

1.13.8. POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

The social, economic, political and spatial conditions and policies from either the central government or the district assembly itself as well as the socio-cultural set up sometimes predispose the people into poverty, inequalities and weak social protection. The vulnerable and excluded people in society have always been disadvantaged. The Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS 4) defines the *extreme poor* as those whose standard of living is insufficient to meet their basic nutritional requirements even if they devoted their entire consumption budget to food.

The following categories of people are considered to be the poor, vulnerable and excluded group in the District.

- **Some rural agricultural producers:** - Rural agricultural producers, particularly migrant farm hands, settlers and food crop farmers in the district are extremely poor.
- **Children in difficult circumstances:**- including the quarter of children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour, street children, children of school going age who are not in school, who have dropped out of primary school, and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- **People living with HIV/AIDS,** including infected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- **People in displaced communities,** particularly due to mining activities
- **Disadvantaged women,** particularly single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, teenage mothers, and commercial sex workers.

Others include the elderly who have no access to family care and pension, physically-challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills, people suffering from chronic diseases, including victims of debilitating diseases such as tuberculosis, trachoma, bilharzias and breast cancer, drug addicts, victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse and battery, victims of harmful traditional practices, especially victims of harmful widowhood rites, early marriage, servitude, fosterage and perceived witchcraft and Unemployed, especially unskilled retrenched workers and the unemployed youth. From the above definitions, there is the need to develop policies to cover the people in such categories, by the District Assemblies and NGOs.

i. Categorisation of the Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

The socio-economic survey conducted revealed the following categories of the people to be vulnerable and excluded within the district as indicated in Table 1.28.

Table 1.28: Categories of Vulnerable and Excluded

Category	Number	Percentage
Physically challenged	72	5.1
Women	558	39.9
Children	717	51.3
Aged	52	3.7
Total	1399	100

Source: District Survey, 2005

ii. Nature of vulnerability and excluded.

- There is discrimination between the vulnerable group and the non-vulnerable group e.g. the views of the women and children are sometimes not considered at public meetings during decision making
- Women are mostly assaulted by men. 13.8% of the problems faced by the group are assault cases.
- Child abuse is rampant example; children are used invariably as income earners for the families. 19% of the reported problems faced by the group were on child abuse.
 - Streetism is also very notable in the district. 67.2% of the reported cases made to the social welfare was on streetism. Some advocacy programmes have been undertaken in the district to sensitize people on the dangers of, and need to ensure that these groups of people are made part of the community.

iii. Women

Though women play important role in the rural economy, they are discriminated against by society when it comes to decision-making, formal education as well as employment in the district. They still suffer vulnerability and exclusion.

For instance, there is low representation of women at the district level. There is high illiteracy rate among women in the District and this has affected their chances of being employed in the formal sector- an indication of poverty and vulnerability. The perception of the society towards women is also a major factor contributing to women discrimination in the District. Generally, women in the district are not

empowered to be involved in decision-making and other issues that affect them. This situation has serious implication for women welfare and general development of the district.

1.13.9. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The District is quite rural. However, the district has its fair share of ICT infrastructure. The major or giant telecommunication companies such as Tigo, Vodafone, MTN etc, etc operate in the district. Their operations had greatly improved communication in the district.

The Ministry of Communication (MoC) in collaboration with Ghana Investment for Electronic Communications (GIFEC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District Assembly (BABDA) had established an ultra-modern ICT centre at Bibiani. The main objective is to providing affordable access to ICT and deploying ICT to the door steps of the rural and the deprived communities.

There is low investment in ICT. Though more public and private sector offices have computers; there are no computers in almost all the basic schools in the district. This problem has been compounded by the lack of electricity and ICT Teachers in these basic schools. The pupils are therefore illiterates with respect to the use of computers. There are few public places with ICT facilities for use by the people.

With the introduction of the personal modem, there are few people who have these modems and therefore have access to the internet. Majority of the people do not have access to the internet.

The implication of the low use of ICT is that with the world becoming a global village, the district will not benefit fully from globalization.

The lack of access to information and knowledge will prevent the people from taking advantage of opportunities that are available in the country and beyond. This will result in under-development of the district and encourage migration of the youth to the urban areas.

1.13.10. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

With the current trend of globalisation, science, technology and innovation are the driving force for any society to achieve the requisite development. The pace of development is also determined to a large extent by the level or application of science, technology and innovation in the production of goods and services.

However, the application or use of modern science, technology and innovation in the production system of the district is not well developed or less and as such the district still uses the rudimentary methods or technology in the exploitation of the factors of production. Therefore, the implication of science, technology and innovation on the district's overall development is that, they affect the exploitation of both natural and human resources potentials of the district. This means that in order for the district to realise the full benefit of its numerous resources, it must adopt and use modern science, technology and innovation to improve the living conditions of its citizens.

1.13.11. DISASTER

The hazard and disaster that are usually associated with the district to confront with are bushfire, flooding along the big rivers and low lying areas, rainstorms. These disasters usually destroy properties worth millions of Ghana cedis leading to loss of incomes and properties of the individual, the communities and the district as whole. With the exception of torrential rainfalls, pest or insect infestation such as armyworm and anthrax and occasional bush and domestic fires which sometimes cause extensive

destruction to crops and properties, the district is not seriously prone to natural disasters. This could serve as an incentive to attract potential investors to the district.

1.14. Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II (From Performance Review of 2014-2017 DMTDP District Profiling Section C2)

The essence of the performance review and district profiling as the first main step in the preparation of DMTDPs are to:

- Identify particular problems/issues evolved during the plan implementation
- Draw lessons/experiences from the execution of the plan
- Identify the development implications of the district profiling

In the light of this, the District during the implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP and profiling of the District, has identified the following key development issues as harmonised with the inputs from community needs and aspirations. This will ensure strong linkage and conformity as well as informing decision-making in planning/designing for new policies, programmes/projects in the future.

The following are list of key identified issues in relation to GSGDA II 2014-2017.

A. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

- Inadequate funds (IGF) of the Assembly for Development Projects
- Weak capacity of DA to mobilise more IGF

B. Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

- Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises
- Lack of credit/loan facilities to SMEs
- Poor packaging and lack of ready market for SMEs products
- Limited skills development or training for entrepreneurs
- Low public-private partnership for development in the district
- Poorly developed tourist potentials in the district
- Poor performance of contractors

C. Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management

- Low Agricultural Extension services
- Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs
- Inadequate support to agro-processing factories
- Low adoption of improved agricultural technology by farmers
- High post-harvest losses
- Inadequate support to the production of other crops, animals and fisheries in the district
- Lack of credit/loan facilities to farmers
- Poor Market infrastructural facilities
- Lack of ready market for most agricultural produces
- Low income of farmers especially food crops, livestock and fisheries farmers
- Low awareness on climate change and its impacts

- Destruction of the environment by illegal miners
- Low involvement of communities in mineral extraction agreements/protected areas management
- Poor enforcement of environmental laws
- Deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss
- Low usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by households
- Destruction of water bodies
- Lack of basic equipment to manage disasters
- Occurrence of fire outbreaks

D. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

- Deplorable condition of feeder roads and farm tracks
- Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts
- Poor access to ICT facilities
- Inadequate access to electricity
- Poor street lightening system
- Lack of communities centres
- Lack of planning schemes
- Poor housing conditions
- Lack of basic housing facilities
- High incidence of erosion in most communities
- Inadequate and poor housing for government workers
- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene

E. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

- Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure
- Low capacity building for teachers
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students
- Inadequate logistics/resources for effective supervision/monitoring
- Inadequate job or employment opportunities
- Malnutrition particularly children under five years
- Inadequate health facilities
- High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases
- Inadequate qualified health personnel
- Low skilled delivery especially rural areas
- Increase in cases of HIV/AIDS positive
- Limited employment opportunities for the youth
- Inadequate support to the aged and PWDs
- Inadequate support to child development and child labour issues

- Unwillingness of people to adopt modern family planning practices
- High incidence of teenage pregnancy
- Low support to income generating activities

F. Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of district sub-structures
- Low women participation in local governance
- Gender inequality
- Inadequate logistics, accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments
- Inadequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments
- Inadequate logistics for M&E exercises in the district
- Poor office and residential accommodation for security agencies
- Inadequate logistics and resources for the divisional police command
- Low awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1.Introduction

On the basis of the summarised key development issues identified from the previous chapter, the MPCU undertook the following activities to determine prioritised development issues for 2018-2021. This chapter highlights the steps that were taken to determine the prioritized development issues of the BABDA for 2018-2021

The community needs and aspirations identified in through needs assessment have been harmonized with the summarized key development issues from the analysis of the current situation and performance review. Thus, each of the needs and aspirations of the communities have been matched against the summarized key development issues to determine the level of relationship between the two and scored. The criteria for the harmonization is as follows;

Table 2.1: Scoring Scales

DEFINITION	SCORE	MEANING
Strong relationship	2	A strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development problem.
Weak relationship	1	A weak harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development issues.
No relationship	0	It signals a new or emerging concern which need to be considered. .

Table 2.2: Linking of Community needs/aspirations with Key Development Issues/gaps from performance review and profile

S/N	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1.	Inadequate market infrastructure	Under developed tourism potential	0
2.	Inadequate farm inputs	Inadequate capital and farm inputs	2
3.	Lack of financial support for traders	Inadequate credit facility	2
4.	Lack of financial support for farmers	Inadequate capital and farm inputs	2
5.	Lack of machines for palm oil extraction	Inadequate agro-processing industry	2
6.	Inability of local artisans to secure government contracts	Inadequate local involvement in oil and gas industry	0
7.	Inadequate agric extension officers	Low production level	1
8.	Mass spraying of cocoa	Low production level	1
9.	Lack of commercial stores	Inadequate office and residential accommodation	0
10.	Low capacity in financial management among MSMEs	Inadequate knowledge on socio-economic importance of oil and gas	1
11.	Lack of aquaculture facilities	Poor development of fishing industry	2
12.	Lack of industrial village	Negative impact of algae bloom on fishing	0
13.	Inadequate classroom infrastructure	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2
14.	Inadequate health infrastructure	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2
15.	Poor conditions of classroom blocks	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2
16.	Inadequate coverage of school feeding programme	High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	0
17.	Low coverage of potable water	Inadequate potable water coverage	2
18.	Inadequate institutional latrines	Poor environmental sanitation	2
19.	Lack of teacher accommodation	Inadequate teachers at the basic school level	2
20.	Inadequate school furniture	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2
21.	Lack of public toilet	Poor environmental sanitation	2
22.	Lack of incentives for teachers in rural areas	Inadequate teachers at the basic school level	2

23.	Lack of tools and equipment for artisans	Low production level	2
24.	Lack of apprenticeship support programmes	High illiteracy rate	1
25.	Inadequate logistics for CHPS compounds	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	1
26.	Inadequate trained teachers	Inadequate teachers at the basic school level	2
27.	Inadequate health care staff in rural areas	High incidence of malaria	1
28.	Low coverage of LEAP programme	High illiteracy rate	1
29.	Lack of waste bins	Poor environmental sanitation	2
30.	Inadequate teaching and learning materials for schools	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	1
31.	Inadequate alternative livelihood programmes	High illiteracy rate	0
32.	Lack of scholarship programmes for PWDs	High illiteracy rate	2
33.	Lack of employable skills among PWDs	High illiteracy rate	1
34.	Low capacity in proposal writing by youth	High illiteracy rate	1
35.	Lack of library facilities	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2
36.	Inadequate support from Ghana Gas	Inadequate local involvement in oil and gas industry	2
37.	High unemployment among the youth	Inadequate local involvement in oil and gas industry	1
38.	Lack of skills for employment in the oil and gas industry	Inadequate local involvement in oil and gas industry	1
39.	Inadequate sports infrastructure	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	1
40.	Lack of access to electricity	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	0
41.	Poor road infrastructure	Poor road condition	2
42.	Inadequate social/rural infrastructure	Poor housing conditions	1
43.	Lack of footbridge/ culverts	Poor road condition	2
44.	Poor telecommunications coverage	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	0
45.	Lack of planning schemes	Inadequate planning layout and lack of education on land issues	2
46.	Inadequate ICT centres/laboratories	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2

47.	Inadequate street lights	High incidence of lawlessness	1
48.	Lack of speed ramps	Inadequate logistics for project monitoring	0
49.	Affordable housing	Poor housing conditions	2
50.	Congestion along road pavement	Inadequate logistics for project monitoring	0
51.	Lack of lorry park	Low internal revenue generation	1
52.	Sea erosion	Poor housing conditions	1
53.	Poor drainage	Poor housing conditions	1
54.	Lack of zebra crossing	Poor road condition	1
55.	Inadequate police station/post	High incidence of lawlessness	2
56.	Lack of bye-laws on gambling	High incidence of lawlessness	2
57.	Low level of revenue generation	Low internal revenue generation	2
58.	Culture promotion	High incidence of lawlessness	1
59.	Lack of office accommodation for area council	Low participation of sub structures	2
Total Score (TS)			78
Number of Issues (NI)			59
Average Score(As) = (TS/NI)			1.32

The average score 1.32 indicates that there is a weak harmony of community needs and key development issues which has implications for the 2018-2021 MTDP. This means that there are a number of emerging or new issues that has to be considered in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.

2.2.Harmonised Key Development Issues under the GSGDA II with Implications For 2018-2021
 Below is the summary of key development problems/issues of the district identified from harmonisation of community needs and aspirations and key development issues and presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds (IGF) of the Assembly for Development Projects • Weak capacity of DA to mobilise more IGF
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises • Lack of credit/loan facilities to SMEs • Poor packaging and lack of ready market for SMEs products • Limited skills development or training for entrepreneurs • Low public-private partnership for development in the district • Poorly developed tourist potentials in the district • Poor performance of contractors
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Agricultural Extension services • Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs • Inadequate support to agro-processing factories • Low adoption of improved agricultural technology by farmers • High post-harvest losses • Inadequate support to the production of other crops, animals and fisheries in the district • Lack of credit/loan facilities to farmers • Poor Market infrastructural facilities • Lack of ready market for most agricultural produces • Low income of farmers especially food crops, livestock and fisheries farmers • Low awareness on climate change and its impacts • Destruction of the environment by illegal miners • Low involvement of communities in mineral extraction agreements/protected areas management • Poor enforcement of environmental laws • Deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss • Low usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by households • Destruction of water bodies • Lack of basic equipment to manage disasters • Occurrence of fire outbreaks
Oil and Gas Development	<i>Not Applicable to the District</i>
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable condition of feeder roads and farm tracks • Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts • Poor access to ICT facilities • Inadequate access to electricity • Poor street lightening system • Lack of communities centres • Lack of planning schemes • Poor housing conditions • Lack of basic housing facilities • High incidence of erosion in most communities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor housing for government workers • Inadequate supply of potable water • Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure • Low capacity building for teachers • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students • Inadequate logistics/resources for effective supervision/monitoring • Inadequate job or employment opportunities • Malnutrition particularly children under five years • Inadequate health facilities • High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases • Inadequate qualified health personnel • Low skilled delivery especially rural areas • Increase in cases of HIV/AIDS positive • Limited employment opportunities for the youth • Inadequate support to the aged and PWDs • Inadequate support to child development and child labour issues • Unwillingness of people to adopt modern family planning practices • High incidence of teenage pregnancy • Low support to income generating activities
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of district sub-structures • Low women participation in local governance • Gender inequality • Inadequate logistics, accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments • Inadequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments • Inadequate logistics for M&E exercises in the district • Poor office and residential accommodation for security agencies • Inadequate logistics and resources for the divisional police command • Low awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities

For continuity of relevant on-going programmes, the District harmonised the issues associated with the programmes and projects commenced under GSGDA II 2014-2017 with those issues of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 under the LTNDP 2018-2057. The results/outcomes of the harmonisation is the determination of their relationships in terms of similarity for the adoption of goals and issues for the 2018-2021 DMTDP. The adopted goals and issues for the DMTDP are presented under the five thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as indicated in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Adopted Goals and Issues for 2018-2021 DMTDP

Thematic Area	Goal	Focus Area	Adopted Issues	Key Policy Objectives
Economic Development	Build a prosperous society	Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of DA to mobilize more IGF • Narrow tax base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability
		Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to credit by SMEs • Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises • Poor packaging and lack of ready market for SMEs products • Limited Skilled development or training for entrepreneurs • Low public-private partnership for development in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support entrepreneurship and SMEs development
		Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor marketing systems/lack of ready market for most agricultural produce • Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs • High cost of production inputs • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low Agricultural Extension Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production efficiency and yield
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve post-harvest management
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Limited application of science and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the application of science and technology and innovation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices • Low productivity and poor handling of livestock and poultry products • Inadequate feed and water quality standard for livestock/poultry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

		Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of aquaculture inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture
		Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Low skills development • High hotel rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economy development
Social Development	Create opportunities for all	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure • Low capacity building for teachers • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students • Inadequate logistics/resources for effective supervision/monitoring • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education
		Health and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Low quality of healthcare services • High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen healthcare management system
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/ STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/ STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
		Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food insecurity • Infant and adult malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure food and nutrition security
Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues • High fertility rate among adolescent • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve population management 		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Inadequate sexual education for young people 	
		Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor agriculture practices which affect water quality • Surface mining • Negative impacts of climate variability and change • Widespread pollution of surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable water resource development and management
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of water facilities • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
		Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
		Child and family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws and right of children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
		Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities and in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic empowerment of women
		Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rates among PWDs 	
		Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and underemployment amongst the youth • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve human capital development and management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Forest fires • Weak enforcement of regulations • Inadequate staff and insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protect areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and protect existing forest reserves
		Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forest and farmlands • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations • Weak natural resource management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources
		Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Emulsions from poorly maintained vehicles • Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce environmental pollution
		Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wild fire • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • High incidence of soil erosion in most communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion
		Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance climate change resilience

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Degraded landscapes • Low usage of LPG as alternative source of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gases
		Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of basic equipment and weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster preventions, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote productive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
		Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
		Information, Communication, Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Limited access and use of ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance application of ICT in national development
		Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to electricity • Poor street lighting system • High dependence on wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy
		Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Poor landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address recurrent devastating floods
		Land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome land acquisition processes • Complex land tenure system • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop efficient land administration and management system
		Human settlement and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Lack of planning schemes • Poor housing conditions • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • High and increasing cost of building materials • Lack of basic housing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Maintain a stable, united and safe society	Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics, accommodation and other office equipment for DA and its departments • Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures • Inadequate capacity building for local governance practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level • Inadequate exploitation local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve decentralized planning
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Interference in the utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen fiscal decentralization
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve population participation at the district level
		Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services • Inadequate personnel • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance security service delivery and public safety
Ghana and The International Community	Strengthening Ghana's role in International affairs	Not Applicable at the district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable at the district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable at the district level

2.3.District Development Priorities Linked To Pillars and Goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021

This section covers the summary of the prioritisation of the development issues into key development priorities linked to the pillars and goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 at a stakeholders' meeting which include priorities for community needs and aspirations; priorities for demands of decentralized departments; central administration; and priorities for demands of the private sector, donors, NGOs and CBOs.

The order of priorities in relation to the pillars and goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 are follows:

a. i Pillar: Economic Development

ii Goal: Build a prosperous Society

- Increase the capacity of the Assembly to mobilise more IGF for Development
- Expand the tax or revenue base of the DA to mobilise more resources
- Provision of adequate skills development or training for entrepreneurs
- Introduction of an appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises (SMEs)
- Provision of credit/loan facilities to SMEs
- Provision of adequate Agricultural Extension Services to farmers
- Provision of adequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs
- Increase in adoption of improved agricultural technology by farmers
- Reduce high post-harvest losses
- Support the production of livestock/poultry/fisheries (Aquaculture)
- Increase support to agro-processing factories
- Provision of credit/loan facilities to farmers
- Improve Market infrastructural facilities and ensure ready market for
- Promote and strengthen public-private partnership for development in the district
- Develop tourist potentials in the district
- Promote local economic development (LED)

b. i Pillar: Social Development

ii Goal: Create Opportunities for All

- Construction and rehabilitation of educational infrastructure
- Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials
- Provision of capacity building programmes for teachers
- Increase scholarship to needy but brilliant students
- Strengthen the monitoring and supervision division of GES
- Provision of adequate health facilities
- Reduce high incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases
- Ensure the provision of adequate qualified health personnel
- Improve skilled delivery especially rural areas
- Reduce the rate of morbidity and mortality
- Reduction in cases of HIV/AIDS positive

- Reduce malnutrition especially among infants
- Protect water bodies from destruction
- Supply of adequate potable water
- Improve environmental sanitation and hygiene
- Increase support to child development and child labour issues
- Reduce gender inequality
- Increase support to the aged and PWDs and avoid discrimination the against the vulnerable
- Intensify public education on the adoption and importance of modern family planning practices
- Reduce high incidence of teenage pregnancy
- Increase support to income generating activities

c. i Pillar: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

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

- Improve the deplorable conditions of feeder roads and farm tracks
- Construction and rehabilitation weak bridges and culverts
- Provision and expansion of electricity in the district
- Improve street lightening system
- Restoration and protection of the forest reserves and other protected areas
- Strict enforcement of environmental laws and mineral extraction laws and regulations
- Reduce environmental pollution
- Reduce degradation, biodiversity loss and soil erosion
- Intensify public education on awareness on climate change and its impacts
- Intensify public education on the usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by households
- Provision of basic equipment to manage and support disasters
- Improve access to ICT facilities and community centres
- Prepare planning schemes for major communities
- Support the provision of basic housing facilities
- Construction of proper drainage systems in most communities
- Reduce the cumbersome procedure for land acquisition
- Provision of adequate housing (accommodation) for government workers

d. i Pillar: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

ii Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

- Strengthening of sub-district structures
- Provision of adequate logistics, office accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments
- Provision of adequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments
- Ensure effective and efficient decentralized planning system in the district

- Promote citizens involvement and participation in planning and budgeting
- Provision of office and residential accommodation and other resources for security agencies
- Implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy
- Ensure efficient and effective collaboration between DA and traditional authorities, CSOs etc.

e. i Pillar: Ghana and the International Community

ii Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

- This thematic area and its goal are not directly applicable in the district.

Analysis of the district development priorities shows that all the community needs and aspirations are similar to the needs/priorities of all other stakeholders particularly the central administration and for that matter Central government. This indicates that the central administration/government and the communities think alike in terms of development which is a good potential for the total development of the district.

2.4. Summary of Key Development Problems/ Issues Identified

Below is the summary of key development problems/issues of the district as identified from the harmonised development issues which include community needs and aspirations and issues of NMTDPF 2018-2021:

1. i Pillar: Economic Development

ii Goal: Build a prosperous Society

- Weak capacity of the DA to mobilise more IGF for Development
- Narrow tax or revenue base of the DA to mobilise more resources
- Limited skills development or training for entrepreneurs
- Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises (SMEs)
- Limited access to credit/loan facilities by SMEs
- Low Agricultural Extension Services to farmers
- Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs
- Low adoption of improved agricultural technology by farmers
- High post-harvest losses
- Inadequate support to the production of livestock/poultry/fisheries(Aquaculture)
- Poorly developed agro-processing factories/agribusiness enterprises along the value chain
- Provision of credit/loan facilities to farmers
- Poor market infrastructural facilities and lack of ready market for most agricultural produce
- Low public-private partnership for development in the district
- Poor tourism infrastructure and services in the district
- Inadequate opportunities for local economic development (LED)

2. *i Pillar: Social Development*

ii Goal: Create Opportunities for All

- Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Low capacity building programmes for teachers
- Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students
- Inadequate logistics/resources for effective monitoring and supervision
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases
- Ensure the provision of adequate qualified health personnel
- Low skilled delivery especially rural areas
- Increasing rate of morbidity and mortality
- High incidence of cases of HIV/AIDS and STIs
- Increase cases of malnutrition especially among infants
- Destruction/pollution of water bodies
- Inadequate potable water supply
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene
- Inadequate protection of children and child labour related issues
- Gender inequality
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable and discrimination the against the vulnerable
- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
- High incidence of teenage pregnancy
- Inadequate job or employment opportunities

3. *i. Pillar: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement*

ii. Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment

- Deplorable conditions of feeder roads and farm tracks
- Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts
- Inadequate access to electricity in the district
- Poor street lightening system
- Destruction of forest reserves and other protected areas
- Weak enforcement of relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations
- Environmental pollution
- Degradation landscapes, biodiversity loss and soil erosion
- Low public awareness on climate change and its impacts
- Low of usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by households
- Lack of basic equipment and weak legal and policy frameworks to manage and support disasters
- Limited access and use of ICT facilities and community centres
- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations

- Lack of basic housing facilities
- Poor drainage systems and poor waste disposal practices in most communities
- Cumbersome procedure for land acquisition

4. *i Pillar: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability*

ii Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

- Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures
- Inadequate logistics, office accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments
- Inadequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments
- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting (weak decentralized planning system) in the district
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
- Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security agencies
- Poor implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy
- Low collaboration between DA and traditional authorities, CSOs etc.

5. *i Pillar: Ghana and the International Community*

ii Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

- This thematic area and its goal are not directly applicable in the district.

2.5. Analysis of Key Potentials, Opportunities Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

This section tries to subject the adopted issues to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the district so as to understand how the main problems or issues identified can be addressed to enhance development of the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District to better the lives of the people.

The District abounds in numerous potentials and opportunities but there are constraints and challenges that need to be overcome to increase the pace of development. The potentials and opportunities as well as the constraints and challenges for the development of the District were identified and analysed at the district level through stakeholder consultations, especially during first public hearing and meetings with the area councils. The details of the POCC analysis based on the NMTDPF 2018-2021 thematic areas and goals are indicated in Table 2.5-2.8.

2.5.1. Summary of POCC Analysis

a. List of Development Potentials

The potentials of the District Assembly refer to factors, advantages and resources within the district which when utilised or tapped can enable the district to overcome its challenges or to enhance its socio-economic development. The District is endowed with many potentials for any meaningful development to take place. The potentials of the district are as follows:

- Available fertile land for agricultural purposes
- Presence of abundant sand, stones, gravels, wood and water for construction purposes
- Assembly's internally generated fund
- Presence of mineral deposits
- Availability of rateable property that are to be taxed
- Presence of main decentralised departments
- Presence of dedicated and competent DA technical staff
- Large population and the location of the district that serve as potential market
- Presence of electricity from national power grid
- Presence of sub-district structures which could be used to assist with dissemination of DA policies and revenue mobilization
- Presence of tourist attraction sites
- Available forest and forest products
- High communal spirit, peace and security
- Presence of security agencies/courts
- Presence of financial institutions/ banks
- Presence of Senior High Schools/College of Health Science that could be used as basis for human resource development
- Presence of local FMs and good TV signals
- Presence of mobile telecommunication networks
- Presence of hospitals and other health facilities and NHIS
- Presence of BAC and RTF
- The one main first class road linking the district to Kumasi and Takoradi

b. List of Development Opportunities

Opportunities are external factors beyond the district that positively influence development in the district. They include:

- Access to government interventions such as DACF, GETFund, EDIF, DDF, MDF
- Selection of the district for IPM Technology, One District-One Factory, Planting for Food and Jobs, One Constituency-One Million Dollars, CODAPEC, National Aforestation Programme, the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme, LEAP, Ghana AIDS Programme, Free uniforms and exercise books
- Support from Donors such as DANIDA, USAID, DFID, EU, IDA, OPEC Fund, UNDP, CWSA, WHO, IFAD, UNICEF, SNV, GIZ, etc
- Government Initiative to set up farmer based organizations, Community Based Apprenticeship Schemes, ICCES, YEA, M-SHAP
- Good climatic conditions
- Decentralisation policy
- Establishment of MoCGSP and access to NCWD, WILDAF, FIDA, WAJU, CHRAJ, Disability ACT
- Presence of NGOs in the country
- Various statutes on decentralization, Child Rights, Interstate succession law
- Co-operation from private sector organizations like PROTOA and GPRTU
- Timber firms and mining companies that support community development programmes
- Government policy on PPP
- Other MDAs programmes
- Free SHS policy

Most of these opportunities are being utilised for the benefit of the people in the district. However, the level of utilization is very low and therefore calls for more efforts by the District Assembly to use most of them in the course of the plan period.

c. List of Development Constraints

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. The key development constraints of the District include:

- d. Poor nature of feeder roads
- e. Low income among the inhabitants
- f. High population growth rate
- g. Environmental pollution
- h. Non- functioning of the sub-district structures which could be used to assist with dissemination of DA policies and revenue mobilization
- i. Inadequate avenues for skills learning
- j. Presence of unemployed and underemployed
- k. Low competency among master artisans
- l. Low internally generated funds
- m. Poorly resourced decentralised departments
- n. Weak institutional co-ordination.
- o. Inadequate data base for revenue mobilization
- p. Weak DA capacity to enforce bye-laws
- q. Bad attitude towards HIV/AIDS
- r. Difficulty in accessing credit
- s. High illiteracy rate and unskilled labour
- t. Low diffusion of technology among producers
- u. Low women participation in decision-making
- v. Poorly developed industrial and private sector
- w. Inadequate personnel and general logistics of District Assembly (Central Administration)

d. List of Challenges

Challenges are external factors or obstacles beyond the district that may hamper or militate against the smooth execution of development programmes and projects. The major ones identified in the district are:

- Heavy rainfall that spoils the roads frequently
- In-migration of large number of unskilled labour
- Undulating topography of some parts of the district
- Harmattan (climate change effects)
- Capital flight
- Inadequate financial and logistical support from Government of Ghana and Donors
- Government's inability to effectively decentralize
- Delay in the release of Government and donor funds
- Low investor interest/confidence to invest in the District
- Dispersed nature of settlements in the district that hampers delivery of certain development projects to some communities because they lack the minimum population for accessing such services
- High humidity
- High water table which at times make it unsafe and difficult to site sanitary facilities at certain places
- High cost of inputs
- Fewness of other public sector organizations in the district

- Fewness of banking institutions
- Lack of producer prices for other crops apart from cocoa and coffee
- High cost of employable skill training
- Absence of Ghana Tourist Board in the district
- High cost of construction
- Unreliable electricity supply
- Poor performance of contractors

Table 2.5: POCC for Economic Development

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Weak capacity of the Assembly to mobilise more IGF for development projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate rateable items Availability of community markets Presence of District Assembly sub structures Presence of experienced Assembly revenue staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of capacity building funds e.g. UNDP, EU, SNV, and GIZ, DDF, LOGODEP Available DACF, Stool land revenue, Donor Funds, NGOs support to communities. Institute of Local Government Studies, MLGRD. Timber firms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper records on rateable items Inadequate and low capacity of revenue collectors/staff Inadequate logistics for revenue officers Public apathy Poor monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors/ apathy Poor developed and inadequate market centres Inadequate funds of DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad nature of roads Capital flight Delays in the release of Government grants and donor support Poor implementation of fiscal decentralisation Political interference High cost of training
<p>Conclusion: Building adequate capacity of DA to mobilise more IGF to meet its growing demands by communities is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to be tapped to meet this target. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and overcome through appropriate policies interventions by DA and including support from all stakeholders.</p>				
Limited skills development or training for entrepreneurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readiness /high enthusiasm of potential entrepreneurs to improve their skills Presence of technical administrative staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of capacity building funds e.g. UNDP, EU, SNV and GIZ. Availability of National Board for small scale industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and low capacity of entrepreneurs to absolve skills Inadequate logistics Inadequate funds of DA Low commitment of DA to support the training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in release of DACF and Donor funds. Inadequate DACF and Donor funds High cost of training
<p>Conclusion: Building adequate capacity of entrepreneurs to be able to improve their businesses in the district is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to be tapped to meet this target. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and overcome through appropriate policies interventions by DA and including support from all stakeholders.</p>				
Low appropriate technological practices by artisans, enterprises and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readiness of farmers, artisans and enterprises to learn new technology Availability of artisans and mechanics to handle and maintain new techniques learned Presence of BAC/RTF Presence of Agric Extension Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of ASIP, HITEC, ADRA, NBSSI, Donor support SMEs and Farmers Presence of REP Available DACF Government initiative to promote FBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Income among the people Socio-cultural beliefs and practices High illiteracy rate Inadequate funds for MOFA to conduct education on modern methods of farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from Donors Inadequate support from GOG Inadequate resources for NBSSI to train SMEs
<p>Conclusion: Assisting farmers, enterprises and local artisans to adopt the appropriate / basic modern technology to increase productivity and production in the district is a priority. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be tapped to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through an integrated development programmes.</p>				
Limited access to credit/loan facilities by SMEs/Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of banking institutions Available DA IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government interventions e.g BAC, SIF, EDIF, DACF, PAF etc Presence of Cocoa Buying Agents Support from Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few co-operative groups Absence of collateral securities High interest rate Bottleneck procedures Low loan recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate banking institutions Unwillingness of banks to grant loans Delay in the release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Making credits / loans facilities readily available to enterprises/farmers is a key issue to the DA. Potentials and opportunities are there to move towards achieving this target. The constraints and challenges can be dealt with through designing of appropriate programmes.</p>				

Low Agricultural Extension Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness of farmers /enterprises to learn new things • Presence of Agric Extension Officers • DA support to Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government interventions in the district • Government initiative to promote FBOs • Support from donors/cocobod • Government policy of employing more Extension Services staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate agriculture extension staff • Lack of resources • Absenteeism and bad attitude work by extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds from MOFA to conduct extension services • Government inability to employ more extension staff
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate and quality extension services to farmers to acquire basic knowledge to increase productivity and production in the district is a priority. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be tapped to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through an integrated development programmes and support by all</p>				
High post -harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available dedicated technical staff • Available local materials to assist storage of farm produce • Available skilled artisans to construct cribs • Available chemical preservative store in the district • DA support to construct feeder roads/farm tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Donors eg EU • Available IPM technology • Presence of CODAPEC • Government support to FBOs • Government policy of one-district One warehouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate cold storage facilities • Poor market structures • Poor rural roads • Illiteracy and low technology adoption by farmers • Inadequate funds for Agriculture Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High humidity that speeds up perishability of farm produce • Poor condition of roads • High cost of preservation processes.
<p>Conclusion: Reducing incidence of high post -harvest losses considerably in the district is a top priority of the Assembly. A number of potentials and opportunities are available to meet this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through adoption of appropriate policies and programmes by the DA and co-operation of other stakeholders.</p>				
Inadequate support to livestock rearing, poultry and fisheries production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness of farmers /enterprises to receive support • Presence of Agric Extension Officers • DA/MOFA readiness to support Agriculture • Large market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government interventions in the district eg planting for food and jobs • Government initiative to promote FBOs • Support from donors • Government policy of employing more Extension Services staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor market structures • Illiteracy and low technology adoption by farmers • Inadequate funds for Agriculture Department • Inadequate resources of the DA/MOFA • Lack of commitment of the DA to support these sectors of agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Donors • Inadequate support from GOG • Inadequate resources for MOFA to support these farmers • Lack of ready market and poor marketing system • High cost input • Low price of products
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate and quality support to increase productivity and production of livestock, fisheries/aquaculture and poultry in the district is a priority. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be tapped to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through an integrated development programmes and support by all</p>				
Poorly developed agro-processing factories/agribusiness enterprises and SMEs along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundant raw materials, labour etc. • Existence of general hospitality among the people in the district. • Presence of community Development Department to identify viable prospective enterprises, BAC, REP, MOFA • Availability of land for setting up factories/businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DACF, BAF, EDIF, NBSSI, PSI etc. • Bank to provide credit • Donor support eg EU • Government policy of one- district one-factory • School feeding programme as a good source of ready market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income among the people • Low capacity of the DA to provide support to prospective industrialists. • Inadequate skilled labour and entrepreneurs. • Poorly developed electronic, social and economic infrastructure • Poorly resourced Department of Community Development, BAC, REP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing credit. • High cost of inputs and production cost • Inadequate basic services • Low investor interest in the district • Lack of ready market • Unstable prices of goods and services

Conclusion: Ensuring the growth and expansion agro-processing factories and other medium and small scale industries in the district is a top priority to the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are present to help realising this dream. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through collaborative efforts of all stakeholders.				
Poor and inadequate market infrastructure and lack of ready market for most agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate Land • Large number of small enterprises. • Presence of community markets • Good highway linking the district to other districts and cities • Presence of FM stations • Large population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available Donor and GoG support • Good climatic and vegetative conditions favourable for growing crops • Proximity of the district to Kumasi and other districts • PPP policy • Availability EDIF, Ghana export promotion centre • Electronic and print media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard market Development • Inadequate private sector participation • Less priority by DA • Poor feeder roads and farm tracks • Poor packaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Donor support • Inadequate DACF • High cost construction materials • High cost packaging and preservation • Lack of storage and preservation facilities
Conclusion: Providing adequate and quality market facilities as well as ensuring ready market for agricultural produce to boost trading is a key issue to the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are available to support this objective. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.				
Low Public – Private Partnership for development in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA readiness to partner the private sector • Available DA technical staff • Investible areas for private sector to invest • Available private sector institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available national policy on PPP • Available private sector capital • Public Procurement Act and other statutes which protect private investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard market Development • Inadequate or low private sector participation • Weak enforcement of DA bye-laws • Inadequate funds by DA • Undeveloped private sector in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of risk by private sector • Inadequate opportunities • Limited access to credit by private sector
Conclusion: Ensuring adequate private sector participation in the development of the district to improve the lives of the people is a key issue to the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are available to support this objective. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders				
Poor Tourism infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence/abundance of tourist sites and rich (Yam) Festival. • Presence of Electricity • Available Tour Guides • Massive celebration of 6th March • Communal peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DACF • Available Donor support for Wildlife and forestry Division. • Ministry of Tourism programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped hospitality industry. • Poor social amenities at tourist sites • Low revenue base of the DA to develop tourist attraction sites. • Low private sector participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor nature of roads • Absence of GTB in the District • Poaching and encroachment of protected flora and fauna.
Conclusion: Developing the tourism potentials / attraction sites into world class standards to attract more tourists to the district is a key issue. Numerous potentials and opportunities are available to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through comprehensive policies interventions by DA and its stakeholders particularly donors				
Untapped opportunities for Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence/abundance of tourist sites and rich Yam Festival. • Presence of Electricity • Available Tour Guides • Massive celebration of 6th March • Communal peace • Presence of EU project • Availability of raw material or natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy and support for LED • Donor funding eg EU • Public institutions to support LED • Vibrant private sector participation • One –district one-factory policy • Planting for Food and jobs • One-constituency one-million dollars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard market Development • Inadequate private sector participation • Less priority by DA • Poor feeder roads and farm tracks • Poor packaging • Lack of ready market for most goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of risk by private sector • Inadequate opportunities • Limited access to credit by private sector • Inadequate access to the external market
Conclusion: Developing the available local resources into viable economic ventures to create jobs and increase income in the district is a key issue. Numerous potentials and opportunities are available to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through comprehensive policies interventions by DA and its stakeholders particularly donors				

Table 2.6: POCC for Social Development

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p>Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure and teaching & learning materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a number of school blocks • Available reading materials • High school enrolment at the basic level • Presence of SMCs, PTAs, Circuit Supervisors • Community support • DA commitment to enhance teaching and learning • Support of Traditional authorities • Presence of mining companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO support e.g. Plan Ghana, ADRA and Care International, cocoa buying companies etc. • Donor support such as USAID, DFID, DANIDA, and UNICEF. • GoG support e.g. GETFunds, QUIPS, DACF, DDF, MDF • Private Education Endowment Fund • Presence of banking institutions • Capitation Grant • School feeding programme • Free SHS policy • Free uniform and exercise books policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor/inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate classrooms and accommodation for pupils, teachers and District Education Officers • Inadequate DA revenue • Low community participation in education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and late release of DACF and Donor support • High population growth • Frequent destruction of educational infrastructure by disaster
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate and quality educational infrastructure and teaching & learning materials to enhance academic performance in schools in the district is a priority. Great potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through integrated development programmes.</p>				
<p>Inadequate financial support to needy but brilliant students</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGF of the DA • Support of Traditional authorities • Presence of mining companies • Presence of banking institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO support e.g. Plan Ghana, ADRA and Care International, cocoa buying companies etc. • GoG support e.g. DACF, Private Education Endowment Fund • Capitation Grant • School feeding programme • Free SHS policy • Free uniform and exercise books policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DA revenue • Low community participation in education • Low support from private individuals/institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and late release of DACF and Donor support • Inadequate GoG and Donor support • Less or no financial support from corporate financial institutions
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate financial support to needy but brilliant students to build the human capital of the is a priority. Great potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through integrated development programmes</p>				
<p>Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High communal spirit /participation • Presence of technical administrative staff. • DA Local revenue • Availability of Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Donors – DANIDA, OPEC, Saudi Fund, UNICEF, EU, SIF, • Support from GOG, DACF, DDF, MDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue of DA • Non availability of benevolent organisations • Low income among the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in release of DACF and Donor funds • High cost of hospital equipment and logistics • High cost constructing health care facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of mining companies' social responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector participation in health care delivery 		
<p>Conclusion: Increasing and improving physical access to health care by providing health facilities, equipment and logistics in the district are priorities of the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are there to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be handled through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.</p>				
High incidence of diseases particularly malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of technical health staff • Presence of health facilities • Presence of FM stations for public education • Presence of District environmental health officers • Presence of Assemblymembers, unit committees, TAs in the communities • Disease control unit of Dept of health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Donors – DANIDA, OPEC, Saudi Fund, UNICEF, EU, SIF, • Support from GOG, DACF, DDF, MDF • Private sector participation in health care delivery • National malaria control programme • Public health campaign programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate technical health staff • Gaps in physical access to health facilities • Low health programmes on FM stations i.e public education • Inadequate District environmental health officers • Lack of logistics • Environmental pollution and poor hygiene • Poorly resourced Disease control unit of Dept. of health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and delay in release of DACF and Donor funds • High cost of hospital equipment and logistics • High cost constructing health care facilities • Climatic conditions • The life style of the population
<p>Conclusion: Preventing and controlling diseases especially malaria to improve the health conditions of the people to increase productivity and production in the district are key priority issues of the Assembly. Potentials and opportunities are there to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be handled through collaborative efforts by all stakeholders.</p>				
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHS to produce potential health workers • Presence of college of health sciences • DA sponsorship package of students to Nursing Training Colleges. • Existence Health facilities • Hospitality of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory allowances for students in Nursing Training Colleges. • Ghana Health Service study leave sponsorship package for further studies. • Support from Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resource by DA to sponsor more health trainees • Inadequate office and accommodation for health workers • Limited number of qualified indigenous students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High brain drain of health workers in the country. • Refusal of trained health workers to accept posting to rural areas • Limited health training institutions in the country • Poorly developed nature of the district • Inadequate resources of GoG to train enough health workers • Very high admission requirements into health institutions
<p>Conclusion: Getting sufficient qualified health personnel for the district is a top priority of the Assembly. There are several potentials and opportunities to help achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be addressed by appropriate policy interventions by the Assembly and other stakeholders.</p>				
High incidence or prevalence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and STIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of District AIDS Committee • District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS • Available Health facilities • Presence of Association of PLWHAs • Community awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDS Commission, USAID, WHO, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to adhere to abstinence, faithfulness and use of condoms • Failure on the part of people to report cases. • Communities perceptions and believes about the infection of the disease • Stigmatization of the disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS activities • Inadequate funds from GoG & Donors • Life style of the people of the people • High immigration
<p>Conclusion: Reducing the further spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs is a top priority. There are potentials and opportunities to address this issue. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through integrated policies and programmes by all stakeholders.</p>				
Increasing cases of malnutrition especially among infants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundant land for cultivation of food crops and other vegetables etc • Presence of nutrition officers and MOFA officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DACF and donor funds • Government interventions i.e planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income among the people • Low capacity of the DA to provide support to prospective farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in accessing credit • High cost of inputs and production cost

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities and Ghana Health Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding programme as a good source of nutrition 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate basic household services • Large household sizes • High prices of goods and services
<p>Conclusion: Reducing malnutrition especially among infants to ensure growth and development of children is a priority to the Assembly. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the DA, central government and other stakeholders.</p>				
Inadequate supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High community demand for water • Presence of large and numerous rivers and streams • Good water table • Community support • Presence of small towns water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs and Donors support, e.g. IDA, EU • GoG support e.g. DACF, DDF • Presence of CWSA • Cocobod supply of mechanised boreholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate technicians • Polluted rivers • Low income among communities • Low revenue of the DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture of facilities • Late release of funds by GoG and Donors • Inadequate DA revenue
<p>Conclusion: Supply of adequate potable water to all communities in the district is a major issue of the Assembly. There exist potentials and opportunities to help achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate interventions by DA and other stakeholders.</p>				
Poor environmental Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of water & sanitation related department, sub-district structures, CBOs, Religions Bodies • Presence of NCCE • Presence of FM Stations • Co-operation and peace in the communities • Presence of DA IGF • Presence of Zooms Lion in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to GOG interventions eg. DACF, DDF • Selection of the District as pilot for EU, IDA water & sanitation projects • Presence of Environment & Zoom Lion Ghana Ltd. Under local government • Presence of NGOs in collaborating • Co-operation from private sector • Presence of NCWSP & CWSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth rate • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate personnel and logistics of DA • Low income among the inhabitants • High water table • Inadequate and proper refuse dumps or sites • Inadequate and poor sanitation facilities • Low revenue generation of DA • Environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial and logistical support from GOG & Donors • Low investor interest to invest in the district • High cost of input and contract • Delays in release of funds by GOG, Donors • Poor performance of waste management companies
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring clean and safe environment and providing adequate sanitation facilities to improve sanitation situation and good personal hygiene practices throughout the district are priorities of the Assembly. A number of potentials and opportunities exist to help move towards the objective. The constraints and challenges can be reduced drastically by implementing appropriate policies and programmes by DA, GOG, Donors etc.</p>				
Inadequate protection of children and child labour related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a number of schools • Available reading materials • Presence of FM stations • Presence of SMCs, PTAs, Circuit Supervisors • Community support • DA commitment to enhance teaching and learning • DA commitment to address child issues • Support of Traditional authorities • Presence of mining companies • Presence of courts and security services • Presence of NCCE, Social Welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO support e.g. Plan Ghana, ADRA and Care International, cocoa buying companies etc • Donor support such as USAID, DFID, DANIDA, and UNICEF. • GoG support e.g. GETFunds, QUIPS, DACF, DDF, MDF • Private Education Endowment Fund • Presence of banking institutions • Capitation Grant • School feeding programme • Free SHS policy • Free uniform and exercise books policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor/inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate classrooms and accommodation for pupils, teachers and District Education Officers • Inadequate DA revenue • Low community participation in education • High illiteracy • Low incomes among households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and late release of DACF and Donor support • High population growth • Inadequate support for child labour programmes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of child protection laws 		
<p>Conclusion: Protecting children from abuse and reducing child labour to enhance the growth and development of children is a key priority to the Assembly. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the DA, central government and other stakeholders.</p>				
Gender Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of a number of schools • Presence of FM stations • Community support • DA commitment to ensure gender parity • Support of Traditional authorities • Presence of courts and security services to deal gender related abuses • Presence of NCCE, Social Welfare to conduct public education • Gender desk officer at GES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO support e.g. Plan Ghana, ADRA and Care International, cocoa buying companies etc • Donor support such as USAID, DFID, DANIDA, and UNICEF. • GoG support/commitment • Private Education Endowment Fund • Presence of banking institutions • Free SHS policy • Free uniform and exercise books policy • FIDA Ghana, WILDAF, NCWD, MGCSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds from DA to support gender programmes • Low community participation in education • High illiteracy • Low incomes among households • Low participation of women in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and late release of DACF and Donor support • High population growth • Inadequate support for gender programmes • Unequal access to economic opportunities • Socio-cultural barriers
<p>Conclusion: Promoting gender equality and mainstreaming gender issues in all DA activities to ensure balanced growth and development of the district is a key priority to the Assembly. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the DA, central government and other stakeholders.</p>				
Inadequate job or employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available fertile lands. • Presence of community markets • Readiness of youth to offer themselves for employment • Presence of BAC and REP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available DACF, YEA, PAF • Existence of NBSSI • Donor support i.e EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate fertile land. • Difficulty in accessing credit for economic activities. • Low income among the people. • Low savings for investment. • Presence of large unskilled labour • Inadequate employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular rainfall pattern • Delays in release of funds by Donors and GoG • High school drop outs • More people than the job opportunities
<p>Conclusion: Creating more jobs for the people particularly the youth is a priority to the Assembly. There are adequate potentials and opportunities to be tapped to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be overcome by adopting appropriate policies and programmes by the DA, central government and other stakeholders.</p>				

Table 2.7: POCC for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Deplorable conditions of feeder roads and farm tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available sand and gravel • Available wood • Available constructors • Available unskilled labour • Even land surface • Presence of Department of Feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DFID, EU, SIF, DDF, IDA, STABEX (EC) etc. (Donor Funds) • Presence of timber firms • Dept. of Feeder roads and GHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of skilled labour • Inadequate IGF • Absence of quarrying factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall • Presence of heavy duty trucks • Inadequate central government support.
Conclusion: improving conditions of roads of the district to enhance easy accessibility is a major concern of the Assembly. Numerous potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.				
Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available artisans and materials for construction • Available constructors • Presence of technical administrative staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of DFID, EU, DDF, IDA, STABEX (EC) etc. • Availability of DACF, Donor Funds, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF • Weak DA capacity to repair/construct more culverts and bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate central government support. • Poor performance of contractors • Low maintenance culture of facilities
Conclusion: Providing adequate bridges and culverts for communities is a priority to the DA. Potentials and opportunities are there to be harnessed to achieve this objective. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate interventions with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.				
Inadequate access to electricity in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of electricity from national power grid • Existence of decentralized/ non-decentralized departments • High communal spirit • DA commitment towards provision of electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Company of Ghana • Presence of decentralized policy like Rural Electrification Programme • Ministry of Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper use of electricity • Low public awareness on energy usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable electricity supply • High cost of inputs
Conclusion: Improving access to electricity in the district is a key priority. Potentials and Opportunities are there to be harnessed to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through integrated policies and programmes with collaborative efforts of all stakeholders.				
Destruction of forest reserves and other protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence and adequate Environmental and Forestry staff • Existence of decentralized departments • Presence of Town/ Area Councils • Traditional authorities • Opinion leaders • Presence of FBOs/ CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Forestry Commission • Donor funds • Existence of EPA. • Availability of environment and forestry laws • National NGOs • International NGOs. • International laws and bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate alternative livelihood • Encroachment on the forest reserves. • Absence of EPA in the district • Over-reliance on wood as fuel by indigenes • Low commitment of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate logging • Occasional bushfires • Weak enforcement of protected areas laws/ regulations • Impact of climate change
Conclusion: Protection of forest reserves is a key concern to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be handled through appropriate interventions and commitment by all stakeholders.				
Environment pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of NCCE • Presence of FM stations and information centers • Existence of water and sanitation related departments, sub-structures, opinion leaders, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access of GoG interventions e.g. DACF, HIPC • Presence of Forestry Commission • Existence of EPA. • Cooperation of private sector in waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate among citizens • High population growth rate • Inadequate personnel or logistics of DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial and logistical support from GoG and donors. • High cost of inputs and contract • Delays in release of funds • Bad attitude of Ghanaians towards the environment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chiefs, CBOs, Religious Bodies etc. Communal spirit Presence of Zoom lion in the district Presence of courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National league table on sanitation Presence of Zoom lion in the district Presence of NCWSP & CWSA Available environmental laws/ regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor sanitation facilities Low revenue generation Weak DA capacity to enforce sanitation bye-laws Low capacity of DA in public education and sensitization. 	
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring clean and safe environment is a key issue to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to help move toward this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes and collaborative efforts of DA and GoG.</p>				
Degradation landscapes, biodiversity loss and soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Environmental and Forestry staff DA support Available FBOs/ CBOs/NGOs Collaboration and support from TA, opinion leaders Town and Country Planning Department Existence of decentralized departments e.g. parks and gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Forestry Commission Existence of EPA. Presence of NGOs in the communities Soil Research Institute Donor Support Central Government Support Laws and Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate alternative livelihood Unplanned settlement Weak enforcement of environmental laws Encroachment on the forest reserves. Absence of EPA in the district Over-reliance on wood as fuel by inhabitants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate logging Occasional bushfires Absence of EPA in the district
<p>Conclusion: Making sure that there is a green economy, good landscape, reduce biodiversity and soil erosion is among the topmost priority of the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Low public awareness on climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of NCCE Presence of FM stations and information centers Existence decentralized department e.g. Information Service Department DA support and commitment Presence of CBOs/ FBOs/ CSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of EPA. Support from other ministries Donor support SDGs AU agenda 2057 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy rate among citizens Inadequate resource of DA to create awareness. Weak DA capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate central government support Inadequate donor support Low commitment to fight climate change negative impact
<p>Conclusion: creating awareness on the impacts of climate change and mitigate its negative impacts in the district is very critical to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Low usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of waste product to establish biogas People readiness to use LPG Presence of FM stations/ Information Service Department Presence of some filing stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy NPA Central Government Support Free distribution of gas cylinders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of LPG Inadequate suppliers of LPG Low income among inhabitant Low interest in the use of LPG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of inputs for establishing biogas Low investors interest to invest
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring clean and safe environment is a key issue to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to help move toward this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes and collaborative efforts of DA and GoG.</p>				
Lack of basic equipment and weak legal and policy frameworks to manage and support disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of NADMO Presence of security agencies in the district DA support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Donor support Presence of security agencies Central Government Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate IGF or DA revenue Poorly resourced decentralized departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate financial and logistical support from GoG and donors. Weak or limited laws/ regulations
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring that there is a strong legal and policy framework for disaster management is a key concern to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to help move toward this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes and collaborative efforts of DA and GoG.</p>				

Limited access and use of ICT facilities and community centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of mobile telecommunication networks • Readiness of citizens to learn new technology • Presence of information centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support such USAID, DANIDA and UNICEF • GoG support e.g. QUIPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF or DA revenue • Inadequate avenue for skill learning • High illiteracy rate among citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable electricity supply • High cost of ICT materials
Conclusion: Improving access to ICT facilities is a priority to the Assembly. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be harnessed to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing bye-laws • Existence of decentralized departments e.g. Town and Country Planning • Presence of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of law courts • The constitution of Ghana • Local Government Act • Land use regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak DA capacity to enforce sanitation bye-laws • Inadequate resource of DA to create awareness on planning and building regulations. • Poorly resourced T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate central government support • Inadequate donor support
Conclusion: Ensuring proper enforcement of planning regulation is a priority to the Assembly. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be harnessed to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.				
Lack of basic housing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available artisans and building materials for construction • Available space • Available constructors • Existence of decentralized departments e.g. Town and Country Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of housing • Presence of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF or DA revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds. • Inadequate central government support. • High cost of building materials • Poor performance of contractors
Conclusion Providing adequate housing facilities in the district is a key priority. Potentials and Opportunities are there to be harnessed to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.				
Poor drainage systems and poor waste disposal practices in most communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available artisans and building materials for construction • Available space • Available constructors • Existence of water and sanitation related department, sub-structures, opinion leaders, chiefs, CBOs, Religious Bodies etc. • High communal spirit • Presence of Zoom lion in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of district as pilot for EU, IDA water & sanitation projects • Presence of Zoom lion in the district • Presence of NCWSP & CWSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF or DA revenue • Inadequate and poor sanitation facilities • Low revenue generation • Weak DA capacity to enforce sanitation bye-laws • Low capacity of DA in public education and sensitization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial and logistical support from GoG and donors. • High cost of inputs and contract • Delays in release of funds
Conclusion: Improving drainage systems and managing waste disposal is a key issue to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to help move toward this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes and collaborative efforts of DA and GoG.				

Table 2.8: POCC for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available office accommodation • Existence of Area Councils and Unit Committees. • Existence of Sub-committees of DA • Existence of Decentralized Departments. • Presence of Assembly members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of capacity building funds e.g. UNDP, EU, CBRDP, SNV and GIZ. • Available DACF, SIF, etc. • Institute of Local Government Studies, MLGRD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low motivation for Unit Committee and Area Council members, Assembly members. • Low revenue of DA to support capacity building. • High illiteracy rate among sub-structure members. • Role conflict between Traditional Leaders and Unit Committee and Area Councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds. • Lapses & weaknesses in the Standing Orders. • Inadequate Donor support. • Inadequate Central Government Support.
<p>Conclusion: Strengthening DA sub-structures to enhance their performance is a major priority. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.</p>				
Inadequate logistics, office accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available artisans and materials for construction • Available land • Available constructor • Presence of technical administrative staff. • Communal spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF, Stool land revenue, Donor Funds, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate IGF or DA revenue • Obsolete equipment, office and residential accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds. • Inadequate central government support. • Poor performance of contractors • Poor maintenance culture.
<p>Conclusion: Providing adequate office logistics and comfortable office and residential accommodation to DA is a priority. Potentials and Opportunities are there to be harnessed to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.</p>				
Inadequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of experienced Assembly staff. • DA staff commitment and readiness to learn new things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of capacity building funds e.g. UNDP, EU, SNV and GIZ • Institute of Local Governance Studies • MLGRD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue of DA to support capacity building. • Inadequate resources by DA staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds. • Inadequate donor funds
<p>Conclusion: Improving capacities of DA staff is a key priority. Potentials and Opportunities are there to be harnessed to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through commitment of resources with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.</p>				
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting (weak decentralized planning system) in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of experienced Assembly staff. • Existence of decentralized departments • Commitment and readiness of DA staff to operationalized decentralized planning systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLGRD and other agencies • Local Government Act and other statutes/ regulations. • Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective collaboration between DA and decentralized departments • No or low provision for capacity building in DA Annual budget • Low commitment of DA to operationalize planning systems • Low DA revenue. • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds. • Inadequate central government support.
<p>Conclusion: Improving linkage between planning and budgeting is a key priority. There exist a number of potentials and opportunities that can be harnessed to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes with collaborative efforts of stakeholders.</p>				
Poor implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of decentralized departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Local Governance and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate DA revenue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in release of funds • Inadequate donor funds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of market and other revenue sources DA commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Revenue Authority Availability of DACF Donor Funds National Decentralization Policy and Act 936, 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor utilization of resources at local levels. Unexperienced revenue collectors and administrators. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation Leakages in revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low commitment of central government toward fiscal decentralization
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring effective implementation of fiscal decentralization policy is a key issue to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCE role in advocacy/ education. Existence of sub-level structures, opinion leaders, chiefs, etc. Existence of electronic media and information centers Communal spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of local NGOs championing citizen rights and empowerment Existence of law courts The constitution of Ghana Local Government Act and other statutes/ regulations Donor and Central government support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy rate among citizens in planning and budgeting. Low capacity of DA in public education and sensitization. Citizen apathy to community development Inadequate funds Poor commitment of DA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginalization of some social groups in the society. High cost of citizens' participation Cumbersome procedures/ processes of participation.
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring active involvement and citizen participation in planning and budgeting is a key issue to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Low collaboration between DA and traditional authorities, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of sub- committees of DA Existence of sub-level structures, opinion leaders, chiefs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National House of Chiefs Ministry of Local Governance and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective collaboration between traditional authorities and DA Role conflict between traditional leaders and unit committees and area councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference and politics Democracy and traditional rulers Role conflict between TAs and Local Assemblies.
<p>Conclusion: Ensuring effective collaboration between DA and traditional authorities and CSOs is a vital concern to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of security agencies in the district Available artisans and building materials for construction Available land Available constructor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DACF Donor Funds Security services in Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate IGF or DA revenue Inadequate office accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in release of funds Poor performance of contractors
<p>Conclusion: Providing an improving quality infrastructure for security agencies is a vital concern to the DA. The needed potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate policies and programmes.</p>				

2.10.2. Impact Analysis

The issues considered as priorities from the POCC Analysis above were further subjected to impact analysis. This was to enable the planning team assess the impact of the issues in terms of the following:

1. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
2. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency
3. 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.
4. 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;
 - c. Nutrition.

The impact analysis was very objective and guided by evidence of records. In conducting the impact analysis, members of the DPCU were grouped into four. Each group scored the adopted issues by consensus among the members. A scoring system of 1 – 3 in terms of priority in an ascending order was used. Thus issues that were considered as having less impact were scored 1 whereas those considered to have a very high impact were scored 3 by the groups.

The scores of the four groups (labelled A, B, C and D) for each adopted issue were summed up to arrive at their total scores. The issues were then ranked based on their total scores. A consensus was reached by the DPCU to adopt issues that were ranked from 1st to 5th as the most prioritized in the district. The adopted development issues with their corresponding scores and ranks are presented in table 2.9 below:

Table 2.9: Impact analysis of development issues

S/N	ADOPTED ISSUES	SCORES				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
		A	B	C	D		
BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY							
1.	Inadequate development of and investing in processing and value addition	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2.	Poor marketing systems	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
3.	Weak extension services delivery	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
4.	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
5.	Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
6.	Predominant informal economy	3	3	2	2	10	3rd
7.	High cost of production inputs	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
8.	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
9.	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
10.	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
11.	Weak expenditure management and budgetary controls	2	2	3	2	9	4th
12.	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	3	9	4th
13.	Limited local participation in economic development	2	3	1	2	8	5th
14.	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	1	2	2	2	7	6th
15.	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	2	2	1	2	7	6th
16.	Low skills development	2	2	1	2	7	6th
17.	Poor storage and transportation systems	1	2	1	2	6	7th
18.	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	2	1	1	2	6	7th
19.	Lack of credit for agriculture	2	1	1	2	6	7th
20.	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	1	1	2	2	6	7th
21.	Low volume of production	1	2	1	1	5	8th
22.	Low level of irrigated agriculture	1	2	1	1	5	8th
23.	Lack of database on farmers	1	2	1	1	5	8th

24.	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	1	1	2	1	5	8th
25.	Limited application of science and technology	1	1	2	1	5	8th
26.	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	1	1	2	1	5	8th
1.	CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL						
2.	Poor quality of education at all levels	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3.	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4.	Increasing demand for household water supply	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5.	High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
6.	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
7.	Poor quality of healthcare services	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
8.	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
9.	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
10.	Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
11.	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
12.	Negative impact of climate variability and change	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
13.	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
14.	High prevalence of open defecation	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
15.	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
16.	Inadequate emergency services	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
17.	Unmet health needs of women and girls	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
18.	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
19.	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
20.	Surface mining, desertification,	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
21.	Widespread pollution of surface water	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
22.	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
23.	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	2	3	2	3	10	3rd

24.	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
25.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
26.	Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition	2	3	2	2	9	4th
27.	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	2	2	3	2	9	4th
28.	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	2	2	3	2	9	4th
29.	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	2	3	2	2	9	4th
30.	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	2	2	3	2	9	4th
31.	Inadequate of education on accessibility standards	2	3	2	2	9	4th
32.	Poor living conditions of PWDs	2	3	2	2	9	4th
33.	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	2	2	3	2	9	4th
34.	Infant and adult malnutrition	2	2	2	2	8	5th
35.	Inadequate sexual education for young people	2	2	2	2	8	5th
36.	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	2	2	3	1	8	5th
37.	High incidence of children's rights violation	2	2	1	3	8	5th
38.	Inadequate nutrition education	2	1	2	2	7	6th
39.	Inappropriate management of freshwater resources	1	2	2	2	7	6th
40.	Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)	1	2	2	2	7	6th
41.	Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	2	2	1	2	7	6th
42.	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	2	2	1	2	7	6th
43.	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	1	2	2	2	7	6th
44.	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	2	2	2	1	7	6th
45.	Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands	1	2	2	2	7	6th
46.	Limited community level sports and recreational activities	2	2	1	2	7	6th
47.	Unmet needs for mental health services	2	1	2	1	6	7th
48.	Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	2	1	2	1	6	7th
49.	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas	2	1	2	1	6	7th

50.	Household food insecurity	1	2	1	2	6	7th
51.	High fertility rate among adolescent	1	2	2	1	6	7th
52.	Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services	1	2	2	1	6	7th
53.	Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	2	1	2	1	6	7th
54.	Delay in implementing plans for water sector	1	2	2	1	6	7th
55.	Poor quality of drinking water	2	2	1	1	6	7th
56.	Low levels of material for re-use and recycling	2	1	1	2	6	7th
57.	Poor hygiene practices	1	1	2	2	6	7th
58.	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	2	1	2	1	6	7th
59.	Child neglect	1	2	2	1	6	7th
60.	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	1	2	2	1	6	7th
61.	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	2	2	1	1	6	7th
62.	River bank encroachment	1	1	2	1	5	8th
63.	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services	1	1	2	1	5	8th
64.	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	1	1	2	1	5	8th
65.	Inadequate care for the aged	1	2	1	1	5	8th
66.	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2	1	1	1	5	8th
67.	Weak social protection systems	1	1	2	1	5	8th
68.	Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector	1	1	1	2	5	8th
69.	Lack of disability, child and aged friendly facilities	1	1	2	1	5	8th
70.	Lack of gender equity in sports	1	1	1	2	5	8th
	SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT						
1.	Environmental degradation	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
2.	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
3.	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	3	3	3	2	11	2nd
4.	Loss of forest cover	3	2	3	2	10	3rd

5.	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
6.	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
7.	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
8.	Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	2	2	10	3rd
9.	High incidence of road accidents	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
10.	Inadequate local content and local participation especially in the upstream oil and gas industry	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
11.	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
12.	Weak enforcement of regulations	2	3	2	2	9	4th
13.	Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change	2	2	3	2	9	4th
14.	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	2	3	2	2	9	4th
15.	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	2	2	2	3	9	4th
16.	Poor quality ICT services	2	3	2	2	9	4th
17.	Limited awareness of energy conservation measures	2	3	2	2	9	4th
18.	Poor drainage system	2	2	3	2	9	4th
19.	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	2	2	2	3	9	4th
20.	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	2	2	3	2	9	4th
21.	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	2	3	2	2	9	4th
22.	Urban concentration in coastal zone	2	2	3	2	9	4th
23.	Destruction of forests and farmlands	2	2	2	2	8	5th
24.	Poor waste disposal practices	2	2	1	3	8	5th
25.	Limited investment in social programmes in zongos and inner cities	2	2	2	2	8	5th
26.	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	2	2	1	2	7	6th
27.	Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems	2	2	1	2	7	6th
28.	Inadequate educational and institutional capacity to support local expertise and skills development in the oil and gas industry	2	2	1	2	7	6th
29.	Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements	2	2	1	2	7	6th
30.	Increasing loss of endangered species	1	2	1	2	6	7th

31.	Upsurge in illegal mining otherwise known as galamsey	2	1	1	2	6	7th
32.	Pollution of water bodies	2	1	2	1	6	7th
33.	Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	1	2	2	1	6	7th
34.	Encroachment of conservation areas	1	2	1	1	5	8th
35.	Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones.	1	1	2	1	5	8th
36.	Incidence of wildfire	1	2	1	1	5	8th
37.	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	1	1	2	1	5	8th
38.	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1	2	1	1	5	8th
39.	Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)	1	1	2	1	5	8th
40.	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	2	1	1	1	5	8th
41.	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	1	2	1	1	5	8th
42.	High rate of rural-urban migration	1	1	1	2	5	8th
43.	Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources	1	1	2	1	5	8th
44.	Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers	1	1	1	2	5	8th
45.	Growth of slums	2	1	1	1	5	8th
	MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY						
1.	Ineffective sub-district structures	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2.	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
3.	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
4.	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
5.	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
6.	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	2	2	3	2	9	4th
7.	Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	2	1	3	2	8	5th
8.	Political and civic apathy	2	2	2	2	8	5th
9.	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	2	1	2	2	7	6th
10.	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	2	1	2	2	7	6th

11.	Growing negative influence of foreign culture	2	2	1	2	7	6th
12.	Inadequate personnel	2	1	2	1	6	7th
13.	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	2	1	1	2	6	7th
14.	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	2	1	2	1	6	7th
15.	Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level	1	1	2	1	5	8th
16.	Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)	1	2	1	1	5	8th
17.	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	1	1	2	1	5	8th
18.	Negative cultural practices	2	1	1	1	5	8th
19.	Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	1	1	2	1	5	8th
20.	Political polarisation	1	1	2	1	5	8th
21.	Poor appreciation of national culture	1	2	1	1	5	8th

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1.Introduction

In this chapter, the development issues were linked to four of the five goals of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 and prioritized. In this chapter, the development focus of the BABDA has been established and a clear district goal consistent with the MTNDPF 2018-2021 has also been stated. The chapter also includes development projections for 2018-2021. Relevant policy objectives and strategies have also been adopted from the NMTDPF 2018-2021 to achieve the objectives of the district and national goals.

3.2.Development Projections of the District for 2018 -2021

This part looks at the current and future needs of the district for the period 2018-2021. The needs were derived from the POCC analysis and the population projections.

3.2.1. Population Projections

Population is the single most important factor for the distribution of development programmes among various groups of persons particularly for the distribution of social services. Population projections are crucial in development planning decisions.

Generally, assumptions under population projections affect investment decisions on schools, hospitals and roads as well as power, water and sanitation supplies. Clearly, the supply of these facilities are restricted to age group, both aggregate and desegregation (according to age, sex, occupation, etc) of the population.

The projected population of the district serves as the basis for estimating service requirement of health, water, education etc. up to the end of the plan period 2021. They form the basis for the planning and programming phase of the development plan. The district population is projected by using the exponential method based on the absolute figures and age distribution figures for the district in 2010 Population and Housing Census.

The assumptions made about the projections are:

- The ratio of the district population will grow at a constant rate throughout the plan period.
- The district's growth rate (of 1.8%) will remain almost the same or will not change much up to the year 2021.
- Child mortality rate records in the district will reduce further or not change during the plan period.
- Also, the life expectancy at birth for both male and female in Ghana of 61/64 years remains the same till 2021.
- Migration rate in the district will remain unchanged during the plan period.
- The age-cohorts of the district will not change much during the period.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 present the projected population, sex composition and age groups of the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District respectively.

Table 3.1: Projected Total Population and Sex Composition of the District 2018 – 2021

Year	Total	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
2018	142,365	70,328	49.4	72,037	50.6
2019	144,951	71,605	49.4	73,346	50.6
2020	147,583	72,906	49.4	74,677	50.6
2021	150,246	74,230	49.4	76,034	50.6

Source: DPCU Estimates, 2018 based on 2010 PHC

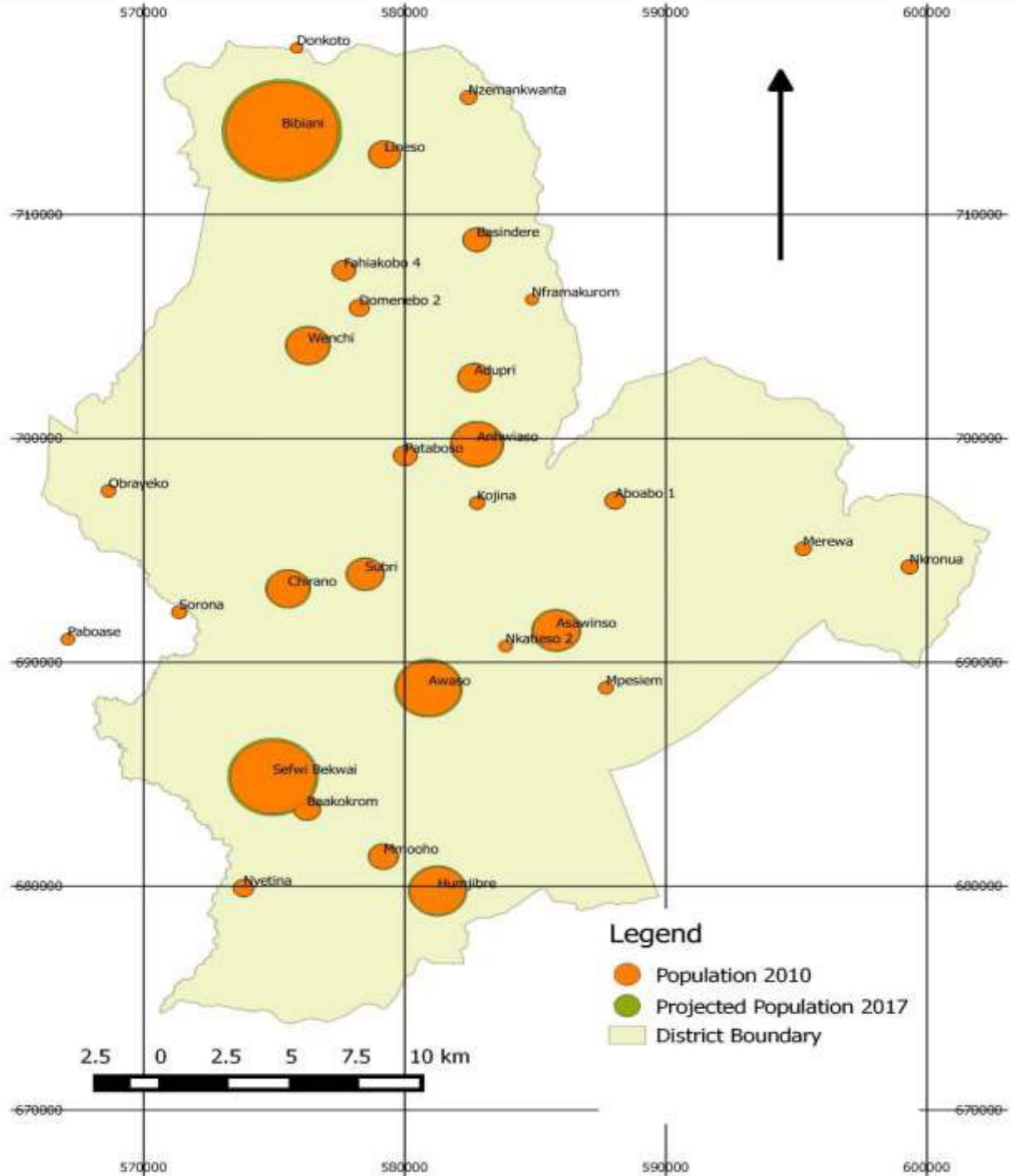
Table 3.2 Age Distribution and Projected Population in the District, 2014-2017

Age Group	Percentage	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-14	39.9	56,804	57,836	58,886	59,947
15-64	55.7	79,297	80,738	82,204	83,688
65+	4.4	6,264	6,377	6,493	6,611
Total	100	142,365	144,951	147,583	150,246

Source: DPCU Estimates, 2018 based on 2010 PHC

Figure 3.1: Population Projection Map for 2014-2017

Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Population Projection (2017)



Source: BABDA, 2017

3.2.2. Development Activities and Targets

The district has numerous development problems to address in order to improve the life of the people. However, from the POCC analysis, there exist enormous potentials to move the district forward in terms of development. The development prospects for the period are grouped under the NMTDPF 2018-2021.

1. i Pillar: Economic Development

ii Goal: Build a prosperous Society

The key identified development problems or gaps of the district under Economic Development and the goal build a prosperous society are:

- Weak capacity of the DA to mobilise more IGF for Development
- Narrow tax or revenue base of the DA to mobilise more resources
- Limited skills development or training for entrepreneurs
- Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises (SMEs)
- Limited access to credit/loan facilities by SMEs
- Low Agricultural Extension Services to farmers
- Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs
- Low adoption of improved agricultural technology by farmers
- High post-harvest losses
- Inadequate support to the production of livestock/poultry/fisheries(Aquaculture)
- Poorly developed agro-processing factories/agribusiness enterprises along the value chain
- Provision of credit/loan facilities to farmers
- Poor market infrastructural facilities and lack of ready market for most agricultural produce
- Low public-private partnership for development in the district
- Poor tourism infrastructure and services in the district
- Inadequate opportunities for local economic development (LED)

The main/key issues/proposals to address these gaps are:

- To achieve 100% annual revenue collection target by December, 2020
- Build adequate capacity of DA to mobilise more IGF
- Promote PPP in the socio-economic development of the district
- Improve access to credits/loan facilities
- Adoption of appropriate technology by artisans/enterprises
- Develop and support micro, small and medium scale enterprises
- Improvement of tourism potentials of the district

The DA has also decided to partner with the private sector to improve receptive facilities such water, guest houses, road, electricity, etc. at all tourist attraction sites within the plan period.

The contribution of micro, small and medium scale enterprises to the local economy is very minimal as compared to agriculture and commerce. However, for every sector of the economy to play its part to ensure balanced / total development, the DA with the support of the EU has taken a number of actions to revamp it. This is to be done through stimulation and provision technical and financial to the private sector to set up small and medium industries in the district particularly agro-processing industry.

The DA target is to help establish and support about 30 micro, small and medium scale enterprises by December, 2019. The DA will also develop two tourist attraction sites to improve the tourism sector by December, 2021.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy as it employs about 76% of the working population. However, its expected total contribution to the district's economy falls short as a result of numerous problems facing it. To solve these problems in order for the sector to play its leading role of creating employment and increasing income to the people, the district has decided to:

- Improve the level of agricultural technological practices among 100 farmer based organisations by December, 2021
- Increase farmers and enterprises accessibility to credit/loans to about 30% by December, 2021
- Encourage 2,000 farmers to enter into production of other crops and by December, 2017
- Train 100 farmers groups on the prevention and handling of pest and black pod cocoa diseases to reduce post- harvest losses from 30% to 10% by December, 2021.
- Provide adequate support to the production of livestock/poultry/fisheries(Aquaculture)

To improve and provide adequate market facilities, the district has limited resources and as such it has planned to improve facilities at four (4) market centres at Sefwi Bekwai, Awaso, Bibiani and Pataboaso Nkwanta throughout the plan period (2018 - 2021) to boost trading activities in the district.

2. i Pillar: Social Development

ii Goal: Create Opportunities for All

The key identified development issues or gaps of the district under Social Development and the goal create opportunities for all are:

- Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- Low capacity building programmes for teachers
- Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students
- Inadequate logistics/resources for effective monitoring and supervision
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases
- Ensure the provision of adequate qualified health personnel
- Low skilled delivery especially rural areas
- Increasing rate of morbidity and mortality
- High incidence of cases of HIV/AIDS and STIs
- Destruction/pollution of water bodies
- Inadequate potable water supply
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene
- Inadequate protection of children and child labour related issues
- Gender inequality
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for the vulnerable and discrimination the against the vulnerable
- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
- High incidence of teenage pregnancy
- Inadequate job or employment opportunities

The major problem of education in the district is inadequate and poor infrastructure and teaching and learning materials in both basic and second cycle schools and other equally important factors such as:

- Low community participation in school management
- Lack of seriousness among some students/pupils
- Low capacity building programmes for teachers
- Inadequate scholarship to needy but brilliant students
- Inadequate logistics/resources for effective monitoring and supervision

The corrective measures that the Assembly has adopted to address the problems of education in the district are through the following actions between 2018 and 2021:

- Increase the stock of school infrastructure in 16 communities by 2021
- Rehabilitate about 12 old schools by 2021
- Supply about 3,400 dual and mono desks and text and exercise books by December, 2021
- Increase the capacity teachers to improve their performance by December, 2021
- Increase the percentage of active school management committee to an appreciable level by the end of 2020
- Intensify monitoring and supervision in schools

Health projections

The health projections for the district are based on the national standards. Below are the national standards for calculating health needs:

- **Minimum population for District hospital** = **1:80,000-200,000**
- **Minimum population for health centre** = **1:5-25,000**
- **Minimum population for clinics** = **200 – 5,000**
- **Minimum doctor patient ratio** = **1:20,000**

However, the problem /issue with health care delivery in the district is not only about physical access to the structures but the required health personnel and equipment and logistics. Within the plan period, the district has a number of strategies to retain and attract health personnel and will liaise with central government, donors, NGOs, private sector, etc. to equip the various health facilities with the necessary equipment and logistics particularly the newly built CHPS Compounds.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The key problems under HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district include:

- Bad attitude/behavioural change to the disease
- High stigmatisation of PLWHAS

The key issue to address the problem is to reduce the spread of the disease to the barest minimum.

The measures the district has adopted to address these problems within the plan period are:

- Intensify community education in all major communities on behavioural change by December, 2021
- Carry out outreach programmes in the communities to reduce stigmatization of HIV/AIDS and PLWHAS

The District is poised to alleviate the plight of the vulnerable and excluded. In doing this, the district will develop a comprehensive database for these groups of people to identify and create right opportunities for them to live normal life and participate in all levels of decision making in the district.

Vulnerable people targeted in the building of a data base during the plan period include:

- Elderly and the sick
- PWPDS
- PLWHAS
- Pregnant women and women in general
- Children
- Unemployed especially the youth

Specific targets to be achieved during the plan period include:

- Continue to identify and register all these groups in the district
- Equip the Social Welfare Department with all the necessary logistics to assist in this direction
- Give support and credit to 40 PWPDS to learn skills, 12 children with physically disabilities to go to school

Projections for potable water

Projections for potable water for the population over the plan period are based on the national standard such as Minimum Population for a Hand-Dug well and a Borehole fitted with pumps of 150 and 300 respectively.

However, with limited resources the District Assembly together with its development partners has projected to provide about 20 boreholes in 20 communities and two small town pipe water systems at Asawinso and Humjibre respectively by the end of the plan period, 2021.

Projections for Environmental Sanitation

With sanitation, the district intends to provide support to about 60 households to construct household latrines in major towns and construct 8 public places of convenience particularly in major towns and market centres by 2021.

The future waste generation in the plan period 2021 could not be calculated as the district does not have figures on daily waste generation in tonnes/day. However, the district being a rural one with few settlements with population 2000 and above forming the urban centres, the District Assembly through the Environmental Health Unit will collaborate effectively with Zoomlion Ghana Limited to cover these areas to collect the waste generated regularly to make these places clean.

The specific settlements with urban status which will be covered by Zoomlion Ghana Limited include Bibiani, the district capital, Sefwi Bekwai, Awaso, Humjibre, Anhwiaso, Asawinso, Tanoso and Chirano. The DA will mainstream gender issues in all development policies and programmes/projects within the plan period.

3. i Pillar: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement

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

The key identified development issues or gaps of the district under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement and the goal Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment are:

- Deplorable conditions of feeder roads and farm tracks
- Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts
- Inadequate access to electricity in the district
- Poor street lightening system
- Destruction of forest reserves and other protected areas
- Weak enforcement of relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations
- Environmental pollution
- Degradation landscapes, biodiversity loss and soil erosion
- Low public awareness on climate change and its impacts
- Low of usage of LPG as alternative source of energy by households
- Lack of basic equipment and weak legal and policy frameworks to manage and support disasters
- Limited access and use of ICT facilities and community centres
- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Lack of basic housing facilities
- Poor drainage systems and poor waste disposal practices in most communities
- Cumbersome procedure for land acquisition

To solve the problem of poor roads conditions, the DA has limited capacity to construct or maintain major roads in the district. It can only construct some feeder roads, farm tracks and trails as well as paving the roads.

The DA in collaboration with its development partners has therefore, planned to rehabilitate 20km major feeder roads, farm tracks and maintain a total length of 200 km at the end of 2021 to enhance accessibility.

In order to supply and expand electricity to the major communities, the district has put in place a strategy to extend and supply about 200 low tension poles and support the connection of about 12 communities and continues to embark upon streets lighting by December, 2021. This will expand electricity supply in the district to boost economic activities of the people.

ICT is an important technical infrastructure that boasts businesses of all kinds and enhances total transformation of the district. To meet this target, the DA has outlined a number of strategies including effective collaboration with the central government, donors and the private sector to establish and expand more of these facilities in the district by December, 2021.

The other corrective measures that the Assembly has adopted to address the problems under this thematic area in the district are through the following actions between 2018 and 2021:

- Strict enforcement of environmental and mining laws, planning and building regulations
- Intensify public education on devastating effects of climate change
- Protect the natural forest and reduce biodiversity loss

Housing Needs

Given a household size of 4.3 persons, which is lower than the national average of 4.4 and a room occupancy rate of 2.8 persons per 2010 PHC, which is well below the national average of 3.5 persons and slightly above the U.N standard of 2.5, the housing situation in the district is not quantitative type but rather qualitative one.

This situation is expressed in poor physical structure exhibiting cracked and dilapidated walls, leaking roofs, exposed foundations, and poor environment duplicated by poor drainage system and unkempt surroundings. The rehabilitation of the old buildings will help increase the quality of housing stock in the district. The district also expects that the Government Farmers Housing Scheme to help increase in both quality and quantity housing stock to cater for the increasing population by the end of the plan period.

4. i Pillar: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

ii Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society

The main development issues or gaps of the district identified under Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and the goal maintain a stable, united and safe society include:

- Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures
- Inadequate logistics, office accommodation and other office equipment for DA and other departments
- Inadequate capacity building for DA staff and other departments
- Poor linkage between planning and budgeting (weak decentralized planning system) in the district
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
- Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security agencies
- Poor implementation of the fiscal decentralization policy
- Low collaboration between DA and traditional authorities, CSOs etc.

The interventions lined up for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability during the plan period 2018 – 2021 are:

- To equip the DA with the required capacity and resources to deliver its mandate within the plan period
- To ensure strong linkage between planning budgeting in the district
- Deeply involve and ensure participation of the citizens in the decentralised planning and budgeting systems
- To enhance a more effective working relationship between the Central Administration and Decentralised Departments as well as traditional authorities.
- To equip Area Councils and Unit Committees with the necessary skills and resources to carry out their constitutional roles effectively by December, 2021.

6. i Pillar: Ghana and the International Community

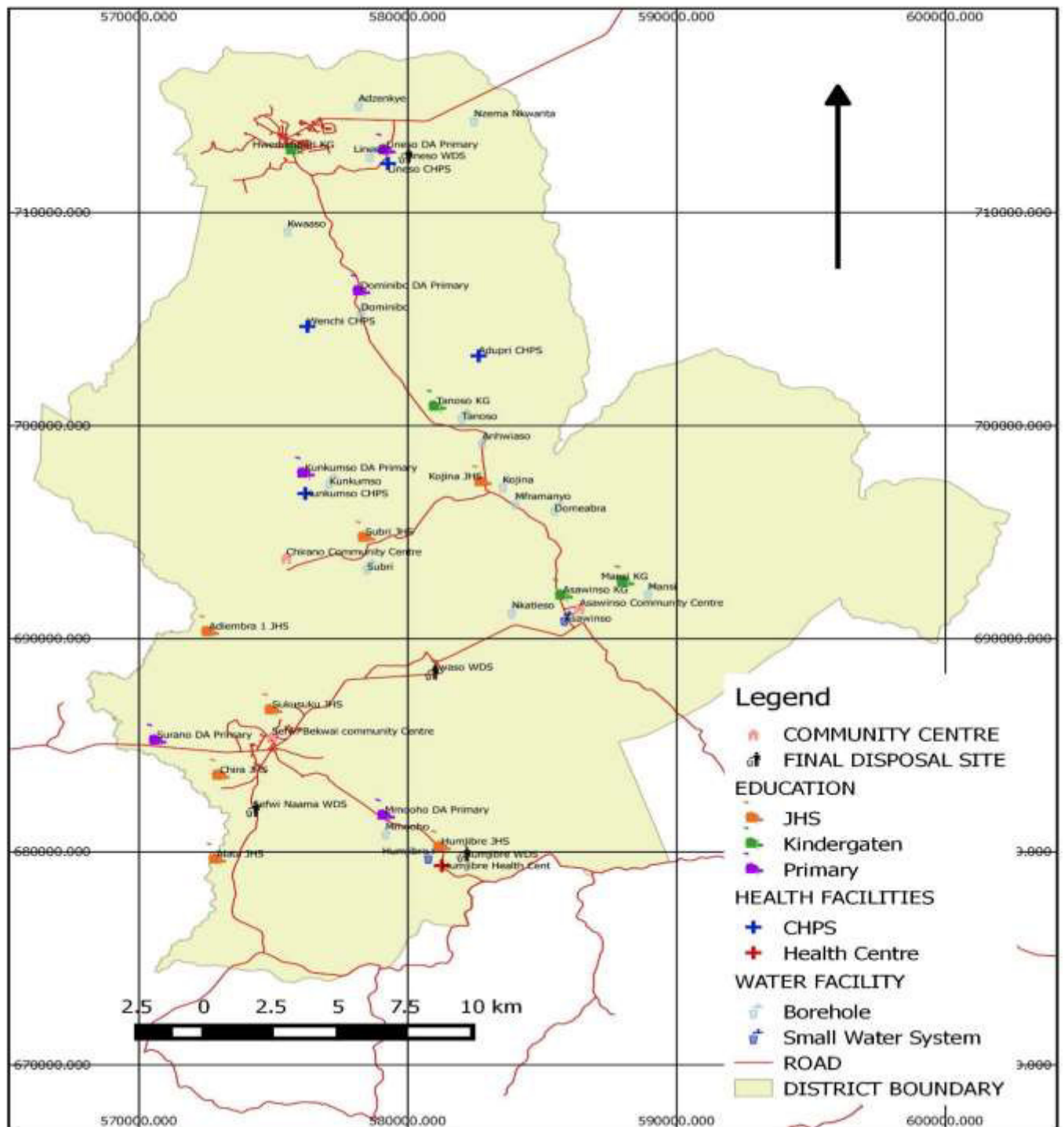
ii Goal: Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs

This thematic area and its goal are not directly applicable in the district.

The map below or figure 3.2 indicates the projection or proposed facilities that the district intends to provide within the plan period (2018-2021).

Figure 3.2: Proposed Facilities Map

PROPOSED FACILITIES - BIBIANI ANHWIASO BEKWAI DISTRICT



Source: BABDA, 2017

3.3. Adopted Development Issues, Thematic Area /Goals, Objectives and Strategies/Activities from NMTDPF 2018-2021

The Development Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies/Activities identified by the district stakeholders are presented in Table 3.3. They are based on NMTDPF 2018-2021 thematic areas and targets. They have been designed to address the key development problems and reflect the aspirations of the district to achieve the objectives of the district and national goals.

Table 3.3: Development Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Focus Area	Adopted Issues	Key Policy Objectives	Strategies
Strong and Resilient Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under-performance due to leakages and loopholes, among other causes Narrow tax base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)
Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs Predominant informal economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support entrepreneurship and SMEs development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially among the youth and women in the informal economy (SDG Target 5.a)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance domestic trade 	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)
Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition Poor marketing systems/lack of ready market for most agricultural produce Inadequate improved planting materials and agricultural inputs High cost of production inputs Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low Agricultural Extension Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure improved public investment Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6) Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor storage and transportation systems Poor farm-level practices High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support selected products beyond the farm gate in post-harvest activities, including storage, transportation, processing, packaging and distribution (SDG Target 12.3) Provide incentives to the private sector and District Assemblies to invest in post-harvest activities (SDG Target 17.17) Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4) Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centers (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain • Limited application of science and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the application of science and technology and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of youth interest in agriculture • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Lack of credit for agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of husbandry practices • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3)
Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of aquaculture inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Targe2.a) • Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3)
Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Low skills development • High hotel rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economy development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions(SDG Target 12.b)

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure • Low capacity building for teachers • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate logistics/resources for effective supervision/monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
Health and Health Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Low quality of healthcare services • High incidence of diseases particularly malaria cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) • 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) • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen healthcare management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c) • Strengthen collaboration and partnership with the private sector to provide health services (SDG Target 17.17) • Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce disability, morbidity and mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) • Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) • Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) • Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2) • Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/ STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/ STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3)
Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household food insecurity • Infant and adult malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure food and nutrition security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) • Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) • Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) • Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2) • Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2)
Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak management of population issues • Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates • Inadequate sexual education for young people • High youth unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve population management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7) • Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) • Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) • Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people (SDG Target 3.7)
Water and Sanitation Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • Inadequate maintenance of water facilities • Poor planning for water at MMDAs • Unsustainable construction of boreholes and wells 	<p>Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) • Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) • Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) • Revise and facilitate DWSPs within the district (SDG Target 16.6) • Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) • Enforce buffer-zone policy (SDG Target 16.6) • Develop the ‘Water of All’ programme in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) • Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resource management (SDG Target 6.b)

Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation and waste management • Poor hygiene practices • Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) • Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 17.17) • Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) • Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) • Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) • Expand disability-friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) • Review, gazette and enforce District bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)
Child and family welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of laws and right of children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities and in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote economic empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to education, health and skill training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons including head potters (kayayei) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) • Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs • High unemployment rates among PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budget (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) • 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)
Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability • Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development • Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs. • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs 	development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate database on PWD (SDG Target 17.18) • Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) • Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4) • Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)
Employment and Decent Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of unemployment and underemployment amongst the youth • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment • Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve human capital development and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp public employment centers across districts (SDG Targets 16.6) • Create equal employment opportunities for PWDs (SDG Target 8.5)

3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Forest fires • Weak enforcement of regulations • Inadequate staff and insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protect areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and protect existing forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b) • Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)
Mineral Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forest and farmlands • Pollution of water bodies • Weak enforcement of the relevant environmental and mining laws and regulations • Weak natural resource management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) • Implement institution reforms including fully decentralizing the Minerals Commission (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Concerns of air and noise pollution especially in urban areas • Emulsions from poorly maintained vehicles • Ineffective enforcement of noise regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.4, 17.7) • Intensify public education on noise and air pollution including open burning (SDG Target 16.10) • Promote cleaner production and consumption technology and practices (SDG Targets 9.4, 12.1, 12.a) • Enforce environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste throughout their life cycle (SDG Target 12.4) • Protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, especially groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies (SDG Targets 6.3, 6.6)
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wild fire • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • High incidence of soil erosion in most communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest fringe communities (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) • Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7)

Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Inadequate inclusion of gender and vulnerability issues in climate change actions • Vulnerability and variability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21) (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8) • Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) • Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable group in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) • Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Degraded landscapes • Low usage of LPG as alternative source of energy 	Reduce greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)
Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of basic equipment and weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster preventions, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote productive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) • Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)
Transport infrastructure: road, rail, water and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Inadequate and weak bridges and culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) • Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)
Information, Communication, Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Limited access and use of ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance application of ICT in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8)
Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to electricity • Poor street lighting system • High dependence on wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of gas as primary fuel for power generation (SDG Target 7.1)
Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Poor landscaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address recurrent devastating floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct storm drains in the district to address the recurrent devastating floods (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
Land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbersome land acquisition processes • Complex land tenure system • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop efficient land administration and management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)

Human settlement and housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Lack of planning schemes • Poor housing conditions • Scattered and unplanned human settlements • High and increasing cost of building materials • Lack of basic housing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement National Spatial Planning Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)
Rural development Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of life in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives to attract direct private investment into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17)

4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Local Government and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics, accommodation and other office equipment for DA and its departments • Poor infrastructure and lack of logistics for effective functioning of sub-district structures • Inadequate capacity building for local governance practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen political and administrative decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans • Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at the district level • Inadequate exploitation local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve decentralized planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) • Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) • Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and public private partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy • Implementation of unplanned expenditures • Interference in the utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen fiscal decentralization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of the District Assembly (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) • Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve population participation at the district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) Build capacity of key stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, civil society groups, private sector and NGOs in development dialogue (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.17) Strengthen people's assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure for security services Inadequate personnel Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance security service delivery and public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)

5. GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Not Applicable at the district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable at the district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable at the district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable at the district level
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CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1. Introduction

Chapter three outlined the adopted National Objectives and Strategies to achieve them in order to address the problems and gaps in the earlier chapter. Chapter four discusses the District's Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes for the planned period covering Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development. The rest include Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana and the International Community. Also included in the chapter is the Indicative Financial Plan.

4.2 Broad District Development Programmes

For the District to address the development gaps identified earlier and to achieve the spatial development option together with the development focus, broad programmes were identified. These were done to ensure reliability, continuousness as well as complementarity in implementation. The broad programmes which are both physical and non-physical have been presented in Table 4.1 with their corresponding sub-programmes.

Table 4.1: Programmes and Sub- Programmes 2018-2021

ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY			
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1) • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration (SDG Target 16.6) • Diversify sources of resource mobilization (SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3) • Ensure accountability in the use of state resources. (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.4) 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Finance and Revenue Mobilization
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement 'one district, one factory' initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 		Trade industry and tourism development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement strategic anchor industrial initiatives (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c) 		
Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6) • Deepen the reach of financial services and improve financial literacy, especially 		
Enhance domestic trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • among the youth and women in the informal economy (SDG Target 5.a) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15) 		
Promote demand-driven approach to agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of Ghana Commercial Agriculture (GCAP) to link both small holder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c) 	Agricultural and rural Development	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market support services for selected horticulture, food and industrial crops to enhance production for export (SDG Target 2.3) 		
Ensure improved public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water (SDG Targets 2.a, 9.1) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce District Chamber of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote 		

	<p>agri-business through enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at the district level (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technologies (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.a ,16.6) 		
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) • Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6) • Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain (SDG Targets 4.4, 17.9) 		
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial support for youth by linking them to financial institutions for the provision of start-up capital (SDG Target 8.3) 		
Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate economic incentives to stimulate private sector investment in aquaculture development (SDG Target 14. b) • Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Targe2.a) • Implement extensive fish farming programmes (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3) 		Agricultural and rural Development
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) • Promote the establishment of tourism clubs in all educational institutions (SDG Target 12.b) 		Trade industry and tourism development
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education, Youth, sports and library
Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c) 		
Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) • 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) • Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public health services and management
Reduce, disability, morbidity and mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) • Intensify implementation of Malaria Control Programme (SDG Target 3.3) • Intensify polio eradication efforts (SDG Target 3.2) • Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme (RHNP) (SDG Target 2.2) • Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDRS) at all levels (SDG Target 16.6) 		
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Target 3.3) 		Public health services and management
Ensure food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) • Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious foods (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) • Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) • Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) • Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2) 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up proven cost effective nutrition-sensitive and nutrition specific interventions (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.2) 		
Improve population management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify public education on population issues at all levels of society (SDG Target 3.7) Improve maternal and adolescent reproductive health (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.7) Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) Scale up educational campaigns to remove socio-cultural barriers against sexual and reproductive health services to young people (SDG Target 3.7) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	
Promote sustainable water resource development and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities (SDG Targets 6.5, 6.6) 	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGMENT	Natural resource conservation
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) Implement public-private partnership policy as alternative source of funding for water services delivery (SDG Target 17.17) Revise and facilitate DWSPs within the district (SDG Target 16.6) Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) Enforce buffer-zone policy (SDG Target 16.6) Develop the 'Water of All' programme in line with SDG 6 (SDG Target 6.1) Enhance public awareness and institutional capacities on sustainable water resource management (SDG Target 6.b) 	Infrastrucutral delivery and management	Public works, rural housing and water management
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create space for private sector participation in the provision of sanitation services (SDG Target 17.17) Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 17.17) Increase and equip front line staff for sanitation (SDG Target 6.b) Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plan (SDG Target 16.6) 	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGMENT	Waste Management and Environmental Sanitation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) • Expand disability-friendly and gender friendly sanitation facilities (SDG Target 6.2) • Review, gazette and enforce District bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social welfare and community development
Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 		
Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budget (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) • 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) 		
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective implementation of the 3 percent increase in District Assemblies Common Fund disbursement to PWDs (SDG Target 16.6) • Generate database on PWD (SDG Target 17.18) • Promote participation of PWDs in national development (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) • Empower parents and caregivers to provide the needed support (SDG Target 5.4) • Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3) 		
Ensure that PWDs enjoy all benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) 		
Promote the creation of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs (SDG Target 8.3) 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, tourism and industrial development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of the informal sector (SDG Target 8.3) 		
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote partnership with private sector in the development of sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) 	SOCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Education and youth development
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT			
Expand forest conservation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c) Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b) Strengthen environmental governance and enforcement of environmental regulations (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b) 	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAEMENT	Natural resource conservation
Protect existing forest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b) 		
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner (SDG Targets 6.5, 8.4, 12.2, 12.8, 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5) Implement institution reforms including fully decentralizing the Minerals Commission (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 		
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest fringe communities (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6) Implement the green infrastructure recommendation in the National Spatial Development Framework. (SDG Target 11.7) 		
Enhance climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Ghana's commitments under Paris Climate Agreement (COP21) (SDG Targets 13.a, 16.8) Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable group in agriculture (SDG Targets 1.5, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 16.6) 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage climate-induced health risks (SDG Targets 1.5, 16.6) 		
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management (SDG Targets 1.5, 5.5) Strengthen the capacity of NADMO to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6) 		
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2) Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2) 	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure development
Enhance application of ICT in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream ICT in public sector operations (SDG Target 17.8) 		
Address recurrent devastating floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct storm drains in the district to address the recurrent devastating floods (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b) 	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully implement National Spatial Planning Development Framework (NSDF) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 		
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives to attract direct private investment into rural areas. (SDG Targets 2.a, 10.b, 17.17) 	INTRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and spatial planning
Improve quality of life in slums, zongos and inner cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 		
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Planning, budgeting and coordination
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of the District Assembly (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Strengthen PPPs in IGF mobilization (SDG Targets 17.16, 17.17) 		Finance and revenue mobilisation
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 		General Administration

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen local capacity for spatial planning (SDG Targets 16.7, 17.9) Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and public private partnership (PPP) policies at the district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17) 		
Enhance Security Service delivery and public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a) 		
Promote discipline in all aspects of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen advocacy to promote attitudinal change (SDG Target 17.15) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote culture and good value system as ingredient and catalyst for economic growth (SDG Targets 4.7, 12.b) 		

4.2. Broad Composite Programme of Action

The Broad Composite Programme of Action covers the 4-year planning period. It consists of a prioritised set of programme activities and their costs, which are intended to enhance the achievement of the objectives of the plan for the Medium-Term period as shown Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Composite Programme of Action 2018-2021

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Coll.		
	GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY															
Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate revenue collection leakages Strengthen revenue institutions and administration Diversify sources of resource mobilization 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Train selected revenue collectors					40,000				Fin. Dept.	DA		
				Organize radio/ community education on the need to pay taxes					2,000.00	2,000.00				Rev. Unit	Unit	
Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement one district one factory		Support one district one factory initiative						200,000.00				MA			
Support entrepreneurship and SME Development	Create an entrepreneurship culture especially among the youth		Provision of start-up kits for entrepreneurs						100,000.00					RTF	DA	
				Support planting for food and jobs					20,000.00					MA	MOFA	
Ensure improved public investment	Create District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing		Trade, tourism and industrial development	Organize District Farmers Day Celebrations					220,000					MOFA	DA	
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services			Training of AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals						15,000.00					MOFA	DA
				Promote production of other crops, livestock, fisheries, grass cutter, snail rearing, etc.					12,000.00	80,000.00				MOFA	DA	
				Supply of improved breeds to farmers					8,000					MOFA	DA	

				Construction of 8 No.3-Units Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities					2,000,000.00			DA	GES
				Completion of 4Unit SHS Block					170,000.00			DA	GES
				Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with Office and Store					320,000.00			DA	GES
				Construction of 1No.5Seater pour flush toilet					60,000.00			DA	GES
				Construction of 1No.SHS Dormitory					220,000.00			DA	GES
				Conduct workshops on the preparation of SPIP and monitoring the Utilisation of the capitation grant					40,000.00			DA	GES
				Supply of 800 classroom furniture to basic and senior high schools					50,000.00			GES	DA
				Construct district office complex for GES					600,000.00				
				Rehabilitation and renovation of classroom blocks					120,000			GES	DA
Ensure affordable, equitable and easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care	HEALTH	Primary Healthcare Delivery	Provision of medical supplies to health facilities					40,000.00			DA	GHS
	Expand and equip health facilities			Construction of 8No. CHPS Compounds					3,200,000.00			DA	GHS

				Support the establishment of Bibiani Nursing Training					240,000.00			DA	GHS		
				Support malaria control activities					40,000.00			DA	GHS		
Reduce, disability, morbidity and mortality	Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services			Renovation of Clinics					20,000.			DA	GHS		
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections especially among the vulnerable group	Intensify education to reduce stigmatization	Water and Environmental Sanitation	HIV/AIDS	Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS					24,000.00			GHS	DA		
	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) programmes			Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes						40,000.00			GHS	DA	
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small town water systems		Potable Water Supply	Drilling of 10 No. Mechanized boreholes					300,000.00			DA			
Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign	Build capacity for the development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities			Form and train 10No. WATSan Committees					11,000			DWST	DWST DA		
				Procure 7No. refuse containers and sanitary tools						108,000				DA	EHSU
				Evacuation of refuse						10,000				EHSU	GHS, DA
				Fencing of final disposal site						50,000.00				DA	EHSU
				conduct sanitation education campaign on media						10,000.00				DA	EHSU
				Construction of 6 No. Pour flush Toilet						1,200,000.00				DA	DWD/E HSU
				Fumigation						160,000.00				DA	EHSU
	Conduct screening of food vendors									20,000.00				DA	EHSU
Provide public education on solid waste management				Conduct environmental health education in					16,000			EHSU	GHS, DA, GES		

				all basic schools								
				Construction of 1No. 20 Seater water closet toilet				235,000.00			DA	DWD
				Support DWST activities				60,000.00			DA	DWST
				Procure sanitary equipment/tools for the District.				60,000.00			DA	EHSU,
				Completion of 1No. 12 seater water closet at Wench				25,272.00			DA	DWD
				Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Water Closet Toilet				116,936.65			DA	DWD
				Construction of stray animal pound				8,000.00			DA	EHSU
				Pest and vector control				8,000.00			EHSU	DA
	Monitor and evaluate implementation of sanitation plans			Prepare and implement DESSAP				40,000.00			DWST	DA
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness on child protection	GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Child and Family Welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice				8,000			SWCD	DA
				Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking				8,000			SWCD	DA
				Monitoring of the operations of NGOs within the district				4,000			SWCD	DA
	Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour						organize sensitization programmes on child labour			6,000		

				Educate women on their rights, roles and responsibilities				8,000.00			SWCD	DA
Promote economic empowerment of women	Improve access to education, health and skills training in income generating activities for vulnerable persons			organize skills deve't training for women				8,000		100,000	BAC	DA
	Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support			Form and train 5 women and artisanal associations					4,800	50,000.00	BAC	DA
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		Social Protection	Provide support to the School feeding programme				8,000			SWCD	DA
				Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme				8,000			SWCD	DA
Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance	Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy		Disability and Development	Organize skills training for PWDs				8,000			SWCD	BAC, DA
Promote effective participation of youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skills training for out-of-school youth and grsaduates	Youth Development	Employment and Decent Work	Provide apprenticeship training for 200 youth under the National Youth Employment Programme				8,000.00			YEA	DA
				Organize capacity building training in book keeping for 100 SMEs				8,000.00			BAC	DA
Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure	Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure		Sports and Recreation	Organize District Sports Competitions				40,000.00			GES	DA
								14,587,208.60	24,800	150,000.00		

Expand forest conservation areas Promote alternative sources of livelihood including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities		Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements	Protected Areas	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grass cutter rearing					8,000			BAC	MOFA, DA
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Ensure mining and logging are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner		Mineral Extraction	Support forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district					8,000			FC	DA
Reduce environmental pollution	Intensify public education on noise and air pollution including open burning			Create public awareness on noise and air pollution				10,000.00					
Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge	Climate Change And Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate Variability and Change	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies				12,000.00		100,000.00		MOFA	DA
				Intensify public awareness/formation of fun clubs on the impacts of climate Change/green economy				12,000.00			FC/ NCCE	DA	
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction	RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Disaster Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention				12,000				NADMO	DA, NCCE, ISD
				Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities				8,000			NADMO	GES, DA	
	Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters						8,000			NADMO	GNFS, DA		
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of		RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	Transport Infrastructure	Reshaping of 200km of feeder roads				200,000.00				Works Dep't	DA

road transport infrastructure and services				Rehabilitation of 80km of feeder roads					120,000.00			Works Dep't	DA
				Construction of 8 N0.Culvert					200,000.00			Works Dep't	DA
				Expansion/Rehabilitation of Drains					200,000.00			Works Dep't	DA
				Service the assembly grader regularly					80,000.00			DA	
Enhance the application of ICT in national development	Mainstream ICT in public sector operation			Rehabilitated the CIC					40,000.00				
Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF)		Human Settlements and Housing	Preparation of District Spatial Development Framework					60,000			PPD	DA, Consultants
				Preparation of local plans					30,000			PPD	DA
				Sensitization of the public on LUPMIS and permitting					4,000			PPD	Works Dep't, DA
				Continue the digital Street Naming and Property Addressing System					80,000	50,000		PPD	GIZ, DA
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low cost housing		Rural Development	Procurement of 300No. electricity poles to support rural electrification and electricity extension					600,000		DA	ECG	
									1,692,000.00			150,000.00	
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures	Local Government and Decentralization		Organize General Assembly Meetings					240,000.00	40,000		CA	HODs, Assembly Members
				Rehabilitation and refurbishment of assembly hall and construct 2 No modern Urinal					100,000.00				DWD

Improve decentralized planning		Organize Executive Committee Meetings				48,000			CA	HODs, Assembly Members	
		Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings				80,000.00			CA	HODs, Assembly Members	
		Provide Support to community initiated projects				200,000.00			DA		
		Provide support to the sub-structures in the district				40,000.00					
		Renovation of staff bungalow				60,000			Works Dept.	DA	
		Conduct evaluation on government intervention programmes/projects				80,000			Dev't Planning	HODs	
	Strengthen local capacity for participatory planning and budgeting									Dev't Planning	Dev't Planning - Budget Unit
	Create enabling environment for the implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies at the district level					3,500			DA		Dev't Planning
		Prepare and implement Local investment Plan				40,000			Dev't Planning, BAC		DA
	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of the District Assembly					120,000			Dev't Planning		HODs
		Review and prepare Annual Action Plans and Budgets				48,000			Dev't Planning, Budget Unit		HODs
		Preparation of 2022-2025 District Medium Term Development Plan				80,000		30,000	Dev't Planning		HODs, DA

Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability MMDAs											Fin. Dep't, Budget Unit	HODs												
												50,000.00	19,000.00												
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability											DA	Fin. Dep't												
												80,000.00													
												Organize Quarterly M&E Review Meetings											Dev't Planning	HODs	
												115,200	48,000												
												Construct Offices for 9 Substructures											DA		
												300,000.00													
												Undertake Mid-Year and Annual Performance Review (Town Hall Meetings) with stakeholders in 9 Area Councils												Dev't Planning	HODs, DA
												100,000	40,000												
Conduct mid-term review of 2018-2021 DMTDP												Dev't Planning	HODs, DA												
20,000	10,000																								
Organize training for Assembly Members on report and proposal writing												HR	DA												
10,000	12,000																								
Organize quarterly Town Hall meetings												Dev't Planning	DA												
160,000																									
Enhance Security Service delivery and public safety	Intensify enforcement of fire auditing and inspection of public facilities																								
														Construction of Police										DA	GPS
														200,000											
	Form 4No. Neighbourhood watchdog committees																							GPS	DA
6,000.00	4,000.00																								
Conduct fire safety inspections at all public places												GNFS	DA, NADMO												
48,000.00	12,000																								
Provide support to cultural groups in schools												GES	DA												
10,000.00																									

enhance private sector participation		organize district cultural festivals						15,000		NCCE	DA
							2,253,700.00	93,000.00	147,000 .00		
							16,447,908.60	119,800.00	582,000.00		

4.3.Indicative Financial Plan (2018-2021)

The beautiful, well designed and co-ordinated poverty reduction programmes/strategies towards improving the living standards of the people are meaningless if the needed resources are not mobilized both locally and externally to execute them within the plan period of 2014-2017.

The indicative financial plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilize resources both internally and externally and utilize financial resources for DMTDP. It also indicates total cost of financing the plan for the entire plan period. A more detailed strategy for mobilisation of funds or revenue in a sustainable manner for the implementation of the programmes/projects in the plan has been spelt out in Table 4.6.

Table 4.3: Revenue Mobilisation Improvement Action Plan – 2018 - 2021

S/N	Activity	Location	Target/ Indicator	Time Frame				Responsibility	Inputs Required	Budget
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
1	Recruitment and training of revenue mobilisers	One town council and all eight area councils	Revenue collectors/ assembly members/ service personnel, etc.					District Revenue Mobilisation Team/ District Assembly	Files, pens, A4 sheets, flip charts, etc.	7,500.00
2	Pay your levy campaign	All revenue stations/ area councils	Community meetings, durbars, churches, house to house visitation					District Revenue Mobilisation Team	Vehicle with P A system, Allowances, fuel, water, feeding, projector, etc.	20,500.00
3	Collection of revenue data	District-wide	Landed properties, economic ventures, etc.					DFO, DBA, Revenue unit	Vehicles, stationery, fuel, allowances, registers, etc.	45,000.00
4	Improvement of Sefwi Bekwai and Patabuoso Nkwanta market facilities	Sefwi Bekwai and Patabuoso Nkwanta	Markt facilities					District Assembly	MMT	25,500.00
5	Motivation packages for revenue mobilisers	District-wide	Revenue collectors					District Assembly	Best collector's award scheme, uniform, collectors bag, rain coats, ID cards, etc.	20,500.00
6	Promotion of discount to voluntary rate payers by 10%	District-wide	Rate payers district wide					Management of the District Assembly	-	-
7	Strengthening of sub-district structures and ceding of 50% revenue	Town and area councils	Sub-district structures district wide					District Revenue Mobilisation Team/ management	Vehicle, fuel, refreshment, etc.	60,000.00
8	Provision of revenue	Sefwi Bekwai,	All major towns and others					Management of the District Assembly	-	15,000.00

	collection points	Bibiani, Anhwiaso, Awaso, etc.								
9	Provision of urinals and washrooms at market centres to improve sanitation conditions	Sefwi Bekwai and Bibiani	Sefwi Bekwai and Bibiani markets					Management of the District Assembly	-	36,000.00
10	Launching of special rate (development levy)	District-wide	All communities					District Revenue Mobilisation Team/ Management of the District Assembly	-	5,500.00
11	Collection of rates on undeveloped plots (Ground rates)	Sefwi Bekwai, Bibiani, Anhwiaso, etc.	Undeveloped plot fees, uncompleted building or structures fees, etc.					Revenue Mobilisation Team	--	1,500.00
12	Formation of MMT	Selected Markets	-					Revenue Mobilisation Team	-	1,500.00
13	Reintroduction of vehicles registration	District-wide	All commercial vehicles					Revenue Mobilisation Team	-	1,000.00
14	Encourage Nananom to form plot allocation committees	District-wide	All communities					Revenue Mobilisation Team	-	5,500.00
15	Improve the Bibiani Monday market	Bibiani	-					Revenue Mobilisation Team	-	3,000.00
16	Provision of kiosks for collectors	Sefwi Bekwai and Bibiani markets	Lorry park tolls collection management					Management	-	5,000.00
17	Collaborate with major stakeholders	Within and outside the district	Major stakeholders					Management of the district assembly		8,000.00

	within and outside the district to raise funds									
18	Writing of proposals to seek for funds	Within and outside the district	Well marketed proposals written					Management of the district assembly		15,000.00
19	Promote PPP to attract private resources	Within and outside the district	Private sector individuals					Management of the district assembly		26,000.00
	Grand Total									282,000.00

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1.Introduction

Development plans, which are not executed, or are ineffectively implemented, are next to nothing and they become a total waste of the scarce financial resources, time and energy. In consonance with the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) which designates each Assembly as the District Planning Authority, the BAB District Assembly therefore has the mandate to oversee the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this development plan. As with other plans, this plan is beset with its fair share of constraints such as inadequate human, material and financial resources.

The tendency is for the District Assembly to depend on the resources from external bodies such as the Central Government, Non-Governmental Organisations, bilateral and multi-lateral donor agencies which may either delay or not be forthcoming thereby leading to plan implementation failure. To overcome such unfortunate situation, it is strongly recommended that resources available in the district be effectively and efficiently mobilised and utilised as well as adopting other strategies outlined in Table 4.6. The improvement of revenue generation and the judicious use of the District Assembly resources coupled with private sector initiative and community participation are important for effective plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Community involvement, especially in the areas of financial contributions and communal labour, is essential. The idea is that local human, physical and financial resources are to be mobilised and managed properly for sustainable development. External sources of funds should be seen as auxiliaries to facilitate local efforts.

5.2.Plan Implementation Arrangements

The implementation of the plan (as detailed out by the Annual Action Plans in Tables 5.1-5.4) entails the involvement of all development actors, both inside and outside the district.

5.2.1. Administrative and Institutional Arrangement

For effective plan implementation, it is imperative to identify the various institutional and administrative issues to be dealt with. This will ensure efficient role casting, establishment of procedures and structures, which are necessary for the attainment of the development objectives. Detailed specific roles of the various stakeholders involved in plan implementation are indicated in table 30 below.

5.2.1.1.Institutional Arrangement

To ensure effective implementation of the medium term development plan, the District Assembly intends to effect a comprehensive institutional and human capacity building for the various stakeholders who will be the vehicle for the implementation of the programmes and projects.

The District Assembly would resource the decentralized departments that are currently in operation in the district through the provision of refresher courses, workshops and seminars, as well as motivation to raise their technical competence and commitment.

The two area councils, as well as the 15 unit committees will also be established and resourced to perform their constitutional roles under Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462). The area councils are required to assist the District Assembly at grassroots and the sub-districts levels in the management of the district.

5.2.1.2. Administrative Arrangement

The District Assembly will strengthen coordination among the various departments, governmental and non-governmental agencies and also integrate and synthesis their priorities into the District Development Framework. This will be realized through involvement of MDAs in the project identification, selection and implementation, mid-year plan review workshop, departmental meetings and durbars.

To ensure increased community participation in plan implementation, the District Assembly will work towards enhanced collaboration between the Central Administration and the Traditional Authority. At the local level, the traditional authorities, in collaboration with sub-district structures, play vital roles in the development planning process. Thus, the District Assembly will assist the Traditional Council to settle all the protracted chieftaincy and land disputes to enable the chiefs to concentrate on their development function.

The District Assembly will intensify the tax awareness and education campaigns in the District to sensitize the people on the essence of paying taxes. Revenue collectors will be resourced, whilst capacity building seminars will be organized for them. Targets will be set for revenue collector and achievers awarded to serve as incentive, whilst sanctions will be instituted against non-achievers.

The People Assembly concept will be given further boost by increasing its frequency from once a year to two. This presents a better platform for both the District Assembly and the general public to inform and be informed and educated on District Assembly and government policies to enhance transparency and accountability.

Table 5.1: Departments and Agencies for Plan Implementation

No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
1	Ghana Education Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure effective implementation of the Government Policy on Education at the District level. To assist the District Assembly to evolve a pragmatic educational programme that will enhance development of the District. To supervise all school constructional works to be undertaken in collaboration with the relevant departments and institutions. To advise the Assembly and NGOs on appropriate logistical support needed in the schools for efficiency and effectiveness. Provide the requisite staff for the schools which are already on the ground and those yet to be established. 	Available of staff but lacks logistical support.
2	Ministry Of Food & Agric.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide extension services to the farmers. Undertake demonstration farms. To disseminate government policy on agric to farmers. To provide inputs to farmers 	Lack of logistical support
	District Directorate Of Health Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake all matters relating to health and sanitation in the District. 	Inadequate number of staff – especially extension service staff. Lack of adequate transport.
3	Ghana Highway Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To advice the District Assembly on the portion of the roads to be developed and to what stage. 	Lack of adequate staff and maintenance of plan and equipment. Reside outside the District.

4	Department Of Feeder Roads	2. To ensure the regular maintenance of all highways in the District and the construction of new ones as well. 1. Remove the weak slabs on the feeder roads and replace them with concrete or new ones.	Lack of adequate plant and equipment. Reside outside the District.
5	Public Works Department	2. Regular maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing feeder roads and construction of new ones. 1. Supervision of all District Assembly projects.	Poor state of vehicle and lack of other logistical support.
6.	Department Of Forestry	2. Supervision of the construction and maintenance of all Government Buildings. 1. Provide seeds and seedlings to farmers and institutions which would undertake the planning of wood lots. 2. Control the exploitation of the forest resources. 3. Help prosecute farmers who enter the forest reserves and also retrieve or reclaim the encroached forest reserves.	Available of staff but lacks logistical support.
7.	Department Of Town And Country Planning	1. To advise the District Assembly on matters relating to the spatial organization of the District, especially on the location of structures, creation of markers, schools, open spaces, religious and recreation centres.	Inadequate logistical support. Reside outside the District.
8.	Department Of Community Development	1. To advise all development projects such as school building, boreholes, electricity, etc to be undertaken in the communities and help maintain them.	Lack of means of transport and inadequate staff to supervise and maintain the projects.
No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
9	Department Of Social Welfare	1. Work in collaboration the GES to rehabilitate the district disabled in the society to enable them acquire employable skills. 2. To educate the public on social issues like divorce and child delinquency, inheritance care for the old, disabled etc.	Lack of means of transport for trip to the disabled in the communities and funds to set up the proposed old-age and disabled homes.
10	Finance Department	1. Record, classify, report and also help in controlling all monies allocated for government projects.	Lack of logistical support.
11	Statistical Service Department	1. To improve statistical data for the monitoring and evaluation of projects.	Lack of staff
12	Information Service Department	1. To disseminate necessary information to and from the communities in the public education campaigns in collaboration with NMP, NCCE and Electoral Commission.	Lack of logistical support. (i.e. Public Address Systems, Motorola, vehicle, information van, etc.
13	Department Parks And Gardens	1. Would be actively involved in protecting the environment through the provision of appropriate plants in the district (ie. The district capital and other communities).	Lack of adequate qualified personnel and logistical support. Lack of logistical support.

14		2. To implement the District Assembly's beautification programme.	
15	Police and Courts	1. Help prosecute offenders, especially those who encroach on the forest reserves, member of committees who would not participate in communal labour. 2. Engage on the maintenance of peace security.	Lack of logistical support and office residential accommodation.
16	Fire Service Department	1. Train more fire volunteers. 2. Continue education of farmers on the use and importance of the preventive gadgets.	Reside outside the District
17	Non-Bank Institutions (Eg. Snnit)	1. Help mobile resources for development projects. 2. Undertake some projects like the construction of hostels and cafeteria facilities for the SSS. 3. Provide credit facilities for the farmers.	Lack of logistical support.
18	Birth And Death Registry	1. Educate the public on the need to register birth and death for planning particularly at the district level.	Lack of adequate funds. Lack of logistical support.

5.2.2. Annual Action Plans 2014 – 2017

The Annual Action Plans for this Medium Term Development Plan are presented in Tables 5.1- 5.4. The annual plans detail out the various activities, time frame, location, output indicators, annual budget, and implementing agencies. The activities in the plan are phased into Annual Action Plans, as shown by the time frame. The criteria for selection of activities / projects to start from the first year are:

5.3. Projects that will generate income for the District Assembly;

- b. Projects that involve long implementation period;
- c. Projects that will improve the socio-economic status of the majority of the people especially the vulnerable;
- d. Projects that will create enabling environment;
- e. Projects that will enhance capacity building; and
- f. Projects that will enhance the implementation of subsequent projects.

For some activities, the same physical inputs will be used. For example, the same equipment can be used to undertake activities such as awareness creation to enable farmers to adopt improved agronomic practices, public education on civic responsibility, and create awareness and train communities on maintenance of water facilities. This implies that some equipment and materials need to be centralised at the District Administration for use by the various development partners. This would help minimise cost.

The total budget for the planned activities including contingency is GH¢ 26,893,955. The budget for the first year is GH¢7,674,575.00. The sources of the cost estimates of various activities/facilities include:

- Public Works Department (PWD)
- Department of Feeder Roads

- Ghana Highway Authority
- Regional Health Administration
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Education
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency; and
- District Administration.

Table 5.2: 2018 Annual Action Plan

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1	2	3	4	DACF/ GOG/ DDF	IGF/MD F	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Economic Development	Finance Revenue mobilisation	Train revenue collectors	District Wide		Revenue collectors trained					10,000.00			HR	Fin. Dept.
		Organize regular meetings with rate payers on fee fixing	Bibiani		Regular meetings organized					3,200.00	1,800.00		Budget Unit	
	Trade Tourism and industrial development	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Old Market stores	Bibiani		1 No. of market rehabilitated					100,000.00			DA	
		Provide support for one district one factory initiative	District-wide		One district one factory initiative supported					50,000.00			MA	
	Agricultural and Rural Development	Organize District Farmers Day Celebrations			Farmers day organised					55,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Form and inaugurate District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS)	Bibiani		DAAS formed					5,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Training of 25 AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	District wide		10 AEAs and DDOs trained					5,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Training of 20 farmers on improved technologies on Poultry/ livestock production	District wide		20 farmers trained					2,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Train 10 selected officers in geographic information system (GIS)	District wide		10 selected officers trained in G.I.S.					9,000.00	2,000.00		MOFA	DA
	Trade Tourism and industrial development	Project independence day celebration	District wide		Independence day celebration						1,200.00		GES	DA

SUB-TOTAL						239,200.00	5,000.00				
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL											
		Conduct regular school inspection and monitoring	District wide		Inspections of schools conducted			5,000.00	1,500.00	DA	GES/MoE
		Organise District level SPAM for Basic schools	District wide		District level SPAM for basic school organised			5,000.00	2,000.00	DA	GES/MoE
		Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block	Adupri		No. of classroom blocks completed			300,000.00		DA	GES
		Complete the construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks with toilet facility	Ntakam		1 No. 3 Units classroom block completed				20,000.00	DA	GES
		Construction of 2 No.3-Units Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Mornor, Asawinso		2 No. of classroom blocks constructed			300,000.00		DA	GES
		Completion of 1 No. 4Unit SHS Block	Sefwi Bekwai		1 No. 4Unit SHS Block constructed			170,000.00		DA	GES
		Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with Office and Store	Dansokrom		No. of classroom blocks const.			320,000.00		DA	GES
		Construction of 1No.5Seater pour flush toilet	Dansokrom		1No. const. 5seater toilet constructed			60,000.00		DA	GES
		Construction of 1No.SHS Dormitory	Sefwi Bekwai		1 No. SHS dormitory const.			220,000.00		DA	GES
		Conduct workshop on the preparation of SPIP and monitoring the Utilisation of the capitation grant	District-wide		Workshops organised			10,000.00		GES	DA/HRM
		Supply of 200 classroom furniture to basic and senior high schools	District wide		300 classroom furniture supplied			20,000.00		DA/Works Dept	GES
		Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	District wide		Health facilities supplied with medicals			10,000.00		DA	GHS
		Construction of 3 No. CHPS Compounds	Surano, Bethlehem, Atronsu		3 No. of CHPS constructed			340,264.21	4,000.00	DA	GHS
		Support the establishment of	Bibiani, Anhwiaso		Bibiani nursing training supported			60,000.00		DA	GHS

		Bibiani Nursing Training											
		Support malaria control activities	District wide		Malaria control activities supported				10,000.00			GHS	DA
		Completion of 1No.Kitchen at Bibiani Gov't hospital	Bibiani		1No. Kitchen constructed				55,000.00			GHS	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	District wide		Sensitization program. Org				6,000.00			GHS	DA
		Organize half yearly HIV outdoor HIV counselling and testing programmes	District wide		People tested				10,000.00			GHS	DA
Infrastructural delivery and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Drilling of 6No. Mechanized boreholes	District wide		6 No. of mechanized boreholes constructed				120,000.00			DA	DWST
		Rehabilitate 6 broken down boreholes and hand dug wells	District wide		6 broken down boreholes and hand dug well rehabilitated				30,000.00			DWST	DA
		Form and train 2No. WATSAN Committees	Selected Communities		No. of WATSAN Comm. Formed				55,000.00			DWST	DA
Social services delivery	Environmental health and sanitation services	Procure 2No. refuse containers and sanitary tools	District wide		2No. containers procured				40,000.00			DA	DEHU
		Fencing of final disposal site	Lineso		Final disposal site fenced				105,000.00			DEHO	DA
		Completion of slaughter house	Bibiani, Bekwai		Slaughter house constructed				180,000.00			DA	EHSU
		Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation of communities completed				400,000.00			DA	DEHU
		Conduct screening of food vendors	District wide		Food vendors screened					5,000.00		EHSU	GHS, DA
		Conduct environmental health /hygiene education in all basic schools	District wide		Basic schools educated on sanitation/hygiene				4,000.00			DEHU	GHS, DA
		Construction of 1No. 20 Seater water closet toilet	Kwamekrom		1No. 20 Seater water closet toilet Constructed				235,000.00			Works Dept/ DEHU	DA
		Support DWST activities	District wide		DWST activities supported				15,000.00			DWST	DA

		Procure sanitary equipment/tools for the District.	District wide		Sanitary equipment/tools procured.			15,0000.00			DA	MLGRD
		Completion of 1No. 12 seater water closet at Wenchi	Wenchi		1No. 12 seater water closet completed			25,752.80			Works Dept	DA
		Construction of 1No. 12 Seater Water Closet Toilet	Pataboso Junction		1No. 12 Seater Water Closet Toilet Constructed			25,752.80			Works Dept	DA
		Construction of stray animal pond	Bibiani		Stray animal pound constructed			5,000.00			DEHU	DA
		Pest and vector control	District wide		Pest and vector controlled			8,000.00			DA	DEHU
		Prepare and implement DESSAP	District wide		DESSAP prepared and implemented			40,000.00	30,000.00		DWST	DA
Community development and social welfare		Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child labour	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT
		Educate women on their rights, roles and responsibilities	District wide		Women educated			1,000.00			GES,SW CD,NCC E	NGOs
		Organize skills training for 20 women	District wide		20 Women trained			2,000.00	2,000.00		SWCD	DA, BAC
		Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	District wide		No. of beneficiaries			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Provide support to the School Feeding Programme	District wide		School feeding programme expanded			2,000.00			SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.
		provide revolving funds/ loans to 50 women annually	District-wide		50 women assisted with loan			20,000.00		70,000.00	DA	Banks, MLGRD, REP,NGOs

		Organise skills training for PWDs	District wide		PWDs trained					5,000.00			SWCD	Finance Dep't
Economic development	Trade, industry and Tourism services	Provide apprenticeship training for 50 youth	District wide		50 youth trained					2,000.00			YEA	DA
		Organize District Sports Competitions	District wide		sports competition organized					10,000.00			GES	DA
SUB-TOTAL										3,211,017.01	34,500	100,000.00		
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Environmental and sanitation management	Natural resource conservation	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grasscutter rearing	District wide		15 Community members trained					2,000.00			DA	MOFA,
		Support forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district	District wide		Mining and logging monitored					2,000.00			DA	Forestry Commission
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	District wide		Farmers trained					3,000.00			MOFA/C LSP	DA
		Intensify public awareness/ formation of fun clubs on the impacts of climate Change/green economy	District wide		Public awareness created					3,000.00			DA	DF
		Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	District wide		Communities sensitized					3,000.00			NADMO	DA, NCCE, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	District wide		Disaster Risk Reduction clubs formed					2,000.00			NADMO	GES, DA
		Organize DRR training programmes at zonal levels	District wide		DRR trainings organized					2,000.00			NADMO	GNFS, DA
Infrastructural delivery and	Urban roads and transport services	Reshape 50 km of feeder roads/Rehabilitate old bridges	District wide		50 km of feeder roads reshaped					50,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads

managem t		Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads and farm tracks	District wide		50km feeder roads and farm tracks rehabilitated				30,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
		Construction of 2N0.Culvert	Dominibo number 2– Wenchi, Mansi– Koodua		2No. Culvert constructed				100,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
		Expansion/ Rehabilitation of Drains	Pataboso Junction, Bibiani Newtown		Drains expanded/ Rehabilitated				50,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
		Service the assembly grader regularly	Bibiani		Assembly grader serviced regularly				20,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
	Spatila planning	Preparation of District Spatial Development framework	Bibiani		District Spatial Development framework prepare				10,000.00				
	Preparation of local plans							30,000.00					
SUB-TOTAL									307,000.00	6,000.00	40,000.00		

GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

Managem nt and administrati on	General Administration	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Bibiani		4 Assembly meetings held				40,000 .00	20,000.00		CA	Assembly Members
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Bibiani		4 Executive committee meetings held				12,000.00			CA	Assembly Members
	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Bibiani		Sub-committee meetings held				20,000.00	8,000.00		CA	Assembly Members
		Support community self- help project	District wide		Self-help project supported				50,000.00			DA	TA
		Support the sub-structures in the District	District wide		Sub-structures supported				10,000.00			HR	Fin. Dep't
		Organize 4 quarterly DPCU activities	Bibiani		4 No. DPCU meetings organized				30,000.00			Dev't Planning	HODs
		Collect and update database on socio-economic units	District wide		socio-economic database updated						19,000.00	Fin. Dep't, Budget Unit	HODs

		Undertake rating valuation of immovable properties	District wide		Properties valued		150,000.00				DA	LVD of LC
		Organize Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Bibiani		4 M&E review meetings held		28,800.00		12,000.00		Dev't Planning	HODs
		Organize quarterly Town hall meetings	District wide		4 No. community durbars organized		40,000.00				Dev't Planning	DA
SUB-TOTAL							380,800	31,500	31,000.00			
TOTAL							3,831,017.01	71,000.00	131,000.00			
GRAND TOTAL											4,033,017.01.00	

Table 5.3: 2019 Annual Action Plan

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1	2	3	4	DACF/ GOG/ DDF	IGF/MDF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Economic Development	Finance Revenue mobilisation	Implement revenue mobilisation improvement action plan	District Wide		revenue mobilisation improvement action plan implemented					20,000.00			HR	Fin. Dept.
		Installation of revenue software	Bibiani		revenue software installed					30,000.00	1,800.00		Budget Unit	
	Trade, industry and tourism services	Rehabilitation of Old Market stores	Bibiani		Old market rehabilitated						50,000.00		DA	
		Construction of Business Centre – Phase 2	Bibiani		Business centre constructed						1,500,000.00		DA	WD
		Provide support for one district one factory initiative	District-wide		One district one factory initiative supported						50,000.00		MA	
	Agricultural services and management	Organize District Farmers Day Celebrations			Farmers day organised					120,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Form and inaugurate District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS)	Bibiani		DAAS formed					5,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Training of 25 AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipal		10 AEAs and DDOs trained					5,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Training of 20 farmers on improved technologies on Poultry/ livestock production	District wide		20 farmers trained					2,000.00			MOFA	DA
	Trade, industry and tourism services	Project independence day celebration	District wide		Independence day celebration						1,200.00		GES	DA
		Sensitize on tourism potentials in the Municipality								50,000.00				

SUB-TOTAL							179,000.00	1,603,000.00			
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL											
		Conduct regular school inspection and monitoring	District wide		Inspections of schools conducted		5,000.00	1,500.00		DA	GES/MoE
Social services	Education, youth, sports and library services	Organise District level SPAM for Basic schools	District wide		District level SPAM for basic school organised		5,000.00	2,000.00		DA	GES/MoE
		Rehabilitated School block	Meth. Prim Bibiani		School Block Rehabilitated			100,000.00			
		Construction of 4 No.3-Units Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Hwenampori, Kumkumso, Adiembra C, Anhwiaso		classroom blocks constructed		400,000.00	150,000.00		DA	GES
		Rehabilitation of SHS Block	Sefwi Bekwai		SHS Block rehabilitated			250,000.00		DA	GES
		Construction of 2 No. Dining Halls	Bisec, Queens Snr High		1 No. SHS dormitory const.			220,000.00		DA	GES
		Construction of 1 No. Dormitory Block	Sefwi Bekwai SHS		Dormitory Block constructed			430,000.00		DA	GES
		Conduct workshop on the preparation of SPIP and monitoring the Utilisation of the capitation grant	District-wide		Workshops organised		10,000.00			GES	DA/HRM
		Supply of 200 classroom furniture to basic and senior high schools	District wide		300 classroom furniture supplied			400,000.00		DA/Wor ks Dep't	GES
		Public health services and management		Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	District wide		Health facilities supplied with medicals		10,000.00		
Construction of 2 No. CHPS Compounds	Surano, Bethlehem,				3 No. of CHPS constructed		50,000.00	150,000.00		DA	GHS
Support the establishment of Bibiani Nursing Training	Bibiani, Anhwiaso				Bibiani nursing training supported		60,000.00			DA	GHS
Support malaria control activities	District wide				Malaria control activities supported		10,000.00			GHS	DA
Construction of Amenity Ward at Gov't Hospital	Bibiani				Amenity Ward constructed			180,000.00		GHS	DA

		Construction of theatre at Gov't Hospital	Bibiani		Theatre constructed					250,000			
		Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	District wide		Sensitization program. Org					6,000.00			GHS DA
		Monitoring of HIV Prevention activities	District wide		HIV Prevention activities monitored					5,000.00			GHS DA
Infrastructural delivery and managment	Public works rural housing and water management	Drilling of 5 No. Mechanized boreholes	District wide		5 No. of mechanized boreholes constructed					120,000.00			DA DWST
		Rehabilitate 3 broken down boreholes and hand dug wells	District wide		3 broken down boreholes and hand dug well rehabilitated					35,000.00			DWST DA
		Construction of Small Town water systems	Muoho, Asawinso, Kojina, Humjibre		Small Town water systems constructed					150,000.00			DWST DA
Social services	Environmental health and sanitation services	Procure 6No. refuse containers and sanitary tools	District wide		6No. containers procured					60,000.00			DA DEHU
		Completion of slaughter house	Bibiani, Bekwai		Slaughter house constructed					180,000.00			DA EHSU
		Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation of communities completed					400,000.00			DA DEHU
		Conduct screening of food vendors	District wide		Food vendors screened					5,000.00			EHSU GHS, DA
		Conduct environmental health /hygiene education in all basic schools	District wide		Basic schools educated on sanitation/hygiene					15,000.00			DEHU GHS, DA
		Manage wasteland fills	District wide		Wasteland fills managed								DEHU DA
		Construction of 1No. 20 Seater water closet toilet	Kwamekrom		1No. 20 Seater water closet toilet Constructed					235,000.00			Works Dept/ DEHU DA
		Support DWST activities	District wide		DWST activities supported					15,000.00			DWST DA
		Procure sanitary equipment/tools for the District.	District wide		Sanitary equipment/tools procured.					15,000.00			DA MLGR D

		Completion of 1No. 12 seater water closet at Wenchi	Wenchi		1No. 12 seater water closet completed			25,752.80			Works Dept	DA
		Pest and vector control	District wide		Pest and vector controlled			8,000.00			DA	DEHU
Social services	Community development and social welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child labour	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT
			Educate women on their rights, roles and responsibilities	District wide		Women educated			1,000.00		GES,SWCD,NCC E	NGOs
			Organize skills training for 30 women	District wide		20 Women trained			2,000.00	2,000.00	SWCD	DA, BAC
			Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	District wide		No. of beneficiaries			2,000.00		SWCD	DA
			Provide support to the School Feeding Programme	District wide		School feeding programme expanded			2,000.00		SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.
			provide revolving funds/ loans to 50 women annually	District-wide		50 women assisted with loan			20,000.00	70,000.00	DA	Banks, MLGR D,REP, NGOs
			Support PWDs for assistive device	District wide		PWDs supported			95,000 .00		SWCD	Finance Dep't
Economic development	Trade industry and tourism services	Provide apprenticeship training for 50 youth	District wide		50 youth trained			2,000.00			YEA	DA
		Organize District Sports Competitions	District wide		sports competition organized			10,000.00			GES	DA

SUB-TOTAL								1,707,752.80	2,415,500	70,000.00		
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT												
Environmental and sanitation	Natural resource conservation	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grass cutter rearing	District wide		15 Community members trained				2,000.00			DA MOFA,
		Support forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district	District wide		Mining and logging monitored				2,000.00			DA Forestry Commission
Infrasctrual delivery and management	Urban roads and transport service	Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	District wide		Farmers trained				3,000.00			MOFA/C LSP DA
		Intensify public awareness/ formation of fun clubs on the impacts of climate Change/green economy	District wide		Public awareness created				3,000.00			DA DF
	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	District wide		Communities sensitized				3,000.00			NADMO DA, NCCE, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	District wide		Disaster Risk Reduction clubs formed				2,000.00			NADMO GES, DA
		Organize DRR training programmes at zonal levels	District wide		DRR trainings organized				2,000.00			NADMO GNFS, DA
Urban roads and transport service	Reshape/ rehabilitate 100 km of feeder roads/Rehabilitate old bridges	District wide		50 km of feeder roads reshaped					120,000.00			DA Dep't of Feeder Roads
	Construction of 2No. Culvert	Dominibo number 2– Wenchi, Mansi– Koodua		2No. Culvert constructed				100,000.00				DA Dep't of Feeder Roads
	Reconstruction of Footbridge	Gee Akurase		Footbridge reconstructed					60,000.00			DA Dep't of Feeder Roads
	Service the assembly grader regularly	Bibiani		Assembly grader serviced regularly				20,000.00				DA Dep't of Feeder Roads
Infrastructural delivery and management	Spatial planning	Preparation of District Spatial Development framework	Bibiani		District Spatial Development framework prepare				10,000.00			

		Implement Street naming and property addressing system	Selected communities							150,000.00					
SUB-TOTAL										657,000.00	180,000.00	40,000.00			
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Bibiani		4 Assembly meetings held					40,000.00	20,000.00		CA	Assembly Members	
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Bibiani		4 Executive committee meetings held					12,000.00			CA	Assembly Members	
		Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Bibiani		Sub-committee meetings held					20,000.00	8,000.00		CA	Assembly Members	
	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Support community self- help project	District wide		Self-help project supported					50,000.00				DA	TA
		Support the sub-structures in the District	District wide		Sub-structures supported					70,000.00				HR	Fin. Dep't
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU activities	Bibiani		4 No. DPCU meetings organized					60,000.00				Dev't Planning	HODs
		Prepare 2020 composite Budget	District wide		Composite budget prepared					35,000.00		19,000.00		Fin. Dep't, Budget Unit	HODs
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Bungalows	Bibiani		Bungalows rehabilitated						40,000.00				
		Rehabilitation and refurbishment of Assembly halls								100,000.00					
		Repair of street lights and purchase of electric pole	District Wide							50,000.00				DA	DWD
		Procurement of 2 No. official vehicles	Bibiani		Vehicles procured					450,000.00				MA	
		Organize Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Bibiani		4 M&E review meetings held					30,800.00		12,000.00		Dev't Planning	HODs
		Organize quarterly Town hall meetings	District wide		4 No. community durbars organized					40,000.00				Dev't Planning	DA
		SUB-TOTAL										957,800.00	68,000.00	31,000.00	
TOTAL										3,501,552.80	4,266,500.00	101,000.00			
GRAND TOTAL													7,869,052.80		

Table 5.4.: 2020 Annual Action Plan

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies		
						1	2	3	4	DACF/ GOG/ DDF	IGF/MDF	Donor	Lead	Coll.	
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY															
Economic Development	Finance Revenue mobilisation	Implement revenue mobilisation improvement action plan	District Wide		revenue mobilisation improvement action plan implemented					20,000.00			HR	Fin. Dept.	
	Trade industry and tourism services	Rehabilitation of Old Market stores	Bibiani		Old market rehabilitated					50,000.00			DA		
		Construction of Business Centre – Phase 2	Bibiani		Business centre constructed					1,500,000.00			DA	WD	
		Provide support for one district one factory initiative	District-wide		One district one factory initiative supported					50,000.00			MA		
	Agricultural and Rural Development	Organize District Farmers Day Celebrations			Farmers day organised					55,000.00			MOFA	DA	
		Form and inaugurate District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS)	Bibiani		DAAS formed					5,000.00			MOFA	DA	
		Training of 25 AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipal		10 AEAs and DDOs trained					5,000.00			MOFA	DA	
		Training of 20 farmers on improved technologies on Poultry/ livestock production	District wide		20 farmers trained					2,000.00			MOFA	DA	
	Trade industry and tourism services	Project independence day celebration	District wide		Independence day celebration						1,200.00		GES	DA	
		Sensitize on tourism potentials in the Municipality								50,000.00					
	SUB-TOTAL										1,737,000.00	1,200.00			
	GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														

		Conduct regular school inspection and monitoring	District wide		Inspections of schools conducted				5,000.00	1,500.00		DA	GES/MoE
Social services	Education, youth, sports and library	Organise District level SPAM for Basic schools	District wide		District level SPAM for basic school organised				5,000.00	2,000.00		DA	GES/MoE
		Construction of 2 No.3-Units Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Manse, Akaasu		classroom blocks constructed				300,000			DA	GES
		Rehabilitation of school blocks	Merewa Nkronua		School Block rehabilitated				250,000.00			DA	GES
		Construction of 1 No. Administration Block	Queens Snr High		Administration block constructed.				220,000.00			DA	GES
		Supply of 200 classroom furniture to basic and senior high schools	District wide		300 classroom furniture supplied				400,000.00			DA/Wor ks Dep't	GES
		Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	District wide		Health facilities supplied with medicals				10,000.00			DA	GHS
Public health services and management	Public health services and management	Construction of 2 No. CHPS Compounds	Ampenkrom, Adobewura,		3 No. of CHPS constructed				340,264.21	4,000.00		DA	GHS
		Support the establishment of Bibiani Nursing Training	Bibiani, Anhwiaso		Bibiani nursing training supported				60,000.00			DA	GHS
		Support malaria control activities	District wide		Malaria control activities supported				10,000.00			GHS	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	District wide		Sensitization program. Org				10,000.00			GHS	DA
		Monitoring of HIV Prevention activities	District wide		HIV Prevention activities monitored				5,000.00			GHS	DA
		Infrastructural delivery and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Drilling of 5 No. Mechanized boreholes	District wide		5 No. of mechanized boreholes constructed				120,000.00		
Rehabilitate 3 broken down boreholes and hand dug wells	District wide				3 broken down boreholes and hand dug well rehabilitated				35,000.00			DWST	DA
Construction of Small Town water systems	Tanoso, Patabuoso				Small Town water systems constructed				150,000.00			DWST	DA
Social services delivery	Environmental health and	Procure 6No. refuse containers and sanitary tools	District wide		6No. containers procured				60,000.00			DA	DEHU

sanitation services			Fumigation of communities completed					400,000.00			DA	DEHU
	Fumigation	District wide										
	Conduct screening of food vendors	District wide							5,000.00		EHSU	GHS, DA
	Conduct environmental health /hygiene education in basic schools	District wide						15,000.00			DEHU	GHS, DA
	Manage wasteland fills	District wide									DEHU	DA
	Construction of 1No. 20 Seater water closet toilet	Kwamekrom						235,000.00			Works Dept.. DEHU	DA
	Support DWST activities	District wide						15,000.00			DWST	DA
	Procure sanitary equipment/tools for the District.	District wide						15,000.00			DA	MLGR D
Pest and vector control	District wide						8,000.00			DA	DEHU	
Social services	Community development and social protection											
		Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	District wide					2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking	District wide					2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Organize sensitization programmes on child labour	District wide					2,000.00			SWCD	DA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT
		Educate women on their rights, roles and responsibilities	District wide					1,000.00			GES,SW CD,NCC E	NGOs
		Organize skills training for 30 women	District wide					2,000.00	2,000.00		SWCD	DA, BAC
		Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	District wide					2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Provide support to the School Feeding Programme	District wide					2,000.00			SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.

		provide revolving funds/ loans to 50 women annually	District-wide		50 women assisted with loan					20,000.00		70,000.00	DA	Banks, MLGR, D.REP, NGOs
		Support PWDs for assistive device	District wide		PWDs supported					95,000 .00			SWCD	Finance Dep't
Economic development	Trade industry and tourism services	Provide apprenticeship training for 50 youth	District wide		50 youth trained					2,000.00			YEA	DA
		Organize District Sports Competitions	District wide		sports competition organized					10,000.00			GES	DA
SUB-TOTAL										2,808,264.21	14,500.00	70,000.00		
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Environmental and sanitation	Natural resource conservation	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grass cutter rearing	District wide		15 Community members trained					2,000.00			DA	MOFA,
		Support forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district	District wide		Mining and logging monitored					2,000.00			DA	Forestry Commission
		Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	District wide		Farmers trained					3,000.00			MOFA/C LSP	DA
		Intensify public awareness/ formation of fun clubs on the impacts of climate Change/green economy	District wide		Public awareness created					3,000.00			DA	DF
		Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	District wide		Communities sensitized					3,000.00			NADMO	DA, NCCE, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	District wide		Disaster Risk Reduction clubs formed					2,000.00			NADMO	GES, DA
		Organize DRR training programmes at zonal levels	District wide		DRR trainings organized					2,000.00			NADMO	GNFS, DA
Infrastructure delivery and management	Urban roads and transport	Reshape 50 km of feeder roads/Rehabilitate old bridges	District wide		50 km of feeder roads reshaped					180,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads

		Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads and farm tracks	District wide		50km feeder roads and farm tracks rehabilitated					180,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads	
		Construction of 2No.Culvert	Dominibo 2– Wenchi, Mansi– Koodua		2No. Culvert constructed					100,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads	
		Service the assembly grader regularly	Bibiani		Assembly grader serviced regularly					20,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads	
	Spatial planning	Preparation of District Spatial Development framework	Bibiani		District Spatial Development framework prepare					10,000.00					
		Implement Street naming and property addressing system	Selected communities								150,000.00				
SUB-TOTAL										657,000.00					
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
Management and administration	General Administration	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Bibiani		4 Assembly meetings held					40,000 .00	20,000.00		CA	Assembly Members	
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Bibiani		4 Executive committee meetings held					12,000.00			CA	Assembly Members	
	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Bibiani		Sub-committee meetings held						20,000.00	8,000.00		CA	Assembly Members
		Support community self- help project	District wide		Self-help project supported						50,000.00			DA	TA
		Support the sub-structures in the District	District wide		Sub-structures supported						70,000.00			HR	Fin. Dep't
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU activities	Bibiani		4 No. DPCU meetings organized						60,000.00			Dev't Planning	HODs
		Prepare 2021 composite Budget	District wide		Composite budget prepared						35,000.00	19,000.00		Fin. Dep't, Budget Unit	HODs
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Bungalows	Bibiani		Bungalows rehabilitated							40,000.00			
		Rehabilitation and refurbishment of Assembly halls									100,000.00				
		Repair of street lights and purchase of electric pole	District Wide								50,000.00				DA

	Organize Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Bibiani		4 M&E review meetings held					30,800.00		12,000.00	Dev't Planning	HODs
	Organize quarterly Town hall meetings	District wide		4 No. community durbars organized					40,000.00			Dev't Planning	DA
SUB-TOTAL									507,800.00	68,000.00	31,000.00		
TOTAL									5,710,064.21	88,700.00	101,000.00		
GRAND TOTAL											5,899,764.21		

Table 5.5: 2021 Annual Action Plan

Programmes	Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time Schedule				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1	2	3	4	DACF/ GOG/ DDF	IGF/MDF	Donor	Lead	Coll.
GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Economic Development	Finance Revenue mobilisation	Implement revenue mobilisation improvement action plan	District Wide		revenue mobilisation improvement action plan implemented					20,000.00			HR	Fin. Dept.
	Trade industry and tourism services	Rehabilitation of Old Market stores	Bibiani		Old market rehabilitated					50,000.00			DA	
		Construction of Business Centre – Phase 2	Bibiani		Business centre constructed					1,500,000.00			DA	WD
		Provide support for one district one factory initiative	District-wide		One district one factory initiative supported					50,000.00			MA	
	Agricultural and Rural Development	Organize District Farmers Day Celebrations			Farmers day organised					55,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Form and inaugurate District Agriculture Advisory Services (DAAS)	Bibiani		DAAS formed					5,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Training of 25 AEAs and DDOs on crops and animals	Municipal		10 AEAs and DDOs trained					5,000.00			MOFA	DA
		Training of 20 farmers on improved technologies on Poultry/ livestock production	District wide		20 farmers trained					2,000.00			MOFA	DA
	Trade industry and tourism services	Project independence day celebration	District wide		Independence day celebration						1,200.00		GES	DA
		Sensitizee on tourism potentials in the Municipality								50,000.00				
SUB-TOTAL									1,737,700.00	1,200.00				
GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														

		Conduct regular school inspection and monitoring	District wide		Inspections of schools conducted				5,000.00	1,500.00		DA	GES/MoE
Social services	Education, youth, sports and library	Organise District level SPAM for Basic schools	District wide		District level SPAM for basic school organised				5,000.00	2,000.00		DA	GES/MoE
		Construction of 4 No.3-Units Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Sefwi Bekwai Meth., Bibiani Community Sch.		classroom blocks constructed				500,000.00			DA	GES
		Rehabilitation of SHS Block	Sefwi Bekwai		SHS Block rehabilitated				250,000.00			DA	GES
		Construction of 2 No. Student Hostels	Chirano SHS		Hostels constructed				220,000.00			DA	GES
		Construction of 1 Staff Quarters	Chirano SHS		Staff quarters constructed				410,000.00			DA	GES
		Supply of 200 classroom furniture to basic and senior high schools	District wide		300 classroom furniture supplied				400,000.00			DA/Wor ks Dep't	GES
		Public health services and management		Provision of medical supplies to health facilities	District wide		Health facilities supplied with medicals				10,000.00		
Construction of 2 No. CHPS Compounds	Ankra Muano, Nkatieso				2 No. of CHPS constructed				340,264.21	4,000.00		DA	GHS
Construction of Ward and Laboratory	Anhwiaso				Ward constructed				300,000.00				
Support the establishment of Bibiani Nursing Training	Bibiani, Anhwiaso				Bibiani nursing training supported				60,000.00			DA	GHS
Support malaria control activities	District wide				Malaria control activities supported				10,000.00			GHS	DA
Organize sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	District wide				Sensitization program. Org				6,000.00			GHS	DA
Monitoring of HIV Prevention activities	District wide				HIV Prevention activities monitored				5,000.00			GHS	DA
Infrastructural delivery and management	Public works, rural housing and water management	Drilling of 5 No. Mechanized boreholes	District wide		5 No. of mechanized boreholes constructed				120,000.00			DA	DWST
		Rehabilitate 3 broken down boreholes and hand dug wells	District wide		3 broken down boreholes and hand dug well rehabilitated				35,000.00			DWST	DA

		Construction of Small Town water systems	Muoho, Asawinso, Kojina, Humjibre		Small Town water systems constructed			150,000.00			DWST	DA
	Environmental health and sanitation	Procure 6No. refuse containers and sanitary tools	District wide		6No. containers procured			60,000.00			DA	DEHU
		Fumigation	District wide		Fumigation of communities completed			400,000.00			DA	DEHU
		Conduct screening of food vendors	District wide		Food vendors screened				5,000.00		EHSU	GHS, DA
		Conduct environmental health /hygiene education in basic schools	District wide		Basic schools educated on sanitation/hygiene			15,000.00			DEHU	GHS, DA
		Manage wasteland fills	District wide		Wasteland fills managed						DEHU	DA
		Support DWST activities	District wide		DWST activities supported			15,000.00			DWST	DA
		Procure sanitary equipment/tools for the District.	District wide		Sanitary equipment/tools procured.			15,000.00			DA	MLGRD
		Pest and vector control	District wide		Pest and vector controlled			8,000.00			DA	DEHU
Social services and management		Community development and social welfare	Conduct Community sensitization on juvenile justice	District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD
	Organize sensitization programmes on child trafficking		District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
	Organize sensitization programmes on child labour		District wide		Communities sensitized			2,000.00			SWCD	DA, NCCE, LABOUR DEPT
		Educate women on their rights, roles and responsibilities	District wide		Women educated			1,000.00			GES,SWCD,NCC E	NGOs
		Organize skills training for 30 women	District wide		20 Women trained			2,000.00	2,000.00		SWCD	DA, BAC
		Monitor and support the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme	District wide		No. of beneficiaries			2,000.00			SWCD	DA
		Provide support to the School Feeding Programme	District wide		School feeding programme expanded			2,000.00			SWCD	Min. of Gender and Soc. Prot.

		provide revolving funds/ loans to 50 women annually	District-wide		50 women assisted with loan				20,000.00		70,000.00	DA	Banks, MLGRD, REP,NG Os
		Support PWDs for assistive device	District wide		PWDs supported				95,000 .00			SWCD	Finance Dept
Economic development	Trade, industry and tourism service	Provide apprenticeship training for 50 youth	District wide		50 youth trained				2,000.00			YEA	DA
		Organize District Sports Competitions	District wide		sports competition organized				10,000.00			GES	DA
SUB-TOTAL									3,479,264.21	14,500.00	70,000.00		
GOAL 3: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
Environmental and sanitation	Natural resource conservation	Train 15 forest fringe community members in bee keeping, snail and grass cutter rearing	District wide		15 Community members trained				2,000.00			DA	MOFA,
		Support forestry commission to monitor mining and logging in the district	District wide		Mining and logging monitored				2,000.00			DA	Forestry Commission
		Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	District wide		Farmers trained				3,000.00			MOFA/C LSP	DA
		Intensify public awareness/ formation of fun clubs on the impacts of climate Change/green economy	District wide		Public awareness created				3,000.00			DA	DF
	Disaster prevention and Management	Organize community sensitizations on disaster prevention	District wide		Communities sensitized				3,000.00			NADMO	DA, NCCE, ISD
		Formation of Disaster Risk Reduction clubs in schools and communities	District wide		Disaster Risk Reduction clubs formed				2,000.00			NADMO	GES, DA
		Organize DRR training programmes at zonal levels	District wide		DRR trainings organized				2,000.00			NADMO	GNFS, DA
Infrastructural delivery and management	Urban roads and transport services	Reshape 50 km of feeder roads/Rehabilitate old bridges	District wide		50 km of feeder roads reshaped				180,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads
		Rehabilitate 50km of feeder roads and farm tracks	District wide		50km feeder roads and farm tracks rehabilitated				180,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads

		Construction of 2N0.Culvert	Dominibo 2– Wenchi, Mansi– Koodua		2No. Culvert constructed				100,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads		
		Service the assembly grader regularly	Bibiani		Assembly grader serviced regularly				20,000.00			DA	Dep't of Feeder Roads		
	Spatial planning	Preparation of District Spatial Development framework	Bibiani		District Spatial Development framework prepare				10,000.00						
		Implement Street naming and property addressing system	Selected communities						150,000.00						
SUB-TOTAL									657,000.00	-	-				
GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
Management and Administration	General Administration	Organize General Assembly Meetings	Bibiani		4 Assembly meetings held				40,000.00	20,000.00		CA	Assembly Members		
		Organize Executive Committee Meetings	Bibiani		4 Executive committee meetings held				12,000.00			CA	Assembly Members		
	Planning budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	Organize Sub-Committee and other statutory meetings	Bibiani		Sub-committee meetings held				20,000.00	8,000.00		CA	Assembly Members		
		Support community self- help project	District wide		Self-help project supported				50,000.00			DA	TA		
		Support the sub-structures in the District	District wide		Sub-structures supported				70,000.00			HR	Fin. Dep't		
		Organize 4 quarterly MPCU activities	Bibiani		4 No. DPCU meetings organized				60,000.00			Dev't Planning	HODs		
		Prepare 2022 - 2026 MTDP	District wide		MTDP prepared				120,000.00			Dev't Plg	HODs		
		Rehabilitation of Assembly Bungalows	Bibiani		Bungalows rehabilitated					40,000.00					
		Rehabilitation and refurbishment of Assembly halls							100,000.00						
		Repair of street lights and purchase of electric pole	District Wide						50,000.00				DA	DWD	
		Organize Quarterly M&E Review Meetings	Bibiani		4 M&E review meetings held				30,800.00		12,000.00		Dev't Planning	HODs	
		Organize quarterly Town hall meetings	District wide		4 No. community durbars organized				40,000.00				Dev't Planning	DA	
		SUB-TOTAL									592,800.00	68,000.00	12,000.00		
		TOTAL									6,966,064.21	88,700.00	82,000.00		
GRAND TOTAL												4,843,017.00			

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.1.Introduction

The recognition that resources are limited and the ever-rising expectations from citizens for better services are enough reasons for the district to find most cost effective options to meeting these demands with the available resources. This chapter focuses on the processes involved in conducting Monitoring and Evaluation and disseminating and communication strategy during the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021.

6.2.Purpose of the M&E Plan

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangement is primarily meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) by the DPCU and other stakeholders. It provides a clear direction on how specific activities within the MTDP will be measured. Aside providing useful lessons to aid in programme / project implementation, it would also enhance stakeholders' accountability

6.3.Monitoring

Monitoring is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a programme's progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Monitoring usually focuses on processes such as when and where activities occur, who delivers them and how many people or entities they reach.

Monitoring also ensures that, at any given stage of a project, the required inputs are delivered on time, used as intended and is producing the desired results. Since plans are affected by uncontrollable situations such as socio-economic changes, political climate and international relations, it is necessary that they are constantly monitored and adjustments made accordingly. The monitoring scheme is designed for the annual plan. In the scheme, three (3) activities occur:

- (i) Monitoring activities cover the implementation period.
- (ii) On-going evaluation occurs at specific points within the implementation phase.
- (iii) Terminal evaluation occurs at specific end of the project implementation.

6.3.1. Monitoring Matrix

The Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix shows the linkage of the Medium Term Development Plan to the Goals 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. The monitoring matrix for the BABDA is presented in the table below:

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Annex - Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai District (National Core Indicators)												
LTNDP Goal: Adopted Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
No.	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets					Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
LTNDP Goal: Adopted Goal(s): Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
	% increase in IGF		Output	75%	80%	90%	100%	100%			Fin. Dept, Revenue Unit, Budget Unit	
	No. of Agro-processing factories established		Outcome	1	1	1	1	1			Dev't Planning, BAC, DA	
1	Percentage change in tourist arrivals	Change in the tourist who arrives in the District in a given year expressed as a percentage of the previous year's number of tourist arrivals	Output	NRD	15%	20%	25%	30%	Sex/Gender and location	Quarterly	CNC, GIS, DA	
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Increase agricultural productivity												
	% increase in yield of selected crops and livestock		Output									
	Cassava	The total Food crops harvested in the Municipality in a given year both for domestic use or market expressed in metric tonnes.		2.45	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	District Basis	Annually	Agric, DA	
	Plantain		0.58	0.62	0.65	0.70	0.75					
	Cocoyam		0.29	0.32	0.35	0.37	0.40					
	Maize		0.02	0.10	0.32	0.40	0.50					
	Yam		-0.53	-0.72	-0.95	1.0	1.20					
	Rice		4.05	5.0	5.5	6.0	7.0					
	poultry	Total number of birds raised in the district I a given year expressed as a percentage of the previous year's harvest.		3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	District Basis	Annually	Agric, DA	

LTNDP Goal: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts												
3	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands rehabilitated/ restored:	The total hectares of land degraded in a given year expressed in hectares	Output							Annually	Forestry	
	Mining			100.00	-	-	-	-		District Wide	Annually	Minerals commission
	forestry			54	-	-	-	-		District Wide	Annually	Forestry
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs												
4	Proportion / Length of roads maintained / rehabilitated (Feeder Roads in km)	The total length of roads within the district improved, Rehabilitated, expressed in KM for a given year	Output	54.4	10	20	30	40		District Basis	Quarterly	Feeder roads
	Routine maintenance											
	-Rehabilitation			8.6	5	10	15	20				
LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power												
5	Change in number of households with access to electricity (%) for Lighting	Change in the number of households with access to electricity expressed as a percentage.	Output	72	75	80	82	85		Sex/Gender	Annually	ECG
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote sustainable water resource development and management												
7	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources* for Drinking	The total number of the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water expressed as a percentage over the total population	Impact	80	82	85	88	90		Sex/Gender	Annually	DWST
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to sanitation												
8	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	The proportion of the population with access to Good toilet facilities compared to the total population	Impact	60	75	80	85	90		Sex/Gender	Annually	DEHO

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups											
9	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (<i>% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive</i>)	Adult population, 15-49 yrs. Who are HIV positive expressed as a percentage over the total adult population 15-49years	Outcomes	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	Sex/Gender	Annually	HIV Focal Person

LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services

10	Maternal Mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	86/100,000	45/100,000	40/100,000	30/10,000	10/100,000	Per age groups	Annually	Health
11	Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome	0.8/1000	0.5/1000	0.4/1000	0.2/1000	0.1/1000	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services

12	Malaria case fatality in children under five years	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 1,000 population	Outcome	(1) 0.1/1000	0.08/1000	0.05/1000	0.03/1000	0.01/1000	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
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2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels

13	a. Gross Enrolment Rate	Rate of the number pupils at a given level of schooling regardless of age to the number of children in the relevant ag group	Output							Sex/Gender	Annually	Education
	- Primary		123.1%	130%	135%	140%	145%					
	- JHS		115.3%	120%	125%	130%	135%					
	- SHS		38.9%	60%	70%	80%	90%					
14	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	The rate of appropriately aged children admitted to the basic schools to the number of children in the relevant age group	Outcome	87%	88%	90%	92%	95%	Sex/Gender	Annually	Education	

15	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00) expressed	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Outcome						District Rate	Annually	Education
	KG		0.99	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.88				
	Primary		1.00	0.98	0.95	0.92	0.90				
	JHS		0.93	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.80				
	SHS		0.91	0.88	0.86	0.83	0.88				

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Accelerate opportunities for job creation across all sectors

16	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	The proportion of population aged 18 to 40 benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training in a given year	Output	236	250	260	280	300	Sex/Gender	Annually	YEA, BAC, RTF
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LTNDP Goal: Build effective efficient and dynamic institutions

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization

17	Total amount of internally generated revenue	The total value of all funds generated within the District	Input	3,344,732.61	4,292,800.00	4,722,080.00	5,194,278.00	5,713,706.00	District level	Annually	Fin. Dept, Revenue Unit, Budget Unit
18	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	The total value of funds received from the Private Sector and NGOs for the implementation of the MTDP	Output	1,305,962.26	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,600,000.00	2,000,000.00	Internal, External	Annually	Fin. Dept, Revenue Unit, Budget Unit, Dev't Planning, Physical Planning, BAC
19	Amount of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	The total value of the Municipal Assembly's expenditure the annual budget over the total expenditure from all sources	Output	6,250,181.44	6,500,000.00	6,800,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,200,000.00	Expenditure within, Expenditure without	Annually	Budget Unit, Finance Dept

LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance Public Safety

20	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	The total number of all reported case of abuse of Children, Women, Men etc for a given year	Outcome								
	Inheritance cases against women			2	1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender and age	Annually	SW&CD
	Inheritance cases against men			3	2	1	1	1	Sex/Gender and age	Annually	SW&CD
	Paternity cases against women			2	1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender and age	Annually	SW&CD
	Paternity cases against men			32	28	25	20	18	Sex/Gender and age	Annually	SW&CD
21	Police citizen ratio	The total number of police expressed as a proportion of the total population	Input	1:1119	1:1000	1:950	1:920	1:900	Sex/Gender	Annually	Police

Annex - Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai District(Municipal Specific Indicators)

No.	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
					2018	2019	2020	2021			

LTNDP Goal: Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society

OBJECTIVE 2: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs

1	Businesses linked to Financial Services	Total number of businesses helped to assess financial support	Outcome		5	5	5	5	Sex/Gender and District Basis	Quarterly	BAC, RTF
2	No. of People provided with start-up capital	Total number of businesses given provided start up kids either in cash or kind in a given year	Output		10	10	10	10	Sex/Gender and District Basis	Quarterly	BAC, RTF
3	No. of Business development trainings Organised	Total number of business training programmes organised for SMEs in a given year	Output		4	4	4	4	Sex/Gender and District Basis	Quarterly	BAC, RTF
4	No. of People received business counselling	Total number of people who visit the BAC office and are given business counselling	Output						Zonal Council levels		BAC

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

5	No. of PPPs in the Tourism Sector	Total number of PPPs signed for tourism development	Outcome						Internal and External		CNC
Objective: Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services											
7	No. of Farm / home Visits Organised	The total number of households visited in a period	Output		20	20	20	20	Sex/Gender and District Basis	Quarterly	DoA
Objective: Increase agricultural productivity											
8	No. of Farmers' Day Organised	The total number of farmers day celebrations organised in a given period	Output		1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender and District Basis	Annually	DoA
Objective: Improve post-production management											
9	No. of Post-harvest losses management programmes organised	The total number of groups received training in post-harvest Management	Outcome		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	DoA
Objective: Increase agricultural productivity											
10	No. of Markets constructed	The total number of market constructed and completed for use at various location in a given period	Output		0	1	1	1	District Basis	Quarterly	Works
11	No. of Markets rehabilitated	The total number of dilapidated markets rehabilitated and in use	Output		1	1	1	1	District Basis	Quarterly	Works
OBJECTIVE : Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation											
12	No. of Livestock production programmes organised	The total number of livestock production programmes organised	Outcome		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	DoA
Objective: Promote sustainable land management											
Objective: Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts											
15.	No. of Disaster prevention Programmes organised	The total number of programmes organised in a given period aimed at preventing disaster	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	NADMO
Objective: Improve access to sanitation											
16	No. of Public education on waste management organised	The total number of public education programmes organised in a given period	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	EHU

17	No. of Sanitary equipment purchased	The total number of sanitation equipment procured in a given period	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	EHU
Objective: Improve capacity to adapt to climate change impacts											
18	No. of Climate change programmes organised	The total number of number of activities done in respect of climate change	Outcome		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective: Promote sustainable water resource development and management											
19	No. of Programmes to promote green economy organised	The total number of number of activities done in respect of green economy	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	DPCU
Objective: Promote Agricultural Mechanization											
20	No. of Farmers provided with equipment	Total number of farmers provided with basic tools	Output		20	20	25	25	Sex/Gender & District Basis	Quarterly	DOA
Objective: Promote sustainable land management											
21	No. of Public education on development control and land use management organised	The total number of Public education on development control and land use management organised	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	PPD
22	No. of Streets named and houses addressed	The total number of streets named	Output		40	40	40	40	District Basis	Quarterly	PPD
23	No. of Structure and local plans prepared	Total number of plans prepared in a given period	Output		3	3	3	3	District Basis	Quarterly	PPD
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels											
24	No. of Sanitary facilities constructed	The total number of toilet and other sanitary facilities constructed and completed for use	Output		4	4	4	4	Sex/Gender & District Basis	Quarterly	EHU
Objective: Provide adequate, reliable, safe affordable and sustainable power											
26	No. of New areas and communities supplied with electricity	Total number of new areas and communities connected to the National grid	Output		5	5	5	5	District Basis	Quarterly	ECG
Objective: Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels											

27	No. of Mock Exams organised	The total number of mock exams conducted for all JHS schools in the Municipality	Output		1	1	1	1	District Basis	Annually	DA, Dept of Edu.
28	No. of Classroom blocks constructed	The total number of 6,3and 2 unit classroom blocks constructed, completed and ready for use in a given period	Output		3	3	3	3	District Basis	Quarterly	Dept of Edu.
29	No. of Teachers' accommodation block constructed	The total number of teachers accommodation blocks constructed, completed and ready for use irrespective of the number of rooms	Output		2	2	2	2	District Basis	Quarterly	Dept of Edu.
30	No. of Pupils desks supplied	The total number of teachers furniture constructed and supplied to schools in a given period	Output		500	500	500	500	District Basis	Quarterly	Dept of Edu.
31	No. of My first day at school programmes organised	The total number of my first day at school programmes organised	Output		1	1	1	1	District Basis	Annually	Dept of Edu, DA
32	No. of STMIE clinics organised	The total number of STMIE clinics organised in a given period	Output		1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender & District Basis	Annually	Dept of Edu.
33	Number of students enrolment received financial assistance	The total number of girls in schools who received scholarship at the basic schools expressed as a percentage of total girls enrolment at the basic school for a given period	Output		20	30	40	50		Annually	DA, Dept of Edu.
Objective: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services											
34	No. of Health facilities(blocks) constructed	The total number of CHPS, health centres, hotels etc blocks constructed within a given period	Output		2	2	2	2	District Basis	Annually	DoH
LTNDP Goal: Create and Equitable Healthy and Disciplined Society											

Objective: Formulate and Implement Policies, Programmes and Projects to reduce Vulnerability and Exclusions											
35	No. of Police stations established				2	0	2		District Basis	Quarterly	WORKS
Objective Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels											
36	No. of Public hearing organised	Total number of public hearings organised in a given period	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Semi Annually	DPCU, ISD
37	No. of Participatory M and E's organised	Number of beneficiaries, NGOs involved in M&E	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Annually	DPCU
38	No. of Communities provided with assistance	Total number of communities supported to complete started projects	Output		10	10	10	10	District Basis	Annually	DPCU
Objective: Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels											
40	No. of Town hall meetings organised	The total number of town hall meetings organised within the period	Output		4	4	4	4	District Basis	Quarterly	DPCU, ISD
Objective: Promote mainstreaming of gender into the policy cycle.											
41	No. of Women groups trained	The total number of women groups trained in a given period	Output		10	10	10	10	District Basis	Quarterly	Gender desk officer
42	No. of Bungalows Renovated	The total number of staff bungalows renovated in a given period irrespective of the number of rooms	Output		2	2	2	2	District Basis	Quarterly	Administration
43	No. of Staff and Assembly Members benefitting from capacity building programmes	The total number of the DA staff and Assembly members benefitting from capacity building interventions in a given period	Output		70	70	70	70	Sex/Gender	Quarterly	HR

6.4. Communication Strategy

6.4.1. Introduction

Reporting/disseminating the right information on the status of implementation of the formulated development programmes, projects and activities to stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels respectively at the right time plays crucial role in the successful execution of the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

This is because the various stakeholders can only play their roles and responsibilities well towards the implementation of the plan when they are adequately informed.

6.4.2. Strategies

The strategies the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District has adopted to communicate or disseminate information on the status of implementation of the plan within the plan period 2018-2021 include:

1. Quarterly, mid-term and end of year M&E exercises will be conducted after which Quarterly, mid – year and annually progress reports will be compiled on the status of implementation on the development programmes/projects whiles both hard and soft copies of the main plan will be distributed to RCC and NDPC.

At the local level, copies of the progress reports will be distributed to P.M, DA sub-committees especially F&A, Works and Economic Planning sub-committees, local NGOs, Decentralized Departments etc. and copies kept at the DPCU Secretariat for reference.

At the regional and national levels, copies of the reports will be sent to RCC, MLGRD, and NDPC.

2. Quarterly, mid-year and annual review meetings will also be held to brief DPCU members and other stakeholders and the progress reports.

On the creation of awareness on the roles and expectations of stakeholders in the implementation of development programmes to improve their living standards for the plan period, the various stakeholders will be informed during the public hearings on the plan especially the second one. These have been clearly spelt out under chapter five i.e. implementation of annual action plans where the specific roles, contributions, expectations, lead and collaborating agencies for the plan period have all been stated.

General dialogue will be promoted and feedbacks on performance of the district will be received through mid-year composite and end of year reviews meetings, reports from area councils, unit committees, opinion leaders, public complaint unit of the Assembly, General Assembly meetings and the Development Communication Committee that will be formed.

However, a more detailed communication strategy that provides a more visual and easier understanding of how the information on the implementation of the plan will be sent to stockholders and feedback mechanisms has been provided in Table 6.2. The matrix also shows how the strategy can be used to mobilise funds for the district.

All the strategies outlined in the matrix are really geared towards identifying the relevant stakeholders, their roles/ responsibilities, the various level of involvement in the various activities relating the communication strategy set out for the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP for the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai district.

Furthermore, the strategy is meant to showcase the results of the programmes and projects in the plan which are supposed to transform the living conditions of the people. By disseminating the results or impacts of the plan to relevant stakeholders and providing feedbacks, they would be encouraged to provide the necessary resources for the district to implement the plan. This will help the vigorous resource mobilisation drive set out in the revenue mobilisation action plan in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: The 2018 – 2021 DMTDP Communication Strategy Matrix

S/NO	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	FREQUENCY	STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	LEVEL/IMPROVEMENT
1	Conduct M&E exercises on the implementation of the development programmes/ projects in the plan	M&E exercises conducted regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Half-yearly Annually 	DPCU, CSOs, NDPC, MLGRD, WRCC, MP, Local Communities, MoF, Donors, District Sub-Structures/ Assembly Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give Policy direction Give M&E guideline Provide feedback on M&E results Participate in M&E exercises Release of funds Coordination and harmonization Facilitate M&E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of logistics for M&E activities Field visits for M&E exercises Capacity building on M&E Awareness creation Participatory M&E M&E data collection
2	Prepare progress reports	Progress reports timely prepared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Half-yearly Annually 	DPCU, NGOs, NDPC, MLGRD, WRCC, Donors, District sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Provide Guidelines Preparation of M&E reports Provision of logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Provision of resources M &E reports writing
3	Conduct review meetings on DMTDP	Review meetings held regularly and timely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Half-yearly Annually Others 	DPCU, CSOs, NDPC, MLGRD, WRCC, MP, Local Communities, MoF, Donors, District Sub-Structures, TAs, Private Sector, Assembly members, other departments, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of logistics Technical assistance Participation of review meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E seminars and meetings Organization of review meetings Provision of logistics for review meetings Funding of review meetings
4	Submission of progress reports	Progress reports submitted timely and regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Half-yearly Annually Others 	DPCU, DA, NDPC, MLGRD, WRCC, CSOs, Donors, District Sub-Structures, Other Departments, subcommittees, RPCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of M&E results and reports M&E results dissemination M&E seminars M&E results publication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E seminars and meetings Organization of review meetings Provision of logistics for review meetings Funding of review meetings
5	Create awareness on the roles and expectations of stakeholders in the plan implementation	Adequate awareness created	Throughout the plan period	DPCU, DA, NDPC, MLGRD, WRCC, CSOs, Donors, District Sub-Structures, Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize public education/ seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize public education/ seminars

		among stakeholders		departments, sub-committees, Local communities, media, Political parties, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize community durbars Organize public hearings Stakeholder consultations Organize general assembly meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize community durbars Organize public hearings Stakeholder consultations Organize general Assembly meetings
6	Promote dialogue and feedback mechanisms	dialogue and feedback mechanisms promoted/ created	Throughout the plan period	DPCU, NGOs, NDPC, MLGRD, WRCC, Donors, District Sub-Structures, Media, Other MDAs, DA, TA, Local Communities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite review meetings Dissemination of reports Provision of feedback mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue sessions Feedback process

All the strategies outlined in the matrix are really geared towards identifying the relevant stakeholders, their roles/ responsibilities, the various level of involvement in the various activities relating the communication strategy set out for the 2018 – 2021 DMTDP for the BABDA

Furthermore, the strategy is meant to showcase the results of the programmes and projects in the plan which are supposed to transform the living conditions of the people. By disseminating the results or impacts of the plan to relevant stakeholders and providing feedbacks, they would be encouraged to provide the necessary resources for the district to implement the plan. This will help the vigorous resource mobilisation drive set out in the revenue mobilisation action plan in Table 7.1.

6.4.3. Approaches/Channels for Communication

The methodologies outlined below will focus on group and individual approaches or organizational through interaction, information dissemination, training, management development programmes, team building and survey feedback techniques.

The approaches to be used to achieve the above-objectives are:

- a. Newspapers/ Newsletter Publications
 - Local Dailies
 - Local Government Information Digest
- b. Broadcast media, TV and radio, public service announcements and phone-ins;
- c. Workshops/Seminars
- d. Focus Group Discussions
- e. Consultative Meetings
- f. Town Hall Meetings
- g. Briefing of RCCs and General Assembly during meetings
- h. District Website Updating (www.babma.gov.gh)

The Communication channels envisaged are:

Using Discussion Programmes

- a) Electronic Media: Radio (selected FM stations in the Districts)
- b) Print Media: Selected Newspaper for publication of Articles
- c) Using Information Services Division

APPENDIX 3: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 2018-2021 DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP)

Name of District: Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai

Region: Western Region

Name of Town/Area Councils: Bibiani, Lineso, Wenchi, Subri, Anhwiaso, Asawinso, Bekwai, Wenchi and Humjibre

Venue: District Assembly Hall

Date: Tuesday, 24th July, 2018.

Medium of Invitations: Letters of invitation were issued to participants on 10th January, 2018 and announcements were also made at various information centres at the Town/Area Council Headquarters in the District.

Names of Special/ Interest Groups & Individuals Invited: Special/Interest groups and individuals invited: are as follows:

Traditional Authorities, CSOs, NGOs, CBOs/ FBOs, Hon. Assembly Members, Heads of Departments, District Planning Coordinating Unit Members, All Chairpersons/ Secretaries of the Town/ Area Councils, All Chairpersons/ Secretaries of the Unit Committees, Political Party Representatives, Media, Religious Bodies, Women Groups, Voluntary and Youth Associations (Hair Dressers, Tailors, Mechanics, Traders Etc.), Opinion Leaders and Other Development Partners, etc.

c. Identifiable representation at the public hearing included:

Assembly Members, Area Council Members, Unit Committee Members, The Presiding Member, Members of the Sub-Committees of the Assembly, Representatives of Political Parties, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Representatives of NGOs, FBOs and CBOs, Women's Groups Leaders, Youth Groups leaders, Leaders of political parties, Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Elders), Leaders of various associations (Hair Dressers, Dress Makers, Mechanics, Traders etc.), DPCU Members, PWDs Representative and Opinion leaders from the various communities

d. In all 108 people attended the one-day public hearing. These were made up of invited people.

e. 11 women participated at the public hearing representing 10.18% of the participants.

f. Language used was predominantly Twi and English and where necessary the local dialect (Sefwi) was used to explain issues to the public.

The following were the major issues at public hearing in order of presentation:

- Regulatory Framework
- Key Stakeholders in the Planning Process
- The District Profile
- Performance of 2014 – 2017 MTDP
- Key Issues Identified For 2018 – 2021 MTDP
- Propose Programme of Action for 2018 – 2021
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Dissemination and Communication Strategy

Main controversies and major areas of complaint were as follows:

- Over emphasis of physical projects at the expense of non-physical projects such as agriculture activities, business development/private sector support among others.
- Low number of participants invited for the second public hearing

Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- The Assembly should ensure that some meaningful percentage(about 30%) of the Assembly’s Annual programmes/projects captured in its Annual Budget Statements are non-physical development projects/ programmes to ensure holistic development of the District.
- The Assembly will ensure that provision is made for more than 200 participant to participate at the subsequent public hearing

Unresolved question or queries: None

At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why? None

Brief comment on General Level of Participation:

It can be found out that women participation at the second public hearings was not encouraging because 10.18% of the participants were women which was partly as a result low level of women occupying leadership positions in the District. Also more people were not invited to participate due to budgetary constraints.

In the nutshell, the public hearing was very successful and gave the citizens the opportunity to fully participate in the development planning process in the District particularly formulation of development plans.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing report:

Signature of

Municipal Chief Executive:

Municipal Coordinating Director:

Presiding Member of Municipal Assembly:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee:

Development Planning Officer:

APPENDIX 4: ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR THE PUBLIC HEARING TOWARDS THE REVISION OF THE 2018-2021 DMTDP

HELD ON TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, 2018 AT THE ASSEMBLY HALL, BIBIANI

**CATEGORY: TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES, NGOs/CBOs. ASSEMBLY MEMBERS, AREA COUNCIL MEMEBERS UNIT
COMMITTEE MEMBERS ETC**

S/N	NAME	SEX		DESIGNATION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NO
		M	F			
1.	Victor Mawusi-Bebli	√		Area Council Member	Pataboso	0553012225
2.	Eric Somiah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Chirano	0249484680
3.	Michael Adjei	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Compound	0543349084
4.	Lucy Ayisu		√	Unit Committee Secretary	Bassengele	0243861361
5.	Comfort Kwayie		√	Unit Committee Member	Subri	0242813561
6.	Asante Solomon	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Hwenampori	024392276
7.	Addae Paul	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Surano A	0546563093
8.	Daniel Oppong	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Merewa	0542910704
9.	Appiah Francis	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Kunkumso	0542171101
10.	Robert Donkor	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bibiani Zongo	0206937490
11.	Emmanuel Agyapong	√		Area Council Chairman	Subri	0557014049
12.	Nana. K. Abeam Danso Mills	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Dominibo No.2	0240342700
13.	Kwasi Boadu	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Tanoso	0243920172
14.	Gyedu Samuel	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Nyetina	0555309962
15.	Elvis Annan Nkebi	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bibiani New Town	0242257894
16.	Prosper Okyere	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Bibiani	0247151663
17.	Isaac Adu Kesson	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bibiani	0244932236
18.	Justice Boadu	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Ampenkrom	0249176401
19.	Ibrahim Zakari	√		Area Council Chairman	Awaso	0242973322
20.	Kamal Mohammed	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Awaso	0246084113
21.	Alfred Asante	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Dominibo No.2	0556684791
22.	Kwame Amponsah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Kojina	0201876717
23.	Osei Mensah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bassengele	0246616358
24.	Baidoo Gabriel	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Bibiani	0244469562
25.	Francis Kenyah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bibiani Old Town	0244602271

26.	Hannah Obeng Tuffour		√	Town Council Secretary	Bibiani	0540171277
27.	Amponsah Ferguson	√		Area Council Secretary	Awaso	0549439808
28.	Samuel Bernie	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Pataboso	0246772940
29.	Robert Baidoo	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Muano	0246661021
30.	Alex Appiah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Nkronua	0268943596
31.	Charles Kwadwo Fosu	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Adiembra	0245809299
32.	Isaac Ackaah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Anhwiaso	0246233481
33.	James Sarfo	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Chirano	0241179523
34.	Kwabena Nkoa Manu	√		Area Council Chairman	Bekwai	0548915838
35.	Alexander K. Wilson	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Akaasu	0246261871
36.	Mary Amoah		√	Unit Committee Chairperson	Wenchi	0543945336
37.	Patrick Owusu	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Humjibre	0549421669
38.	Stephen Akwabeng	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Humjibre	0247470193
39.	Stephen Mumuni	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Ashiam	0249110020
40.	Frederick Adjei Asamoah	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bibiani Compound	0242814664
41.	Kwabena Anane	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Nkatieso	0242715016
42.	Prince Wiredu	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Surano 'B'	0248505002
43.	Martha Agiri		√	Unit Committee Secretary	Subri	0247099925
44.	Frederick Amoako	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Manse	0546223567
45.	Clifford Antwi-Marfo	√		Area Council Secretary	Bekwai	0247084732
46.	George Ackah Kesse	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Attakrom	0243522985
47.	Augustine Caesar	√		Unit Committee Secretary	Lineso	0244573371
48.	Michael Arthur	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Bekwai	0548145544
49.	Ofori Bartholomew	√		Unit Committee Chairman	Atronsu	0246398981
50.	Akua Mansa		√	Unit Committee Chairperson	Kwamekrom	0545348211
51.	John Kwasi Adjei	√		Traditional Authority	Bibiani	0246957441

CATEGORY: ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

S/N	NAME	SEX		DESIGNATION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NO
		M	F			
1.	Sam Kwasi Donkor	√		Assemblyman	Tanoso	0243358680
2.	Benjamin Fofana Addae	√		Assemblyman	Dominibo	0249234023
3.	Asamoah Bismark	√		Assemblyman	Dominibo	0242679725
4.	Anthony Akuoko	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani	0242536258
5.	Margaret Ofori		√	Assemblywoman	Subri	0243566769
6.	Tanoh Davis	√		Assemblyman	Humjibre	0249885570
7.	Frank Nelson Ackah	√		Assemblyman	Asawinso	0241298212
8.	Sam Kwasi Donkor	√		Assemblyman	Tanoso	0243358680
9.	Barnabas Gyapong	√		Assemblyman	Ashiam	0551405785
10.	Richmond Nkuah Kwarteng	√		Assemblyman	Surano	0246994915
11.	Moses Listowell Biri	√		Assemblyman	Subri Nkwanta	0577308552
12.	Mohammed A. Abdullah	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani Zongo	0245362693
13.	Eric Donkor	√		Assemblyman	Humjibre	0547539870
14.	Daniel Amoah	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani Old Town	0244573466
15.	Edward Gyebi	√		Assemblyman	Subri	0248697825
16.	Allimah Blay Eric	√		Assemblyman	Ampenkrom	0243715065
17.	Kofi Ali	√		Assemblyman	Awaso	0243037620
18.	Paul Andoh	√		Assemblyman	Bekwai	0244112952
19.	Adu Cheredu Gordon	√		Assemblyman	Nkatieso	0246766901
20.	Seidu Michael	√		Assemblyman	Afamu	0247043373
21.	Gilbert Yaw Ampofo	√		Assemblyman	Kwamekrom	0243434017
22.	Simon Gyamprah	√		Assemblyman	Chirano	0249174430
23.	Justice Ackah	√		Assemblyman	Asawinso	0205153786
24.	Samuel O. Brew	√		Assemblyman	Akaasu	
25.	Augustine Manu	√		Assemblyman	Atronsu	0544464448
26.	Justilo Banin Michael	√		Assemblyman	Awaso	0249963000
27.	Frederick Amankwaa	√		Assemblyman	Old Clinic Bekwai	0208003743
28.	Patrick Kwofie	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani Compound	0249996055
29.	George Boateng K.	√		Assemblyman	Attakrom	0242670014

30.	Isaac Nkrumah	√		Assemblyman	Newtown	0241647457
31.	Anthony Akuoko	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani	0242536258
32.	Amponsah Wahab Wiafe	√		Assemblyman	Merewa	
33.	Anthony Atta Darkwa	√		Assemblyman	Hwenampori	
34.	Benjamin Ankrah	√		Assemblyman	Chirano	
35.	Bismark Kwaah	√		Assemblyman	Kunkumso	
36.	Collins Berchie	√		Assemblyman	Bassengele	
37.	William Ofori Assuming	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani	
38.	Emmanuel Ackah	√		Assemblyman	Kojina	
39.	Eric Oduro	√		Assemblyman	Bekwai	
40.	Ernest Owusu	√		Assemblyman	Adobewura	
41.	Fredrick Tawiah	√		Assemblyman	Bekwai	
42.	Hannah Asobrenya		√	Assemblywoman	Bibiani	
43.	Kofi Ankomah	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani Compound	
44.	Kwame Asamoah	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani Estate	
45.	Leticia Asante		√	Assemblywoman	Lineso	
46.	Mark Agyapong	√		Assemblyman	Pataboso	
47.	Frederick Aseidu	√		Assemblyman	Awaso	
48.	Nsiah Thomas	√		Assemblyman	Anhwiaso	
49.	Oliver Timothy Gyening	√		Assemblyman	Wenchi	
50.	Paul Okrah Kwarteng	√		Assemblyman	Ankra Muano	
51.	Prince Jewel Nsiah	√		Assemblyman	Bethlehem	
52.	Zakri Ali	√		Assemblyman	Bibiani Zongo	

CATEGORY: HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS/UNIT AND DPCU MEMBERS

S/N	NAME	SEX		DESIGNATION	LOCATION	TELEPHONE NO
		M	F			
1	Hon. Alfred Amoah	√		DCE	Bibiani	0243317546
2	S. E. Bamyarko	√		I. A	Bibiani	0249637702
4	S. M. A. Rahman	√		DCD	Bibiani	0208228258
5	Adu Gyamfi Alfred	√		SDCO	Bibiani	0242813346
6	S. Y. Adom	√		DEHO	Bibiani	0243344989
7	Kyei Mensah	√		Accountant	Bibiani	0248039826
8	James Appau	√		PPO	Bibiani	0242669828
9	Mercy E. Boateng		√	DDE	Bibiani	0200510989
10	Joseph Amihere	√		GFS	Bibiani	0246401987
11	Elvis Yeboah	√		DWE	Bibiani	0243510424
12	Stephen Ackaah	√		DBA	Bibiani	0244467314
13	Dr. F. B. Takyi	√		DDHS	Bibiani	0244466168
14	George Ofori	√		DDA	Bibiani	0243820554
15	Genevieve Arku-Tandoh		√	ADCD	Bibiani	0246481557
16	Louis Aggrey	√		ADPO	Bibiani	0246679853
17	Ernest Yankson	√		ADPO	Bibiani	0246542838

CATEGORY: MEDIA

S/N	NAME	SEX		MEDIA HOUSE	LOCATION
		M	F		
1.	Ebenezer Boahen	√		Adeshie FM	Bibiani
2.	Nkrumah Emmanuel	√		Lord FM	Bibiani
3.	Emmanuel Amoah	√		Henez Radio	Bibiani

