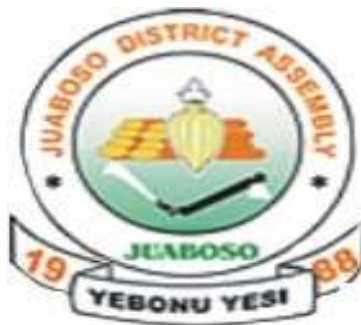


JUABOSO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 - 2021)



**PREPARED BY THE DPCU
JUABESO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
P.O.BOX 1
JUABOSO
WESTERN REGION**

MARCH 2018

Contents

List of Acronyms.....	5
List of figures.....	7
List of table.....	7
Aknowledgement.....	9
Executive summary.....	11
CHAPTER ONE	14
Performance Review and Profile/Current Situation/Baseline	14
1.0 Introduction.....	14
1.1 Vision Mission, Functions and Core Values.....	14
1.1.0 Vision.....	14
1.1.1 Mission.....	14
1.1.2 Our Core Values.....	14
1.1.3 Functions	15
1.2 Performance Analysis of GSGDA II Themes 2014 – 2017	16
1.2.1 Status of the Performance of the district in the implementation of 2014-2017 MTDP.....	16
1.2.6 Other interventions not captured in the MTDP 2014-2017	33
1.2.7 Key Challenges and Lessons Learnt	34
1.2.8 Financial Performance.....	35
1.4 Analysis of existing situation and profile of the DA	36
1.4.1 Institutional capacity needs.....	37
1.4.2 Physical and Natural Environment	38
1.4.3 Biodiversity, climate change, green economy and environment in general	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
1.4.4 Water Security	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4.5 Natural and man-made disasters.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4.6 Natural Resource Utilization	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4.7 Demographic Characteristics	43
1.4.8 Migration (Emigration and Immigration).....	46
1.4.9 Gender Equality.....	47
1.4.10 Settlement Systems.....	48
1.4.11 Culture and Religion	5 Error! Bookmark not defined.

1.4.12 Governance.....	54
1.4. 13 Security.....	58
1.4.14 Local economic development.....	58
1.4.14 Economy of the District (Major Economic Activities, Energy)	60
1.4.15 Food security	71
1.4.15 Nutrition.....	71
1.4.16 Social Services	73
1.4.17 Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	79
1.4.19 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection.....	80
1.4.20 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5 Summary of key development issues.....	81
CHAPTER 2: District Development Priorities for 2018-2021	85
2.1 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021).....	85
2.2 Application of POCC or SWOT in the Prioritization of issues	104
2.3 Sustainability Analysis	110
CHAPTER THREE.....	114
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	113
3.1 Projected development requirements for 2018-2021	115
3.3 Adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021.	118
CHAPTER FOUR (4).....	134
4.1 Programmes of Action.....	137
4.2 Indicative Financial Strategy.....	153
CHAPTER FIVE: Annual Action Plans.....	154
CHAPTERSIX : Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.1 Communication Strategy	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.2 Monitoring Indicators.....	221
ANNEX: Situation Analysis Maps	222

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	- Annual Action Plan
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	- Business Advisory Committee
BECE	- Basic Examination Certificate
CAP	- Community Action Plan
CBO's	- Community Base Organizations
CLPC,s	- Community Led Protection committees
CHPS	- Community Health Protection Services
CHRAJ	- Commission for Human Right and Administrative Justice
CLP	- Cocoa Life Project
CLTS	- Community Led Total Sanitation
CSM	- Cerebra Spinal Meningitis
CWSA	- Community Water Sanitation Agency
DA	- District Assembly
DACF	- District Assembly Common Fund
DBA	- District Budget Analyst
DCD	- District Coordinating Director
DCE	-District Chief Executive
DDF	- District Development Fund
DEHU	- District Environmental Health Unit
DHD	- District Health Directorate
DISAP	- District Sanitation Plan
DISEC	- District Security Committee
DMTDP	- District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	- District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DPO	- District Planning Officer
FSW	- Female Sex Workers
GETFUND	- Ghana Education Trust Fund
GIFNET	- Governance Issue Forum Network
GoG	- Government of Ghana
GSGDA II	- Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II
HIV	- Human Immune Virus
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IDA	- International Development Assistant
IDEG	- Institute for Democratic Governance
IGF	- Internal Generated Fund
ISD	- Information Service Department
JDA	- Juaboso District Assembly
KVIP	- Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LBC	- Licensed Buying Companies
LDP'S	- Local Development Plans
LED	- Local Economic Development
LPG	- Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M/E	- Monitoring and Evaluation

MMDA's	- Metropolitan, Municipal District Assemblies
MTDP	- Medium Term Development Plan
MTNDPF	- Medium Term National Development Plan Framework
NCCE	- National Commission for Civic Education
NGO'S	- Non- Governmental Organizations
NHIA	- National Health Insurance Authority
NMTDPF	- National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	- Out Patient Department
PHC	- Population and Housing Census
PLHIV	- People Living With HIV
PM/E	- Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PoA	- Programme of Action
POCC	- Potential Opportunities Constraints and Challenges
PRCC	- Public Relations and Complaints Committee
PTA	- Parent and Teachers Association
PWD's	- People Living with Disabilities
REDD+	- Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
RPCU	- Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
RTP	- Right To Play
SHEP	- Self Help Electrification Project
SMC	- School Management Committees
SME	- Small and Medium Enterprises
STI	- Science, Technology and Innovation
STWS	- Small Town Water System
TB	- Tuber Closes
UNDP	- United Nation's Development Programme
VSLA	- Village Savings and Loans Associations
WATSAN	- Water and Sanitation Committee
WFCL	- Worst Form of Child Labour
WV	- World Vision

FIGURES

- 1.1 Juaboso District in National Context
- 1.2 Juaboso District in Western Regional Context
- 1.3 Land cover of the Juaboso District
- 1.4 Population Pyramid of the Age Structure
- 1.5 Hierarchy of settlement
- 1.6 Area council maps
- 1.7 Road Network in the Juaboso District
- 1.8 Agricultural activities by locality and type
- 1.9 Tourist sites of the Juaboso District

TABLES

- 1.1 Review of the 2014-2017 MTDP
- 1.2 Total release from government of Ghana
- 1.3 All source of Financial Resources for all MMDA'S
- 1.4 Human Resource Capacity of the District
- 1.5 Analyses of the total population in the District by age, sex and type of locality
- 1.6 Scalogram of the Juaboso District Assembly
- 1.7 Ethnic composition of the Juaboso District
- 1.8 Distribution of livestock and keepers
- 1.9 Revenue summary
- 1.10 Summary of expenditure for the plan period
- 1.11 Activity status of population 15years and older by age and sex
- 1.12 Number of schools in the District
- 1.13 Enrollment in schools
- 1.14 Staff strength
- 1.15 Number of health professionals and gaps
- 1.16 Special distribution of health facilities by sub districts and type of facilities
- 1.17 Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II
- 2.1 Needs and aspirations
- 2.2 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified Development gaps
- 2.3 key Development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021
- 2.4 Ranking of community needs
- 2.5 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDP 2018-2021
- 2.6 Adopted goals and issues of NMTDP

- 2.7 Pocc analysis
- 2.8 Sustainable prioritized issues as categorized under themes and goals
- 2.9 Goal compatibility analysis
- 3.0 Population projections
- 3.1 Adopted thematic areas, goals, policy objectives, strategies, programme and sub programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

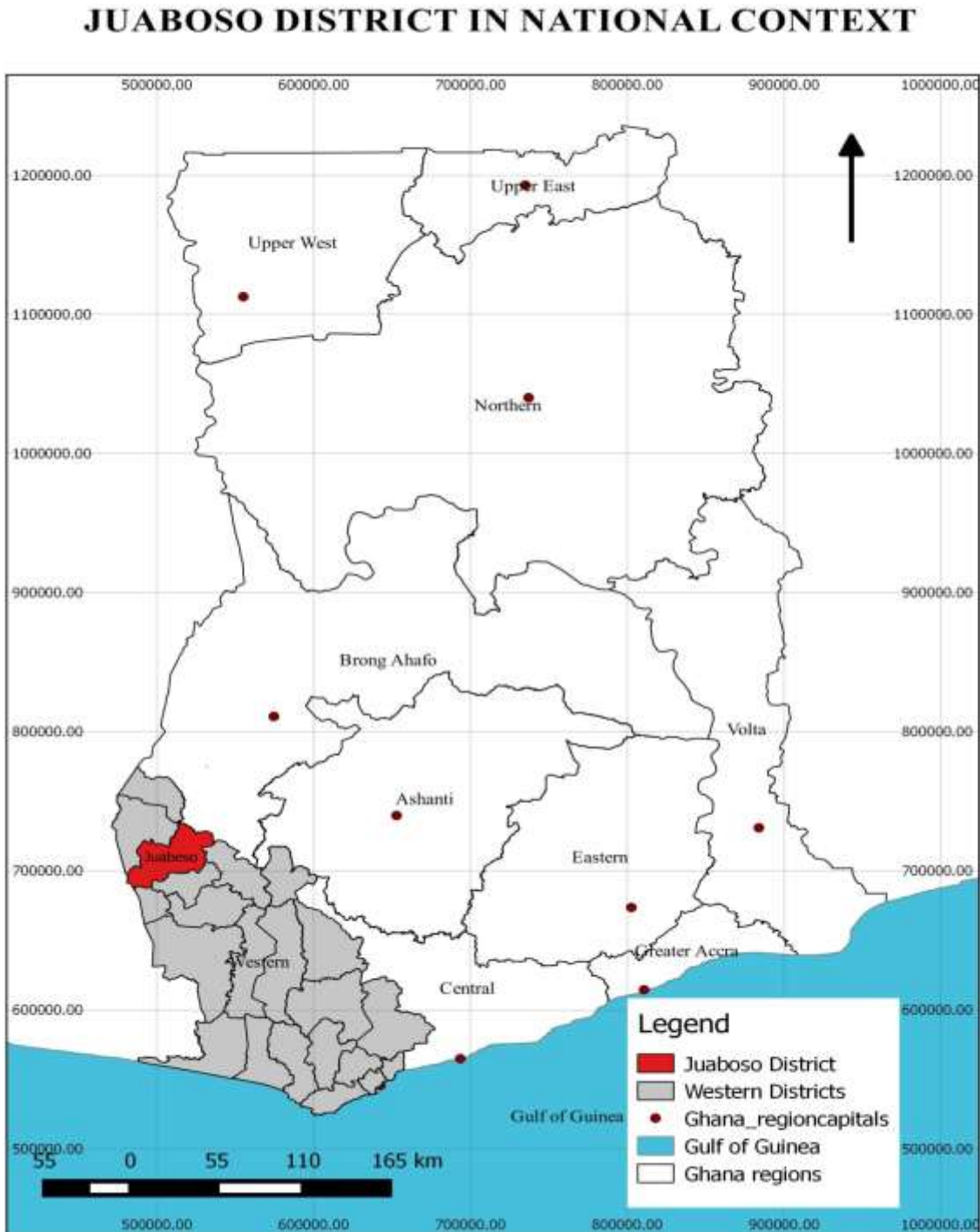
The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in line with the guideline for the preparation of Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2018-2057 (NMTDPF) involved a cross section of groups, institutions and individuals in the preparation of this document. These included Heads of Departments, Assembly Persons, Unit Committee Members, Area Council members, Traditional Rulers, Youth and women's organizations, NGOs and CBOs especially World vision and Tropenbos Ghana. To all these people and groups we extend our gratitude.

The District Assembly duly acknowledge the technical support provided by the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU),
For all persons and Institutions who contributed in diverse ways in the preparation of this document but whose names have not been mentioned, we extend our sincere gratitude.

Finally, this document remains the property of the Juaboso District Assembly and we are solely responsible for its contents.

.....
HON. MARTHA MANU KWAYIE
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Figure 1.1: Juaboso District in National Context



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF THE DMTDP

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) serves as a blueprint to guide the Juaboso District Assembly in its development endeavors. Like the previous plans, the plan is prepared with a guideline of a policy framework. This year's plan policy framework is based on the National Medium Term National Development policy Framework (2018-2021) prepared by the NDPC in which the government's policy direction is clearly spelt out.

In preparing this MTDP the Juaboso District Assembly made full use of its competent professional and technical staff. A Plan Preparation Task Force was formed and tasked with preparing the MTDP. The team is made up of the DCE, DCD, DPO, DBO, District Social Welfare officer and Representatives from the District Education, Health and Agriculture as well as other decentralized department and the four area councils. The task force members who were all members of the DPCU organized workshops, collected data with the involvement of the District Assembly Members. The data was also analyzed with all the stakeholders at a planning workshop.

The planning process used is the bottom up approach that is the plan preparation started from the grassroots. The Plan preparation task force who are members of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) with the planning officer as secretary led the process. To ensure the participation of the people, the representatives of the people was invited to a stakeholder workshop at the Area council level to enable them identify community needs and aspirations. The stakeholders include Assembly members, unit committee members, The Traditional Authority and other opinion leaders (GIFNET members and Animators) as well as market women. Community Action Plans (CAP) prepared with assistance from World Vision under the Cocoa life project were reviewed and incorporated in the plan. Likewise public hearing was organized to discuss the development issues and priorities of the district.

ORGANISATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Plan is divided into six chapters. The first part begins with the vision, mission, core values and functions of the District Assembly (DA), the Analysis of the performance of the DA in implementing programmes and projects under the seven thematic Areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) and other unplanned interventions from 2014 to 2017. This review gave an insight into projects and programmes which could not be implemented. Analysis of current sector development situation and profile of the DA will also be considered here and conclusively, a summary of key development problems/issues/gaps identified from the situation analysis reflecting spatial dimensions of development. A wide range of issues such as Physical features; environmental and demographic characteristics as well as socio-cultural issues and Vulnerability analysis as pertains to the District are also described here.

The second chapter looks at the District Development priorities which were adapted from the NMTDPF2018-2021. The identified priorities were grouped under five thematic areas. The gaps that were identified are prioritized and subjected to a POCC analysis to have a better understanding of how to devise appropriate interventions to address them.

The third Chapter includes the statement on a clear District development focus that is the development projections of the District, Adopted development issues, thematic goals, objective and strategies from NMTDPF, 2018-2021

The fourth chapter indicates Broad District development programme and sub programmes of the District for 2018-2021 and its indicative financial strategic plan.

The fifth chapter elaborates on how the District Annual Action Plan (AAP) would be implemented. It elaborates how the District plan will be linked to the District composite Budget annually.

The sixth chapter deals with monitoring and evaluation arrangements. And this will include Monitoring matrix outlining all indicators, their baselines and targets, Strategy for data collection, collation, analysis and use of results matrix, and M&E. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format will also be part of this chapter. Information dissemination and Communications Strategy as well as Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement will be as well discussed. This is to ensure that all key stakeholders are effectively involved in promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the District. This include

summary of communication strategy on how planning interventions in the DMTDA would be disseminated and the creation of awareness on the expected roles of key stakeholders in the implementation of District programmes, projects and activities

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Performance Review/District Profile

The chapter begins with the clear mission, Core Values as well as the functions of the Juaboso District Assembly, which serves as the basis in formulation of development goals and objectives of the District Medium Term Development Plan which gives clear development focus.

The chapter also focuses on the analysis of physical, demography and social characteristics of the district in order to inform the appropriate formulation of programmes and projects. The review of the performance of the previous DMTDP is also considered to identify the gaps and other challenges during the implementations of the plan 2014-2017 as well as some development intervention which were not captured by the previous plan.

1.2 MISSION, VISION, CORE VALUES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

1.2.1 Vision Statement

To be among the first class District in the Country

1.2.2 Mission Statement

The Mission Statement of Juaboso District Assembly (JDA) exists to raise the living standards of the people through formulation and implementation of policies in partnership with local development stakeholders to improve access to basic services to create opportunities for wealth creation.

1.2.3 Core Values

The core values of the juaboso district include:

- Accountability
- Client Oriented
- Commitment
- Timeliness
- Transparency

1.2.4 Functions of the Assembly

The District Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative Authority in the District. It has Deliberative, legislative and Executive Powers. The Assembly's main statutory functions vide section 10 of Act 936 includes the following.

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the Central Government for approval the development plan and budget for the District.
- Formulate programs and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of Human, physical, financial and other resources of the District.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacle initiative and development.

- Initiate programs for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and service in the District

- Be responsible for the development improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the district

- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies are responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district.

- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such duties as many be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this law or any other enactment.

- Ensure ready access to the court and public tribunals in the District for the promotion of justice;

- Perform such other functions as may be referred to it by the Government.

1.3 Performance Review

Status of the performance of the District in the Implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II 2014-2017) Programmes and projects

The preparation of the District Medium Term Plan requires a comprehensive review of the previous Development Plan (2014-2017). The reviewed is 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 (GSGDA II) and the mission statement of the Assembly. This will form the basis for future intervention as progress made and relevant lessons learnt from the previous plan will be known. The review will cover seven thematic areas under the GSGDA II.

The seven thematic areas under the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDAII) which the plan reviewed are as follows:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
- Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
- Accelerated agricultural modernization and natural resource management;
- Oil and gas development;
- Infrastructure and human settlements development;
- Human development, employment and productivity
- Transparent and accountable governance

The objective of the review is to identify successes as well as key challenges encountered during the implementation of the Plan. Level of achievement of projects and whether it got to the intended target will also be considered. This will form the basis for analyzing the current developmental problems in the District. Lessons learnt during the period of implementation of the Plan will then be used for the formulation of policies for the 2018 - 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan. Other interventions including cross cutting issues that were implemented but not in the MTDP 2014-2017 will be also be considered.

Budgetary allocation and expenditure for the plan period will be analyzed using tables, Graphs and pie chart.

The table below shows a review of the district's medium-term development plan's performance under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II (2014-2014).

Table1.1: REVIEW OF 2014-2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

THEMATIC Area: ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR							
Policy Objective: Attract private capital from both domestic and international sources							
Period	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	Indication			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				BASELINE (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Organise Half yearly round table conference of all corporate bodies within the district on social sustainability programmes	0	2	0	Not Implemented
		Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate and enhance private partnership in agro processing	0	1	1	Implemeted
2015			Establishment of Rice mill	1	4	1	On going
2016	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Plantain Chips processing	0	1	0	Not implemeted
2017			Processing of cocoa bye product (Potash)	0	1	0	Not implemeted
			Facilitate and enhance private partnership in agro processing	0	4	0	Not implemeted
THEMATIC Area: ACCELERATE AGRICULTURE MODERNAZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Promote selected crop development for food security							
Period	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	Indication			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				BASELINE (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	

2014	Economic development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Facilitate Women farmers to access credit facilities	20	20	10	On going
		Agricultural Development	Facilitate the supply of improved rice seeds to rice farmers in the District annually	20	20	15	On going
		Agricultural Development	Provide agro chemicals to farmers to control cocoa disease and pest	200	200	120	On going
		Agricultural Development	Celebration of District farmers Day	1	1	1	Implemeted
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income							
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 300 birds, against New Casstle Disease and 400 sheep and goats against PPR	300	300	200	On going
		Agricultural Development	Train live stock farmers to improve the production of small ruminant and pigs	40	40	32	On going
2015	Policy Objective: Promote selected crop development for food security						
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilite the establishmnet of hybrid cocoa nurseries	0	20	20	Implemeted
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Celebration of District farmers Day	1	1	1	Implemeted
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Train and engage 283 cocoa spraying gangs	0	20	13	On going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Provide agro chemicals to farmers to control cocoa disease and pest	200	200	100	On going
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income							
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 300 birds, against New Casstle Disease and 400 sheep and goats against PPR	200	200	200	Implemeted

	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the supply of improved breeds of sheep to at least 6 farmers under WAAPP annually	100	100	50	On going
2016	Policy Objective: Promote selected crop development for food security						
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of hybrid cocoa nurseries	20	20	20	On going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Train and engage 283 cocoa spraying gangs	13	283	50	On going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Celebration of District farmers Day	1	1	1	Implemented
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the distribution of improved cassava planting materials under West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme(WAAPP) to at least 1000 farmers	1000	1000	700	On going
	Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income						
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 300 birds, against New Castle Disease and 400 sheep and goats against PPR	300	300	200	On going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Train live stock farmers to improve the production of small ruminant and pigs	40	40	30	On going
	Policy Objective: Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risk and vulnerability						
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Establishment of Disaster Fund	0	1	0	Not Implemented
			Train community fire volunteers	20	40	30	On going
2017	Policy Objective: Promote selected crop development for food security						

	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Provide agro chemicals to farmers to control cocoa disease and pest	100	200	150	On Going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of hybrid cocoa nurseries	20	20	20	On Going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Train and engage 283 cocoa spraying gangs	20	283	50	On Going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Celebration of District farmers Day	1	1	1	Implemented
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the distribution of improved cassava planting materials under West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme(WAAPP) to at least 1000 farmers	700	1000	1000	Implemented
Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income							
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the supply of improved breeds of sheep to at least 6 farmers under WAAPP annually	0	200	150	On Going
	Economic development	Agricultural Development	Vaccinate 300 birds, against New Castle Disease and 400 sheep and goats against PPR	200	3000	250	On Going
THEMATIC Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need							
				Indicators			
Period	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BASELINE (2013)	MTDP Target	Acievement	Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
2014	INFRASTRUCTURE	Physical and Spatial Planning	Reshaping of Roads	24Kms	20kms	14kms	On going

	DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT		Construction of Culverts	Na	8	1	Not fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construction of small water system	2	4	1	On going
			Drill Boreholes for communities	112	30	10	Completed
			Construction of institutional latrines	Na	8	4	Not fully implemented
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Acquire and develop land for final refuse Dumping site	1	3	1	Not fully implemented
			Procure 20 new refuse containers	7	20	0	Not Implemented
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT		Monitor water projects	2	2	2	fully implemented
2015	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Tarring of Roads	Na	15kms	8kms	On going
			Reshaping of Roads	24Kms	20kms	18kms	On going
			Construction of Culverts	Na	8	0	Not implemented
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Procure sanitation equipment	Na	4	1	Not fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the need of Ghanaians						

	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Connect communities to National Grid	Na	10	6	On going
	Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT Infrastructure						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Purchase and distribute Computers to schools	10	20	10	On going
		Infrastructure Development	Construction of ICT Centre	1	4	1	Not fully implemented
2016	Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the need of Ghanaians						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Connect communities to National Grid	Na	10	6	On going
	Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Reshaping of Roads	24kms	20kms	10kms	On going
			Construction of Culverts	Na	8	1	Not fully implemented
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Tarring of Roads	Na	15kms	8	Not fully implemented
			Procure and install 120 street bulbs	Na	120	200	Implemeted
	Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT Infrastructure						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Purchase and distribute Computers to schools	10	20	10	On going
		Infrastructure Development	Organise Training in ICT	0	4	1	Not fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Construction of small water system	2	4	1	On going

			Construction of institutional latrines	Na	8	4	Completed
			Collect Data for management of water and sanitation	Na	1	1	Implemented
			Monitor Water projects	2	2	2	Implemented
2017	Policy Objective: Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT Infrastructure						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Advocate and institute pressure groups to demand for stable power	Na	2	0	Not Implemented
	Policy Objective: Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the need of Ghanaians						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Procure and install 120 street bulbs	Na	120	200	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Drill Boreholes for communities	112	20	15	Completed
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Mechanise existing borehole	Na	12	1	Not fully implemented
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Extend Zoom lion service to 2 communities	Na	2	0	Not Implemented
			Construction of sanitary facilities for fire service	0	1	0	contract awarded
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Reconstitute WATSAN IN 60 Communities	Na	60	0	Not Implemented
			Monitor Water projects	2	2	2	Implemented
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Construct district sports park	1	1	0	Not Implemented
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Identify and map out all tourist site	Na	1	0	Not Implemented

	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Organise Half year review meetings for stakeholders in water sector	Na	4	2	Not fully implemented
THEMATIC Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ,PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
Period	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				BASELINE (2013)	MTDP Target	Acievement	
2014	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 6 Unit class room Blocks with ancillary facilities	104	8	4	Not fully implemented
		Education and Youth Development	Construction of 3 Unit class room Blocks with ancillary facilities	66	4	1	Not fully implemented
		Education and Youth Development	Renovation of existing school structures	Na	8	2	Not fully implemented
		Education and Youth Development	Manufacture and distribute Dual desk to schools	Na	1000	500	Not fully implemented
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Organise annual District Malaria control Programme	Na	4	4	Implemented
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gap in acceso Health care and nutrition service and ensure sustainable financing arrangement thatprotect the ppor							
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Educate coomunities on dangers of depression of teenage pregnancy	Na	10	10	fully implemented
			Equip and train TBA's on Modern maternal skills	Na	8	6	Not fully implemented

			Intensify Public Health Education on good nutrition for mothers	Na	4	4	Implemented
			Organise annual health review meeting	Na	4	1	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Re- position family planning as a priority in nation development						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Carry out district wide coampaign on reproductive health	Na	4	4	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Children physical, social, emotional and psychological development						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Form Coomunity Child Protection Committee in 30 communities	Na	30	0	Not Implemented
2015	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 3 Unit class room Blocks with ancillary facilities	66	4	1	Not fully implemented
		Education and Youth Development	Construction of 6 Unit class room Blocks with ancillary facilities	110	8	1	Not fully implemented
		Education and Youth Development	Construction of 6 Unit class room Blocks with ancillary facilities	110	4	1	Not fully implemented
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of Teachers Quarters	Na	4	1	Not fully implemented
		Education and Youth Development	Construction of Dinning hall for SHS	1	1	1	On going
		Education and Youth Development	Manufacture and distribute Dual desk to schools	Na	1000	500	Not fully implemented

	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gap in acces to Health care and nutrition service and ensure sustainable financing arrangement thatprotect the ppor						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Constrution of CHPS Compounds	20	4	1	On going
			Intensify Public Health Education on good nutrition for mothers	Na	4	4	Implemeted
			Contruction of Nurses Quarters	Na	4	1	Not fully implemented
			Organise annual health review meeting	Na	4	1	Implemeted
			Celebration of World AIDS	Na	1	1	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Re- position family planning as a priority in nation development						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Carry out district wide coampaign on reproductive health	Na	4	4	Implemeted
	Policy Objective: Children physical, social, emotional and psychological development						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Form Coomunity Child Protection Committee in 30 communities	Na	30	0	Not Implemented
			Exstablish Child panels in four area council	0	4	0	Not Implemented
2016	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Offer sholarship to students	Na	80	60+	Not fully implemented
			Construction of 6 Unit class room Blocks with ancillary facilities	110	8	1	Not fully implemented
			Renovation of District Education Office	1	1	1	Implemented
			Manufacture and distribute Dual desk to schools	Na	1000	400	Not fully implemented

	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gap in acceso Health care and nutrition service and ensure sustainable financing arrangement that protect the poor						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Renovation of CHPS Compound	Na	4	1	On Going
			Intensify Public Health Education on good nutrition for mothers	Na	4	4	Implemeted
			Recruit health staff to CHPS Compounds	65	20	20	Implemeted
			Provide support to 50 PLHIV to access ART annually	Na	50	50	Implemeted
		Health Delivery	Organise annual health review meeting	Na	4	1	Implemeted
	Policy Objective: Promote eefective Child development in all communities especially deprive areas						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Sensitise communities on Child rigts and protection	Na	4	4	Implemeted
		Education and Youth Development	Establish 4 child pannels in each of the area councils	0	4	0	Not implemetned
	Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels						
2017	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construction of 2Uint KG Blocks	109	4	0	Not Implemented
			Provide ICT facilities and library for schools	Na	8	0	Not Implemented
			Contruction of hostel accommodation for SHS	2	2	0	Not Implemented
			Renovation of existing Teachers Quarters	Na	4	0	Not Implemented
	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gap in acceso Health care and nutrition service and ensure sustainable financing arrangement thatprotect the ppor						
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Organise annual health review meeting	Na	4	1	Implemeted

			Prepare District HIV/AIDS strategic plan and work place policy on HIV/AIDS	Na	1	0	Not Implemented
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organise 2 workshops on child abuse and child labour	Na	2	2	Implemented
THEMATIC Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective: 1. Ensure efficient internal revenue generated and transparency in local resource mgt, 2.Mainstream the concept of localeconomic developmentinto planning at the district level							
Period	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	BROAD PROJECT/ACTIVITY	Indicators			Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7
				BASELINE (2013)	MTDP Target	Acievement	
2014	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Involve area councils in revenue collection	2	2	0	Not implemented
			Prepare local economic development plans	Na	1	0	Not implemented
			Organise traing for identified enterprise groupd	Na	2	2	Implemented
			Provide start up kits to enterprise	Na	20	20	Implemented
Policy Objective: 1. Strengthen and operationalise the sub structures and ensure consistency with local Government laws, 2. Ensure effective implemetation of the Local Government servive Act							
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Procure 1no. Double Carbin Pick up	2	1	0	Not implemented
			Contruction New DCE Resident	1	1	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Transparency and public access to Information							
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organise town Hall meetings	Na	4	0	Not implemented
			Organise General assembly meeting	Na	4	4	implemented
			Deseminate Governement policy on Air	Na	6	6	implemented

2015	Policy Objective: 1. Ensure efficient internal revenue generated and transparency in local resource mgt, 2. Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level						
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Carry out street naming and property addressing system	0	4 major communities	1	Not fully implemented
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construction of Lockable stores	0	12	12	implemented
	Policy Objective: 1. Strengthen and operationalise the sub structures and ensure consistency with local Government laws, 2. Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government service Act						
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Renovation of Assembly Bangolows	12	4	2	Not fully implemented
			Train Area council staff	Na	4	4	implemented
			Completion of Assembly Officer Complex	1	1	0	Not implemented
			Construct 3 No. Semi detached staff residents	12	1	0	Not implemented
			Renovation of Assembly Block	1	1	1	Implemented
	Policy Objective: Improve Transparency and public access to Information						
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organise town Hall meetings	Na	4	0	Not implemented
			Organise General assembly meeting	Na	4	4	implemented
2016	Policy Objective: 1. Ensure efficient internal revenue generated and transparency in local resource mgt, 2. Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level						
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Deseminate Government policy on Air	Na	6	6	implemented

	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Collect and manage data on small scale enterprise	Na	all enterprise	54	implemented
			Completion of 72 unit lockable stores	40	32	32	On going
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Support to self help project	Na	10 Communities	10 Communities	implemented
Policy Objective: 1. Strengthen and operationalise the sub structures and ensure consistency with local Government laws, 2. Ensure effective implemetation of the Local Government servive Act							
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Furnish Area council Officers	4	4	0	Not implemented
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acqisition of land for assembly future projects	Na	10 plots	0	Not implemented
Policy Objective: Improve Transparency and public access to Information							
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Organise town Hall meetings	Na	4	0	Not implemented
			Organise General assembly meeting	Na	4	4	implemented
			Deseminate Governement policy on Air	Na	6	6	implemented
Policy Objective: Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to jusrice for all							
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Legislative Oversights	Completion of boinzan Police Station	3	1	1	Implemeted
			Construction of police station	4	1	0	Not implemented
			Renovation of police station	1	1	1	Implemeted

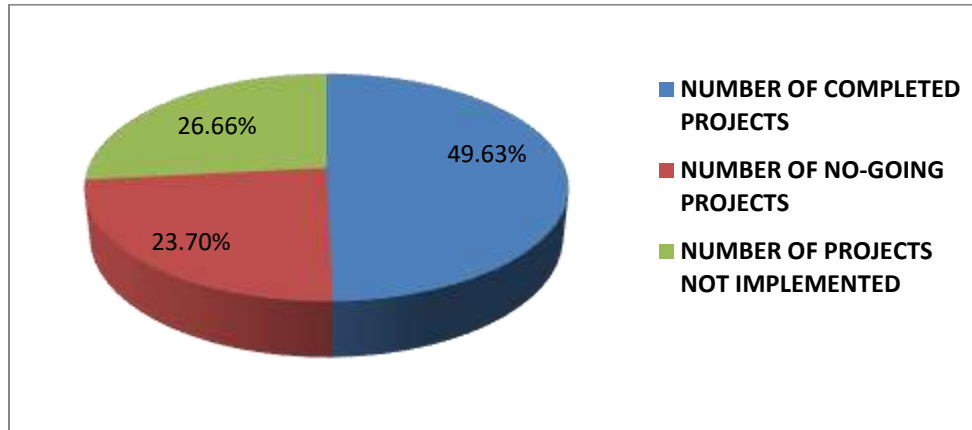
2017	Policy Objective: 1. Ensure efficient internal revenue generated and transparency in local resource mgt, 2. Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level						
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Construction of revenue collection office	1	1	0	Not implemented
	Policy Objective: 1. Strengthen and operationalise the sub structures and ensure consistency with local Government laws, 2. Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government service Act						
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Furnish Assembly Office	Na	3 offices	1	Not fully implemented
	Policy Objective: Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all						
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Legislative Oversight	Construct 1no. Police station	3	1	0	Not fully implemented

A total of 135 projects and programmes were earmarked for implementation within the four-year period (2014-2017) out of the total, 35 of the projects and programmes were under economic development, representing 25.92% of the total project and the programmes within the plan period, social development had 46 of the project and programmes, 14 projects and programmes were under environment, infrastructure and human settlement and a total of 40 programmes and projects under Governance, corruption and Public accountability representing 29.6% of the total plan.

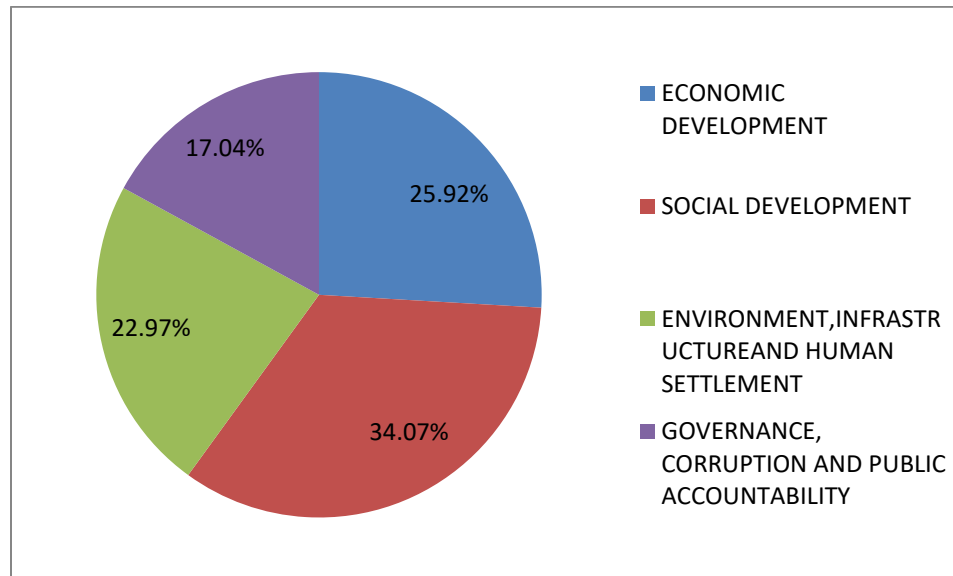
The Juaboso District Assembly, in the plan period implemented 67 of the total projects representing 49.63%, 32 on going representing 23.70% and 36 of the projects yet to be implemented representing 26.7% of the total programmes and project plan.

Below is a graphical representation of the status of the MTDP, 2014-2017

OVERALL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP 2014-2017



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP 2014-2017 UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS



1.4 THE PERFORMANCE STATUS OF OTHER INTERVENTIONS NOT IN THE DMTDP (2014-2017)

The Juaboso District was supported in diverse ways to implement significant number of interventions from donors, NGOs, CBO among others. Some of the intervention includes the Cocoa life project.

Cocoa Life Project (CLP)

The CLP is a Modelez International funded projects been implemented in 20 communities by four NGOs (World Vision, Right to Play, Institute for Democratic Governance-IDEG and Apantu For Development) who play different roles with the aim of improving accountability and good Governance, Child Education, Gender equality and transforming the living standard of the people through additional livelihood interventions. The project is also geared toward eliminating child labour with focus on its worst forms in cocoa growing communities.

The immediate objectives of the project include:

- Increase understanding of child labour issues and assist beneficiary communities to prepare CAPs
- Improved access to relevant and quality education
- Enhanced sustainable livelihood for households
- Build capacity of Animators and GIFnet in CLPCs
- Built Technical and Institutional capacities to assist in implementation of the projects.

Achievements

Some of the achievements of the Project includes;

- Community Action Plans has been developed in the 20 communities (WV)
- Form 17 children's reading clubs in 17 schools (RTP)
- 6 communities were supported with livelihood programmes such as soap making and poultry and Rabbits rearing (WV)
- 15 communities were also assisted in forming the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) (WV)
- Governance Information Forum Network (GIFnet) were form in 20 communities (IDEG)

A number of activities where implemented by the wildlife division (Located in Bia) of the forest commission which were not plan for in the Plan period (2014-2017). Among the activities includes:

S/N	Research	Education	Recreation
1	Socio-economic survey (needs assessment) - 2014	Educate farmers on forest fringe communities on proper farming practices	Regular maintenance of 4km tourism trail
2	Efficiency in anti-poaching activities and recommendations, 2015	Conducted over 100 school visitations during 2014-2017	Maintenance of guest house for tourists
3	Market survey during the onset green economic Bia Biosphere project, 2016	Conducted conservation education to 30 CREAMA & Non-communities per quarter	Organize 6 educational tour for students (4 for JHS & 2 tertiary students)
4	Biodiversity assessment	Trained 300 affected Cocoa farmers in anti-cropping raiding techniques (pepper grease method)	
5	Assessment of home range of pangolin, 2016 & still on-going	Monitoring of existing CREMAs activities by wildlife Division	
6	Assessment of Chimpanzee population, 2017		
7	Monitoring of elephant population, 2017 & still on-going		

- ❖ Green Economy in Bia Biosphere Reserve project by KOICA and UNESCO
- ❖ Trans-boundary project by FAO and Conservation Alliance
- ❖ Under the FIP project, enrichment planting in degraded areas (92.5 hectares), core areas and boundary planting (66.5 km) for promoting conservation of the National Park
- ❖ Integration of tree planting into cocoa production by SNV Ghana and FIP
- ❖ Anti-poaching patrols and monitoring of Biosphere Reserve by the Wildlife Division
- ❖ Erected a 7-kilometer pepper grease fencing to prevent crop raiding by Elephants
- ❖ Initiation of 2 CREMAs (Juaboso Nkwanta and proso Kofikrom) by Nature Conservation and Research Centre (NCRC).

- ❖ Recruitment of 7 permanent staff for the Bia Biosphere Reserve
- ❖ Under the green economy project;
 - ✓ 65 community members/farmers were trained and set up in Bee-keeping
 - ✓ 30 people trained and set up in Mushroom production
 - ✓ 63 people trained and set up in Snail farming
 - ✓ 78 farmers trained in Palm Oil processing (Asempaneye)
 - ✓ Construction of 2 oil palm processing centers
 - ✓ Training of 233 project beneficiaries in basic business development skills
- ❖ Under RUFFORD small grants;
 - ✓ 30 community members trained and set up in Bee-keeping for honey production

- ✓ Facilitated the arrival /visitation of 800 tourists (domestic and foreign) during 2014-2017

1.5 KEY CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND LESSONS LEARNT DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Despite the success story of the plan, a number of challenges were encountered during the implementation of the plan

1. Late release of Funds from central Government.
2. Deductions of funds from source for items which were not plan.
3. No release of funds to support other schedule two department (Agric, Social Welfare)
4. Lack of monitoring vehicle for effective monitoring of projects

Table1.2: TOTAL RELEASES FROM GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (ie . Wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested A	Approved B	Released C	Deviation (B-C)	Actual Expenditure D	Utilization capacity (C-D)
2014	1,292,695	1,292,695	446,434.22	846,260.78		
2015	1,309,535	1,309,535	81,788.67	1,227,746.33		
2016	1,398,980	1,398,980	166,435.47	1,232,544.53		
2017	1,527,369.00	1,527,369.10	667,588.60	859,780.40		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSTS						
Year						
2014	2,135,697	2,135,697	1,171,433.27	964,263.73		
2015	2,388,282.00	2,388,282	1,328,099.91	1,060,182.09		
2016	2,446,539	2,446,539	1,805,630.29	640908.71		
2017						
GOODS AND SERVICES						
Year						
2014	2,272,592.02	2,272,592.02	597,068.87	1,675,523.15		
2015	3,571,218.77	3,571,218.77	1,456,879.80	2,114,338.97		
2016	3,472,249	3,472,249	950,677.08	2,521,571.92		
2017	1,685,671.10	4,685,671.10	720,875.06	3,964,796..1		

Table1.3: All Source of financial Resources for the MDA's

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual received	variance	Approved	Actual received	variance	Approved	Actual received	variance	Approved	Actual received	variance
GoG				121,575.46	21,180.16	100,395.30	50,511.30	31,084.47	19,426.83	1,502,614.01	636,269.42	866,269.42
IGF	373,245.35	237,844.04	135,401.89	405,397.55	309,408.00	95,989.53	433,016.40	401,835.61	3,928,328.40	662,565.11	258,034.45	404,530.66
DACF	2,551,007.00	632,062.15	1,918,944.85	4,188,026.65	786,695.57	3,401,331.08	3,784,133.00	1,305,856.38	2,478,276.70	4,882,468.50	629,131.41	4,253,337.09
DDF	672,536.00	378,151.16	294,384.84	625,069.00	270,679.00	354,385.00	833,723.00	428,556.00	405,167.00	502,244.00	-	502,244.00
Donors												
GETFund												
Other(please specify	1,400,887.38	985,052.30	415,835.08				760,002.00	363,590.24	396,411.76	1,540,040.66	36,914.23	1,503,132.43
Total	4,997,675.73	2,233,109.65	2,764,566.66	5,340,068.66	1,387,962.73	3,952,100.91	5,861,385.70	2,530,922.70	7,227,610.69	9,089,932.28	1,560,349.51	7,529,513.60

1.6 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/COMPILATION OF THE DISTRICT PROFILE

The Juaboso Bia district was separated from the Sefwi-Wiawso district in 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L.I 1473). In 2004, Juaboso and Bia districts were redivided into two districts by Legislative Instrument (LI 1744) namely, Juaboso Bodi and Bia districts. In 2012 Bodi was separated by LI 2020 leaving Juaboso as a district.

The Juaboso district has a land area of 1,369.9 square kilometers. The district is one of the entry/exit points of La Cote D'Ivoire and the Republic of Ghana

The district shares borders with Bia and Asunafo North Municipal to the north, Asunafo South and Sefwi Wiawso districts to the east, Bodi district to the south and La Cote d'Ivoire to the west. The district capital, Juaboso is located 360km to the north-west of the Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis, the Regional Capital.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of the district is 58,435, out of which 29,744 are male and 28,691 are female. About 90.7 percent of the population lives in rural localities and the remaining 9.3 percent are in urban localities. The district is therefore overwhelmingly rural. The population density of the district is 42.7 hence the district is sparsely population.

Because of the rural nature of the District, most of the communities in the district lack basic services like potable water, health facilities, electricity, decent housing, clean environment and quality educational facilities. The above could promote the increase of water borne diseases, increase in mortality rate as well as increase illiteracy rate of the district. The district is served with the poorest of roads in terms of quality and distribution. The road networks in the district are mainly feeder roads with a few of them motorable during the rainy season. There are about 35 kilometers of tarred road from Benchema barrier to Juaboso including the Juaboso town roads, the juaboso-Antobia and juabos to Afere road. This does not promote intra district trade and most at time farm produce get bad and are not able to get to the final consumer.

Electronic communication infrastructure can be described as relatively low. According to the 2010 PHC less than half (46.5%) of the district population have mobile phones. The situation is even worst among the female population with only 37.4 percent of them having mobile phones. The quality of telephone reception in the district is poor, with only 46% of the population having access to telephone service. The usage of internet facility is also low. Only 1.4 percent of the district use

internet. This is as a result of the low telecommunication coverage in the district and this can have a replication long term effects on literacy.

Household incomes are generally low especially among the indigenes and this is a potential source of tension between the indigenes and settlers. Cultivable land for food crops is scarce due to the fact that 27.1% of its land surface is under forest reservation and most of the remaining land is planted with cocoa. This hence can defeat the planting for food and jobs and the planting for food and investment policy by the Government.

1.6.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

As the overall governing authority, the Juaboso district assembly has an important role to play in promoting human resource development. The District Assembly has 11 decentralized departments and their expertise's are at the disposal of the Assembly. The district personnel, including, but not limited to, the District Chief Executive, Assembly members, the District Coordinating Director and decentralized Heads of departments and staff as technical expertise are a big resource to help in the preparation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the MTDP 2018-2021. Also the work of statutory committees of the assembly supplements the work of the district assembly in terms of monitoring of projects. The institutional structure that complements the development of the district assembly includes NGOs (World vision, IDEG, RIGHT to PLAY and Abantu for development) and other CBOs which find themselves within the District.

The decentralized departments are fully functional with at least one officer at post. The Human resource of the district is relatively good.

The table below depicts the Human Resource Capacity of the District (Apendix)

1.7 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.7.1 Location and Size

Juaboso District being one of the twenty two districts in the Western Region is located between latitude 6° 65 'N and 6° 22' N, and longitude 3° 22'W and 2°, 66'W.

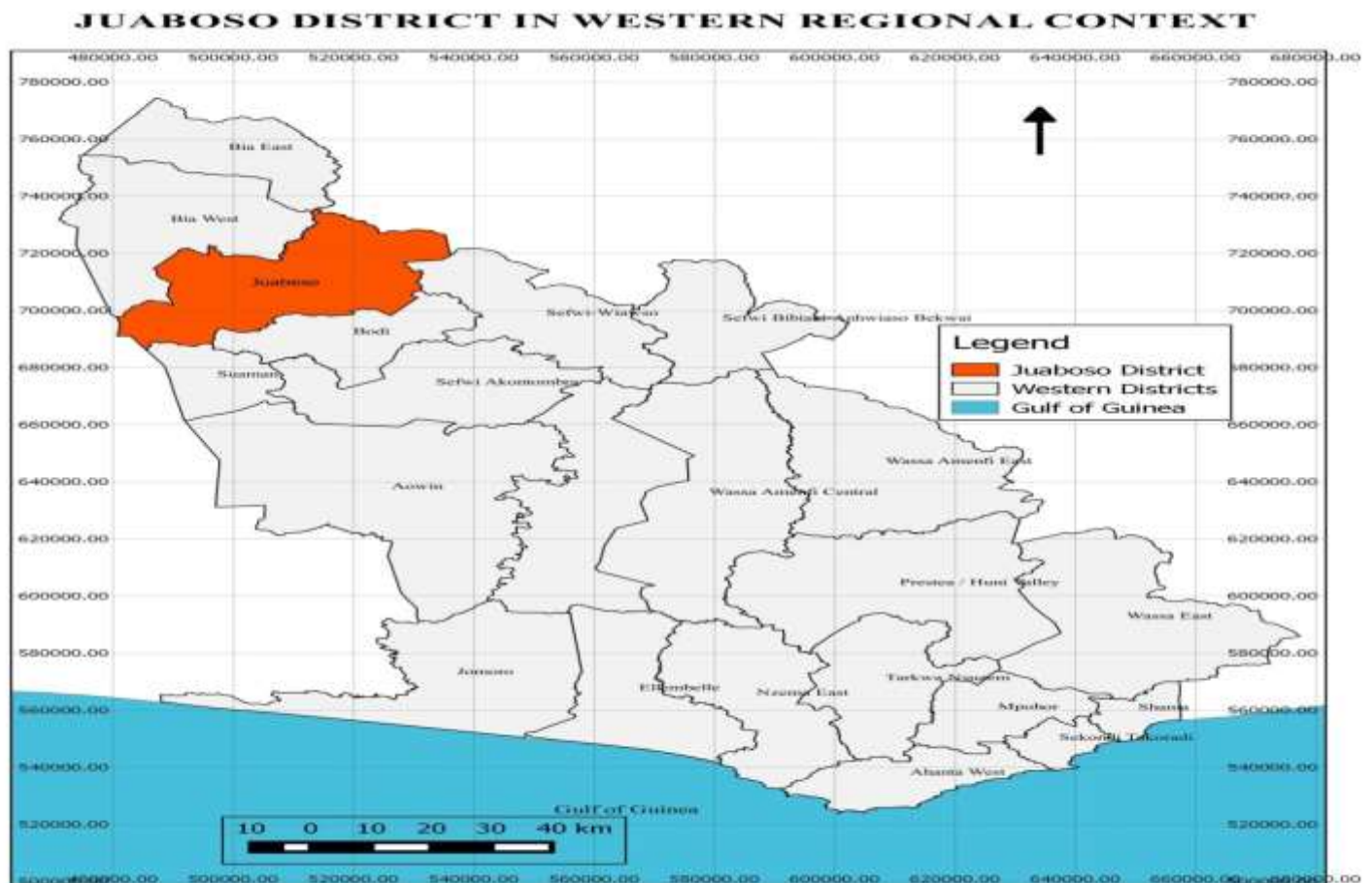
The District shares borders with Bia West and Asunafo North Municipal in the North, Asunafo South and SefwiWiawso district to the East, Bodi district to the south and La Cote D'Ivoire to the west.

The district has a surface area of 1,370 square kilometers and serves as entry/exit point between La Cote d'Ivoire.

The district capital Juaboso is located 360 km to the North of Sekondi, the Regional capital and a distance of 225 km from Kumasi, the Regional capital of Ashanti Region.

The District is remotely located in terms of proximity to the Regional, National capital and large commercial market centres. This makes travelling to the regional capital Sekondi very difficult and expensive.

Figure 1.2 Juaboso District In Regional Context



1.7.2 CLIMATE

The district lies in the wet semi-equatorial climatic zone with two rainfall peaks (maxima) in May-June and September-October. The area experiences two main wet and dry seasons with mean annual rainfall figures ranging from 1,250-2,000mm. The wet season is between April and October and the dry season is between November and March. The relatively long wet (rainy) season favours the cultivation of many food and cash crops, especially cocoa. However, this abundant rainfall sometimes disrupts the smooth implementation of development project, including road and building construction. The Krokosue forest, which is earmarked as an international forest reserve also enhances the districts eco system. The mean annual temperature for the district ranges between 25°C and 26°C.

The highest temperature, which is recorded between March and April, is about 30⁰ C.

The area also records high Relative Humidity figures, ranging from 75-90% during the wet season and 70-80% during the dry season.

The high intensity of sunlight around November and March provides cheap solar energy for the drying of farm produce especially cocoa and cereals. However, the brief but often severe harmattan (dry winds) in the dry season brings about outbreak of bush fires, which sometimes causes serious crop losses and environmental hazards.

1.7.3 VEGETATION

The District's vegetation is of moist semi-deciduous forest type. The forest foliage is made up of upper, middle and low canopies. As the name "semi-deciduous" implies most of the trees in the upper and middle layers shed their leaves during the dry season while the lower layer remains evergreen.

The forest vegetation is normally made up of hundreds of different tree species. Some of the important species found in the district include Wawa, Mahogany, Esa, Ofram, Edinam, Onyina, Kyenkyen and Odum. This explains the reasons for the district being the bed rock of timber exploitation in the country. [Income generation through approved/legal lodging of timbers within the transition zone of the Biosphere is one important economic function of the BR.](#)

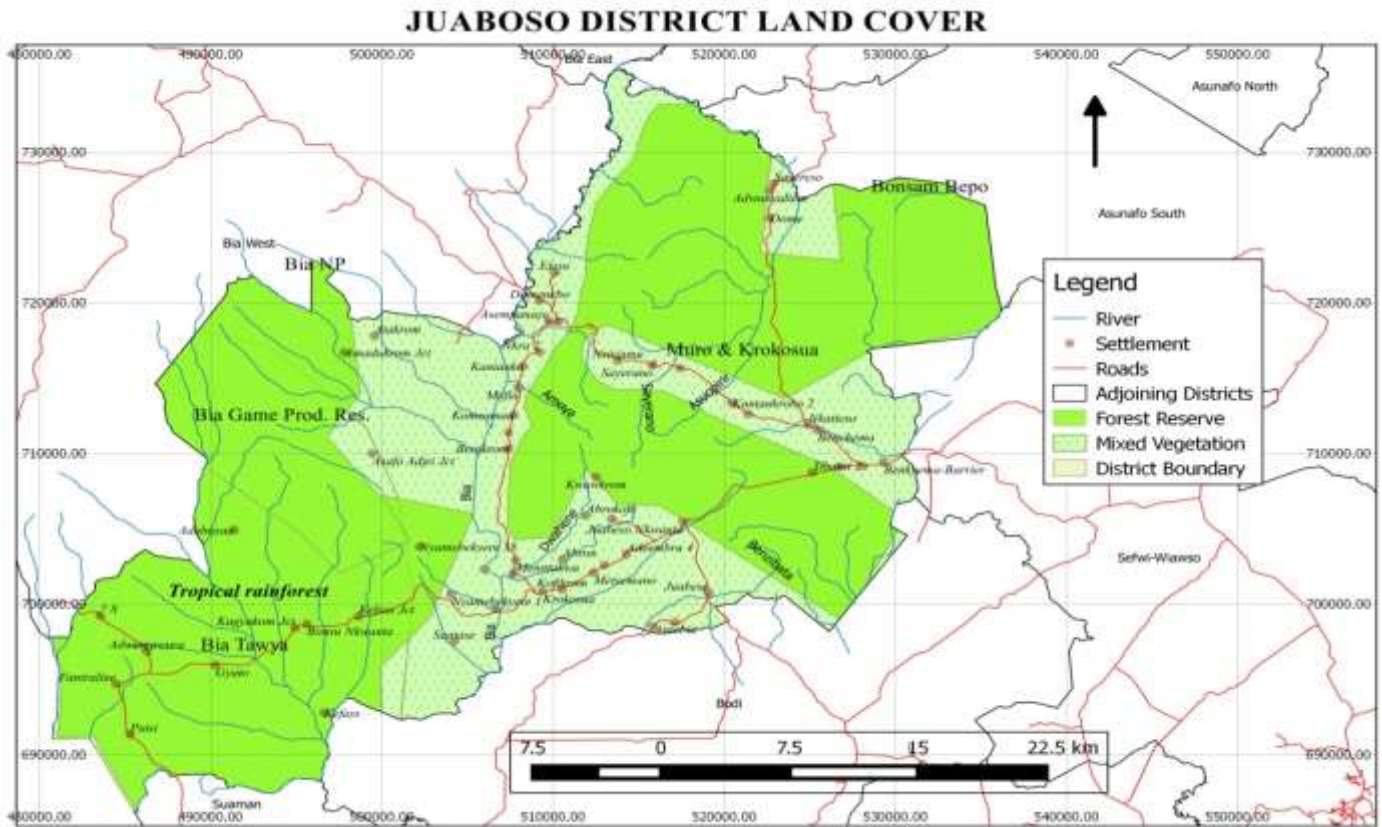
There are three forest reserves in the district, namely BiaTorya, Bia game reserve and Krokosue Forest Reserves. These are productive reserves where timber harvesting is done. The forest reserves are also intended to preserve the environment and the eco system of the District.

Effective strategies (like the Ghana-REDD+ strategies) are now in place to prevent degradation of Bia (The core zone which is around 306km is still intact) Forest reserve, the only reserve which is currently not degraded like the other reserves in the district. This is been achieved through boundary line planting (About 92.7km has been planting out of 100km)

The vegetation is probably the district greatest attraction. The luxuriance of growth of plants and the evergreen nature of its forests has been a major pull factor for the high number of settler farmers in the district whose objective is to cultivate cash and food crops. Over the years activities of NGOs like Rainforest Alliance in collaboration with Forestry commission and community members have carried out tree planting and re aforestation of degraded forest in the District. Recurrently, a number of NGOs are implementing bio-diversity and climate change intervention to help curb the situation. Among the NGO's include UNDP, SNV, Nature Conservation Research Centre, Tropenbos-Ghana, CHED, Conservation Alliance etc. The formation of Community Resorce Management Areas (CREMAs) in the communities in the Transition zone has help reduce the excessive explotation of the BR. They (CREMAs) have help to rehabilitate degraded areas in CREMA /Non-CREMA lands within the transition zone through tree planting. The following are some of the activities undertaking by the wildlife division to improve on the BR.

S/N	Research	Education	Recreation
1	Monitoring of elephants population research with support from FAO	Conservation education in schools, communities and radio on-going	The main trail for bird and butterfly viewing from camp 1 to camp 11 is open and in use (2.5km)
2	Assessment of home range of pangolin on-going	Monitoring of existing CREMAs on-going	The trail to Apaso is also open and in use (4km)
		Capacity building education for existing CREMAs by Tropenbos	Organization of education tour for students is also on-going)(JHS & Tertiary)
			Maintenance of 1 of the guest houses for tourists needs rehabilitation

Figure 1.3 Land cover of the Juaboso District



1.7.4 BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part. It underpins the ecological function and the provision of ecosystem services.

Juaboso district is one of the few districts in the country that have a rich forest reserve which influence the quality of biodiversity within the district and provides habitat for many characteristic elements of the district ecosystem. The district can boast of an ever green natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of fauna and flora to vast arable land as well as good climatic conditions that can support the production of food and cash crops.

The forest reserves that are found in almost every part of the District have abounded high economic trees. However the extensive human landscape modifications (farming, mining and chain saw operations) have dramatically changed the character of the ecosystem within the district especially around communities that depend on the forest for survival. To curd this situation the district intern

to adopt the new Forest and Wildlife policy of 2012 which demands a new approach and focus towards forestry sector development in Ghana, through taking steps to enhancing the natural forest in the high forest by developing agro-forestry landscapes within the cocoa growing areas, wetlands and the wildlife ecosystems to maximize the rate of social and economic development of the District whilst addressing the complexity of land and tree tenure.

The erratic rainfall (recording low volumes) experience last year coupled with fluctuation temperatures is a sign of change in the weather pattern. This if continue will affect the production of cocoa in the district and the nation as a whole.

1.7.5 WATER SECURITY

Achieving water security by reducing its destructive potential and increasing its productive potential has always been a goal of most human societies and it remains a central challenge for the Juaboso district assembly. A District fact sheet on rural and small town's water services conducted in June, 2016 presented the number of water facilities, their functionality and the level of service they provide in the district. It also assessed the performance of community-base service providers and the service authorities in the District. According to the facts sheet 26% of the facilities (ie Hand pumps) are functional, 12% are sub-optimally functional (one or more of its source are not functional) and 72% not functional. The facts sheet also shows that the two pipe schemes in the district are fully functional. These statistics shows that the water security of the district is threaten. The situation is compounded with the illegal mining activities in the district which pollute river bodies (Bia and the Sayera). The erratic rain fall pattern experience in recent past in the district also pose a threat to the water security in the district. All this facts will have a long term effects on education, personal hygiene and agricultural productivity. In the educational sector school children will have to always queue for water before the go to school and this promote lateness and absenteeism. Hygienic condition in the district is also affected as OPD cases especially for communicable disease (diarrhea, typhus) continue to increase according to the records from the district hospital. The district in 2015-2016 crop year experience drought conditions causing bushfires and as a result there was a reduction of water in water sources. The District in the Medium Term plans to drill and mechanized some boreholes in some selected communities as well as hygiene education to curb the situation.

1.7.6 NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS

Disasters have always been a result of human interaction with nature, technology and other living entities. Various types of disasters (both natural and manmade) continually affect the way in which we live our daily lives. As nature is being exploited to enhance human development, concerns over the impact of the environment due to socio economic development has become very pronounce in the Juaboso District. The effects of environmental issues are manifested in various aspects in the district.

The periodic invasion of millipede in some part of the district is one natural disaster that keeps on recurring also every year. The situation last year (2016) claims a life in one of the communities. However, the district year by year has been able to control the situation.

The following unearth the main environmental problems and their impact in the district.

Bushfires

Bushfires are one of the major manmade disasters in the juaboso district. Farmers in the district adopts traditional method of farming which involves slash and burn which leads to the starting up of bushfires. In 2016 half of the krokosua forest reserve and some cocoa farms were burn due to bushfire. As a result, cocoa production reduced drought conditions experience and erratic rainfall patterns which affected agriculture production generally. The district Agric office and NADMO as well as the district fire service are educating farmers on appropriate farming technology, fire preventing and management through agric extension officers and fire volunteers respectively.

Deforestation

The juaboso district is one of the few districts in the country that has large tracks of forest land which is the main economic resource base of the district. These are the Bia game reserve and krokosua forest reserve. 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. Illegal mining popularly known as Galamsey and 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 Juaboso Nkwanta and others communities close to the forest reserve which depends on the forest for their livelihoods also impacts negatively on the forest. Firewood and charcoal which is mostly the only source of energy for the people have seriously affected both secondary and virgin forests in the district. However, deforestation due to timber exploitation in the district has been one major manmade disaster on the environment. The potential threat is the continuous reduction in the vegetative cover which will eventually affects the rainfall pattern. The district forest division in

collaboration with other NGO's (UNDP) has developed a strategic plan to curb the situation. Tree planting is one major area considered. UNDP for instance is engaging community members in tree planting. The forest division will also be implementing its REDD+ activities in the District.

Through the youth in afforestation programme about 300 youths have been employed to replant degraded and mining areas. The livelihoods enterprises development is also on-going with the Bee-keeping being the most successful enterprise. The Capacity of field staff have been build in modern trends in conservation efforts (adaptive management skills).

Illegal Mining

Illegal mining popularly known as Galamsey is another environmental disaster practiced by artisanal miners in the juaboso district. Their activity creates small craters that act as receptacles for water pound that breeds mosquitoes and therefore constitute a health hazard. Worst of it is the distraction of land, vegetation and the pollution of water bodies which threatens aquatic lives and those who depend on the water for domestic use. This therefore threatens water security of the district. With the effort of the Government in collaboration with the district assembly a task force will be form to arrest the situation. The continuous monitoring of the forest by the district forest commission will also complement the district effort to curb illegal mining.

1.8 NATURAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION

The natural resources of the district like Gold, Timber, agricultural lands and even rivers that runs through the district have importance/implications for development in a district. The good climatic condition experience in the district promotes all year round cultivation of food crops. It also promotes the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa which is one of the major exports of the country. For the Juaboso district these resource are exploited by individual and companies for economic gains. The worrying situation however is the way these resources are exploited and its environmental implication for the district in the near future. Cocoa farms, forest reserves and water bodies are in a threat due to gold extraction in the district. Illegal chain saw operation within the district is another worrying situation the district is battling with.

1.9 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population

The population characteristics of every geographical area are very essential for planning and developmental purposes. Designing programmes and projects are formulated to suit a specific number or group of people in a geographical area. Therefore the demographic characteristics like

age distribution, growth rate, dependency ratio, population density and migration patterns of people in the District are relevant for proper allocation of the district limited resources and facilities to sectors like health and education.

Population and Age Structure

According to the 2010 PHC the population of the Juaboso district in 2010 is 58,435 which is 2.46 percent of the Western region population of 2,376,021. However, with a fertility rate of 4.2 the current population of the district stands as 107,500 with males constituting the majority in terms of sex (Male constitute 52.4% while 47.6% are female).

This gives a sex ratio of the population to be 103.7 (roughly, 100 females per 104 males) compared to 100 for the region as a whole. The highest sex ratio is among the 55-59 years age group (154.4), followed by 84-89 years age group (153.2) and 65-69 years age group (151.7). The lowest sex ratio is among the 80-84 years age group (58.7), followed by the 95-99 years age group (68.4). However, there is no consistency in the sex ratios among the five-year age groups. Generally, the sex ratio decreases steadily from the 0-4 years age group (105.5) to 25-29 years age group (88.6). It then increases in a fluctuating fashion to 154.4 among the 55-59 years age group. The trend is again downward in a fluctuating fashion as age increases to 68.4 among the 95-99 years age group.

About 90.7 percent of the population is in rural localities and the remaining 9.3 percent are in urban localities. The district is therefore overwhelmingly rural. The population density of the district is 42.7 compared to 99.3 of the entire region. The district is sparsely population.

Table 1.5 Analyses of the total population in the district by age, sex and type of locality

Age Group (years)	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	58,435	29,742	28,693	103.7	5,444	52,991
0 – 4	9,116	4,681	4,435	105.5	697	8,419
5 – 9	8,154	4,127	4,027	102.5	710	7,444
10 – 14	6,912	3,441	3,471	99.1	750	6,162
15 – 19	5,851	2,902	2,949	98.4	659	5,192
20 – 24	5,569	2,628	2,941	89.4	587	4,982
25 – 29	5,429	2,551	2,878	88.6	487	4,942
30 – 34	4,132	2,158	1,974	109.3	374	3,758
35 – 39	3,550	1,841	1,709	107.7	342	3,208
40 – 44	2,565	1,397	1,168	119.6	248	2,317
45 – 49	2,099	1,197	902	132.7	176	1,923
50 – 54	1,702	943	759	124.2	129	1,573
55 – 59	931	565	366	154.4	92	839
60 – 64	754	452	302	149.7	58	696
65 – 69	433	261	172	151.7	46	387
70 – 74	527	267	260	102.7	37	490

75 – 79	220	110	110	100	16	204
80 – 84	246	91	155	58.7	16	230
85 – 89	119	72	47	153.2	11	108
90 – 94	94	45	49	91.8	5	89
95 – 99	32	13	19	68.4	4	28
All Ages	58,435	29,742	28,693	103.7	5,444	52,991
0-14	24,182	12,249	11,933	102.6	2,157	22,025
15-64	32,582	16,634	15,948	104.3	3,152	29,430
65+	1,671	859	812	105.8	135	1,536
Age-dependen cy ratio	79.3	78.8	79.9		72.7	80.1

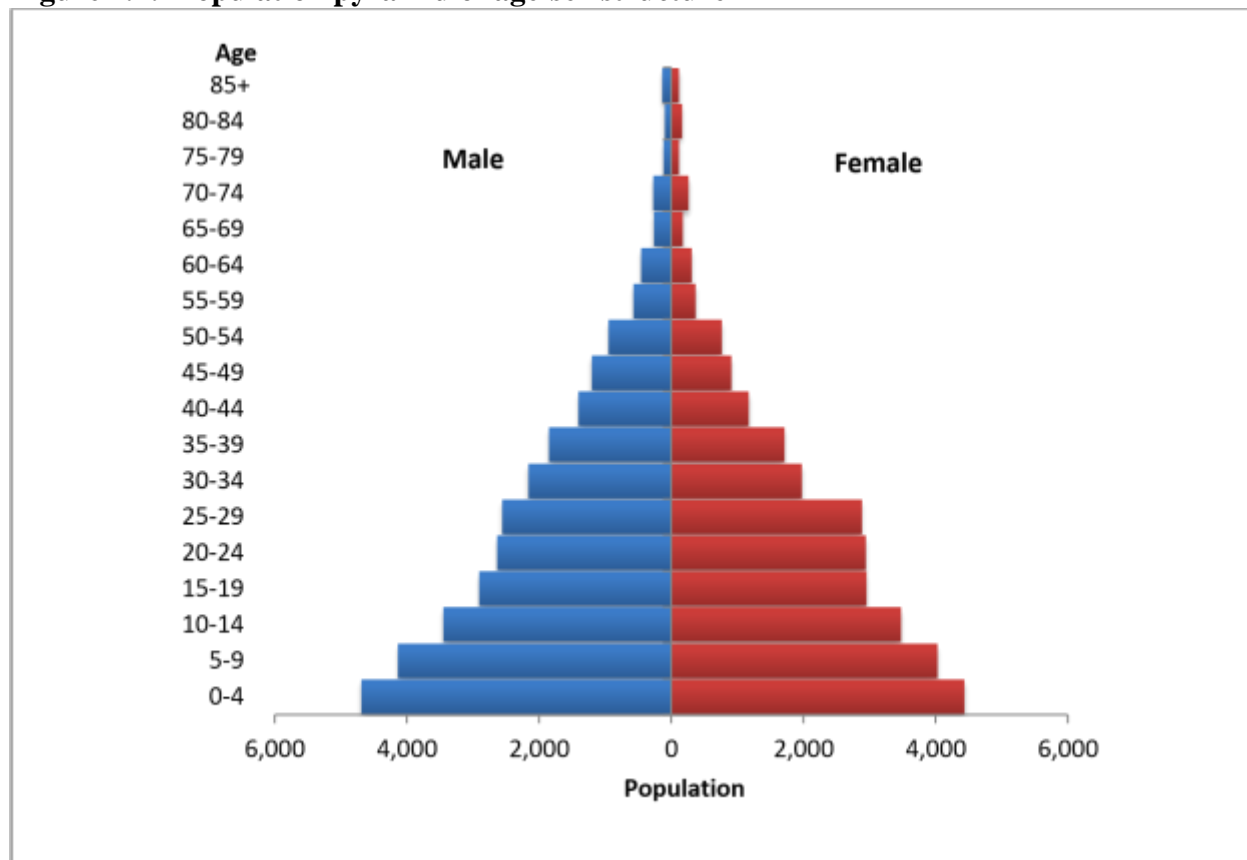
The population of the Juaboso district in 2010 is 58,435, that is 2.46 percent of the Western region population of 2,376,021.

The District has a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children less than 15 years (41.4%) and cumulatively, 70.2 percent of the population is below 30 years of age

The highest sex ratio is among the 55-59 years age group (154.4), followed by 84-89 years age group (153.2) and 65-69 years age group (151.7). The lowest sex ratio is among the 80-84 years age group (58.7), followed by the 95-99 years age group (68.4). There is no consistency in the sex ratios among the five-year age groups. Generally, however, the sex ratio decreases steadily from the 0-4 year's age group (105.5) to 25-29 years age group (88.6).

About 90.7 percent of the population are in rural localities and the remaining 9.3 percent are in urban localities. The district is therefore overwhelmingly rural. The population density of the district is 42.7 compared to 99.3 of the entire region. The district can therefore be described as sparsely populated.

Figure 1.4: Population pyramid of age-sex structure



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From the figure above, the working population group 15 -64 years is larger than the non working population (0-14 and 65+). This active group is a potential for economic development if given enough capacity building. The broad base of the pyramid which representing the age group 0-4 shows that the figures among males and females are only slightly different, 41.2 percent among males and 41.6 percent among females. The proportions of persons aged and 65+ years are also quite similar among the male and female groups, 55.9 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, among the male group and 55.6 percent and 2.8 percent among the female group.

1.9.1 MIGRATION

The district can relatively be described as non-migrated populated district although there are few exceptions in some of the communities. 76.4 percent of people in the Juaboso district are non-migrants while 23.6 percent of the population is migrants. Among the migrants, 80.2 percent were born elsewhere in the Western Region while 19.8 percent were born elsewhere in another region of Ghana. There are however variations in the number of migrants from other regions of Ghana. The percentage of migrants from other regions of Ghana ranges from a high (25.7%) in Upper East Region to a low (2.5%) in Central Region.

From the above statistic the district intern to benefit from farm labour (since most of the migrants come to the district due to cocoa farming) which will increase productivity. This whoever has a

negative challenge in the provision of adequate infrastructure to meet the needs of every one. The health implications are enormous. Disease can easily be transferred from one region to the other.

1.10 GENDER EQUALITY

The 2010 population and housing census shows that, males in the Juaboso District are slightly more than that of the females. The male population forms 50.9 % of the total population of the district while that of the female is 49.1 %.

Societal Role of Gender

Women play a vital role in the society but most at times they are discriminated when it comes to decision making especially within the household. The responsibility of Women within a rural setting or household is enormous. They seek the welfare of the family, preparation of meals to fetching of water and firewood, In the Juaboso District where water coverage is low (49%), women/girls have to walk a long distance in search of water. This affects the girl child's education as most of them have to walk a long distance to look for water before attending school.

In terms of social roles, Women play an important role in the development of rural economy. In the district, women are involved in the following economic activities; Trading, Soap making, farming among others.

They also provide services such as hairdressing and dressmaking. However, they are faced with numerous challenges. Most of the female who engage in farming do not own land hence the size of the farms are small, this has result in female farmers producing on subsistence basis. Another challenge hindering their economic empowerment is limited access to credit. This is due to women not owning property which could be used as collateral. They also lack adequate technical skills to undertake their trade.

The poor accessibility to health facilities due to inadequate health infrastructure and the poor nature of roads in the district affects the women more than the men. This can result in increased maternal mortality.

Whereas women/girls seek for the welfare of the family, men/boys work on the farms to bring food home because they are the owners of the land. They are also engaged in other informal jobs like carpentry, Masonry, fettering and small scale mining. Men/ boys in the Juaboso district are the bread winners of the house giving them an upper hand when it comes to decision making. In a rural traditional setting just like Juaboso, a woman is considered as an asset hence does not take part when it comes to decision making in the house. They are only seen as child bearing machines whose decision making is only limited to her children.

The intensity of inequality and resultant poverty is instance in the rural communities however in the larger communities pockets of poverty due to neglect and inequality are present.

The Juaboso district Assembly in turn to mainstream gender as a strategy for inclusiveness especially for women and girls. This will enable women be part of any planned action, including legislation policies and programmes at all levels.

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres to bring mutual benefit.

These are the vulnerable groups in the district.

- People living with Disability
- Aged
- Children
- Widows
- People living with HIV/AIDS

The following are identified as key gender issues affecting development in the District:

- Employment and income, are largely captured by men whereas environmental and social risks tend to fall upon women
- Formal unemployment rates for women in the District are high.
- Marginalization of the poorest and most vulnerable members of the community mostly impacts women, the elderly and children.
- Negative environmental effects, including dislocation from agricultural lands, pressure on water supply and land for farming affect women most directly, as they traditionally have the role of household agricultural production, drawing water, washing clothes etc.
- There is an increase in dependency by females who are single parents.
- There is direct and indirect health risks for women through the increase in sexual diseases, including HIV/AIDS.
- An increase in domestic and social violence due to changed family roles, income levels and social stress.
- Lack of voice and representation in the formal decision making process
- Loss of ownership or use of fertile land
- Loss of water resources and resultant problems affect women most

1.11 SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

The settlement system in the district can be described as disperse one except the district capital and some major communities which are clustered in nature. According to the 2010 PHC the population

density of the district is 42.7 persons per square kilometer making the district sparsely populated. Most of inhabitants live in isolated hamlets and cottages or preferably on their farms.

Hence the general settlement pattern of the district is the disperse type. The disperse nature of settlement hinders the evenly distribution of facilities such as water, schools, CHPS compound etc. There is inequality in the distribution of facilities and service in the district in favour of settlements close to the district capital and other major communities where there is a major road or active commercial activities like juaboso-Kwasikrom road, Benchema-Asempaneye road etc. These corridors due to the relatively good nature of roads have high population density. Towns along these areas fall under first and second class settlements.

Figure 1.5 Hierarchy of settlement

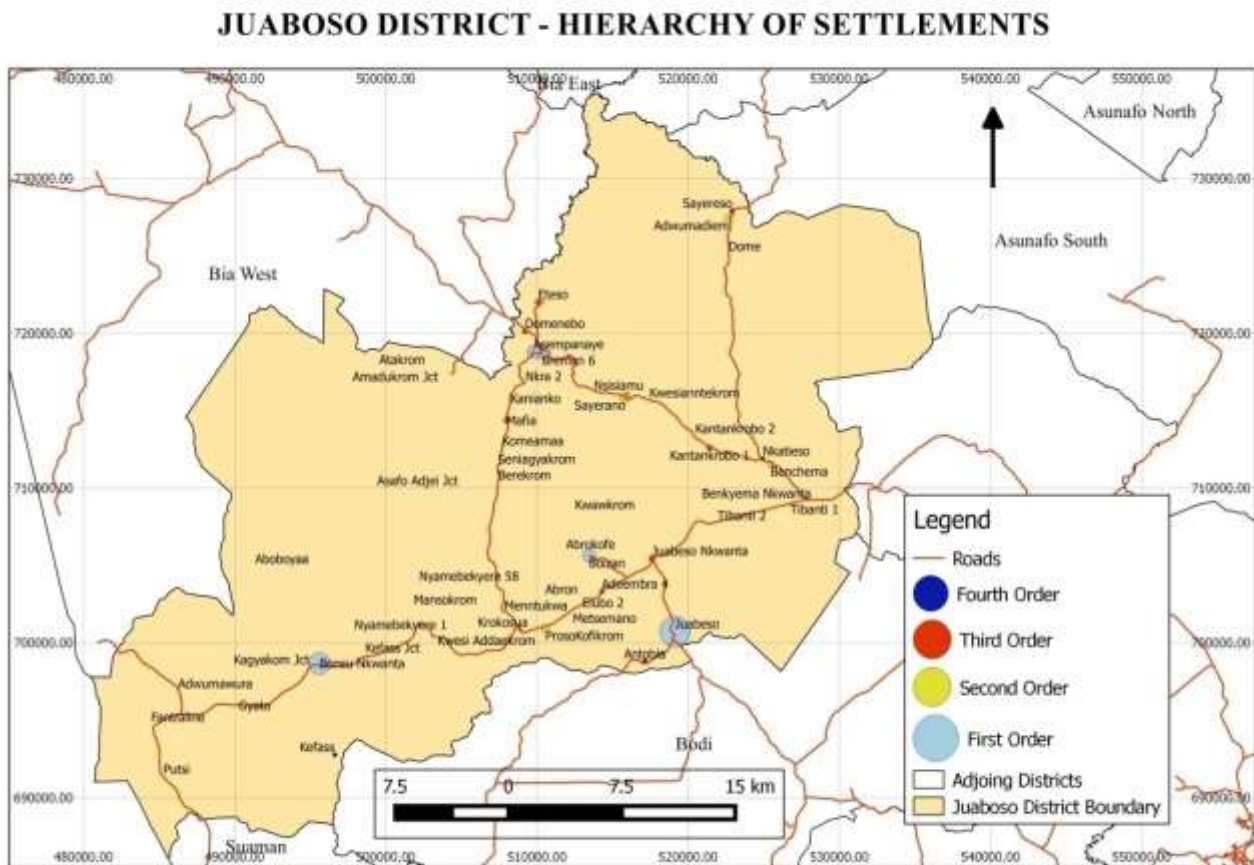


Table 3 (B) JUABOSO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY		SCALOGRAM - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES																											
SERVICE	Population	Nursary	Prim. Sch.	JHS	SHS	ICT Centre	Borehole /HDW	Piped Water-STWS	CHPS COMPOUND	Health Post/Clinics	Health Centre	Hospital	Periodic Market	Agric. Extension	Commercial Bank	Community Centre	Fuel Filling Station	Hotel/Guest House	Police Station	Circuit /Mag-Court	KVIP	Electricity	Post Office	Area Council Office	DA Admn.	Centrality Index	Total Functions	Level of Hierarchy	
SETTLEMENTS		1	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				
WEIGHT																													
Bonsu Nkwanta	5,696	5	5	10	75		10	75	17		300		33.3	7.69	33.3		20	50	25		17	5					688.29	16	
Juaboso	8,700	5	5	10	75	50	10	75			400		33.3	7.69	33.3	100	20	50	25	100	17	5	100		200	1,321.29	20		
Boinzan	4,957	5	5	10	75		10			100				7.69					25			5		25		267.69	10		
Sayerano	3,966	5	5	10			10		17					7.69								5				59.69	7		
Nkatieso	3,623	5	5	10			10							7.69								5				42.69	6		
Kantankrubo	1,100	5	5	10			10		17													5				52.00	6		
Agyemadiem	3,623	5	5	10			10		17					7.69								5				59.69	7		
Benchema	3,562	5	5	10			10							7.69								5		25		67.69	7		
Mafia	3,159	5	5	10			10		17					7.69								5				59.69	7		
Senagyakrom	1,114	5	5	10			10															5				35.00	5		
Antobia	2,529	5	5	10			10							7.69								5				42.69	6		
Asemanaye	1,992	5	5	10	75		10	75						7.69			20				17	5		25		254.69	11		
Breman	1,330	5	5	10			10	75	17					7.69	33.3				25		17	5				209.99	12		
Adiembra	1,761	5	5	10			10															5				35.00	5		
Etieso	1,754	5	5	10			10														17	5				52.00	6		
Domenibo	1,684	5	5	10			10										20					5				55.00	6		
Juaboso Nkwanta	1,101	5	5	10			10										20					5				55.00	6		
Proso	1,620	5	5	10			10						33.3	7.69							17	5		25		117.99	9		
Kofikrom	1,342	5	5	10			50	10		100				7.69								5				192.69	8		
Kafess	1,620	5	5	60			10															5				85.00	5		
Com. with Service		20	20	20	4	2	20	4	6	2	1	1	3	13	3	1	5	2	4	1	6	20	1	4	1				
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				
W'ted Cent. Score		5	5	5	25	50	5	25	17	50	100	100	33.3	7.69	33.3	100	20	50	25	100	17	5	100	25	100				

1.12 CULTURE

Culture is the way of life of group of people. This includes the knowledge, values and belief of the people, traditional set-up among others.

The Traditional Set Up

Juaboso is under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council. Sefwi's are classified under the ethnic group of Akans of Ghana. The traditional authorities of the District are divisional chiefs who pay homage to the Omanhene (paramount chief) of Sefwi Wiawso.

The Sefwi state is divided into seven divisional chiefdoms each of the divisions is headed by a chief from the royal family of the traditional area which Juaboso District has one of the divisional chiefs at Boinzan (Krontihene)

The Sefwi Wiawso traditional Council embraces five districts. These are Sefwi Wiawso, Juaboso, Bodi, Bia East and West districts. There are other non divisional chiefs who control large tract of lands in the Juaboso district. These include, chief of Mafia, Kogyina Agyemadiem, Seyerano and Benchema. These chiefs though, not autonomous have considerable powers in the traditional system, administrative and judicial powers as well as ensuring the protection and preservation of cultural values of the people.

The role of the chiefs and their elders are pivotal since the success or failure of the developmental efforts of the District may depend to a reasonable extent on their support.

This capacity enable them to settle disputes and provide moral guidance to the people in the district, by assisting the formal court (Magistrate Court in the district) to reduce the high number of cases pending at the magistrate court of the district.

For the purpose of agriculture or infrastructure development, Custodians of the land have to lease land to family members, migrant workers and other private sector organisations to undertake agricultural or infrastructure activities. These businesses are transacted on behalf of the Sefwi Wiawso Paramouncy since the traditional council endorses such transactions.

Ethnic Diversity

The Sefwi's are classified under the ethnic group of Akans in Ghana. The Sefwis who are the indigenes people form majority of the district's population. The settlers who play an important role in the district's economy were attracted to the district due to its favorable climatic, vegetation and economic conditions. The language spoken is Sefwi

The district is ethnically diverse as indicated in the table below:-

Ethnicity

Table:1.7 Ethnic Compositions- Juaboso District

ETHNICITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Sefwi	26.1	26.1	52.2
Brong/Ahafo	14.3	11.2	25.5
Ashanti	5.1	3.3	8.4
Northerners	3.2	4.1	7.3
Fanties	2.2	2.1	4.3
Others	1.1	1.2	2.3
TOTAL	52	48	100

Source: statistical service 2010

The ethnic composition shows that Sefwis are the predominant group with pockets of other ethnic groups. The Sefwis who are indigenous and belonging to the Akan ethnic group form 52.2% of the district's population whilst settlers (settlers from Bron/Ahafo, Northers, Fanti's etc.) account for 47.8% of the population. The largest group among the settlers are the Brongs (25.5%) followed by Ashanti's (8.4%)

Situation of Communal spirit

Communal spirit among the people in the district is relatively low. The practice in the past where community members voluntarily come out in their numbers to clean up the environment and

carryout communal labour on development projects has died down although some communities are doing very well. Majority of the people in the communities see the District Assembly and the Government as the only source of their needs. Sometimes minor maintenance of community infrastructure is neglected and only look up to the district assembly. The attitude is due to traditional authorities unable to stamp their authority due to chieftaincy conflict as well political interference in communal issues. It must be stated however that a few communities and some religious groups still live up to their civil responsibility as stated earlier.

Traditional knowledge

Traditional the Juaboso district is well structure and the people adheres to the traditional authority expect some few places that experiences chieftaincy disputes. Every elderly member of a Family teaches the new generation the tradition of the district which continues from one generation to another. Respect for Elders, Taboos, festivals and others cultural practices are strictly adhered to by all and this brings orderliness in the district.

Core Values, attitude and practise

The Sefwi who are the indigenous people in the District cherish traditional values, attitudes and practices. Some of the values of the people are celebration of Annual Yam Festival, traditional marriage rites and adherence to Sacred days, when nobody is expected to work on the land (that is no body is expected to go to farm on thursdays). Certain acts which are considered as taboos include pregnancy before initiation rites for women (Bragoro), Crossing the benzimata (Kweku Yeribaa) with coups without paying homage to the traditional Priest, the rearing of some domestic animals is prohibited in some communities. Besides, norms 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 foreign cultures, Christianity and political interference. Nonetheless, the Annual Yam Festival (Elluoe) which is very much celebrated every year has the potential of becoming one of the most important medium to attract investment into the district and as a platform for initiating various developmental projects as well as ensuring peace and unity among the people in the district

Community Participation

The juaboso District is making effort to involve a cross section of the societies in their developmental effort to enhance the decentralization drive of the country. However, there are some cases where community members do not show any interest in the district assembly, NGOs and

Government developmental programmes and projects. This is as a result of community members politicising such programmes and projects.

Most parents do not take key interest in Education. Most of the School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) are not active in the district. As a result, community participation in quality education delivery is very low. There is apathy on the part of community members towards school project. However, some religious groupings still live up to their civil responsibility.

1.13 RELIGION

Although the district harbours different shades of religions, Christianity accounts for 80.6 percent, Islam 11.1 percent, traditional religion 0.6 percent, those with no religion 5.9 percent and others are 0.8 percent. There is religious tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the various religious groups in the district.

In terms of sex, there are relatively more Christians among the female population (84.2%) than among the male population (79.1%); and a relatively higher proportion among the male population (12.0%) is affiliated to Islam than among the female population (10.2%). The proportions among the male population who have no religion (7.5%) and traditionalist (0.7%) are higher than their female counterparts (4.2% and 0.4%, respectively).

Cultural practise

Festivals

The people of Juaboso Traditional Area celebrate the “Alluolue” festival. It is an agricultural festival held to mark the end of one agricultural season and to welcome the next season. Though the festival is significant in the life of the people, many communities in the district do not celebrate it. However, a few communities who want to keep the cultural flames of the Sefwis burning make all the necessary effort to celebrate it regularly.

During the celebration, socially, the festival brings chiefs, elders, and the people together during which disputes are settled, and a reunion for those within and outside the community. The festival enables the chief and people to showcase the rich culture of the district which attracts tourists and also promote the overall development of the district. Festival in the district is also use as a means of fund raising for education and other developmental needs.

Negative cultural practice

Widowhood rite is one major negative cultural practice in the Juaboso district. This rite is performed for both male and female spouse by family members when one of them dies. A widow will be selected to take care of the surviving spouse who will guide the victim throughout the

period. The rites commence after the death of the spouse and goes through to the final funeral rite of the late husband or wife. The victim is taking through a series of interactions and rite for the next three months after the burier. Some negative practices in these rites include the following:

- Victim must fast till noon every day before having breakfast
- Victim is not allowed to eat solid food
- Intrusion on privacy of widow/widower by caretaker
- Victim is not allowed to go to the farm of the diseased wife/husband till some rituals are performed
- Victims should be in black or red attire till final purification is made
- Victim after final purification shares salt and eggs to the elders of the community to symbolize thanks giving irrespective of financial background.

1.14 GOVERNANCE

The Juaboso District Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority in the district.

It is responsible for the coordination of the overall development policies and programmes of the Government hence exercise deliberative, legislative and executive function.

1.21 Composition of District Assembly

According to the local government Act, Act 936 (2016), A District Assembly shall consist of the following members:

- (a) The District Chief Executive;
- (b) One person from each electoral area within the district elected by universal adult suffrage in accordance with regulations made for the purpose by the Electoral Commission;
- (c) The member or members of Parliament from the constituencies that fall within the area of authority of the District Assembly (but not have voting rights).
- (d) Other members that shall not exceed thirty per cent of the total membership of the District Assembly appointed by the President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups in the district. There is also a presiding member elected from among the Assembly members to preside over meetings.

The Juaboso Assembly is made up of twenty four (24) members of which nineteen (16) are elected by universal adult suffrage and seven (7) are appointed by the President in consultation with the traditional authorities and other interest groups in the district.

The Assembly is headed by the District Chief Executive. The District has one Member of Parliament (MP)

Executive Committee

The Juaboso District Assembly has an executive committee which exercises the executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly. The local governance act, Act 936 (2016) spells out the function of the executive committee as:

- (a) Co-ordinate the plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly;
- (b) Implement resolutions of the District Assembly;
- (c) Report to members of the District Assembly the decisions of the Executive Committee;

The executive committee also has sub committees. These are:

- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Social Service Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- Environmental Sub-committee
- Micro and Small scale sub-committee

There is also the public relation and complaints committee (PRCC) set to investigate complaints or allegations made against the conduct of the District Chief Executive, members of the District Assembly and staff of the departments of the District Assembly. The membership of the committee include Presiding Member as the chair person, 5 Assembly members, a representative each from the department of the district assembly which include National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Commission for Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Information service, Civil society organization.

The function of the PRCC include

1. The Public Relations and Complaints Committee shall
 - (a) Educate the members of the public on the activities of the District Assembly;
 - (b) Promote transparency, probity and accountability in the dealings of the District Assembly with the public;
 - (c) Investigate complaints or allegations made against the conduct of the District Chief Executive, members of the District Assembly, staff of the District Assembly and staff of the departments of the District Assembly;

- (d) investigate complaints or allegations of administrative injustice, abuse and misuse of office and violation of the fundamental human rights of any member of the public in the district against the District Chief Executive, a member of the District Assembly, staff of the District Assembly and staff of the departments of the District Assembly;
- (e) investigate a complaint or allegation of failure made by a person about the performance of the District Assembly or a department of the District Assembly in the discharge of its statutory duty or corporate responsibilities; and
- (f) perform any other functions reasonably related to its core functions that the District Assembly may decide.

There are others institutional structures that complement the work of Juaboso district assembly, this comprises of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Base Organizations (CBOs) and other Government institutions as well as the traditional authority that exist in the district. The intervention areas of these NGOs include Education, Child Labour and Child Protection, Climate change, Women empowerment and issues on Accountable Governance.

Sub-district structure

The Juaboso District have four (4) sub-structures, this include Boinzan area council, Proso Kofikrom area council, Benchema Nkatiesu and Asempanye-Breman area councils. This is supposed to deepen the decentralizing process thereby strengthen the participation of the people in developmental process and governance of their communities. However, the Sub-structures are not functioning the way they should, this is due to lack of office accommodation, funds to recruit and pay staff and also to organize meetings among others. Despite this, the assembly takes keen interest in the involvement of citizenry in very decision making process. The assembly is also putting in measure to make the sub-structures function again next year. In the organization of quarterly monitoring of projects, community members, Parent Teacher Association (PTA) School Management Committee (SMC's), beneficiary departments as well as the traditional authorities are always involved. The quarterly general assembly meeting organized by the assembly involves a cross section of the general public. And this promotes accountability.

1.6 Figure Area councils Map



The Departments of the Assembly

As mandated by the Local Government (Departments of District Assemblies) (Commencement) Instrument, 2009 (L.I. 1961) the Juaboso District Assembly is to establish 11 decentralized departments as department of the District Assembly. The new local government Act, Act 936 also mandates District Assembly's to establish the following eleven (11) departments as per the Second Schedule departments (Sections 78 (1), (4) and 198 (4)) of the local government Act, act 936 of 2016:

- Central Administration Department
- Finance Department
- Education, Youth and Sports Department
- District Health Department
- Agriculture Department
- Physical Planning Department
- Social Welfare and Community Development Department
- Works Department
- Trade and Industry Department
- Natural and Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Department
- Disaster Prevention Department

The Assembly thus has the full complement of these departments. Despite, the Physical planning department has a visiting officer from Waiwso who come to the district as and when needed. Most of the Departments still continue to look up to their mother departments and ministries for policy direction and Implementation.

Challenges Facing the Decentralized Departments

The following are a summary of the challenges facing decentralized departments in the district:

- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Inadequate office accommodation
- Inadequate skilled personnel
- Inadequate logistics e.g. Vehicle, computers etc.

1.15 SECURITY

For a society to promote rapid development there is the need to have a peace and safe environment, where crime rate is low and there is protection for life (people) and property. The general security situation in the district is peaceful, calm and stable that is necessary to attract any form of investment. This can be attributed to the activeness of the District Security Committee (DISEC) whose mandate is to oversee to the overall security issues in the District. The members of the committee are made up of all heads of security agencies with the District Chief Executive being the chairperson. To ensure smooth administration of security issues two (2) police stations have been established at Asemaneye-Breman and Bonsu Nkwanta. The district has also completed the construction of another police station at Boinzan which is in operation. The existence of the Immigration Service at Gyato complements the work of the police service in the district to curb crime. Although the crime rate in the district is low, there are some pockets of chieftaincy disputes in some of the communities and this does not order well for development.

1.16 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the local economic of the district is largely the agriculture sub sector which employs about 76% of the total work force, followed by service and commerce 8.5%, 5.7% are in craft and its related trades and the remaining 9.6% are in other occupations. The situation of the local economy can be attributed to the rural nature of the district. About 46.6 percent of the employed population is self-employed without employees.

Notwithstanding, there are other economic opportunities that exist to boost the local economy in the district this include Auto mechanics', carpentry, hair dressing, dress making and tailoring, trading,

bakery, kente waving etc. the auto mechanic, carpenters and other artisans are scattered in the community especially at the district Capital.

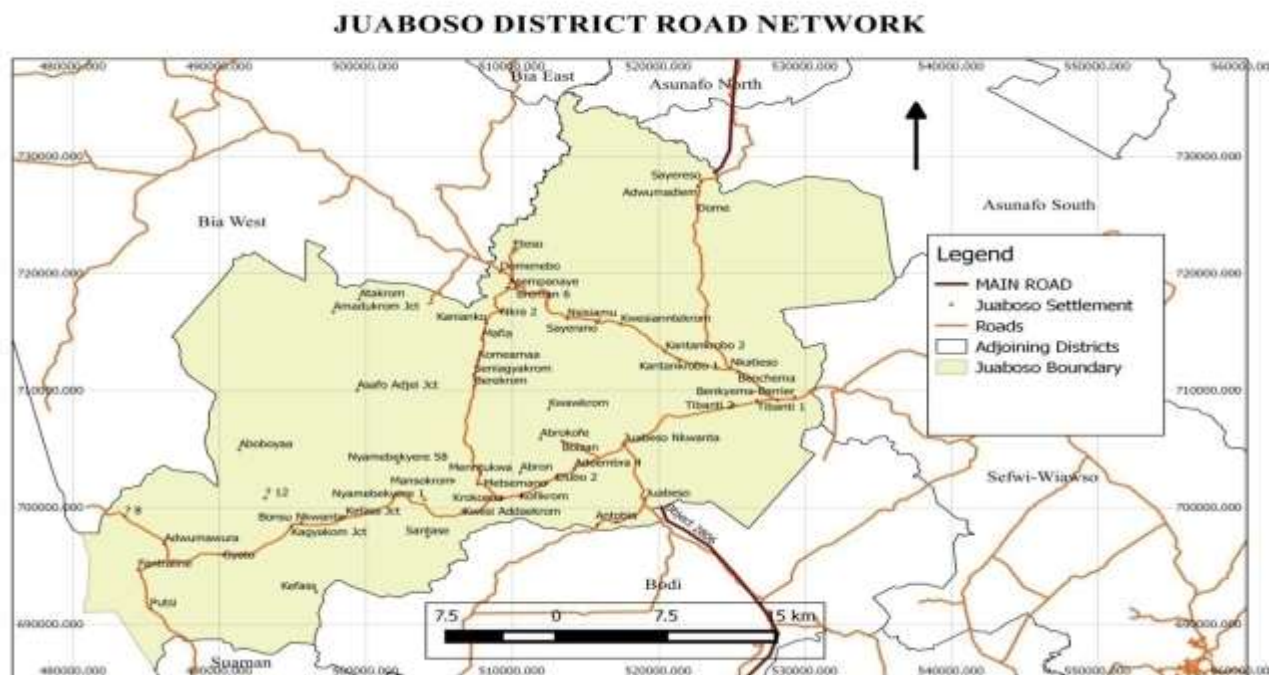
The major problems face by the micro and small scale industries in the district however include; inadequate capital, inadequate business and credit managerial skills, inadequate technical skills among others. There is also the need to promote and strengthen the formation of business association and cooperatives this would help in sourcing for loans from the banks. The Business advisory centre (BAC) in the district regularly organizes training for micro, small and medium enterprise in the area of business development service, processing, packaging and marketing of produce and modern techniques in welding. The challenge however is the lack of a well established mechanical shop with modern equipments.

The economic infrastructure like roads, electricity, Telecommunication, market centre's among others that exist in the district are opportunities for Local economic development like tourism.

Roads

The District is bisected with about 241 km of roads. Out of which 78.5 km are primary roads (Roads that link the district to other major town within the District) and 65km linking the district to the rest of the country. The remaining is made up of feeder roads that link farming settlements. Although some roads have been upgraded (tarred), the general poor condition of these roads affects the transportation of goods and services within and between the district and other Districts.

Figure1.7 Road network in the Juaboso District



Postal Service/Telecommunication

The district has one post office which serves the entire district and other adjoining district. There are quite a number of wireless phone facilities as well as community centres in the district located at the various market centres in the communities. Telecommunication facilities or services which were very limited in the past are now covering almost the entire district. Four cellular phone companies MTN, Tigo, Airtel and Vodafone provide services in the district.

Currently, the district is not connected to the national telecommunication network (landline). 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.

Market

The District has three (3) major markets namely Juaboso on Thursdays, Prosu on Tuesdays and Bonsu Nkwanta on Fridays. These markets centres attract trader from Kumasi the regional capital of the Ashanti Region and other surrounding district in the region. Farmers in the district from various communities send their food stuff/agric produce to the major markets on their respective marketing days to sell them.

The challenges the district face is inadequate infrastructure such as stalls, stores and sanitary place. Besides that the lorry parks are not well developed, when it runs the park become very muddy and passengers awaiting vehicles do not have resting places.

1.17 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

Structure of the Local Economy

Juaboso District is predominantly rural district with 85% of its population living in communities of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Like most rural communities the major economic of the district is an informal economy, with Agriculture employing more than half of the work force. According to the 2010 PHC about 76.2 percent are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing occupations, 8.5 percent are in service and sales occupations, 5.7 percent are in craft and its related trade occupations and the remaining 9.6 percent are in other occupations. In terms of sex segregation, male population has 79.5 percent in the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery occupations compared to 72.4 percent of the female counterparts. Relatively high proportions of females are in service and sales occupations (14.7%), craft and related trades occupations (6.7%) and managers (0.8%) compared with their male counterparts in those occupations (3.0%, 4.8% and 0.6%, respectively). In other occupations, the proportions of male are relatively higher than those of their female counterparts. Generally, higher proportions of employed males than females are in occupations that require special skills and training

such as professionals, technicians and associate professionals and plant machine operators and assemblers.

Household Income and Expenditure

With agriculture sector been the main economy of the district, about 81% of earnings in the district come from agriculture with cocoa alone accounting for 78% of gross earnings. This is in sharp contrast to the average earning per household per month for non-cocoa farmers who form 26% of the population. With an average of 4.3 persons per household, the per capita monthly income is lower than the minimum UN standard. A conclusion can therefore be drawn from this analogy that though the district is one of the leading producers of cocoa in the country, average household income is low and that poverty is widespread especially among non-cocoa farmers and the underemployed. Most house hold expenditure is on infrastructure, health care and on education.

1.18 MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Crops Farming

The main economic activity in the district is Farming with people of all ages in the district been involved in it due to the high returns derived particularly from cocoa production. Over 90% of the work force is engaged in this activity. The major crops grown in the district are cash crops like cocoa, oil palm and coffee and food crops such as plantain, cocoyam cassava, maize and rice.

Fruits such as oranges, pear, coconut, pineapple and vegetable are also cultivated.

Because of the hilly nature of the topology coupled with the thick forest, it does not favour mechanized farming. Thus the farming method used is the traditional slash and burn and the rotational bush fallow. However with cocoa the new method of farming is the hitech.

Table 1.8 Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL LOCALITIES						
Total Households	12,866	100.0	1,282	10.0	11,584	90.0
Households engages in Agriculture	9,596	100.0	747	7.8	8,849	92.2
Crop Farming	9,331	100.0	704	7.5	8,627	92.5
Tree Planting	11	100.0	1	9.1	10	90.9
Livestock Rearing	2,306	100.0	218	9.5	2,088	90.5
Fish Farming	31	100.0	6	19.4	25	80.6

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

The above table represents the number of households by agricultural activities and type of locality. From the Table, almost three quarters of households in the District (74.6%) are engaged in agricultural activities. A majority (92.2%) of these agricultural households is located in the rural locality with only 7.8 percent in the urban locality. A greater number of agricultural households are engaged in crop farming (97.2%). This is because the forest provides the required amount of humidity needed for cocoa (major crop cultivated) to thrive. Households in livestock production are the second most dominant (24.0%). Households engaged in tree planting are the least agricultural households in the district (0.1%). As indicated earlier, the District is a forest area therefore the apathy for tree planting.

Most of the households engaged in crop farming are in the rural areas (92.5) with only 7.5 percent in the urban areas. This is because most of the communities in the rural areas are fringe communities, where the environment favors almost all agricultural activities. This follows the same pattern for all the agricultural activities. With livestock rearing, the intensive impounding of animals at the urban areas compared to the rural areas is a contributing factor. Farmers in the District prefer the free range system of rearing animals.

Livestock farming

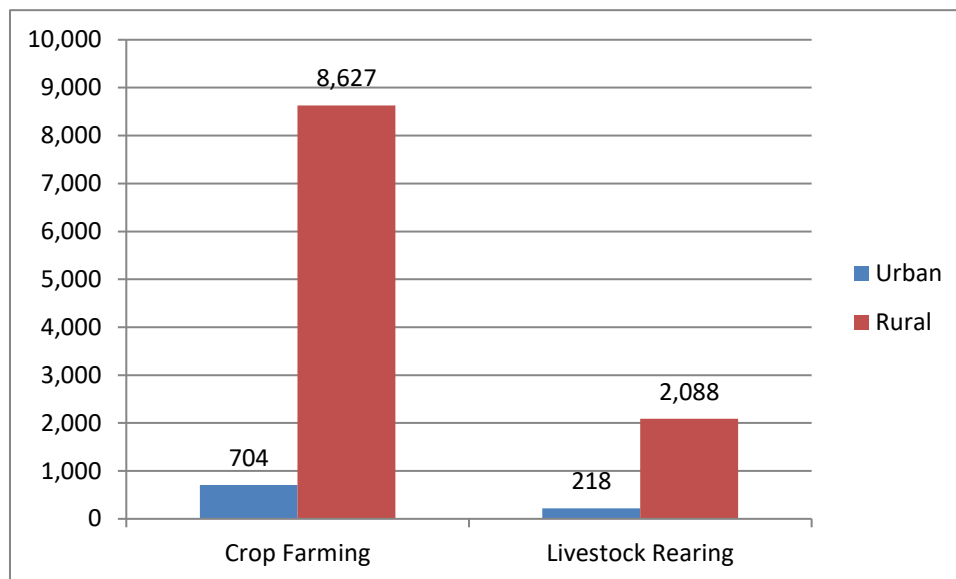
Most households rear animals for domestic consumption in the district. There are a few households which rear animals for commercial purposes just to supplement incomes from cocoa and other sources. Although some communities forbid the rearing of some animals, the major livestock reared in the district includes 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.

The table below gives a detailed account of the various animals reared, the number of keepers as well as the average per keeper in Juaboso. Animal rearing is the second largest agricultural activity (24.0%) carried out in the district. From the table a total of 75,980 animals are reared in the district by 3,150 keepers. There is an average of 24 animals per keeper.

In the bird category Chicken constitute a little above 68 percent of animals reared in the district, followed by duck (1.0%) and dove (0.3%). Among the ruminants, sheep constitute the highest (9.7%) livestock reared followed by goats (7.0%). Inland fishing makes up 0.4 percent of the total number of animals. Beehives and snails rearing are yet to be engaged in within the district.

It is observed that chicken rearing has the highest number of keepers followed by sheep keepers (15.7%). Of the average number per keeper, there is an average of 258 fishes per keeper and 27 chickens per keeper.

Figure 1.8 Agricultural activities by Locality and type



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

Table 1.9 Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Livestock, birds, fishes and others	Number of keepers	Average per Keeper
Total	75,980	3,150	24
Beehives	0	0	0
Cattle	521	33	16
Chicken	51,982	1,942	27
Dove	192	11	17
Duck	724	65	11
Goat	5,341	408	13
Grass-cutter	105	9	12
Guinea fowl	875	23	38
Ostrich	59	4	15
Pig	998	60	17
Rabbit	361	24	15
Sheep	7,398	495	15
Silk worm	48	8	6

Snail	0	0	0
Turkey	1	1	1
Other	337	36	9
Fish farming	6,700	26	258
Inland fishing	323	4	81
Marine fishing	15	1	15

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

Fish Farming

Less than one percent of the working population is engage in fishfaming. Some of the farmers construct fish ponds others also make use of stagnant streams for the purpose.

There are a number of wet lands in the district that facilitate fishing activities. The problem faced in the fish industry is lack of specialized breeding points for fingerings.

Mining

The district is blessed with mineral deposits but this potential is not being exploited fully. Currently over 100 youth are engaged in small-scale mining (Galamsey) in Juaboso township. Some other towns and villages including Sayerano, 290 and others are said to have bauxite deposit.

Manufacturing Industries

The district has no large-scale industrial establishment but they are two medium-scale lumbering companies (Yusam Ltd and SND Ltd) operating in the district. The lumber extraction companies make a significant contribution to the District Assembly's revenue in the form of licenses and payment of royalties. There are also a number of small-scale industries dotted all over the district. These include metal smelting, carpentry and joinery, oil extraction (palm oil and palm kernel), auto fitting, refrigeration, gari processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoemaking, wood processing, Akpeteshie distilling, tie & dye and batik-making, fuel sellers and gold winning. Under wood processing, there are three small-scale sawmills located in the district capital Juaboso. These industries which form the foundation of the private sector development will require technical and financial support to enhance their growth.

1.19 ENERGY

Electricity

Electricity Supply to the district is often erratic and frequent power outages are common. The district has 58 communities connected to the national grid. Effort is being made to connect more communities to the national grid through the Self Help Electrification Project (SHEP). Although the district recently has its own sub-station which was constructed in 2016 to provide efficient electrical

power and not to depend on the current sub-station in Sefwi Wiawso, the substation is yet to be commissioned (connected to the national grid).

Gas and petroleum stations

The district has two LPG station at Juaboso and Benchima Barrier, which supply gas for domestic use, thereby reducing over reliance on fuel wood. However large percentage of the population still relies on fuel wood as a source of energy for domestic use due to the rural nature of the district.

There are also a number of petrol Stations dotted around the district that provide both commercial and private car users energy to run.

Services

The service industry employs 6.6% of the adult population. The services are mostly located in the large communities, however services like hairdressing, sewing and shoe making could be found in smaller communities as well. Like commerce, the service industry has more females than males and therefore interventions to improve the lot of women should target the improvement of the informal sector as well.

There is an urgent need to lay the necessary structures to encourage the participation of the private sector in the service industry to generate employment and to move the district from rural to urban status.

1.20 Tourism

The district has a number of tourist attractions sites due to its unique location and natural forest reserves. This tourist sites include; sacred groves, monumental stones, Krokosue hills found in their natural habitat.

The District constitutes one of the basins of Ghana's rich tropical forests. It's all year – round green vegetation offers very pleasant scenery. The Krokosue Hills Forest Reserve harbours many plant species which include Caltish Triplochisto, Scleroxylon, Patadenstrium Africanus etc. The North Western part of the reserve harbours a lot of primates, common being the Mona Monkey, Spotted nosed Monkey, Black and white Colours, White Mangabey and Chimpanzee. There is also an elephant sanctuary within the Krokosue forest reserve. The district is also endowed with a number of rocks which are of immense tourist value. One of these is the Big Rock (NyoboePiri), located in the Nkwanta forest. Here, rocks of different size overlap each other, making for very attractive scenery. Another intriguing rock is Alekabuma, otherwise known as the “box rock”. There is also a rock house known as Bodan.

The Bia Forest reserve which bisect two district (Juaboso and Bia) and one of the Biosphere Reserves (BR) in the country harbours a lot of tourist sites. A major attraction in the BR is Apaso.

at Prosu and Midland Micro finance at Bonsu Nkwanta. These financial institutions are there to provide financial support for individuals, farmers and companies as well as small and medium scale enterprise

Communication

Telecommunication facilities or services which were very limited in the past are now covering almost the entire district. The leading telephone operators operating in the district are MTN, Vodafone, Tigo and Airtel although some of the network carriage is not good especially Tigo and Airtel. These networks sometimes are 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 one (1) post office at Juaboso which has improved postal services tremendously and impact positively on the development of the district. There is also a local communication centre at juaboso (sunrise) and others potted in some of the communities in the district. These have help in information dissemination in the district.

Revenue and expenditure status

Analysis of the revenue base of the Juaboso District Assembly reveals that a larger proportion of it is from Central Government. Funds for Development Projects come from sources such as the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), WORLD BANK (IDA) and also from Assembly's own Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The Assembly's revenue source is solely dependent on District Assembly's Common Fund for its developmental project as the IGF collected are inadequate to meet its recurrent expenditure thus making it difficult for the Assembly to use part of IGF to undertake its development projects.

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

- Limited number of Revenue Collectors
- Inadequate Revenue Collection Data
- Poorly developed market infrastructure in the district
- Low collaboration of Revenue Collectors.
- Inadequate logistics for the Revenue Mobilization Unit.
- Unwillingness of the people to pay taxes

Measures being taken to Arrest the Situation.

- Revenue Task Force has been set up to collect revenue for the Assembly.
- Street naming and property addressing project
- Expansion of Juaboso Market

- Weekly Auditing of revenue collectors
- Public education of citizenry

The tables below shows revenue and Expenditure from various sources over the Plan period.

Table 1.10 : Revenue Summary

Revenue Head	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Rates	8,591.00	22,900.00	60,505.00	78,080.32	180,076.32
Lands	75,197.00	159,502.00	155,857.00	126,897.00	517,453.00
Fees and Fines	33,577.40	33,617.00	81,786.86	45,635.06	194,616.32
License	111,818.80	86,926.00	87,567.81	104,484.00	390,796.61
Rent	7,127.14	6,456.00	6,119.00	20,451.91	40,154.05
Grant	2,067,766.99	2,953,480.81	3,244,195.08	2,603,923.44	10,869,366.32
Investment	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,532.70	7.00	-	18,776.34	20,316.04
Total	2,305,611.03	3,262,888.81	3,646,031.75	2,988,248.07	12,212,779.66

Source: District Financial report 2017

Table 1.11 Summary of Expenditure for the plan period

ExpenditureHead	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Personal Emolument	1,292,695	1309,535	1,398,980	1,527,369	
T&T					
General Expenditure					
Maintenance and Rehabilitation					
Miscellaneous					
Capital Expenditure	2,135,697	2,388,282	2,446,539		

DDF	672,536	625,069	833,723	51,413	
Total					

Source: District Financial report 2017

Economic resource

The district is well endowed with many economic resources, which tremendously support the district and national economy as a whole. These resources include cocoa, timber and mineral deposits (Gold) as well as fertile soil for the cultivation of variety of crops. [Through approved/legal lodging of timbers, income is generation within the transition zone of the Reserve.](#)

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.

Inter/Intra

As a human society Trading is inevitable. Trading activities take place within and outside the District. The District with its strategic location trades with neighboring communities in other districts in Ghana as well as its neighboring countries like La cote D’voire. Goods which are normally associated with inter trade of the district are food stuffs, 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 as 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 centre’s for sale.

Commodity export

The main commodities for export to the neighbouring districts and 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 and Timber. The inter-trade between the district and outside world has the potential of improving the locally or 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.

Economic active population by age and sex,

Table 1.12: Activity status of population 15 years and older by age a sex

Age Group	All status		employed		unemployed		Economically not active	
	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
15-19	5,851	100	2,920	49.9	48	0.8	2,883	49.3
20-24	5,569	100	4,316	77.5	112	2	1,141	20.5
25-29	5,429	100	4,805	88.5	94	1.7	530	9.8
30-34	4,132	100	3,877	93.8	22	0.5	233	5.6
35-39	3,550	100	3,342	94.1	20	0.6	188	5.3
40-44	2,565	100	2,461	95.9	8	0.3	96	3.7
45-49	2,099	100	2,032	96.8	8	0.4	59	2.8
50-54	1,702	100	1,610	94.6	13	0.8	79	4.6
55-59	931	100	884	95.00	4	0.4	43	4.6
60-64	754	100	660	87.5	21	2.0	73	9.7
65+	1,671	100	1,207	72.2	10	1.0	463	27.7
Total	34,253	100	28,114	82.1	351	1.0	5,788	16.9
Male								
15-19	2,902	100	1,510	52	20	0.7	1,372	47.3
20-24	2,628	100	2,114	80.4	43	1.6	471	17.9
25-29	2,551	100	2,352	92.2	37	1.5	162	6.4
30-34	2,158	100	2,104	97.5	9	0.4	45	2.1
35-39	1,841	100	1,800	97.8	6	0.3	35	1.9
40-44	1,397	100	1,373	98.3	7	0.5	17	1.2
45-49	1,197	100	1,172	97.9	4	0.3	21	1.8
50-54	943	100	917	97.2	5	0.5	21	2.2
55-59	565	100	557	98.6	8	0.0	0	1.4
60-64	452	100	407	90	9	2.0	36	8.0
65+	859	100	692	80.6	0	0.0	167	19.4
Total	17,493	100	14,998	85.7	140	0.8	2,355	13.5
Female								
15-19	2,949	100	1,410	47.8	28	0.9	1,511	51.2
20-24	2,941	100	2,202	74.9	69	2.3	670	22.8
25-29	2,878	100	2,453	85.2	57	2.0	368	12.8
30-34	1,974	100	1,773	89.8	13	0.7	188	9.5
35-39	1,709	100	1,542	90.2	14	0.8	153	9.0
40-44	1,168	100	1,088	93.2	1	0.1	79	6.8
45-49	902	100	860	95.3	4	0.4	38	4.2
50-54	759	100	693	91.3	8	1.1	58	7.6
55-59	366	100	327	89.3	4	1.1	35	9.6
60-64	302	100	253	83.8	12	4.0	37	12.3
65+	812	100	515	63.4	1	0.1	296	63.4
Total	16,760	100	13,116	78.3	211	1.3	3,433	20.5

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

The table above, shows the distribution of the population in the district 15 years and older by economic activity status, age and sex. The proportion of persons employed in the age groups increases steadily from 49.9 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 96.8 percent among the 45-49 years age group and declines as age increases to 72.2 percent among the 65+ years age group. The proportion of males employed in the respective age groups also increases as age increases from 52.0 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 98.3 percent among the 40-44 years age group and declines as age increases to 80.6 percent among the 65+ years age group. Among females, the trend in proportions employed is from 47.8 percent among the 15-19 years age group to 95.3 percent among the 45-49 years age group and declines as age increases to 63.4 percent among the 65+ years age group. With a high percentage of a youthful population, there is a potential for economic growth.

1.3 FOOD SECURITY

The Juaboso district can be describe as an agriculture base economy. With a rich arable land and good climatic condition, the district can boost of cultivating a variety of food crops. Among the food crops that are cultivated in the district include cassava, plantain, cocoyam, yam, Rice, Maize as well as vegetable and fruits. Some few people are also into the cultivation of palm for domestic use. The availability of two big market centers in Juboso and Bonsu Kwanta and other small ones in proso and Sayerano 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 various farms. There is availability of food throughout the year at reasonable prices especially plantain and cassava. This had ensured that most households have access to at least two square meals a day. One disturbing trend in the district is however the fact that people choose to use land for the cultivation of cocoa. When this trend is not checked, in the very near future, food production will decline with its attendant high prices. This could lead to social unrest resulting in stealing, sexual promiscuity and armed robbery.

1.31 Nutrition

As the district assembly seeks to promote healthy and well-being of the population through the implementation of nutrition policies in the district. The district nutrition unit through collaboration with other public health units and clinical care division works to promote nutrition in the prevention and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases within the populace.

The current programmes implemented by the Nutrition Unit include preventive as well as and curative.

The following are some of the programmes implemented by the Uint:

1. Growth monitoring and promotion
2. Micronutrient deficiency control
 - Vitamin A supplementation
 - Iron Deficiency control
 - Iodine Deficiency control
3. Nutrition assessment, counselling and support for PLHIV/TB, HPT, DM
4. Baby friendly facilities

Table: NUTRITION REPORT SUMMARY (JANUARY TO JUNE 2017)

Year	No. of CHN WEIGHED	NO. WITH SEVERE UNDERWEIGHT	NO. MODERATE UNDERWEIGHT	TOTAL UNDERWEIGHT	(%) UNDERWEIGHT
2017	1591	13	159	172	10.8
	956	12	92	104	10.9
	685	1	74	75	10.9
2016	1440	6	191	197	13.9
	871	2	141	143	16.4
	837	8	140	148	1.2

Source: DHD Midyear review 2017

From the table above the district witnessed a drastic decline in underweight (low birth weight for age) among children (0-59) since 2013. thus, severe and moderately malnourish constitute malnutrition in all cases. Challenges confronting the implementation of nutritional programmes in the district however include:

- Frequent changes in the nutrition data set on the dhims

- Issues of data incompatibility.
- Some negative attitude of some staff which affect service delivery
- Lack of motor bike for facilities
- Scanty flow of information at the facility level

1.4 SOCIAL SERVICE

The distributions of social facilities within the district are skewed in favour of settlements along the major roads (first and second roads) these areas are high population density zones where commercial activities are concentrated. The areas along the forest fringes and other third class settlements have few social facilities. This is as a result of the fact that these settlements are migrates who only come to the area during the cocoa season. The district however in its medium term plan will put in place some strategies and measures to provide such place with social amenities. One of such measures includes Because it’s imperative to ensure that such settlements have access to the required services.

1.41 Education

Ensuring access to quality basic education has been a major concern to the District authorities. The district is among the district with a very low level of education. This is attributable to many factors. Notably amongst them are the following

- Inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure
- Limited number of qualified/professional teachers creating room for non-professional teachers to teach in their place
- Inadequate logistics to support educational delivery;
- Inadequate Furniture for the pupil

Number of Schools in the district

The District has 289 Schools. Out of which 109 are Kindergarten schools made up of 69 public and 40 private, 110 primary schools, this is made up of 70 public and 40 private, 66 Junior High Schools made up of 40 public and 26 private schools and 5 senior high schools made up of 1 public, 1 community initiated and 3 private. The breakdown of number of schools in terms of Public and Private schools is shown

Table1.13 No of School in the District

S/N	LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
-----	-------	--------	---------	-------

1	KG	69	40	109
2	PRIMARY	70	40	110
3	JHS	40	26	66
4	SHS	1	3 and 1community	4
5	TOTAL	180	109	289

Source: GES Juaboso 2017Annual report

Enrolment

The enrolment situation especially in basic schools is encouraging especially for the girl child. It improved tremendously over the last two years when a lot more children especially girls are were still at home. This improvement in enrolment levels is partly due to enrolment drive and community sensitization program embarked upon by the District Administration in conjunction with the District Directorate of Education and other NGOs like Right To Play.

Even though drop-out rate has fallen in the district, it is relatively high as one goes up the educational ladder. This is because some pupils have to walk about 3 km each day to attend school particularly Junior Secondary School. Some parents are not able to provide basic schooling needs like Sandals. Uniforms, school Bags and exercise books.

TABLE1.14 Enrolment in Basic Schools

S/N	LEVELS	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
		BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
	KG	2251	2138	2476	2566
	PRIMARY	5485	5403	4656	4436
	JHS	2459	2280	1242	1116
	SHS	786	689	354	224
	TOTAL	10,981	10,510	8,728	8342

Source: 2017Annual report GES Juaboso

Staffing Situation

The number and quality of teachers in both public and private basic schools continue to be a challenge to the District assembly, with a high rate of pupil teacher ratio especially in the private schools. Despite this the Government, the Assembly and the District Directorate of Education is putting more effort to attract and retain qualified teachers in the District.

Table1.15 Staff strength

S/N	LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	KG	15	101	116
	PRIMARY	249	136	385
	JHS	201	27	228
	SHS	68	7	75
	Non Teaching	13	3	18
	DISTRICT EDUC. OFFICE	24	4	28
	Non teaching	13	3	16
	TOTAL	583	281	866

From the table above it shows that there are more male than female in the educational sector. The situation is even worst with the numbers in primary and that of JHS (207 against only 27 females). In the medium term the assembly will be giving assistance to brilliant but needy female in both secondary and tertiary level.

School Infrastructure

School facilities in Juaboso District are inadequate and poor. At least 48% of all basic school classroom facilities need either reconstruction or rehabilitation. About 20% of the school infrastructure is community initiated which are in bad conditions.

Teacher accommodation is inadequate in most school, and as such many teachers have to commute to school from nearby towns. This has resulted in poor staffing situation in most of the remote schools because teachers refuse postings to such schools.

Chalkboards and furniture situation in most schools have improved through the interventions of other development partners.

The infrastructure situation at the only Public Senior Secondary School in the District is also appalling. Classrooms are not adequate, hostel facilities are lacking. It does not have good library and sanitary facilities.

1.42 Health Care

Just like any other rural community in Ghana, health care delivery in the Juaboso district is bedeviled with a lot of problems. Health care delivery in respect of incidence of diseases, availability of health professionals and infrastructure, status of the Health Insurance Scheme, access to health facilities, infant mortality rate maternal mortality etc are discussed below:

Incidence of diseases

Even though the district is not plagued with some dreaded diseases like Guinea Worm, CSM among others, malaria continues to be the number one cause of OPD attendance. According to the district Health Directorate report 2016, malaria top all OPD cases followed by.... Training of health care providers in the district on anti-malaria drug policy, IPT and home based care as well as provision of ITN to pregnant women and children under 5 at subsidized price will go a long way to reduce malaria cases drastically.

Availability of health Professional

The district has only two Medical Doctors who work at the Juaboso District Hospital. The doctors service the entire district population (78,305- projected) which gives unreasonable doctor patient ratio of 1:39,152 relative to the national doctor patient ratio of 1: 10,452. The paramedical staffs are also inadequate considering the size of the population and demand for

health care in the district. The number of staff manning the health facilities is about two-thirds of their required levels. Many health personnel are not willing to accept postings to the district because of its deprived nature. The few that accept postings leave after serving two or three years.

Table: 1.16 Below is a table that shows the number of health professional and the Gap in the district.

NO	CATEGORY	NO. AT POST	GAP
1.	District Director	1	0
2.	Public Health Nurse	1	0
3.	Disease Control	4	0
4.	Nutrition Officer	1	1
5.	Information Officer	2	0
6.	Accountant	2	0
7.	Accounts Officer	5	3
8.	Store keeper	1	1
9.	Administrator	1	0
10.	Typist	1	0
11.	Physician Assistant	4	4
12.	General staff nurses	43	10
13.	Midwife	14	16
14.	Community Health Nurses	45	30
15.	Doctor	2	1
16.	Enrolled Nurse	49	30
17.	Medical Records Assistant	8	5
18.	Laboratory technician	2	3
19.	Field Technician	2	4
20.	Pharmacy Technicians	2	21
21.	Pharmacist	1	0
22.	Biomedical scientist	1	1
23.	Nurse Anesthetists	2	1

24.	Dispensary Assistant	9	3
-----	----------------------	---	---

Source: District Health Directorate (DHD) Midyear report 2017

Health facilities:

The district has twenty reporting facilities comprising one public Hospital, one public Health Centre, two mission Clinics, seven private maternity homes and twenty-five CHPS compounds. These facilities are within the four demarcated sub districts namely; Juabeso, Asempaneye, Jato, and Bonsu Nkwanta sub districts.

Table : 1.17 special distribution of health facilities by sub districts and types of facilities.

	SUB-DISTRICT	TYPE OF FACILITY					TOTAL
		Hospital	Health Centre	Clinics	Maternity homes	Functional CHPS	
1	Juabeso	1	0	1	1	5	8
2	Asempaneye	0	0	0	1	6	7
3	Jato	0	0	0	1	4	5
4	Bonsu Nkwanta	0	1	1	4	10	16
TOTAL		1	1	2	7	25	36

Source: DHD Annual Report 2016

Status of the National Health Insurance Scheme

The introduction of the Health Insurance made healthcare more affordable to all the populace. The National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (Act 650) was enacted to provide the legal and regulatory framework for the operation of a National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) which would enable residents in Ghana to obtain at least basic health care services without paying money at the point of delivery of the service. The aim is to replace the cash and carry system with a mechanism to reduce the burden of the ordinary people. The health Insurance has made a remarkable improvement in health care financing in the district since its introduction.

Access to Health Facilities

Access to Health care has always been a major priority of the Juaboso District assembly. The number of CHPS providing clinical care services has increased from seven (7) in 2015 to fifteen (15) in 2016 and to (25) in the current year, with three pending because of accommodation

challenges (Most of the CHPS are operating under hired structures). The clinical services are however limited because the new facilities have not been accredited to the NHIA.

Notwithstanding, the district through the DHD is intensify education on family planning and non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus with the hospital running a weekly hypertension and diabetes clinics. All this have help in the health care service of the district assembly.

Infant mortality rate

Maternal mortality rate

HIV/AIDS

According to the Ghana AIDS Commission 2014 report, Ghana is experiencing a mature mixed epidemic comprising of a low-level generalized epidemic (1.47% among the general population) coupled with a disproportionately high prevalence epidemic among female sex workers (FSW) and Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). According to the report HIV Prevalence among key populations is very high. This is a major source of worry to the country in general and the district in particular. The District health report of 2017 indicates that the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the district is 1.4. Medical screening will be organized yearly to reduce the rate in the medium term.

1.5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

ICT in the district is generally low. There is only one ICT centre owned by Government in the District and some few ones owned by private individuals dotted around the District in some of the major communities. The low level of ICT penetration could be attributed to the fact that internet connectivity within the district is low with only MTN and Vodafone and sometimes Airtel been the only telecommunication companies with internet access. Although about four telecommunication network operate in the district, their coverage is not district wide. In other to improve upon the human capacity of the district in ICT, the district year by year organized ICT training for Senior High School leavers who want to upgrade their ICT skills. The district continues to solicit for support from License Buying Companies (LBC's) who have also made an effect to invest in ICT by providing some schools with ICT infrastructure to improve the teaching and learning of ICT in basic schools. Among which includes OLAM Ghana and Amarjaro LTD. This will widen the use of ICT in the district since less than half (46.5%) of the district population age 12 years and above have mobile phones with only 1.4 percent of the

district population using internet. In terms of sex segregation of the 46.5% of the total number of people who owned mobile phones, 55.2 percent are males compared with 37.4 percent among the female population. With the usage of internet facility (1.4 percent), 2.0 percent of the male population use internet facility which is more than the percentage of female who use internet facility which is 1.0 percent.

1.6 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

As a rural district poverty is inevitable. Geographically, factors such as social, economic and political conditions predispose people to poverty and inequality. In the Juaboso district People living in the urban areas can easily access infrastructure such as, schools, libraries, good roads, communication systems among others whilst those in the rural areas are deprived. This makes people living in the rural areas more exposed to poverty than those in urban areas. Out of the total population of people in the District, about 70 percent are resident in the rural areas with limited access to socio-economic services and in extreme cases basic needs like water, food and shelter.

Socially, children and women are more exposed to vulnerability in the district. Vulnerability of women stem from the cultural setup which undermines women in decision making.

Child labour is also prevalent in the cocoa growing areas as well as in illegal mining areas such as Abrokofie.

Another form of inequality and poverty stems from the physical makeup. Persons with Disability are mostly poor and vulnerable in the Municipality. The category of disability in the district includes blindness, deafness, dumbness and the crippled. Though there is the PWD fund, it has been inadequate to eliminate the vulnerability.

Health status also renders some people poor and vulnerable, for instance people living with HIV and AIDS.

1.7 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION (STI)

With globalization taking centre stage in every endeavor recently, 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.

1.8 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

A number of development issues were identified in the situation analyses. Due to resource constraints these issues were prioritized. The under listed problems /development issues under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II are the issues that attention will be focused for redress to eliminate hindrances in the quest for rapid development of the Juaboso District :

Table 1.18 Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonised with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwindling employment opportunities • Limited small scale industrial activities • Poorly developed tourist attractions • Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises • Limited social responsibility on the part of corporate entities • Lack of credit/loan facilities to SMEs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High post-harvest loses • Over reliance on cocoa • Inadequate market for farm produce • Dwindling land for farming • Limited access to credit facilities for farmers <p><i>Climate Change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness on Green Economy and climate change and its impact on development • Increased land degradation and loss of crop able land • Possibilities of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas

	<p><i>Natural resource Land degradation and land use</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in land and forest degradation and loss of crop able land due to illegal mining • Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector • Illegal and indiscriminate harvesting of natural resources • Haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban development • Natural Resources exploitation • Non-collaboration of some communities members in resource conservation • Inefficiencies in CREMA management <p><i>Natural disaster risk and vulnerability</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk associated with fire, floods, and other natural disasters to life and properties • Lack of basic equipment to manage disasters • Destruction of water bodies
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p><i>Water Environmental sanitation and Hygiene</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to portable water • Inadequate logistics for portable water delivery • Poor community participation in water delivery • Poor environmental sanitation • Inadequate environmental Health personnel • Poor public education on environmental sanitation <p><i>Transport Infrastructure (Roads)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable condition of feeder roads and farm tracks • Dusty Town roads • Limited number of culverts on some important feeder roads <p><i>ICT</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of science, technology and innovation culture in all aspect of the society <p><i>Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of electricity in some rural communities • Reliance on fuel wood for domestic use (77.4% of

	<p>Population)</p> <p><i>Human settlement Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent land disputes • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning • Difficulty in locating houses and businesses due to limited or no street names • Lack of disability facilities in most Government buildings
<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate educational facilities • Limited number of KG blocks in basic schools • lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities • Poor community participation in education • Low level of enrolment • Ineffective supervision • High school drop-out-rated • High illiteracy rate <p><i>Human Resource Development productivity and employment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of entrepreneurial development • Low levels of tourists visitations • Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR <p><i>Health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of preventable disease • Inadequate Health Personnel • Inadequate Officer/Residential accommodation for health personnel (Hires structures) • Lack of incentives for health personnel • High maternal and infant mortality rate • High morbidity and mortality from malaria <p><i>HIV and AIDS</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization against people living HIV and AIDS • Lack of credible database on HIV/AIDS • Ineffective school based prevention programme • Lack of anti-retroviral drugs <p><i>Population Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of people to use modern contraceptives • High population growth rate (4.2) • High rate of teenage pregnancy <p><i>Child Development and Protection</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to Strengthen measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) <p><i>Social Policy and Social Protection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low support for the aged and the disabled • High illiteracy rate among people with disabilities • Low skill development among PWDs and the vulnerable • Negative attitudes towards PWDs • Poor knowledge on the right of the PWDS
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p><i>Local Governance and Decentralization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of the district sub-structures (Unit Committee/ Area Council) • Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept • Inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff • Inadequate logistics for decentralized departments • Low DA revenue for Development projects • Weak capacity of DA to generate and manage internally generated Revenue • General apathy of tax payers in honouring tax responsibilities <p><i>Women Empowerment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Empowerment Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights • Weak institutional capacity • Low participation of women in decision making <p><i>Rule of Law and Justice /Public Safety and Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing level of violent crimes including armed robbery • Inadequate accommodation for law enforcement agencies. <p><i>National Culture for Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adulteration of our Culture. • Negative Cultural practices

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will focus on the development priorities linked to the Agenda For Jobs Policy Framework 2018-2021 and will cover four out of the five thematic areas. The POCC analysis of the District as well will also be considered.

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

The issues that came up during the community needs assessment have further been placed under the appropriate thematic areas of the 2018-2021 Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018-2021).

In view of the financial resource capacity of the district assembly, programmes and projects were scaled down base on the number of similar projects that could be undertaken within the plan period (2018-2021).

Community Needs

Due to resource constrain, the Juaboso District Assembly led by the Plan Preparation Task Team facilitated the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDPs) at the electoral Area level .These LDPs were found to be a source of valuable data for planning and policy decision making. The Team gathered data from all the 16 electoral areas in the district and facilitated the preparation of plans for some major communities especially the Area Council Capitals which are Boinzan, Proso/Kofikrom, Benchima and Asempaneye through a participatory process. The assembly with the support of World vision was also able to prepare community action plans (CAPs) for the twenty (20) communities they are currently working with. These plans which represented the community perspective on current needs and aspirations were fused in the Programme of Action (PoA) as the data compiled were done through consultation with the people at the Sub-District levels during the second public hearings to validate the data. These community needs and aspirations were captured in the form of issues which were harmonized with the issues identified in the performance review and district level stakeholder meeting.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS (NEEDS & ASPIRATIONS)

The table 2.1 shows the projects and programmes outlined in the action plans of the four Area Councils (Proso/Kofikrom, Asempaneye, Boinzan and Benchima)

	AREAS OF INTERVENTION	NAME OF AREA COUNCIL			
		ASEMPANEYE/ BREMANS	PROSO/KOFIKROM	BENCHIMA/ NKATIESU	BOINZAN
1	ROADS	<p>Road reshaping Asempaneye-Nkra, Asempaneye-Etesu</p> <p>Re-gravelling Asempaneye -Krokosue</p> <p>Tarring of Roads Asempaneye to Breman town roads, Asempaneye-Bia West</p> <p>Construction of Culverts Asempaneye- Eteso, Asempaneye- Nkra, Mafia-Komiama, Mafia-Senagyakrom, Senagyakrom- Brekrom, Sayerano- Nsensem,</p>	<p>Road reshaping Reshaping of all feeder roads in the area council</p> <p>Construction of Culverts Gyato-Dangyemo, Aboboya-Yawagyemkrom, Krokosue-Mantukwa, Mintakrom-Ama Shed, Yawbrifo-Nyamebekyere, Krokosue-Brekrom, Diamekrom-Addaikrom</p>	<p>Road reshaping Reshaping of Road in all communities in the area council</p> <p>Tarring of Roads Tarring of road from Benchima to Asempaneye.</p> <p>Construction of Culverts Domi- Agyemadiem, Nkateiso-Domi, Agyemadiem –Sayeraso, Danbofor- Essakrom, Benchima- Nyankamasue</p> <p>Re-gravelling Domi- Agyemadiem</p>	<p>Road reshaping Boinzan-Adiembra, Boinzan-Kwawkrom, Abrokofo- Abono, Elluibo-Datano junction, Danyame-Kwanwari and Nyamebekyere- nyamebekyere junction, Juaboso- Adwumam, Nsonyameye</p> <p>Tarring of Roads Juaboso Town Roads, Boinzan Junction to Boinzan</p> <p>Construction of Culverts Antobia-Amadukrom, Kotosa-Danyame, Nymbekyere-Kotosa, Boinzan Junction –Adiembra, Abrokofo junction – Abono., Boinzan – Kwamkrom, Juaboso old police station – HFC, Juaboso-Attakrom</p>
2	WATER AND SANITATION	<p>Construction of Boreholes Mafia-1, Komiama-1, Senagyakrom-1, Brekrom-1, Nkra-1, Breman-1, Dominibo-1</p> <p>Construction of institutional latrines Brekrom, Komiama, Nsensem, Dominibo, Nkra,Kaniako</p>	<p>Construction of Boreholes Santase-1,Gyapongkrom-1, Nepabewu-1, Camp5-1, Kyenkyenase-1, Sekyerekrom-1, Asarekrom-1, Krokosue-1, Domi-1, Adamase-1, Nyameadom-1, New Atuna-1, Danielkrom-1, Mintakrom-1, Camp50-1, Freetown-1, Osiekrom J-1,Geshiekrom-1, Adepenakrom-1, Onyinakrom-1, Nana Yebuah-1, Kefass primary-1, Kwojo Krobo-1,</p>	<p>Construction of Boreholes Benchima Junction-1, Benchima-1, Nyankamasue-1, Domi-1, Agyemadiem-1, Bonsatire-1</p> <p>Construction of small Town water system Benchima</p> <p>Extension of electricity Kantankrubo, Domi, Pillar 290, Agyemadiem, Sayeraso, Benchima,</p>	<p>Construction of Boreholes Juaboso-2, Elluibo-2, Metamano-1, Amadukrom-1, Adwumam-1, Kotosa-1, Nsonyameye-1</p> <p>Repairs and Mechanization of boreholes Boinzan-1, Juaboso-1, Kotosa-1</p> <p>Construction of small Town water system Boinzan,</p> <p>Construction of Institutional</p>

			Ama shed-1, Aboboyaa-1, Yawagyemkrom-1, Anhwiafutu-1, Nsuokofi-1, Hwemehaa-1 Construction of small Town water system Proso/kofikrom,		Latrines Boinzan
3	ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	Extension of electricity Sayerano, Nsensem, Komeama, Senagyakrom, Brekrom	Extension of electricity Kwasi Addaekrom, Santase, Proso/Kofikrom, Bonsu Nkwanta, Aboso, Connect to national Grid Darkwakrom, Nipabewu, Camp 5, Kyenkyenase, Mansokrom, Asoarekrom, Domi, Osiekrom J , New Berekum, Nyameadom, New Atuna, Danielkrom, Mintakrom, Camp 50, Atialeve, Kwame Peprah, Kagyakrom, C.K Krom, Wiafikrom, Abodwesekrom, Morocco, Wiafe	Connect to national Grid Afuefiekrom, Danbofor, Bonsatire	Extension of electricity Antobia, Abrokofe, Kwawkrom, Canan, Juaboso New site, Nsonyameye Connect to national Grid Amadukrom, Kwanware, Bontuku, Morgankrom,
4	EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Construction of six unit classroom block Kaniako, Nkra, Nsensem Construction of three classroom block Dominibo Teachers Quarters Brekrom, Senagyakrom, Komeama Completion of all educational Ongoing projects in the area council Supply of desk Supply of dual desk to all schools in the area council	Construction of six unit classroom block Domi, krokosue, Asarekrom, Kwabenakrakrom, Ahwiafutu- Nkwanta, Nipabewu, Camp 5, Camp 50, Sekyerekrom Adamase, Nyameadom, New atuna, Danielkrom, Freetown, Kofiapim, Boafoyena, Atialeve, Nyamebekyere, Bonsu Nkwanta, Mintakrom, Ywabriffo, Manshyia, Hwemehaa, Mansokrom Construction of three Uint classroom block Aboso, Nyameadom New Atuna, Danielkrom, Freetown, Kofiapim, Boafoyena, Atialeve, Nyameadom, Mintakrom, Camp 5, Ahwiafutu- Nkwanta, Asarekrom, Sekyerekrom, Dome, Krokosue,	Construction of six unit classroom block Teabante, Nyankamasue, Damofofor, Bonsatire, Adwuman Construction of three Unit classroom block Agyemadiem, Afuafiekrom, Sayeraso Completion of all educational Ongoing projects in the area council Supply of desk Supply of mono desk to all schools in the area council	Construction of six unit classroom block Amadukrom, Abrokofe, Danyame, kotosa Construction of three Unit classroom block Kwawkrom, Teachers Quarters Elluibo, Adwumam, Establishment of BECE Centre at area council. School feeding Programme Nsonyameye Completion of all educational Ongoing projects in the area council Supply of desk Supply of mono desk to all schools in the area council

			Kwabenakrakrom, Osiekrom Supply of desk Supply of dual desk to all schools in the area council School feeding Programme Debe Asesewa D/A Pri Teachers Quarters Agodzikrom		
5	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE	Construction of CHPS Compounds Brekrom, Komiamia, Kaniako, Nkra, Dominibo, Eteso, Breman	Construction of CHPS Compounds Aboso,, New Berekum, Nyameadom, New Atuna, Mintakrom, Atialeve, , Dangyemum, Camp 50, Kefass Construction of Nurses Quarters Gyatokrom	Construction of CHPS Compounds Nkateiso, Domi, Sayeraso, Dambofor, Bonsatire, Benchima, Nyankamasue, Teabante	Construction of CHPS Compounds Adiembra, Elluibo, Metamano, Antobia, Kotosa, Danyame, Nyemebkyere, Amadukrom, Abrokofe, Kwawkrom Construction of Nurses Quarters Adwumam, Elluibo, Abrokofe
6	GOVERNANCE	Construction and furnishing of Area Council Office	Furnishing and Functioning of area council	Furnishing of Area council Functioning area council	Furnishing of Area council Functioning area council Establishment of a polling station at Danyame
7	SECURITY	Procure vehicle for police patrol , Supply of street Bulbs to all communities	Supply of street Bulbs to all communities	Supply of street bulbs Benchima, Benchima junction, Nkateiso, Sayeraso, agyemadiem, Nyankamasue	Supply of street Bulbs Boinzan, Antobia, Juaboso, Elliubo, Juaboso nkwanta, Accommodation for security personnels. Boinzan, Juaboso
8	ECONOMIC	Contruction of Market at Sayerano and Asempaneye	Construction of mini market at Kefass, Gyatokrom	Construction of market at Benchima	Construction of Mini market at Boinzan, Additional livelihood activities
9	AGRICULTURE	Supply of Agric Inputs, Induce of price of agric inputs, Provision of extension officers, establish livestock farming	Supply of Agric Inputs, Induce of price of agric inputs, Provision of extension officers, establish livestock farming	Supply of Agric Inputs to all communities in the area council Mass spraying of Cocoa in all communities in the Area Council, Extension of Cocoa mass spraying to Boinzan, Elliubo, Antobia	Supply of Agric Inputs to all communities Mass spraying of Cocoa in all communities in the Area Council, Extension of Cocoa mass spraying to Boinzan, Elliubo, Antobia,
10	TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK				No telecommunication network Boinzan,

11	ENVIRONMENT	Illegal chainsaw operation	Illegal chainsaw operation, Illegal mining	Illegal chainsaw operation	Illegal chainsaw operation, Illegal mining
----	--------------------	----------------------------	--	----------------------------	--

Harmonization of community needs and aspirations

The community needs and aspiration were further subjected to a scoring criteria base on the summarized key development issues. And were score either strong or weak relation. Where there is a strong relationship, it will be scored 2 and where there is a weak relation 1 will be scored.

Thus each community's needs and aspiration were matched against the summarized key development issues.

Scoring crateria

Definition	Score
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0

Table 2.2 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Identified Development Gaps/Problems/Issues from Review of (2018-2021)

No	Community Needs and Aspiration	Identified Key Development Gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
ROADS			
	Inaccessibility of road network	Poor road network	2
	Dusty Roads		
	Inadequate bridges		
WATER AND SANITATION			
	Inadequate boreholes	Inadequate water facilities	2
	pollution of water bodies due to galamsey		
	Inadequate toilet facilities		
	Water and Sanition committees not functioning		
	broken down boreholes		
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY			
	Frequent electricity power outages	Low Economic Development due to limited number of skilled industrialised manpower	2
	Inadequate electricity coverage		
	High cost of electricity		
EDUCATION			
	Inadequate classrooms	Poor quality of education due to inadequate educational infrastructure	2
	Lack of teachers accommodation		
	Inadequate teaching and learning material		
	High School drop out rate		
HEALTH			
	Inadequate health professional	Inadequate Health	2

	Poor health facilities	infrastructure and health staff	
	Inadequate CHPS Compounds		
	Inadequate accommodation for health staff		
GOVERNANCE			
	Low public participation in governance	Ineffective local governance structure	2
	Poor enforcement of District Assembly bye-laws		
	Low communal spirit		
	Child Labor and poor parenting		
SECURITY			
	Chieftancy and political conflicts	Inadequate spatial plans for MMDAs	1
	Inadequate security personnel		
ECONOMIC			
	Poor market infrastructure	Weak capacity of DA to generate and manage internally Generated Revenue	2
	Inadequate space for lorry park at Juaboso and Bonsu		
	Inadequate skills		
	High rate of unemployment		
	Leakages in revenue collection		
	Inadequate revenue collectors		
AGRICULTURE			
	Inadequate Extension officers	Low agriculture productivity due to low application of technology	2
	Increasing rate of post-harvest losses		
	Lack of storage facilities		
	High cost of farm inputs		
TELECOMMUNICATION			
	Low access to ICT and telecommunication services	Low usage of ICT to meet education, employment and information needs of rural dwellers	2
	Low telecommunication coverage		
	Low rate of mobile phone ownership (less than 7%)		
ENVIRONMENT			
	Illegalsmall scale mining	Incidence of land degradation	2
	Illegal logging		
TOTAL			21
AVERAGE			1.9
Conclusion	It is concluded that there is a strong Harmony of community needs and aspiration and the key development issues since the average score is 1.9		

Table 2.3 key Development issues under GSGDA II with Implication for 2018-2021

Thematic areas of GSGDAII	Key Development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Dwindling employment opportunities
	Limited small scale industrial activities
	Poorly developed tourist attractions
	Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises
	Limited social responsibility on the part of corporate entities
	Lack of credit/loans facilities to SMEs
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Over reliance on cocoa
	Illegal and indiscriminate harvesting of the natural resources
	Increased in land and forest degradation and loss of crop able land due to illegal mining
	Risk associated with fire, floods, and other natural disasters to life and properties
	Destruction of water bodies
	High post-harvest loses
	Limited access to credit facilities for farmers
	Inadequate market for farm produce
	Lack of awareness on Green Economy and climate change and its impact on development
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Deplorable condition of feeder roads and farm tracks
	Inadequate access to portable water
	Poor community participation in water delivery
	Lack of electricity in some rural communities
	Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning
	Lack of disability facilities in most Government buildings
	Limited number of culverts on some important feeder roads
	Reliance on fuel wood for domestic use
	Poor environmental sanitation
	Limited number of culverts on some important feeder roads

	Dusty Town roads
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities
	Inadequate Health Personnel
	Low level of entrepreneurial development
	High illiteracy rate
	Inadequate Officer/Residential accommodation for health personnel (Hires structures)
	High population growth rate (4.2)
	High rate of teenage pregnancy
	Low skill development among PWDs and the vulnerable
	Negative attitudes towards PWDs
	Poor knowledge on the right of the PWDS
	The need to Strengthen measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (WFCL)
	Low support for the aged and the disabled
	Inadequate educational facilities
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	Ineffective functioning of the district sub-structures
	Inadequate residential and office accommodation for District Assembly and other departmental staff
	Low DA revenue for Development projects
	General apathy of tax payers in honouring tax responsibilities
	Weak institutional capacity
	Low participation of women in decision making
	Negative Cultural practices
	Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept
Increasing level of violent crimes including armed robbery	

Prioritization of Identified Needs

Prioritization of the needs of the communities was conducted. Each of the eleven (11) development issues were prioritized after combining those needs that are similar but stated differently (eg inadequate classrooms and provision of educational infrastructure was summarized as construction of classrooms block). The prioritization was further guided by the following criteria:

- Resource availability
- Impact on large proportion of the citizens especially the poor and vulnerable
- The time frame and
- Community commitment.

A matrix was then constructed to enable the needs (issues) to be ranked. For each development issue, we found the respective frequencies of all the ranks; that is, the number of Units that ranked the given need at each of the position.

This was followed by calculating the “weighted score” of each need/issue under each rank by multiplying its frequency for each rank by the weight of that rank presented in the matrix below.

In order to calculate the “Total Weight Score “for each need/issue we added all the weighted scores and accordingly ranked all the needs/issues in order of their total weighted scores.

These prioritized development issues are further analysed in terms of the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges within the district to determine their feasibilities.

Table 2.4 Ranking of Community Needs

Unit/Level Ranking/Weight Community Need	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	5 TH	Total Weighted Score	Group/ General Ranking
	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Rehabilitation of feeder roads	5(25)	4(16)	4(12)	5(10)	3(3)	66	4th
2. Provision of potable water	4(20)	6(24)	5(15)	3(6)	4(4)	69	3rd
3. Provision of market	5(25)	3(12)	4(12)	3(6)	3(3)	58	7th
4. Construction/ Rehabilitation of educational facilities	6(30)	5(20)	6(18)	6(12)	6(6)	86	1st
5. Provision of Health facilities and health staff	5(25)	5(20)	6(18)	4(8)	5(5)	76	2nd
6. Develop Sub- District structures	5(25)	3(12)	5(15)	3(6)	3(3)	61	6th
7. Provision of security personnel and police post	4(20)	4(16)	5(15)	4(8)	5(5)	64	5th
8. Improvement in revenue leakages	3(15)	3(12)	2(6)	5(10)	3(3)	46	10th
9. Provision of farming inputs/credit	4(20)	3(12)	3(9)	4(8)	4(4)	53	8th
10. Provision of telecommunication	4(20)	3(12)	3(9)	3(6)	4(4)	51	9th
11. Creation of jobs opportunity for the youth (Additional Livelihood)	2(10)	3(12)	2(6)	5(10)	3(3)	41	11th

From the table above, it is indicated that Educational infrastructure score the highest total weight score of 86 with creating jobs opportunity for the youth with a minimum total weight score of 41. This indicate that education infrastructure is prioritized as the most pressing need of the juaboso district assembly

Table 2.5 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDF, 2018-2021

SN	GSGDA II, 2014-2017		Agenda for job Creation 2018-2021	
	Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimension	Issues
1	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwindling employment opportunities • Limited small scale industrial activities • Poorly developed tourist attractions • Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises • Limited social responsibility on the part of corporate entities • Lack of credit/loan facilities to SMEs 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<p><i>Industrial transformation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of electricity • Limited number of skilled industrial manpower <p><i>Private sector development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to affordable credit • Low levels of tourists visitations <p><i>Agriculture and Rural Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of production inputs • Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Low level of irrigated agriculture • Lack of credit for Agriculture • Weak extension services <p><i>Fiscal Policy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
2	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High post-harvest loses • Over reliance on cocoa • Inadequate market for farm produce • Dwindling land for farming • Limited access to credit facilities for farmers <p><i>Climate Change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness on Green Economy and climate change and its impact on development • Increased land degradation and loss of crop able land • Possibilities of emergence of 	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Poor quality of education at all levels due to inadequate educational infrastructure • Low participation in non-formal education • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels <p><i>Health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix

	<p>new disease vectors in some areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector <p><i>Natural resource Land degradation and land use</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased in land and forest degradation and loss of crop able land due to illegal mining • Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector • Illegal and indiscriminate harvesting of natural resources • Haphazard, uncontrolled and uncoordinated urban development <p><i>Natural disaster risk and vulnerability</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk associated with fire, floods, and other natural disasters to life and properties • Lack of basic equipment to manage disasters • Destruction of water bodies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide gaps in health service data • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs <p><i>Water and sanitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread pollution of surface water • Inadequate maintenance of water facilities • Poor sanitation and waste management <p><i>Poverty and inequality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth <p><i>Child and Family Welfare</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children • Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development <p><i>Social Protection</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Lack of sustainable funding • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society • Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Lack of reliable employment and labour data for policy decision-making, monitoring and evaluation • Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR
--	---	--	---

3	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p><i>Water Environmental sanitation and Hygiene</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to portable water • Inadequate logistics for portable water delivery • Poor community participation 	<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>	<p><i>Protected Areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Encroachment of conservation areas • Increasing loss of endangered species • Illegal farming and
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in water delivery • Poor environmental sanitation • Inadequate environmental Health personnel • Poor public education on environmental sanitation <p><i>Transport Infrastructure (Roads)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deplorable condition of feeder roads and farm tracks • Dusty Town roads • Limited number of culverts on some important feeder roads <p><i>ICT</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of science, technology and innovation culture in all aspect of the society <p><i>Energy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of electricity in some rural communities • Reliance on fuel wood for domestic use (77.4% of Population) <p><i>Human settlement Development</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harvesting of plantation timber <p><i>Mineral Extraction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Upsurge in illegal mining, otherwise known as “galamsey” • Destruction of forests and farmlands, • Pollution of water bodies • Political Interference <p><i>Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources • Natural Resources exploitation • Non-collaboration of some communities members in resource conservation • Inefficiencies in CREMA management <p><i>Climate Variability And Change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of trees and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent land disputes • Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning • Difficulty in locating houses and businesses due to limited or no street names • Lack of disability facilities in most Government buildings 		<p>vegetative cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degraded landscapes <p><i>Disaster Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response <p><i>Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water And Air</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads <p><i>ICT</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services • Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country • Low usage of ICT to meet education, employment and information needs of rural dwellers <p><i>Energy And Petroleum</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable power supply • High dependence on wood fuel <p><i>Human Settlements And Housing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Scattered and unplanned human settlements
--	--	---	--	--

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
4	<p>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate educational facilities Limited number of KG blocks in basic schools lack of accommodation for teachers in remote communities Poor community participation in education Low level of enrolment Ineffective supervision High school drop-out-rates High illiteracy rate <p><i>Human Resource Development productivity and employment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of entrepreneurial 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of preventable disease • Inadequate Health Personnel • Inadequate Officer/Residential accommodation for health personnel (Hires structures) • Lack of incentives for health personnel • High maternal and infant mortality rate • High morbidity and mortality from malaria <p>HIV and AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization against people living HIV and AIDS • Lack of credible database on HIV/AIDS • Ineffective school based prevention programme • Lack of anti-retroviral drugs <p>Population Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness of people to use modern contraceptives • High population growth rate (4.2) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of teenage pregnancy <p>Child Development and Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to Strengthen measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) <p>Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low support for the aged and the disabled • High illiteracy rate among people with disabilities • Low skill development among PWDs and the vulnerable • Negative attitudes towards PWDs <p>Poor knowledge on the right of the</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSPARENCY, RESPONSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</p>		<p>PWDS</p> <p><i>Local Governance and Decentralization</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of the district sub-structures (Unit Committee/ Area Council) • Poor knowledge of the people on the District Assembly Concept • Inadequate residential and office accommodation for Assembly staff • Inadequate logistics for decentralized departments • Low DA revenue for Development projects • Weak capacity of DA to generate and manage internally generated Revenue • General apathy of tax payers in honouring tax responsibilities <p><i>Women Empowerment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Empowerment Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights • Weak institutional capacity • Low participation of women in decision making <p><i>Rule of Law and Justice /Public Safety and Security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing level of violent 	<p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<p><i>Local Government And Decentralisation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak coordination of administrative functions <p><i>Public Policy Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies • Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans • Inadequate financial resources <p><i>Human Security And Public Safety</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel • Weak collaboration among security agencies. • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety <p><i>Law And Order</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number and poor quality of court systems and infrastructure • High cost of justice and slow pace in getting judgment • Abuse of human rights by security personnel <p><i>Civil Society, And Civic Engagement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective advocacy strategies by relevant institutions responsible for public education • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Low capacity of the media for watchdog role

	<p>crimes including armed robbery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation for law enforcement agencies. <p><i>National Culture for Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adulteration of our Culture. <p>Negative Cultural practices</p>	<p><i>Culture For National Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate cultural infrastructure • Growing negative influence of foreign culture • Weak capacity of the culture institutions
--	--	--

From the above table issues that were identified from the GSGDAII (2014-2017) and that of the NMTDPF (2018-2021) were matched to determine their relationships in terms of similarity for adoption into the NMTDPF (2018-2021). These issues in addition to other identified relevant new developmental issues under the NMTDPF (2018-2021) were further adopted and presented under each Development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework (2018-2021) and their corresponding sub-goals.

Table 2.6 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of MMDA

SN	Development Dimension 2018-2021	DMTDP Sub-Goals 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	➤ Promote sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to affordable credit • Low application of technology in the Agric sector • Limited number of skilled industrial manpower • Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others

	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all ➤ Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels due to inadequate educational infrastructure • Widespread pollution of surface water • Gaps in physical access to quality health care
	ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Destruction of forests and farmlands • Low usage of ICT to meet education, employment and information needs of rural dwellers
	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures

Prioritization of development issues

The development issues that were adopted were prioritized base on the data gathered from the needs assessments

- Poor quality of education at all levels due to inadequate educational infrastructure
- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- Widespread pollution of surface water
- Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Low Productivity due to low application of technology in Agric sector
- Low levels of entrepreneurial skills
- Inadequate access to affordable credit
- Destruction of forests and farmlands
- Poor quality ICT services
- Natural Resources exploitation
- Low levels of tourists visitations
- Non-collaboration of some communities in resource conservation
- Inefficiencies in CREMA management
- Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR

2.2 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND

CHALLENGES

In Other to enhance the formulation of appropriate strategies for implementation in 2018-2021, the identified priority needs (issues) from the table above have been subjected to the analysis of the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC for short) of the District with respect to the thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2018-2021.

The **Potentials** of the district refer to internal advantages, which can propel development, and which when effectively utilized will enhance development. The **Opportunities** are the external factors that would positively influence development in the district whilst the **Challenges** are the internal factors which the District assembly would have to design actions to reduce or resolve in order to ensure development. The **Constraints** are factors outside the district but for which, specific intervention would have to be designed to ensure development. Key development problems identified in the situational analysis are prioritized under the thematic areas

Harmonised Development Issues

1. Inadequate educational infrastructure leading to low educational achievement levels
2. Inadequate health infrastructure and general health service delivery
3. Lack of adequate access to potable water
4. Low Attention For Local Economic Development
5. Inadequate Infrastructural Development
6. Low productivity of Agriculture
7. Low Revenue Mobilization and Management
8. Poor Environmental Sanitation And Hygiene Management
9. Weak Sub-District Structures
10. Poor Spatial Planning
11. Poor telecommunication coverage
12. [Natural Resources exploitation](#)
13. [Low levels of tourists visitations](#)
14. [Non-collaboration of some communities in resource conservation](#)
15. [Inefficiencies in CREMA management](#)
16. [Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR](#)

District Development Priorities

Key Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

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

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

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

Table 2.7 POCC ANALYSIS

Adopted issue to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<p>Poor quality of education at all levels due to inadequate educational infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of committed GES Staff -Continued DA Support -Availability of District Education Plan -Availability of trained teachers -Availability of teaching and learning materials -Availability of land for educational structures facilities -Existence of PTAs and SMCs -Presence of NGOs -Availability of support of traditional rulers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of favorable government policies e.g. School feeding Capitation grants -Free SHS Programme -Presence of NGOs and other Donor Agencies -Existence of GetFund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate staff accommodation -Inadequate/dilapidated Educational infrastructure -Low motivation for staff/teachers -Early betrothal of the girl-child -Inadequate teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Late release of funds -Inadequate funding -Scattered nature of targeted communities
<p>Conclusion: Though the educational infrastructure is inadequate, there are more opportunities and potentials such as availability of land, committed staff and other donor support to improve the infrastructural situation to enhance achievement levels</p>				
<p>Inadequate health infrastructure and general health service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of land for health structures -Support of the DA -Existence of traditional birth attendance -Presence of herbal medicine and practitioners -Presence of herbal practitioners -Availability of health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recognition of herbal practitioners by government in the health delivery system in Ghana -Government policy to provide every district a hospital -Existence of donor support -Availability of the National Health Insurance Scheme -In-service training programmes to improve the capacity of health personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate health facilities -Inadequate health personnel -Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff -Low skill base for traditional medical practitioners -Crude methods used by traditional herbal practitioners -Unwillingness of some people to seek medical attention from approved medical practitioners -Some people not registered under the NHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate funds -Delay in the release of health insurance claims
<p>Conclusion: There are a lot of opportunities and potentials which far outweigh the constraints and challenges. The challenge of inadequate health personnel and infrastructure such as inadequate residential and office accommodation will be addressed by the assembly by capturing them in the annual composite Plan and budgets. The delay in the release of insurance claims is also being addressed by the central government.</p>				

<p>Widespread pollution of surface water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of underground water sources (high water table) -Availability of DWST and WATSAN committees DA support - Existence of stream & rivers. - Availability of well diggers. - Availability of boreholes and Hand dug wells. - Existence of Pipe-borne water - Availability of Area mechanics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High rainfall patterns in the District. - Donor support for the provision of water facilities eg. Chinise boreholes, IDA - On-going water projects in the District (CWSA) - Existence of water Board in the communities. - Existence of District Heath Management Team in the District - User fees -Favorable Government policy on water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some communities unable to raise counterpart funding -Unwillingness of people to quit use of water from unhygienic sources for drinking and domestic purposes -Misuse of water resources -Scattered settlements -Inaccessibility of some communities - Illegal mining 	<p>Inadequate funds Effect of climate change</p>
<p>Conclusion: Lack of adequate access to potable water can be improved through the provision of more resources and effective collaboration of DA, Ghana water company and CWSA. 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>				
<p>Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others</p>	<p>Presence of Revenue generating Agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -List of valued residential and commercial property -Existence 3 viable market centers Large population that serve as potential market. - High patronage of DA Market facilities 	<p>Access to government interventions such as DACF, DDF, IDA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Presence of large numbers of cocoa buying agencies. -Community support from timber firms. -Four cellular phone firms operating in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate DA Revenue -Low level of micro enterprises. -Over dependence on cocoa(not taxed) -Poor nature of roads. -Inadequate DA Revenue -Low level of micro enterprises. -Over dependence on cocoa(not taxed) - Low community awareness on taxation -Cocoa prod. as a dominant econ. activity s not taxable 	<p>Low Central Government support -Delay in the release of DACF</p>
<p>Conclusion: Mobilizing adequate IGF for the Assembly 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 overcome through appropriate policies interventions by DA and participation of all stakeholders</p>				

<p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abundance of labour force in the area. - Communal spirit of community members to rehabilitate roads. - Availability of DA equipment for roads eg Grader - Availability of laterite for gravelling 	<p>Intervention of donor support in the District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities willingness to support road rehabilitation. - Rehabilitation of roads by D/A - Provision in the MTDP to guide rehabilitation of roads 	<p>Land owners do not want their farm lands to be degraded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majority of roads are farm track. - High cost of road construction and maintenance - frequent breakdown of DA Grader 	<p>Deterioration of roads due to heavy rains in the District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in the payment of contractors. - Delay in the award of the contracts
<p>Conclusion: Improving the road conditions of the district to enhance easy accessibility is a major priority of the Assembly. Numerous potentials and opportunities exist to achieve this target. The constraints and challenges can be managed through appropriate interventions by the DA, Central Government and support from Donors</p>				
<p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p>	<p>Existence of unit committees/Assembly members. Existence of DA office. Existence of revenue sharing arrangement. Existence of Area Councils</p>	<p>National Policy on decentralization</p>	<p>Inadequate office accommodation for Area Council. Low interest in Area Council, unit committee activities.</p>	<p>Lack of motivation for Area Council staff. Inadequate funding from central government</p>
<p>Conclusion: Sensitization of communities to promote interest in local governance. DA in collaboration with communities should provide adequate office, logistics for Area Council. Dialogue with the central government to provide motivation for Area Councils.</p>				

<p>Low Productivity due to low application of technology in Agric sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of fertile land to support various crops cultivation -Favorable rainfall pattern - Favourable climatic conditions -Existence of feeder networks from producing to marketing centers -Existence of micro financial institutions (rural banks) -Abundance of labour force in the District. -Existence of market for farm produce -Existence department of food and agriculture -Continued DA Support -Existence of COCOBOD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favorable government policy to modernize agriculture (Planting for Food and Jobs and Planting for Employment and Investment) -Donor support to the agriculture sector -Recruitment of agriculture extension staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network to some producing centers -Inadequate and poor market structures -High interest rates due to inflation -Unfavorable land tenure system (sharing of crops and small farm sizes) -Sand winning also affecting agriculture lands -lack of storage facilities leading to post harvest losses -low mechanization of agriculture -inadequate credit facilities for farmers - Illegal mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High inflation rate resulting in unstable prices for farm produce -High cost of farm inputs -Low prices of farm produce offered by buyers -Inadequate and late release of funds
<p>Conclusion: Though challenges and constraints such as high inflation rate, high cost of farm inputs, inadequate and late release of funds and lack of storage facilities are clear cut bottlenecks affecting agricultural development, high level government support under the One District One factory programme using agriculture as engine of growth for the District economy will increase production in the sector</p>				
<p>Low levels of entrepreneurial skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of large pool of unskilled labour -Existence of various trades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D/A support to trained unskilled labour - Existence and operation of LESDEP, Business advisory centre and the Rural technology facility Training activities of the BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of master Tradesmen in the District - Absence of Vocational training centres -Unwillingness of the youth to engage in vocational training -Youth resort to ‘Galamsey’ and other quick ways to make money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds to establish more vocational centres that will be accessible. - Lack of modern technology (tools) for the trainees. - Lack of Donor support to establish and sustain training centers
<p>Conclusion: With the present of LESDEP, BAC, more people can be train to acquire enterprineurial skills. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through appropriate policies interventions by DA and participation of all stakeholders</p>				

Inadequate access to affordable credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of The Rural Enterprise Project -Existence of SMEs -Existence of Financial Institutions -Existence of some Co-operative Societies -Availability of Land -Availability of Market -Favorable Security Situation In The District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of financial institutions -Existence of Small Scale Industries -Favorable government policy of One District – One Factory Programme - Availability of raw material to feed industries -construction of New sub station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated SMEs -Poor collaboration between public and private sectors -Inadequate entrepreneurial skills -Unfavorable land tenure arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest on loans by Financial Institutions -Difficulty in access financial assistance
Conclusion: The opportunities and potentials such as availability of land, existance of financial institutions and favorable government policy to industrialize the economy and create decent jobs is enough to overcome the challenges of low local economic development. The newly construction of a substions in the district will also solve the power fluctuation				
Incidence of land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of security services -Existing of ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization. -Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups. -Existence of environmental and Agriculture subcommittees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favorable government policies against illegal mining and chainsaw operations. -Availability of Forestry Service Department. Existance of NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled sand winning activities. Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons. Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species. High rate of erosion. Poor enforcement of laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity of the district to other mining District. Poor enforcement
Conclusion: DA to strengthen the Assembly taskforce and security services to enforce bye laws. Use the ISD and information centres to sensitize communities. DA to lobby with the central government for Forestry and fire stations in the district				
Poor quality ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existance of telecommunication companies -Existance of mobile phone shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favorable government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor network coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular power supply
Conclusion: Notwithstanding the low coverage rate of most of the telecommunication networks in the district, provision of stable power will help solve this situation				

ADOPTED ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement				
Natural Resources exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of livelihoods enterprises ▪ Community education unit in the BR ▪ Availability of forest for bee-keeping ▪ Availability of skilled staff with the BR ▪ Availability of security personnel in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Available national and international protocols for establishing BRs ▪ Donor support (grants, technical) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate staff with the BR ▪ Inadequate generation of funds from the BR ▪ Limited understanding about the values of the BR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate support from the government ▪ Punishment for offenders are not deterrent enough
Conclusion: Addressing natural resource exploitation will enable sustainable management of the Biosphere Reserve and improve eco-climate of the area. There are potentials and opportunities to address the constraints and challenges identified				
Economic Development				
Low levels of tourists visitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of tourist facilities within the BR and the district such as hotel accommodations ▪ Easy transport services in the district ▪ Unique tourism attraction sites and animals (Chimpanzee, elephants, birds, butterfly) ▪ The BR can be developed into eco-tourism ▪ Availability of tour guards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ghana tourism of board ▪ Ministry of tourism ▪ Tourism training institutions ▪ Availability of volunteers workers in Ghana ▪ Availability of PPP arrangement for infrastructure ▪ The BR is an internationally recognized Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-availability of website for the BR ▪ Poor nature of roads ▪ Poor communication network ▪ Undeveloped tourism potentials of the BR ▪ Low interest of visitation by the local people to promote domestic tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inability to access information online on Bia Biosphere Reserve ▪ Poachers from Ivory Coast, Accra and other areas to hunt for elephants ▪ Well-developed tourism sites in other parts of the country
Conclusion: Numerous potentials and opportunities exist for addressing the issue of low income generation from the BR. Constraints and challenges would be addressed through the design of appropriate programmes				
Economic Development				
Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of Eco-tourism in the BR ▪ Availability of alternative livelihoods enterprises ▪ Availability of bush meat traders for licenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of revenue collectors ▪ Levies from goods and services patronage by tourists and researchers ▪ Availability of check points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate tourism infrastructure in the BR ▪ Low publicity about the BR ▪ Bad nature of roads ▪ Poorly developed research facilities/center at the BR ▪ Low levels of tourists arrivals by local people ▪ Inadequate data on bush meat traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low tourists arrivals outside from the BR ▪ Well-developed tourism sites in other parts of the country
Conclusion: With the availability of Eco-Tourist sites, infrastructure development of the BR will improve tourist arrival in the District				
Non-co-operation of some community members in resource conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGOs, BAC and trained wildlife staff in delivering livelihoods programmes ▪ Existence of thriving livelihood options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of ready market for honey products ▪ Ghana Export Promotion Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land use practices like spraying of farms ▪ Over-reliance on cocoa production ▪ Inadequate startup capital after training ▪ Ineffective co-operatives to facilitate easy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strict international regulations for the exportation of honey

	<p>especially the bee-keeping into honour production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability and accessibility of raw materials ▪ Availability of training and demonstration centres for training of bee-keeping activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of NBSSI 	training	
<p>Conclusion: In conclusion, the existence of NGO's, NBSSI in the District is a major pull factor that can promote the development of additional livelihood trainings for Non-co-operative communities</p>				
Inefficiencies in CREMA management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of community collaborative unit of the BR ▪ Opportunities for CREMA establishment ▪ Existence of Protected Area Management Advisory Board (PAMAB) ▪ On-going livelihoods enterprises in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of NGOs and MAB committee to support education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities of unknown NGOs that worsens the relationship between wildlife and community members ▪ Suspicion and negative perceptions among some community members ▪ Limited understanding of the importance of natural resource conservation ▪ Low level of education among some community members ▪ Cultural and traditional believes tendencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited employment opportunities from the government ▪ Interference from external forces on natural resources conservation
<p>Conclusion: The existence of the Protected Area Management Advisory Board (PAMAB) and MAB committee as an external body can improve on the efficiency of the CREMA management</p>				

2.3 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES

In establishing the internal consistency of the district goal with the goal of the MTDPF 2017-2021, a compatibility matrix was used as a tool to determine how they goals relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. A scale of -2 to 2 was used in scoring.

Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues have compatibility and should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, the issues adopted will be reconsidered. A score of 1 shows weak relationship, a score of 2 shows strong relation and no score shows no relationship between the two goals (District and national goals)

Table Showing the Compatibility Matrix

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

Table: 2.8 Sustainable prioritised issues as categorised under themes and goals

	STRATEGIC GOALS	SUB-GOALS	FOCUS AREA OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children ➤ Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs ➤ Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education 		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Poor quality of education at all levels due to inadequate educational infrastructure
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care ➤ Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy ➤ Strengthen National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) 		HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES	Gaps in physical access to quality health care

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote efficient water use ➤ Improve liquid and solid waste management ➤ Undertake tree planting along the banks of all major water bodies and their tributaries to reduce silting and pollution from human activities. ➤ Explore and develop hydrogeological and groundwater base (i.e. shallow, intermediate and deep aquifers) 		WATER SANITATION AND	Widespread pollution of surface water
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eliminate revenue collection leakages ➤ Strengthen revenue institutions and administration ➤ Review existing legislation and all administrative instructions regarding Non-Tax Revenue/Internally Generated Fund (NTR/IGF) to develop an IGF Policy ➤ Diversify sources of resource mobilization 		STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY	Revenue underperformance due to leakages and loopholes, among others
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand and maintain the national road network ➤ Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. ➤ Promote private sector participation in construction, rehabilitation and management of road transport services ➤ Mainstream climate change into the transport sector 		TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complete the establishment of the departments of the MMDAs ➤ Strengthen sub-district structures 		LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	Ineffective sub-district structures
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme ➤ Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain ➤ Develop systems to harvest excess water for irrigation ➤ Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigable technologies for all agro ecological zones ➤ Develop the capacity of farmers to use 		AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Low Productivity due to low application of technology in Agric sector

	meteorological information			
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for PWDs ➤ Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses ➤ Build capacity of informal sector ➤ Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship ➤ Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship 		EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<p>Low levels of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>Low levels of tourists visitations</p> <p>Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR</p>
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reform the tax system to reduce the burden on businesses and create opportunities for business expansion ➤ Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement ➤ Institute effective commercial dispute mechanism in support of private sector growth and development 		PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Inadequate access to affordable credit
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure mining and logging activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner ➤ Ensure land restoration after mining operations ➤ Promote restructuring of small-scale mining to operate within guidelines set up under the appropriate regulations ➤ Improve technical capacity of small scale miners to enhance efficiency and sustainability in their operations ➤ Promote research on the valuation of ecosystem and mining 		MINERAL EXTRACTION	Destruction of forests and farmlands
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve telecommunications accessibility ➤ Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections District wide ➤ Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure ➤ Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony 		1. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Poor quality ICT services

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Development projections

This chapter looks at the development projection of the District for the period 2018-2021. The development focus of the Juaboso district assembly was selected base on the adopted issues identified earlier. This is to ascertain the additional social, economic and infrastructural services that should be provided within the medium-term in order to achieve the district and national development objectives.

District development focus

In the medium term, the focus of the Juaboso District Assembly is base on the nation coordinated programme of action. The Juaboso district assembly will be focusing on bringing development to its citizenry through the provision of quality and equitable services distribution to all manner of persons irrespective of age, status, gender or tribe. This is to be achieved through:

- The provision of basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing,
- Ensuring access to credit facilities for farmers to boost production and employment creation especially for the rural woman,
- Improve access to farms and market centers through reshaping and construction of roads
- Promoting popular participation in local governance
- Elimination worst forms of child labour and child trafficking
- Provision of additional livelihood activities for farmers especially the rural farmers
- Sensitization and education on social problems (teenage pregnancy, discrimination against people living with disability and HIV/AIDS, Environmental Sanitation etc)

National Goals

The overall goal of Ghana as contained in the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 is to *““Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all”*. This is to be accomplished through the formulation and implementation of 4-year medium-term development plans (MTDPs) by the

districts and sectors in relation to the planning guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission. First of these Four (4) year plans is to be prepared and implemented in 2018 base on the Agenda for jobs: creating prosperity and equal opportunity for all 2018-2021 which is the framework or guideline for the preparation of Districts and sector Plans.

Within this context, the medium term programme focuses on four main national goals which include the following:

- Create opportunities for all Ghanaians;
- Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment;
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and
- Build a prosperous society

District Goal

The Juaboso District for the next four (4) years (2017 – 2021) will be working towards “raising the living standards of the people through formulation and implementation of policies in partnership with local development stakeholders to improve access to basic services to create opportunities for wealth creation” as spelled out in the mission statement of the district.

Table: 3.1 Goal Compatibility Analysis

District Goal	MTDPF 2017-2021 Goal
	A just, free and prosperous nation with high levels of national income and broad-based social development”
“Raising the living standards of the people through formulation and implementation of policies in partnership with local development stakeholders to improve access to basic services to create opportunities for wealth creation”.	2

A positive two was scored for the compatibility matrix. Since 2 is scored for the compatibility matrix between the district and national goals, there is a high level of consistency hence the issues are going to be addressed holistically.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

The development projection of the Juaboso District Assembly per the needs assessment serves as a guide to the formulation of the 4-year Medium Term Development Plan. It represents the overall scope within which the development of the district would take place. It is prepared base on the identified problems and potentials of the district, the development key focus areas and goals that are expected to transform the District to a desirable state at the end of the plan period (2018-2021).

Development Projections for 2018-2021

The development prospects of the district represent the overall scope within which development could take place. Therefore the knowledge of both present and future needs and aspirations of the district is crucial for informed decisions to be made regarding the type and kind of development interventions that are required for the planned period. Critical variables of development in the district including education, health and agriculture infrastructure, Youth entrepreneurship and population were highly considered. The 2010 and population Housing Data was a very importance document that informed the district in the development projections of the district and their locations.

3.21 Population projections for the plan period

Population projection is an attempt to forecast so as to determine demand for solid economic facilities in general, population assumptions underline investment decisions in social amenities like schools, hospitals, roads, energy, water and sanitation and its related facilities.

An assumption of district's population has been made to serve as a basis for estimating service requirement up to the end of the plan period of 2021. In this regard the following assumption have been made about the projections.

The district's growth rate which is 4.2% is higher than the Western Region figure of 3.6 is assumed to remain constant up to the 2021.

Table 3.2 Population Projection (2017-2021)

			Population projections(MALE)					Population projections(FEMALE)				
	2010 PHS(Male)	Current Pop (2017)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010 PHS(Female)	Current Pop (2017)	2018	2019	2020	2021
ALL AGES	29,742	41,618	55,842	78,313	119,185	189,170	28,693	38,500	51,658	72,446	110,255	174,997

0-4	4,681	6,281	8,428	11,819	17,987	28,549	4,435	5,951	7,985	11,198	17,042	27,049
5 – 9	4,127	5,538	7,430	10,420	15,858	25,170	4,027	5,403	7,250	10,168	15,474	24,560
10 – 14	3,441	4,617	6,195	8,688	13,222	20,986	3,471	4,657	6,249	8,764	13,338	21,169
15 – 19	2,902	3,894	5,225	7,327	11,151	17,699	2,949	3,957	5,309	7,446	11,332	17,986
20 – 24	2,628	3,526	4,731	6,635	10,098	16,028	2,941	3,946	5,295	7,426	11,301	17,937
25 – 29	2,551	3,423	4,593	6,441	9,802	15,558	2,878	3,862	5,182	7,267	11,059	17,553
30 – 34	2,158	2,896	3,885	5,449	8,292	13,162	1,974	2,649	3,554	4,984	7,585	12,039
35 – 39	1,841	2,470	3,315	4,648	7,074	11,228	1,709	2,293	3,077	4,315	6,567	10,423
40 – 44	1,397	1,874	2,515	3,527	5,368	8,520	1,168	1,567	2,103	2,949	4,488	7,124
45 – 49	1,197	1,606	2,155	3,022	4,600	7,300	902	1,210	1,624	2,277	3,466	5,501
50 – 54	943	1,265	1,698	2,381	3,624	5,751	759	1,018	1,366	1,916	2,917	4,629
55 – 59	565	758	1,017	1,427	2,171	3,446	366	491	659	924	1,406	2,232
60 – 64	452	606	814	1,141	1,737	2,757	302	405	544	763	1,160	1,842
65 – 69	261	350	470	659	1,003	1,592	172	231	310	434	661	1,049
70 – 74	267	358	481	674	1,026	1,628	260	349	468	656	999	1,586
75 – 79	110	148	198	278	423	671	110	148	198	278	423	671
80 – 84	91	122	164	230	350	555	155	208	279	391	596	945
85 – 89	72	97	130	182	277	439	47	63	85	119	181	287
90 – 94	45	60	81	114	173	274	49	66	88	124	188	299
95 – 99	13	17	23	33	50	79	19	25	34	48	73	116

The table above depicts the projection population for the plan period 2018-2021 with 2010 PHS serving as the base year. With the total population of 58,435 in 2010, the population of the district is projected to be around 364,167 in 2021 with the growth rate of 4.2% p.a. Out of the projected population of 364,167, the youthful population of the District as projected (0-4, 5-9, 10-14) is 147,783. This put the district in a better position in the near future since they youth are going to form the active labour force to steer the developmental affairs of the district.

3.22 PROJECTIONS UNDER THE PROGRAMMES OF THE NMTDP 2018-2021

Considering the community needs assessment, the adopted issues and the population of the district, the Juaboso district assembly will be providing the following interventions in their MTDP, 208-2021. The interventions are categorized in five broad's programmes of management and administration, infrastructure delivery and management, social services delivery, economic development and environmental and sanitation management.

Projection on Management and Administration

Planning for infrastructure and human development has always been a challenge for the district. This is as a result of the weak performance of the district sub-structures. The district in its medium term plan will, facilitate the functioning of its sub structures by providing them with logistic and Human resource training. It will also provide a good working condition for staff at the district capital in a form of provision of logistics for office used, renovation of staff bungalows, organizing training and refresher workshops and supporting community initiated projects. The assembly will also be transparent and accountable in pursuing their developmental agenda. Quarterly participatory monitoring, organizing statutory meeting and public hearing will be used to achieve this.

Community needs under management and Administration

	ASEMPANEYE/BREMAN	PROSO/KOFIKROM	BENCHIMA/NKATIESO	BOINZAN
GOVERNANCE	Construction and furnishing of Area Council Office	Furnishing and Functioning of area council	Furnishing of Area council Functioning area council	Furnishing of Area council Functioning area council Establishment of a polling station at Danyame
SECURITY	Procure vehicle for police patrol , Supply of street Bulbs to all communities	Supply of street Bulbs to all communities	Supply of street bulbs Benchima, Benchima junction, Nkateiso, Sayeraso, agyemadiem, Nyankamasue	Supply of street Bulbs Boinzan, Antobia, Juaboso, Elliubo, Juaboso nkwanta, Accommodation for security personnels. Boinzan, Juaboso

Projection on Infrastructure Delivery and Management

Water is one of the basic necessities of life. The existing potable water supply in the district is woefully inadequate compared to the existing demand as earlier on mention in the profile of the district. Many people use water from unsafe sources like, rivers, streams and ponds as a result of the non function of most of the facilities. The current water coverage of the district is 36% this is as a result of the breakdown of most facilities. It is projected that the existing potable water supply gap of 72% will reduce to 35% over the planned period. This gap will be closed through the provision of boreholes and rehabilitation of broken down ones in the smaller communities

while the larger communities will be provided with Small Towns Water Systems (STWS). The district also intend to mechanise some borehole to increase the water coverage in the district depending on the size of the communities.

Community Infrastructural Needs

	ASEMPANEYE/BREMAN	PROSO/KOFIKROM	BENCHIMA/NKATIESO	BOINZAN
WATER AND SANITATION	<p>Construction of Boreholes Mafia-1, Komiamama-1, Senagyakrom-1, Brekrom-1, Nkra-1, Breman-1, Dominibo-1</p> <p>Construction of institutional latrines Brekrom, Komiamama, Nsensem, Dominibo, Nkra, Kaniako</p>	<p>Construction of Boreholes Santase-1, Gyapongkrom-1, Nepabewu-1, Camp5-1, Kyenkyenase-1, Sekyrekrom-1, Asarekrom-1, Krokosue-1, Domi-1, Adamase-1, Nyameadom-1, New Atuna-1, Danielkrom-1, Mintakrom-1, Camp50-1, Freetown-1, Osiekrom J-1, Geshiekrom-1, Adepenakrom-1, Onyinakrom-1, Nana Yebuah-1, Kefass primary-1, Kwojo Krobo-1, Ama shed-1, Aboboyaa-1, Yawagyemkrom-1</p> <p>Construction of small Town water system Proso/kofikrom,</p>	<p>Construction of Boreholes Benchima Junction-1, Benchima-1, Nyankamasue-1, Domi-1, Agyemadiem-1, Bonsatire-1</p> <p>Construction of small Town water system Benchima</p>	<p>Construction of Boreholes Juaboso-2, Elluibo-2, Metamano-1, Amadukrom-1, Adwumam-1, Kotosa-1, Nsonyameye-1</p> <p>Repairs and Mechanization of boreholes Boinzan-1, Juaboso-1, Kotosa-1</p> <p>Construction of small Town water system Boinzan,</p> <p>Construction of Public toilets</p>
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	<p>Extension of electricity Sayerano, Nsensem, Komeama, Senagyakrom, Brekrom</p>	<p>Extension of electricity Kwasi Addaekrom, Santase, Proso/Kofikrom, Bonsu Nkwanta, Aboso,</p> <p>Connect to national Grid Darkwakrom, Nipabewu, Camp 5, Kyenkyenase, Mansokrom, Asoarekrom, Domi, Osiekrom J, New Berekum, Nyameadom, New Atuna, Danielkrom, Mintakrom, Camp 50, Atialeve, Kwame Peprah, Kagyakrom, C.K Krom, Wiafikrom, Abodwesekrom, Moroco, Wiafe</p>		<p>Extension of electricity Antobia, Abrokofe, Kwawkrom, Canan, Juaboso New site, Nsonyameye</p> <p>Connect to national Grid Amadukrom, Kwanware, Bontuku, Morgankrom,</p>

ROADS	Road reshaping Asempaneye-Nkra, Asempaneye-Etesu Re-gravelling Asempaneye -Krokosue Tarring of Roads Asempaneye to Breman town roads, Asempaneye- Bia West Construction of Culverts Asempaneye- Eteso, Asempaneye- Nkra, Mafia- Komiyama, Mafia- Senagyakrom, Senagyakrom- Brekrom, Sayerano- Nsensem,	Road reshaping Reshaping of all feeder roads in the area council Construction of Culverts Gyato-Dangyemo, Aboboya- Yawagyemkrom, Krokosue- Mantukwa	Road reshaping Reshaping of Road in all communities in the area council Tarring of Roads Tarring of road from Benchima to Asempaneye. Construction of Culverts Domi- Agyemadiem, Nkateiso- Domi, Agyemadiem –Sayeraso, Danbofor- Essakrom, Benchima- Nyankamasue	Road reshaping Boinzan-Adiembra, Boinzan-Kwawkrom, Abrokofe- Abono, Elluibo- Datano junction, Danyame-Kwanwari and Nyamebekyere- nyamebekyere junction, Juaboso- Adwumam, Nsonyameye Tarring of Roads Juaboso Town Roads, Boinzan Junction to Boinzan Construction of Culverts Antobia-Amadukrom, Kotosa-Danyame, Nyamebekyere-Kotosa, Boinzan Junction – Adiembra, Abrokofe junction – Abono., Boinzan – Kwamkrom, Juaboso old police station – HFC, Juaboso-Attakrom
--------------	--	--	--	--

Table 3.3 Projections for Water Needs

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	80,118	107,500	150,759	229,440	364,167
No. of people per a borehole	300	300	300	300	300
No. of water Facility Required	267	358	503	765	1,214
Number Present (Boreholes and Pipe Stands)	112	112	112	112	112
Additional Number	155	246	319	653	1,101

Source: DPCU Construct, 2017

The above table depict the water needs of the district. From the table it could be seen that the district lack adequate water facilities (although the number present shows only functioning boreholes and not total number of boreholes). The district in the medium term development plant intern to construct 48 bores and three small town water systems

Electricity Supply

Infrastructure delivery and management in the form of electricity supply to communities will continue to be one of the top priorities of the juaboso district assembly. In the medium term a number of communities will be connected to the national grid as well as extension of electricity to new sites

Projection of electricity supply

It is projected that 50% of communities without electricity will be connected to the national grid through the Rural Electrification Project (REP). Due to the rising in infrastructure development of the district, the district intend to also extend electricity to new site to open the development in the district.

Roads

The general road network within the district is inadequate and poor. The total length of roads that bisect the district is about 241 km of roads. Out of which 78.5 km are primary roads (Roads that link the district to other major town within the District) and 65km linking the district to the rest of the country. The remaining is made up of feeder roads that link farming settlements. Although some roads have been upgraded (tarred), the general poor condition of these roads affects the transportation of goods and services within and between the district and other Districts.

Projection of roads to be graded

Per the needs assessment, the Juaboso district in the four year plan has projected the following to improve road infrastructure. The district intend to tar some roads and this include:

- Juaboso Town Roads
- Boinzan Junction to Boinzan
- Benchima to Asempaneye
- Asempaneye to Breman town roads,
- Asempaneye- Bia West

The district will also be doing reshaping and re graveling year by year since most of the roads in the district are feeder roads. Culverts will be Construction to improve accessibility, due to resource constrain the district projects 8 culvert (two every year) to be constructed at the end of the plan period.

Projections for Social Service Delivery

Education

During the needs assessment educational infrastructure top as the most pressing needs of most of the communities. This is translated in the high level of illiteracy in the district. Some Strategies adopted by the district assembly to improve education include:

- ✚ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels
- ✚ Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels
- ✚ Bridge the gender gap in access to education at all levels
- ✚ Rationalize and improve monitoring processes under the GSFP

- ✦ Improve quality of education at basic and senior high school level with emphasis on science and mathematics
- ✦ Improve teaching and learning environments to increase pupil learning achievement and better schooling outcomes

Community's educational needs

ASEMPANEYE/BREMAN	PROSO/KOFIKROM	BENCHIMA/NKATIESO	BOINZAN
<p>Construction of six unit classroom block Kaniako, Nkra, Nsensem</p> <p>Construction of three classroomblock Dominibo</p> <p>Teachers Quarters Brekrom, Senagyakrom, Komeama Completion of all educational Ongoing projects in the area council</p> <p>Supply of desk Supply of dual desk to all schools in the area council</p>	<p>Construction of six unit classroom block Domi, krokosue, Asarekrom, Kwabenakrakrom, Ahwiafutu-Nkwanta, Nipabewu, Camp 5, Camp 50, Sekyerekrom</p> <p>Adamase, Nyameadom, New Atuna, Danielkrom, Freetown, Kofiapim, Boafoyena, Atialeve, Nyameadom, Mintakrom, Yawbrifo, Nyemebekyere</p> <p>Construction of three Unit classroomblock Aboso, Nyameadom New Atuna, Danielkrom, Freetown, Kofiapim, Boafoyena, Atialeve, Nyameadom, Mintakrom, Camp 5, Ahwiafutu-Nkwanta, Asarekrom, Sekyerekrom, Dome, Krokosue, Kwabenakrakrom, Osiekrom</p> <p>Supply of desk Kefass, C.K krom, Agodzikrom,</p> <p>School feeding Programme Debe Asesewa D/A Pri</p> <p>Teachers Quarters Agodzikrom, Santase,</p>	<p>Construction of six unit classroom block Teabante, Nyankamasue, Damofor, Bonsatire</p> <p>Construction of three Unit classroomblock Agyemadiem, Afuafiekrom, Sayeraso Completion of all educational Ongoing projects in the area council</p> <p>Supply of desk Supply of mono desk to all schools in the area council</p>	<p>Construction of six unit classroom block Amadukrom, Abrokofe, Danyame, kotosa</p> <p>Construction of three Unit classroom block Kwawkrom,</p> <p>Teachers Quarters Elluibo, Adwumam, Establishment of BECE Centre at area council.</p> <p>School feeding Programme Nsonyameye Completion of all educational Ongoing projects in the area council</p> <p>Supply of desk Supply of mono desk to all schools in the area council</p>

3.4 Projections of education

Level	Year 2016/17			Projected 2018-2021	No. Of pples per class	Required No. of Class rooms	No. of Classrooms Available	Pop Unserved	New Class Rooms
	Boys	Girls	Total						
KG	4,727	10,551	15,278	130,057	40	3,250	327		
PRIMARY	10,141	9,839	19,980	116,330	40	2,910	660		
JHS	3,701	3,396	7,097	98,611	30	3,289	198		
SHS	1,140	913	2,053	83,475	30	2,782			
TOTAL									

Staffing

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Projected No. Of Classrooms					
KG	15	101	116	3,250					
PRIMARY	263	140	403	2,910					
JHS	211	27	238	3,289					
SHS	68	7	75	2,782					

Health

Health is one of the basic inputs to human development. Generally, the health status of Ghanaians according to the Ghana standard living survey statistics has improved over the years. Geographical location of health infrastructure and personnel however does not give equal access to health care between regions and socio economic groupings. Geographically the juaboso district has one (1) district hospital, one (1) health centre, two (2) clinics, seven (7) maternity homes and twenty five (25) CHPS Compounds that are operational. In terms of infrastructural needs the juaboso district assembly projections for the plan period include; the construction of additional five (5) CHPS Compounds and two (2) Nurses quarters although the community needs assessment depicts about thirty two (32) CHPS and ten (10) nurses quarters. The numbers have reduced due to resource constrain. The private sector is hence encouraged to invest in the health sector to complement the effort of the district assembly.

Community Health Needs

ASEMPANEYE/BREMAN	PROSO/KOFIKROM	BENCHIMA/NKATIESO	BOINZAN
Construction of CHPS Compounds Brekrom, Komiamia, Kaniako, Nkra, Dominibo, Eteso, Breman	Construction of CHPS Compounds Aboso,, New Berekum, Nyameadom, New Atuna, Mintakrom, Atialeve, , Dangyemum, Camp 50, Kefass Construction of Nurses Quarters Gyatokrom	Construction of CHPS Compounds Nkateiso, Domi, Sayeraso, Dambofor, Bonsatire, Benchima, Nyankamasue, Teabante	Construction of CHPS Compounds Adiembra, Antobia, Kotosa, Danyame, Nyemebekyere, Amadukrom, Abrokofe, Kwawkrom Construction of Nurses Quarters Adwumam, Elluibo, Abrokofe

3.5 Projections for health

YEARS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population (Projected)	80,118	107,500	150,759	229,440	364,167
Standard For CHPS	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Projected CHPS	21	21	30	46	73
Current No.	25	25	25	25	25
Required No.		(4)	5	19	48

Standard for Health C Projected HC	25,000	25,000 4	25,000 6	25,000 9	25,000 14
Current No. Required No.	3	3 1	3 3	3 6	3 11
Standard For Clinic Projected Clinic	50,000	50,000 2	50,000 3	50,000 5	50,000 7
Current No. Required No.	0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7
Standard for Hospital Projected Clinic	175,000-240,000	175,000-240,000 1	175,000-240,000 1	175,000-240,000 1	175,000-240,000 2
Current No. Required No	1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1

Projection of Doctors Needed

YEARS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population (Projected)	80,118	107,500	150,759	229,440	364,167
Standard	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
No. of Doctors Present Projected No Required	1	2 13	2 18	2 28	2 45
Additional No. Required		11	16	26	43

The table above reveals that the Juaboso District has a challenge in terms of its health human resource as well as health facilities. Currently the district has two (2) Medical Doctor and 153 Nurses taking care of about 80,000 population and this is woefully inadequate. Projection for the year from the health data shows that the district will need about 88 additional health staff to compliment the already existing staff.

Projections for Economic Development

Community needs under economic development

ECONOMIC	Construction of Market at Sayerano and Asempaneye	Construction of mini market at Kefass, Gyatokrom	Construction of market at Benchima	Construction of Mini market at Boinzan, Additional livelihood activities
AGRICULTURE	Supply of Agric Inputs, Induce of price of agric inputs, Provision of extension officers, establish livestock farming	Supply of Agric Inputs, Induce of price of agric inputs, Provision of extension officers, establish livestock farming	Supply of Agric Inputs to all communities in the area council Mass spraying of Cocoa in all communities in the Area Council, Extension of Cocoa mass spraying to Boinzan, Elliubo, Antobia	Supply of Agric Inputs to all communities Mass spraying of Cocoa in all communities in the Area Council, Extension of Cocoa mass spraying to Boinzan, Elliubo, Antobia,

The district will be constructing two mini markets at Benchima and Boinzan to increase the revenue generation and create employment opportunities for the youth and women. The district effort to increase cocoa production and other agriculture products will be implementing the following programmes:

- Extension of cocoa mass spraying
- Provision of extension officers
- Supply of agric inputs
- Establish livestock farming

Projection for Environmental and Sanitation Management

The environmental health situation is rather disturbing. Household's access to good sanitation facilities is discouraging. Many households do not have Toilet facilities in their houses and yet public toilet are either in a deplorable condition or not existing. Where it exist is it been constructed by the community with wooden materials which do not always last.

The build environment of the district is deteriorating due to illegal chainsaw operation and mining. The assembly will introduce the tree planning module to help curb the situation. This will be carried out under the Enhance natural forests and agroforestry landscape project.

Community needs under Environmental and sanitation

	ASEMPANEYE/BREMAN	PROSO/KOFIKROM	BENCHIMA/NKATIES	BOINZAN
ENVIRONMENT	Illegal chainsaw operation	Illegal chainsaw operation, Illegal mining	Illegal chainsaw operation	Illegal chainsaw operation, Illegal mining
SANITATION	Construction of institutional latrines Brekrom, Komiyama, Nsensem, Dominibo, Nkra, Kaniako			Construction of Public toilets Boinzan, Juaboso

Sanitation projections

In terms of sanitary facilities, majority of the communities are using public latrines which are not of standard and adequate. However, due to the government policy to provide public latrine to commercial areas like markets, institutions and lorry parks, the DA will encourage the construction of household toilet facilities in an effort to improve sanitation in the communities. This will be done using Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Tools

The district assembly will provide four (4) toilet facilities at Juaboso cluster of schools (School A&B), Boinzan, Proso and Bonsu market.

Waste disposal sites in the District on the other hand is encouraging, however they are of very poor conditions. Considering the current population size of 80,118 (2017) and that of the projected population of 364,167 by 2021 and the fact that the district is a rural district, there is the need for adequate waste disposal facilities for both human excreta disposal and refuse disposal facilities.

Table 3.6 Sanitation Projections

AREA COUNCILS	Refuse Containers		Fee-Based Collection Containers	
	Current No.	Needed No.	Current No.	Needed No.
BOINZAN	7	0	120	40
ASEMPANEYE/BREMAN	0	3	50	50
PROSO/KOFIKROM	0	4	45	80
BENCHIMA/NKATIESO	0	2	20	30

Source: DPCU Construct 2017

Institutional KVIP Latrine projections

Institutional latrines in the district, although are in a deplorable conditions, the juaboso district assembly in its medium term plan will construct 6 facilities district wide. This will cater for the existing institutions without such facilities. The District Environmental and Sanitation Action Plan (DESAP) will be the source of selection.

Table 3.7 Projections for watre

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population	80,118	107,500	150,759	229,440	364,167
of people per a hole	300	300	300	300	300
of water Facility required	267	358	503	765	1,214

ber Present eholes and Pipe (s)	112	112	112	112	112
itional Number	155	246	319	653	1,101

Formulation of Objectives and Strategies:

In translating the development dimension of the MTNDPF into implementable programmes and projects, a systematic analysis was used to facilitate the attainment of the district goals and aspiration. The district formulated objectives and strategies to translate the development dimension goals into achievable ends. The district adopted four out of the five development dimensions of the MTNDPF.

Below is a table showing the development issues organized under four (4) development dimensions that the district is implementing

Table 3.8 A matrix showing Adopted Focus areas, Policy Objectives and Strategies

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low domestic saving rate · Limited access to credit for SMEs <p>Limited livelihoods options within catchment area of the BR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance business enabling environment ➤ Support entrepreneurs and SME development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Develop communication, advocacy and public-private dialogue to enhance the inclusive and open process of stakeholder engagement (SDG Targets 12.8, 16.7, 17.17) ✚ Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields · Erratic rainfall patterns · Ineffective engagement of women and people with disabilities in irrigation · Limited application of science and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve production efficiency and yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials, and other agro inputs, (SDG Targets 2.5, 2.a) ✚ Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) ✚ Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) ✚ Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations (SDG Targets 2.4, 2.c, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8)
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor quality of education at all levels · Low participation of females in learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) ✚ Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a) ✚ Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)

<p>HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare · Inadequate emergency Services · Inadequate financing of the health sector · Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix · Wide gaps in health service data · Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) ➤ Strengthen healthcare Management system ➤ Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality 	<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) ✚ 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) ✚ Ensure gender mainstreaming in the provision of healthcare services (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c) ✚ Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c) ✚ Strengthen coverage and quality of healthcare data in both public and private sectors (SDG Target 17.18) ✚ Improve production and distribution mix of critical staff (SDG Target 3.c) ✚ Build capacity for monitoring and evaluation in the health sector (SDG Target 16.6) ✚ Expand and equip medical training facilities (SDG Target 3.8) ✚ 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)
<p>FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prevalence of micro- and macro-nutritional deficiencies · Weak nutrition-sensitive food production systems · Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Institute measures to reduce food loss and waste (SDG Targets 2.c, 12.3) ✚ Promote healthy diets and lifestyles (SDG Target 2.1) ✚ Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increasing demand for household water supply · Inadequate maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) ✚ Improve water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.4, 6.5) ✚ Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) ✚ Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9) ✚ Strengthen institutional capacity for water resources management (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a) ✚ Develop measures to ensure fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs (SDG Target 1.4) Empower vulnerable people to access basic necessities of life (SDG Target 1.4)
CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children · Low awareness of child protection laws and policies · Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children · Limited access to justice for children in conflict with the law · Weak implementation of policies and regulations on child labour · Poor quality of services for children and families · Child neglect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system ➤ Ensure the rights and entitlements of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) ✚ Strengthen capacity of government institutions and CSOs for advocacy and implementation of child protection and family welfare policies and programmes (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6) ✚ Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18) ✚ Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3) ✚ Eliminate the worst forms of child labour by enforcing laws on child labour and child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak social protection systems · Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups 	<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 budgets (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)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of sustainable funding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Institute effective and accurate means of identifying and enrolling beneficiaries (SDG Target 1.3) ✚ Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b)
DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings · Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society · Weak implementation of legislation and policies on the Rights of Persons with Disability · Ignorance of PWDs personal rights · High unemployment rate among PWDs · Low participation of PWDs in decision making · Limited access to education for PWDs · Poor living conditions of PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian Citizenship ➤ Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Implement productive social inclusion interventions (SDG Target 10.2) ✚ Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2) ✚ Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10) ✚ Promote political inclusion through policies that guarantee space for PWDs in local and national governance systems (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) ✚ Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy (SDG Targets 10.2, 16.7) ✚ Provide sustainable employment opportunities and decent living conditions for persons with disability (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.5, 8.8) ✚ Implement productive social inclusion interventions (SDG Target 10.2) ✚ Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)
EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High levels of unemployment and under-employment among the youth · High disability unemployment · High exploitation of Labour · Low levels of technical and vocational skills · Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment · Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities Low levels of tourists visitations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve human capital development and management ➤ Promote the creation of decent jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Enhance livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3) ✚ Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6) ✚ Provide infrastructure for the development of businesses (SDG Targets 9.1, 9.4)
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities (SDG Targets 4.4, 4.b) ✚ Strengthen coordination of youth related institutions and

	urban youth		programmes (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)
SPORTS AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure · Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1) ✚ Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT			
PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Loss of forest cover · Encroachment on conservation areas Natural Resources exploitation Non-collaboration of some communities members in resource conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand forest conservation areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Strengthen Forestry Commission and related institutions to effectively implement the National Environmental Protection Programme (NEPP) and the Environmental Action Plan (EAP). (SDG Targets 16.6) ✚ Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)
MINERAL EXTRACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) · Destruction of forests and Farmlands · Pollution of water bodies · Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste · Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ 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"> · Weak collaboration between stakeholder institutions 	<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 reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)
CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Vulnerability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance climate change resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6) ✚ Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2) ✚ Accelerate implementation of Ghana REDD+ Strategy (2016-2036) (SDG Targets 11.7, 13.a, 16.6) ✚ Promote tree planting and green landscaping in communities (SDG Targets 11.7, 15.2)

DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✚ Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3) ✚ Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (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 · Rapid deterioration of roads 	<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"> · Low broadband wireless access · Poor quality ICT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance application of ICT in national development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Improve telecommunications accessibility (SDG Targets 9.c, 17.8) ✚ Collaborate with the private sector to increase the bandwidth and speed of connections nationwide (SDG Target 17.17) ✚ Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17) ✚ Improve the quality of ICT services, especially internet and telephony (SDG Target 9.c)
ENERGY AND PETROLEUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inefficiencies in the management of utilities · High transmission and distribution losses · Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure efficient transmission And distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Expand the distribution and transmission networks (SDG Target 7.b)
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs · Scattered and unplanned human settlements 	<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 Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) ✚ Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY			
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak implementation of Administrative decentralisation · Ineffective sub-district Structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deepen political and Administrative decentralization ➤ Improve decentralised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Institute mechanism for effective inter-service/inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation at district, regional and national levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) ✚ 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 	planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) ✚ Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)
PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weak coordination of the development planning system · Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies · Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) ✚ Intensify the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in public policy processes, plans and programmes (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.6) ✚ Promote coordination, harmonisation and ownership of the development process (SDG Target 17.14)

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION

The development programmes for 2018-2021 were formulated based on the analysis of the key development problem identified and prioritized through consensus at different stakeholders meeting with community representatives, Assembly members and traditional authorities. The development issues were further subjected to POCC analysis in chapter two of this document.

The focus of the plan is to improve the wellbeing of the people of the district through infrastructure development and job creation

COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

The Broad Composite Programme of Action covers the 4-year planning period. It consists of a prioritized set of programmes activities and their costs, which are intended to enhance the achievement of the objectives of the plan for the Medium-Term period under the NMTDPF (2018-2021)

The Programme of action considered government policies, activities of NGO's and action plans submitted by the various departments within the district assembly as shown in the matrix below

Table 4.1 Programme of Action (PoA)

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development													
Objectives: Enhance Business Enabling Environment, Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development,													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous Society													
Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
			activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Erection of a summer hat and 20 specialize benches for tourists	Summer hat/benches erected					20,000.00			BAC	DA
			Provision of start-up kits for 50 trainee's	No. of beneficiaries					40,000.00			BAC	DA
			Organised Training for 100 (women/men) on additional livelihood programmes	No. of beneficiaries					48,000.00			BAC	DA
			Construction of mini markets	Mkt constructed					400,000.00			Works Dept	DA
			Organised business counselling	No of counselling organised					8,000.00			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development													
Objectives: Improve Production efficiency and yield, Enhance the Application of Science, technology and innovation, Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation													
Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
			activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock	Coverage of livestock vaccination					20,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
		Agricultural Development	Intensify the use of mass communication systems for extension Services delivery	Extension services provided						30,000.00		Agric Dept	DA

	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Identify, Update and dissemination of existing technological Packages	Info. Disseminated					25,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
		Agricultural Development	Assist 80 farmer based groups with Agric inputs	No. of farmer groups supported					40,000.00			Agric Dept CODEPEG	DA
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Conduct field demonstrations and trials	No. of field demonstration conducted					40,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
		Agricultural Development	Supply improved planting materials to 2000 farmers	No. of beneficiaries					40,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Start up allocation for Planting for food and jobs	No. Of beneficiaries					20,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
		Agricultural Development	Organisation of District farmers day celebration	Farmers Day Celebrated					100,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Facilitate the establishment of 20 cocoa nurseries	No. Of nurseries established					20,000.00			CODAPEC	Agric Dept
		Agricultural Development	Establish and train 300 cocoa spraying Gangs	No. Of gang established established					30,000.00			Agric Dept	DA

Key Focus Area: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Objectives: Ensure sustainable Development and Management of aquaculture

Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agricultural Development	Train 400 fish farmers in modern aquaculture practices	No of beneficiaries					15,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
		Agricultural Development	Provision of infrastructure for 200 farmers involved in aquaculture	No of beneficiaries					30,000.00			Agric Dept	DA

		Agricultural Development		Introduce cage farming on rivers	No of beneficiaries						30,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
Development Dimension: Social Development															
Key Focus Area: Education and Training															
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels															
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunity for all															
Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies			
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating		
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Completion of 4 No. 6 units classroom Blocks	Classrooms Completed					343,673.92				Works Dept	DA	
			Completion of 2 No. 3 units classroom Blocks						150,000.00			Works Dept	DA		
			Construction of 12No. 6 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Classrooms Completed					800,000.00			Works Dept	DA		
			Construction of 4No. teacher's quarters	Teachers quarters constructed					3,600.00			Works Dept	DA		
			Implementation of school feeding programme	No. of beneficiaries					48,000.00			DA	GES		
			Supply of 3,000 Dual/Mono desks to basic schools	No. Of dual desk supplied					60,000.00			DA	GES		
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Support Mock Exams and STME					25,000.00			GES	DA			
			Support sport and Culture					10,000.00			GES	DA			
			Support to brilliant but needy students	Classrooms constructed					40,000.00			DA	GES		
			sponsorship packages for teachers	No. Of beneficiaries					40,000.00			DA	GES		
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Rehabilitation of District Education Office/Residents	Education office/residents rehabilitated					80,000.00			GES	DA		

											DA	GES	
			Support District Educational Programmes	No. Of competition Organised					10,000.00				
			Organise competitions and examinations to assess students performance and output	No. Of competition Organised					40,000.00				
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Celebration of 6th March Day	Day celebrated					65,000.00				
			Construction of 8No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Classrooms constructed					890,000.00			Works Dept	DA
			Monitoring of Literacy classes	Quarterly reports					160,000.00			NFE	DA
			Refresher courses for facilitators	No. Of beneficiaries					20,000.00			GES	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Maintenance of District Office Vehicle	Office and vehicle maintained					40,000.00				
			Construction of 6No. KG Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Classroom constructed					550,000.00			Works Dept	DA

Key Focus Area: Health and Health services

Objectives: 2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, early accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC),

Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Completion of CHPS Compounds	CHPS Compound Constructed					81,939.66			Works Dept	DA
			Renovation of CHPS Compound and quarters	CHPS Compound renovated					25,000.00			Works Dept	DA
			Construction of 8No. CHPS Compounds	CHPS Compound Constructed					1,600,000.00			Works Dept	DA

	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Construction of 2No 4Unit Nurses Quarters	Nurses quarters constructed					400,000.00			Works Dept	DA
			Support packages to midwives	No. Of beneficiaries					20,000.00			DHS	DA
			Completion of Nurses Quarters	Nurses quarter completed					27,108.50			Works Dept	DA
			Posting of Health personnel to sub Districts	No. Of Health personnel's posted					2,000.00			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: 2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</i>													
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Organised medical screening exercise	No. Of people screened					20,000.00			DEHU/DHS	DA
			Facilitate the organisation of monthly national sanitation day	No. Of monthly clean-up exercise organised					120,000.00			DEHU/DHS	DA
			Quarterly pushing/levelling of final dumping site	Quarterly reports					320,000.00			DEHU	DA
			Undertake premises inspection	No. Of premises inspected					10,000.00			DEHU	DA
			Procurement of logistics for CHPS	Logistics procured					50,000.00			Procurement Unit	DA
			Organised Quarterly sub district cases review.	No. Of meetings held					10,000.00			DHS	DA
			Organised Quarterly monitoring on malaria control activities	No. Of monitoring reports					80,000.00			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: Reduce Disability morbidity and mortality</i>													
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Carry out district wide campaign on fertility regulation	No of Progs organized					40,000.00			DHS	DA
		Health Delivery	Undertake Public Education on Disability issues	No of Progs organized					20,000.00			SWFD	DA
		Health Delivery	Support to district health children's word	Children's word completed					40,000.00			DA	DHS

		Health Delivery	Establishment of pregnancy school in every facility	Pregnancy schools established					5,000.00			DHS	DA
		Health Delivery	Identify and support people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans of HIV AIDs patients	No of beneficiaries					48,000.00				

Objectives: Ensure food and nutrition security

Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition programme (RHNP)	Nutritional records review					7,500.00			DHD	DA
		Health Delivery	Promote healthy diet and lifestyle	No. Of Nutritional education and counselling					5,000.00			DHD	DA
		Health Delivery	Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious food	Nutrition surveillance					5,000.00			DHD	DA
		Health Delivery											

Key Focus Area: water and sanitation

Objectives: 5.1Promote sustainable water resource development and Management, Improve access to safe and reliable water supply service for all

Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Construction of 40 No. Boreholes	No. Of boreholes constructed					400,000.00			DA	CWS
		Health Delivery	Construction of 2No. Mechanised Borehole	No. of boreholes mechanized					60,000.00			DA	CWS
		Health Delivery	Train and equip four area mechanics	No. Mechanics trained					12,000.00			DA	CWS

		Health Delivery	Construction of small town Water systems	Water Sys.Const.								DA	CWS
		Health Delivery	Maintenance of 20No. Boreholes	No. Of boreholes maintained					50,000.00			DA	CWS
Key Focus Area: Poverty and inequality													
Objectives: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions													
			Implementation of LEAP Programme	No. Of beneficiaries					100,000.00			SWD	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 100 farmers in additional livelihood activities	No. Of beneficiaries					40,000.00			BAC	Agric Dept
Key Focus Area: Child and family welfare													
Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare, Ensure the rights and entitlements of children													
			Formation of five (5) child protection clubs/committees	No. Of children clubs formed						30,000.00		SWD/RTP	DA
			Monitor activities of Community Child Protection committees.	No of Monitoring visits					4,000.00	8,000.00		SWD/RTP	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Establish 4 child panels in each of the 4 area councils	CP created					8,000.00			SWD/RTP	DA
			Undertake Juvenile Justice Administration Activities	Juvenile Justice administered					6,000.00			SWD/RTP	DA
			Carry out Child Rights Protection Activities in 20 communities.	CR protection progs carried out					8,000.00	5,000.00		SWD/RTP	DA
Key Focus Area: Social Protection													
Objectives: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, person with disability and the elderly													
			Disseminate information on Gov't Policies and Programmes	Implementation Reports					6,000.00			DIS	DA
			Organised 10 community Durbars	No. Of Durbars organised					4,000.00			DIS	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Organised 2 Radio Discussions quarterly	No. Of radio discussions organised					10,000.00			DIS	DA
			Family Counselling and Management Activities	No of beneficiaries					4,000.00			SWD	DA

Key Focus Area: Disability and Development													
Objectives: Promote full participation of PWD's in social and economic development of the country, Promote participation of PWD's in politics, electoral democracy and governance, Ensure that PWD's enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship													
Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
			activities		2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Health Delivery	Intensify education on Polio vaccination and all other vaccinations						10,000.00			GHS	DA
		Social Welfare and Community Development	Construction of disability facility at district administration and other facilities	Disability facility constructed					50,000.00			Works Dept	DA
			Inclusion of PWD in decision making	No. Of people involve					2,000			DA	SWD
Key Focus Area: Employment and decent work													
Objectives: Promote the creation of decent jobs													
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and industrial Development	Completion of 1No. 72 Unit Lockable Market stores	Market completed					264,896.13			Works Dept	DA
			Completion of 1No. 12 Unit Lockable Market stores	Market completed					187,876.92			Works Dept	DA
			Rehabilitation of Market shed	Market shed completed					20,000.00			Works Dept	DA
			Establish one (1) cocoa processing plant	Plant functioning					350,000.00			DA	BAC
			Train 200 farmers on alternative livelihoods support schemes (mushroom snail rearing, palm oil production and Bee-keeping)	No. of farmers trained					400,000			BAC	NBSSI/ Wildlife Division
			Promote the development of the tourist sector	No. Of tourist sites developed					60,000.00			BAC	DA
			Construction of 30 Market shed	Market shed constructed					50,000.00			Works Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Youth Development													
Objectives: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development													

			Conduct public awareness campaign on benefits of working as a group(3 every Quarter)	No. Of campaigns organised					4,800.00			COOP	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	Social welfare and community development	Conduct Training workshop for management committee of 60 selected cooperatives	No. Of workshop organised					8,000.00			COOP	BAC
Key Focus Area: Sport and Recreation													
Objectives: Build capacity for sports and recreational development													
			Completion of district sport pack	Sport pack completed					199,726.48			Works Dept	DA
	SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY	Social welfare and community development	Supply of sport items to communities	No. Of beneficiary communities					10,000.00			DA	GES
Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and Human settlement													
Key Focus Area: Protected Areas													
Objectives: Expand Forest Conservation Areas													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment													
Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Organising monitoring of district pack reserve to monitor elephant population in the BBR	No. Of Monitoring visits					40,000			FORESTRY COMMISSION	WILDLIFE
			Form CREMA's in 10 selected comm.	No. Of beneficiary Comm.					30,000			FORESTRY COMMISSION	DA
			Undertake 180 visitations to local communities/CREMAs to train them on natural resource management	No. Of beneficiaries Comm.					200,000			FORESTRY COMMISSION	DA
Key Focus Area: Minerals Extraction													
Objectives: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resource													

			Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.						40,000.00			DA	JUDICIARY
			Under 72 Schools visitations on conservation measures and Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions (10,000 Trees)	No. Of beneficiaries institutions						20,000.00		NGO's	DA
			Undertake 24 sessions of Conservation and awareness campaign on radio	No. of radio prog. organised				24,000				WILDLIFE	PAMAB
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Embark on enrichment planting of 150 hectors of degraded areas in the Bia Resource Reserve	No. Of acres reclaimed					50,000.00			FORESTRY	DA
Key Focus Area: Environmental pollution													
Objectives: Reduce environmental pollution													
			MOU with waste land fills	Refuse dump levelled					320,000			DA	DEHU
			Construction of 2No. 6 seater WC	Toilet constructed					160,000			DA	Works Dept
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT		Construction of 6 Seater KVIP (School A&B)	Toilet constructed					80,000.00			DA	Works Dept
		Disaster prevention and Management	Completion of 6 seater/Guest toilet and Urinal	Toilet completed					6,500.00			DA	Works Dept
			Acquisition of land (10) acres for final disposable sites	Disposable site available					30,000.00			DA	DEHU
			Construction of 200 Slaughter house	Slaughter house constructed					100,000.00			DA	Works Dept
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Supply of 1000 refuse containers	No. Of refuse containers supplied					100,000.00			DA	Procurement Unit
Key Focus Area: Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
Objectives: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
			Enhance natural forests and agroforestry landscape project	Project evaluation reports					10,000.00			FORESTRY	DA
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Engage 20 Local communities in REDD+	No. Of beneficiary communities					12,000.00			FORESTRY	DA

			Training 20 field and 3 office staff on the formation of CREAMAs to support forest management	No. Of square kilometres covered					8,000.00			FORESTRY	DA
			Formation of anti Galamsey committee	Committee Formed					6,000.00			DA	FORESTRY
Key Focus Area: Climate variability and change													
<i>Objectives: Enhance climate change resilience</i>													
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Organised awareness creation workshop on climate change for assembly members, staff and other stakeholders	No. Of awareness creation workshops Organised					70,400.00			FORESTRY	DA
			Set up a disaster management fund	availability of Funds					40,000.00			DA	NADMO
			Train farmers to adopt land saving techniques in cases of land degradation and loss of cropable land due to climate change	No of farmers trained					15,000.00			AGRIC DEPT	FORESTRY
Key Focus Area: Disaster management													
Objectives: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation													
	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	Disaster prevention and Management	Supply of relief items	No. Of items supplied					206,000.00			DA	NADMO
			Undertake disaster management and prevention education programmes in 40 communities	No. Of Programmes Organised					44,000.00			NADMO	FIRE SERVICE
			Train staff, Volunteers on disaster prevention	No. Of participants trained					60,000.00			FIRE SERVICE	NADMO
			Put in place early warning mechanisms to check emergencies	EW System put in place					20,000.00			NADMO	DA
Key Focus Area: Transport infrastructure: Roads													
Objectives: Improve efficient and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service													
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Reshaping of 40km of roads every year	No. Of km shaped					1,000,000.00			Works Dept	DA

			Construction of 6no. culverts	Culverts constructed					800,000.00			Works Dept	DA	
			Gravelling of 15km roads	Road gravelled					600,000.00			Works Dept	DA	
			Tarring of 13km roads roads	Road tarred					2,000,000.00			FEEDER ROADS	DA	
			Clean and regular maintenance of 100km of planted park boundary	Park boundary maintained					20,000			Wildlife	DA	
Key Focus Area: Information communication technology (ICT)														
Objectives: Enhance the applicationb of ICT in national development														
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Expansion of telecommunication network to 4 communities	No. Of comm. Covered					120,000.00			ECG	DA	
			Supply of ICT equipment to 10 schools	No. Of beneficiary schools						10,000.00			DA	GES
			Construction of ICT Centre	ICT Centre Constructed						130,000.00			DA	GES
			Organised ICT classes for students quarterly	No. Of students participation						6,000.00			DA	GES
Key Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum														
Objectives: Ensure the availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy, Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system														
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Electricity extension to new sites	No. Of new site connected					100,000.00			ECG	DA	
			Connection of 15 communities to national Grid	No. Of comm. Connected						120,000.00			ECG	DA
			Supply of 200 street bulbs every year	Bulbs supplied						80,000.00			DA	Procurement Unit
Key Focus Area: Human settlement and housing														
Objectives: Promote sustainable, spacially intgrated balance and orderly development of human settlement														
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Prepare settlement planning schemes for 8 major communities	No. Of settlement Plans prepared					150,000.00			Physical Planning Dept	Works Dept	
			Inspect and demolished unauthorised structures							40,000.00			Physical Planning Dept	Works Dept

			Carry out street naming and property addressing system in 3 communities						200,000.00			Physical Planning Dept	Works Dept
Development Dimension: Governance corruption and public accountability													
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
Objectives: Deepening Political and Administrative Decentralization													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment													
Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome/impact indicators	Time frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					2018	2019	2020	2021	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports	Reports submitted					30,000.00	20,000.00		All Dept	DA
		General Administration	Organised 3 Town Hall Meeting	No. Of meetings organised					160,000.00			DA	ISD
			Support to self-help projects	No. Of comm. Supported					150,000.00			DA	Works Dept
			Renovation of 8 staff Bungalow	No. Bungalows Renovated					80,000.00			Work Dept	DA
			Construction of 2No. 4Unit Quarters for DA staff	Quarters constructed					400,000.00			DA	Works Dept
			Legislative Oversight	Organise Social Auditing	No. Of Audit reports					25,000.00			NCCE
		Legislative Oversight	Organise forums on Governance process quarterly	No. Of Forum Organised					22,000.00			NCCE	DA
		Legislative Oversight	Organised Public Education on Electoral process annually	No. Of public education organised					25,000.00			NCCE	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
Objectives: Build an effective and efficient Government machinery													
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Rent office accommodation for two area councils	Office accommodation available					30,000.00	10,000.00		DA	Works Dept

		Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Under take financial management and revenue training mobilization for Area councils	Training organised					40,000.00			FINANCE DEPT	DA
		General Administration	Procurement of office equipment and logistics	Items supplied					100,000.00			Procurement Unit	DA
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Organised Quarterly monitoring of projects	No. Of monitoring reports					48,000.00			DPCU	DA
		General Administration	Procure Furniture for assembly offices	Furniture procures					95,000.00			Procurement Unit	DA
			Installation of internet in the administration block	Administration block connected with internet					20,000.00	10,000.00		DA	Procurement Unit
			Maintenance of official vehicles	Vehicles maintained					120,000.00	40,000.00		Transport Unit	DA
			Procure Furniture and furnish of 4 area councils	Furniture procures					120,000.00	50,000.00		Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
Objectives: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination													
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Renovation of district assembly offices	No of offices renovated					250,000.00			Work Dept	DA
			Organised 16 general assembly meetings	No. Of meeting organised					45,000.00			CENTRAL ADM.	ALL DEPT
			Organised Quarterly statutory sub-committee meeting	No. Of meeting organised					60,000.00			CENTRAL ADM.	ALL DEPT
			Organised management and other meetings	No. Of meeting organised					25,000.00	10,000.00		CENTRAL ADM.	ALL DEPT

		Human Resource Management	Allocation towards capacity building of staff	No. Of capacity building training organised					120,000.00	50,000.00		DA	HR
	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	General Administration	Completion of assembly office complex	Structure completed					200,000.00			DA	Works Dept
			Data collection and temporal housing numbering (for property rate)	Data collected					15,000.00	20,000.00		DPCU	DA
		Organised quarterly Audit Committee meeting	No. Of meetings held					35,000.00	20,000.00		AUDIT UNIT		
		Legislative Oversights	Gazetting of official documents					15,000.00			DA	JUDICIARY	
		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of MTDP 2022-2025 and Budget	Plan and Budget Prepared				60,000.00			DPCU	DA	
			Preparation of Annual Action plan and Budget	Plan and Budget Prepared				60,000.00	12,000.00		DPCU	DA	

Table 4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Programme	Total cost(GH¢) 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					Total Revenue	Gap	Summary of resources Mobilization Strategy	Alternative couse of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others					
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	2,317,288	1,754,665	512,210	51,413	0	2,317,288	0		Through IGF	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	542,575	406,118	128,802	132,457	0	542,575	0		Through IGF	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	2,606,680	2,156,503	1,000	318,374	0	2,606,680	0		Through IGF	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	676,220	594,209	1,000	81,011	0	676,220	0		Through IGF	
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	70,000	70,000	1,000	0	0	70,000	0		Through IGF	
TOTAL	6,212,763	4,981,495	644,012	583,255		6,212,763				

CHAPTER FIVE
ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The Programme of Action was further segregated into a four (4) Yearly Annual Action Plans (AAP's) as shown below.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET - 2018

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development													
<i>Objectives: Enhance Business Enabling Environment, Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development,</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous Society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Trade, Tourism and Industrial development)	Organised 2 exhibitions and trade shows	District wide		No. Of exhibition Organised					5,000.00			BAC	DA
	Provision of start-up kits	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
	Establish one local factory	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			BAC	DA
	Construction of 1 mini markets	Boinzan	2	Mkt constructed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organised 4 business counselling	District wide		No of counselling organised					2,000.00			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development													
<i>Objectives: Improve Production efficiency and yield, Enhance the Application of Science, technology and innovation,</i>													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agricultural Development)	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock	District wide		Coverage of livestock vaccination					5,000.00			Agric Dept	DA
	Intensify the use of mass communication systems for extension Services delivery	District wide		Extension services provided						7,000		Agric Dept	DA
	Identify, Update and dissemination of existing technological Packages	District wide		Info. Disseminated					6,000.00			Agric Dept	DA

	Assist 20 farmer based groups with Agric inputs	District wide		No. of farmer groups supported					9,000.00			Agric Dept	DA	
	Conduct 4 field demonstrations and trials	District wide		No. of field demonstration conducted					7,800.00			Agric Dept	DA	
	Supply of improve planting materials to 500 farmers	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					8,000.00			Agric Dept	DA	
	Start-up allocation for Planting for food and jobs	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					6,000.00			Agric Dept	DA	
	Organisation of District farmers day celebration	Juaboso		Farmers Day Celebrated					55,400			Agric Dept	DA	
Development Dimension: Social Development														
Key Focus Area: Education and Training														
<i>Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</i>														
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunity for all														
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Completion of 5 No. 6 units classroom Blocks	Benchima		Classrooms Completed					112,440.65			Works Dept	DA	
		Dominibo							56,529.96			-do-	-do-	
		Eteso, Antobia							54,963.99			-do-	-do-	
		Yawagyemkrom							93,227.15			-do-	-do-	
	Completion of 4 No. 3 units classroom Blocks	Komeamaa, mantukwa		Classrooms Completed					26,512.17			Works Dept	DA	
		Mafia, Antobia							85,242.15			-do-	-do-	
	Construction of 5No. 6Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Nyamebikyere		Classrooms constructed					150,000			Works Dept	DA	
		Mintakrom							150,000			-do-	-do-	
		Afoufikrom Gyatokrom									150,000		Care International	-do-
		Kwanwari									150,000		Mondelez int.	-do-

	Implementation of school feeding programme in 4 additional schools	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			DA	GES	
	Construction of 1 No. teacher's quarters	Senagyakrom		Teachers quarters constructed					180,000			Works Dept	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Supply of 1,000 Dual/Mono desks to basic schools	District wide		No. Of dual desk supplied					142,447.50			Works Dept	DA	
	Support Mock Exams and STME	District wide							5,000			GES	DA	
	Support sport and Culture	District wide							3,000			GES	DA	
	Support District Educational Programmes	Juaboso		No. Of programmes supported					75,000			GES	DA	
	Support 10 brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					8,000			GES	DA	
	sponsorship packages for teachers	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			GES	DA	
	Rehabilitation of District Education Office	Juaboso		Education office rehabilitated					50,000			GES	DA	
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Organise competitions and examinations to assess students' performance and output	District wide		No. Of competition Organised					10,000			GES	DA
Celebration of 6th March Day		District wide		Day celebrated					16,000			GES	DA	
Construction of 3No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities		Agyemadiem		Classrooms constructed						100,000			Works Dept	DA
		Juaboso Nkwanta								15,000			Works Dept	DA
		Kwabenakrom								100,000				
Monitoring of Literacy classes		Zonal level		Quarterly reports					4,000.00			NFE	DA	
Refresher courses for facilitators (NFE)		Juaboso		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000.00			NFE	DA	
Maintenance of District Office and Vehicle		Juaboso		Office and vehicle maintained					6,000.00			NFE	DA	

	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Juaboso/Kofikrom		Classroom constructed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Health and Health services													
<i>Objectives: 2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, early accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC),</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Completion of CHPS Compounds	Sayerano		CHPS Compound Constructed					81,939.66			DHD	DA
	Renovation of 1 CHPS Compound and quarters	Kantankrobo		CHPS Compound renovated					25,000			DHD	DA
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Sayeraso		CHPS Compound Constructed					190,000			DHD	DA
		Kotosaa							180,000			DHD	DA
	Construction of 1No 4Unit Nurses Quarters	Mafia		Nurses quarters constructed					200,000			DHS	DA
	Support packages to midwives	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000.00			DA	DHS
	Posting of 20 Health personnel to sub Districts	Districtwide		No. Of Health personnels posted					2,000.00			DHS	DA
Completion of Nurses Quarters	Bonsu Nkwanta		Nurses quarter completed					27,108.50			DHS	DA	
<i>Objectives: 2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Organised 1 medical screening exercise every year	Districtwide		No. Of people screened					5,000.00			DEHU	DA
	Facilitate the organisation of monthly national sanitation day	Districtwide		No. Of monthly cleanup exerciseorganises					60,000			DEHU	DA
	Quarterly pushing/levelling of final dumping site	Datano		Quarterly reports					80,000			DEHU	DA

	Undertake premises inspection	Districtwide		No. Of premises inspected					3,000			DEHU	DA
	Procurement of logistics for CHPS	Districtwide		Logistics procured					50,000			DHS	DA
	Quarterly sub district cases review.	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000			DHS	DA
	Quarterly monitoring on malaria control activities	District wide		No. Of monitoring reports					80,000			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: 2.3 Reduce Disability morbidity and mortality</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Carry out district wide campaign on fertility regulation	Districtwide		No of Progs					10,000			DHS	DA
	Undertake Public Education on Disability issues	Districtwide		No of Progs					6,000			DHS	DA
	Support to district health children's word	Juaboso		Childrens word completed					10,000			DHS	DA
	Establishment of pregnancy school in every facility	Districtwide		Pregnancy schools established					5,000			DHS	DA
	Identify and support people living with HIV/AIDs and orphans of HIV AIDs patients	Districtwide		No of beneficiaries					12000			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: Ensure food and nutrition security</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Review and scale-up Regenerative Health and Nutrition programme (RHNP)	District wide		Nutritional records review					40,000			DHS	DA
	Promote healthy diet and lifestyle	District wide		No. Of Nutritional education and counselling					5,000.00			DHS	DA
	Promote the production of diversified nutrient-rich food and consumption of nutritious food	District wide		Nutrition surveillance					5,000.00			DHS	DA
Key Focus Area: water and sanitation													

<i>Objectives: 5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and Management, Improve acces to safe and reliable water supply service for all</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Health Delivery)	Construction of 10 No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes constructed					100,000			Work dept/CWSA	DA
	Construction of 5 No. Mechanised Borehole	Nsensem		No. of boreholes machanized					60,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
		Proso/Kofikrom											
		Mafia											
		Antobia											
	Boinzan												
	Train and equip four area mechanics	Districtwide	2	No. Mechanics trained					12,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
Construction of 1no. small town water system	Proso/Kofikrom		Water Sys.Const.								Work dept/DCWSA	DA	
Maintenance of 5No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes maintained					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA	
<i>Key Focus Area: Poverty and inequality</i>													
<i>Objectives: Eradicate poverty in all itsforms and dimention</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Implementation of LEAP Programme to additional 30 communities	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					100,000			SWFD	DA
	Train 200 farmers in additional livelihood activities	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Child and family welfare													
<i>Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare, Ensurethe rights and entitlements of childred</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community	Formation of 20 child protection clubs/committees	District wide(selected schools)		No. Of clubs formed							30,000	SWD/GES/RTP	DA

Development)	Monitor activities of Community Child Protection committees.	District wide(selected schools)		No of Monitoring visits					4,000.00		8,000	GES/RTP	DA
	Establish child panels in each of the 4 area councils	Area Council level		CP created					8,000.00			GES/SWFD	DA
	Undertake Juvenile Justice Administration Activities	District wide		Juvenile Justice administered					6,000.00				
	Carry out Child Rights Protection Activities in 10 communities	District wide		CR protection progs carried out					8,000.00		5,000		
Key Focus Area: Social Protection													
<i>Objectives: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, person with disability and the elderly</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Disseminate information on Gov't Policies and Programmes	Districtwide		Implementatio n Reports					6,000.00			DIS	DA
	Organised 30 community Durbars	Districtwide		No. Of Durbars organised					4,000.00			DIS	DA
	Organised 4 Radio Discussions	Juaboso		No. Of radio discussions organised					10,000			DIS/DEHU/NADM O	DA
	Family Counselling and Management Activities	Juaboso		No of beneficiaries					4,000.00			SWFD	DA
Key Focus Area: Disability and Development													
<i>Objectives: Promote full participation of PWD's in social and economic development of the country, Promote participation of PWD's in politics, electoral democracy and governance, Ensure that PWD's enjoy all thebenefits of Ghanaian citizenship</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Intensify education on Polio vaccination and all other vaccinations	District wide		No. Of Education					10,000			DHS	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Construction of disability facility at district administration and other 1 facilities	District wide		No. Of facilities with disability structure					50,000			DHS	DA
	Inclusion of 30 PWD in decision making	District wide		No. Of PWD included					60,000			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: Promote the creation of decent jobs</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELIN	OUTCOME	QUARTERLY TIME	INDICATIVE BUDGET	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY						

AND SUB-PROGRAMMES			E	INDICATOR	SCHEDULE				GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H					
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Trade, Tourism and Industrial development)	Completion of 1No. 72 Unit Lockable Market stores	Juaboso		Market completed					264,896.13			Works Dept	DA
	Completion of 1No. 12 Unit Lockable Market stores	Proso		Market completed					187,876.92			Works Dept	DA
	Rehabilitation of Market shed	Juaboso		Market shed completed					20,000			Works Dept	DA
	Establish one (1) cocoa processing plant	Juaboso		Plant functioning					350,000			Works Dept/ BAC	DA
	Promote the development of four tourist sites	Districtwide		No. Of tourist sites developed					60,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Youth Development													
<i>Objectives: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social Welfare and Community Development)	Conduct public awareness campaign on benefits of working as a group (3 every Quarter)	Districtwide							4,800.00			DCD/NGO's	DA
	Conduct Training workshop for management committee of 60 selected cooperatives	Districtwide		No. Of workshop organised					8,000.00			DCD/NGO's	DA
Key Focus Area: Sport and Recreation													
<i>Objectives: 14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social Welfare and Community Development)	Completion of district sport pack	Juaboso		Sport pack completed					199,726.48			Works Dept	DA
	Supply of sport items to communities	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary communities					10,000			DA	GES
Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and Human settlement													
Key Focus Area: Protected Areas													
<i>Objective: Expand forest conservation areas</i>													

Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organising monitoring of district pack reserve	Krokosua forest reserve		No. Of Monitoring visits					8,000.00			Forestry/Wildlife Division	DA
	Form CREMAs in 20 selected comm.	Selected Comm.		No. Of beneficiary Comm.					30,000			Forestry Commision (FC)	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Minerals Extraction</i>													
Objectives: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resource													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	Districtwide							12,000			Works Dept	DA
	Carry out tree planting exercise in 25 schools and other institutions	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary institutions						20,000		Forestry	DA
	Carry out re-afforestation of depleted forest reserve	Districtwide		No. Of acres reclaimed					50,000			Forestry	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Environmental pollution</i>													
Objectives: Reduce environmental pollution													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	MOU with waste land fills	Juaboso		Refuse dump levelled					320,000			DEHU	DA
	Construction of 6 seater WC	Boinzan		Toilet constructed					80,000			Work dept	DA
	Construction of 6 Seater KVIP for boys and girls (School A&B)	Juaboso		Toilet constructed					80,000			Work dept	DA
	Completion of 6 seater/Guest toilet and Urinal	Juaboso		Toilet completed					6,500.00			Work dept	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Acquisition of Land for final disposable sites	Juaboso		Disposable site available					30,000			DEHU/Works Dept	DA
	Construction of 1 Slaughter house	Bonsu Nkwanta		Slaughter house constructed					100,000			DEHU/Works Dept	DA

	Supply of 200 refuse containers	Distric twide		No. Of refuse containers supplied					25,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
<i>Objectives: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enhance natural forests and agroforestry landscape project	Distric twide		Project evaluation reports					10,000		75,000	FC	DA
	Engage 30 Local communities in REDD+	selected communities		No. Of beneficiary communities					12,000		150,000	FC	DA
	Planting of trees to reclaim illegal mining sites	Distric twide		No. Of square kilometres covered					8,000		60,000	FC	DA
	Formation of anti Galamsey committee	Juaboso		Committee Formed					6,000				
Key Focus Area: Climate variability and change													
<i>Objectives: Enhance climate change resilience</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organised 4 awareness creation workshop on climate change for assembly members, staff and other stakeholders	Juaboso		No. Of awareness creation workshops Organised					20,000			FC, NADMO	DA
	Set up a disaster management fund	Juaboso		Availability of Funds					10,000			NADMO	DA
Key Focus Area: Disaster management													
<i>Objectives: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Supply of relief items	Districtwide		No. Of items supplied					60,000			NADMO	DA
	Undertake disaster management and prevention education programmes	Districtwide		No. Of Programmes Organised					11,000			NADMO	DA

	Train staff, Volunteers on disaster prevention	Districtwide		No. Of participants trained					15,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA
	Put in place early warning mechanisms to check emergencies	Districtwide		EW System put in place					20,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA

Key Focus Area: Transport infrastructure: Roads

Objectives: Improve efficient and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service

MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Reshaping of 40km of roads	Districtwide		No. Of km shaped					250,000			works department	DA
	Construction of 3No. culverts	Nkatieso-Agyemadiem road		Culvert constructed					150,000			works department	DA
		Danyame - Nyemebekyere		Culvert constructed					100,000			works department	DA
		Gyatokrom-Dangyemu road		Culvert constructed					120,000			works department	DA
	Gravelling of 13km road	Asempaneye-Krokosue Road		Road gravelled					100,000			works department	DA
	Tarring of 8km roads	Juaboso town Roads		Road Tarred					250,000			Feeder Roads	DA

Key Focus Area: Information communication technology (ICT)

Objectives: Enhance the application of ICT in national development

MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Expansion of telecommunication network to 5 communities	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Covered					150,000			Telecommunication companies	DA

	Supply of ICT equipment to 10 schools	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary schools					10,000			GES	DA
	Organised ICT classes for students Quarterly	Juaboso		No. Of students participation					6,000			GES	DA
Key Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum													
<i>Objectives: Ensure the availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy, Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Infrastructure Development)	Electricity extension to new sites	Districtwide		No. Of HSE Connected					100,000			ECG	DA
	Connection of 5 communities to national Grid	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Connected					150,000			ECG	DA
	Supply of 200 street bulbs	Districtwide		Bulbs supplied					35,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Human settlement and housing													
<i>Objectives: Promote sustainable, spacially integrated balance and orderly development of human settlement</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Prepare settlement planning schemes for 1 major communities	Juaboso		No. Of settlement Plans prepared					40,000			Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
	Inspect and demolished unauthorised structures	Districtwide							7,000			TCPD	DA
	Carry out street naming and property addressing system in 2 major communities	Districtwide							100,000			TCPD	DA
Development Dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability													
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Deeping Political and Administrative Decentralization</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports and annual plan	Juaboso		Reports submitted					20,000			All Dept	DA

	Organised 2 Town Hall Meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings organised					40,000			DA	ISD
	Support to self-help projects	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Supported					150,000			Works Dept	DA
	Renovation of 3 staff Quarters	Juaboso		No. Bungalows Renovated					20,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organise Social Auditing	Districtwide		No. Of Audit reports					25,000			NCCE	DA
	Organise forums on Governance process twice yearly	Districtwide		No. Of Forum Organised					22,000			NCCE	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Build an effective and efficient Government machinery</i>													
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Rent office accommodation for one area councils	Asepaneye		Office accommodation available					16,000			DA	Works Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and Revenue Mobilization)	Under take financial management and revenue training mobilization for Area councils	Four area councils		Training organised					10,000			HR Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procurement of office equipment and logistics	Juaboso		Items supplied					40,000			Procurement Unit	DA
	Organised Quarterly monitoring of projects	Districtwide		No. Of monitoring reports					14,000			DPCU	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procure Furniture for assembly offices	Juaboso		Furniture procures					45,000			Prucurement Unit	DA
	Installation of internet in the administration block	Juaboso		Administration block connected with internet					10,000			Prucurement Unit	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	Maintenance of official vehicles	Juaboso		Vehicles maintained					40,000	10,000		Transport unit	DA

(General Administration)	Procure Furniture and furnish of area councils	Four area councils		Furniture procures					40,000	15,000		Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1S T	2N D	3R D	4T H	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Renovation of district assembly offices	Juaboso		No of offices renovated					150,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organised 4 general assembly meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					10,000.00			Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised Quarterly statutory sub-committee meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					15,000.00			Central Adm	All Dept
	Organised management and other meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised						12,000		Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Human Resource Management)	Allocation towards capacity building of staff	Juaboso		No. Of capacity building training organised					25,000	40,000		Human Resource Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Completion of assembly office complex	Juaboso		Structur completed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Conduct data collection and temporal housing numbering (for property rate)	Juaboso		Data collected					15,000			Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Legislative Oversight)	Gazetting of official documents	Juaboso		Official docs. Gazetted					15,000			Central Adm	DA

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised quarterly Audit committee meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000	5,000		Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Planning, Budgeting and Coordination)	Preparation of Annual Action plan and Budget	Juaboso		Plan and Budget Prepared					35,000	20,000		Central Adm	DA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET - 2019

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development													
<i>Objectives: Enhance Business Enabling Environment, Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development,</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s):Build a prosperous Society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Trade, Tourism and Industrial development)	Organised 2 exhibitions and trade shows	District wide		No. Of exhibition Organised					5,000			BAC	DA
	Provision of start-up kits	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
	Organised Training for100 (women/men) on additional livelihood programmes	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			BAC	DA
	Construction of mini markets	Asemaneye	2	Mkt constructed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organised business counselling	District wide		No of counselling organised					2,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Agricultureand Rural Development													
<i>Objectives: Improve Production efficiency and yield, Enhance the Application of Science, technology and innovation,</i>													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agricultural Development)	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock	District wide		Coverage of livestock vaccination					5,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Intensify the use of mass communication systems for extension Services delivery	District wide		Extension services provided							7,000	Agric Dept	DA

	Identify, Update and dissemination of existing technological Packages	District wide		Info. Disseminated					6,000				Agric Dept	DA
	Assist 20 farmer based groups with Agric inputs	District wide		No. of farmer groups supported					9,000				Agric Dept	DA
	Conduct 2 field demonstrations and trials	District wide		No. of field demonstration conducted					7,800				Agric Dept	DA
	Supply of improve planting materials to 500 farmers	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					8,000				Agric Dept	DA
	Start-up allocation for Planting for food and jobs	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					8,000				Agric Dept	DA
	Organisation of District farmers day celebration	Juaboso		Farmers Day Celebrated					60,000				Agric Dept	DA
	Facilitate the establishment of 20 cocoa nurseries	Districtwide		No. Of nurseries established					10,000				COPADEC	Agric Dept
	Establish and train 300 cocoa spraying Gangs	District wide		No. Of gang established established					10,000				Agric Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development														
Objectives: <i>Ensure sustainable Development and Management of aquaculture</i>														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agriculture development)	Train 100 fish farmers in modern aquaculture practices	District wide		No of beneficiaries					5,000				Agric Dept	DA

	Provision of infrastructure for 50 farmers involved in aquaculture	District wide		No of beneficiaries					12,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Introduce cage farming on rivers	District wide		No of beneficiaries					10,000			Agric Dept	DA
Development Dimension: Social Development													
Key Focus Area: Education and Training													
<i>Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunity for all													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	Construction of 4No. 6 Unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities	Nsensem		Classrooms completed					150,000			-do-	-do-
		Abrokofe							150,000			-do-	-do-
		Bonsu Nkwanta							150,000				
		Danyame							150,000			-do-	-do-
	Implementation of school feeding programme in 10 schools	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			DA	GES
Construction of 1 No. teacher's quarters	Adwumam		Teachers quarters constructed					180,000			Works Dept Works Dept	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Supply of 1,000 Dual/Mono desks to basic schools	District wide		No. Of dual desk supplied					150,000			GES	
	Support Mock Exams and STME	District wide						5,000					DA
	Support sport and Culture	District wide						3,000				GES	DA

	Support District Educational Programmes	Juaboso		No. Of programmes supported					75,000			GES	DA	
	Support 20 brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					80,000			GES	DA	
	sponsorship packages for teachers	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			GES	DA	
	Rehabilitation of District Education Directors Bungalow	Juaboso		Residents rehabilitated					30,000			GES	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Organise competitions and examinations to assess students' performance and output annually	District wide		No. Of competition Organised					10,000			GES	DA	
	Celebration of 6th March Day	District wide		Day celebrated					16,000			GES	DA	
	Construction of 3No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Adwumam		Classrooms constructed						110,000			Works Dept	DA
		Ahwiafutu-Nkwanta								110,000				
		Krokosue								110,000				
	Monitoring of Literacy classes	Zonal level		Quarterly reports					4,000			NFE	DA	
	Refresher courses for facilitators (NFE)	Juaboso		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000			NFE	DA	
	Maintenance of District NFE Vehicle	Juaboso		Office and vehicle maintained					6,000			NFE	DA	
	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Danyame/Camp 5		Classroom constructed					50,000			Works Dept	DA	
Key Focus Area: Health and Health services														
<i>Objectives: 2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, early accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).</i>														

MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	Renovation of 1 CHPS Compound and quarters	Asemaneye		CHPS Compound renovated					60,000			DHS	DA
	Construction of 2N0. CHPS Compounds	Afuofikrom		CHPS Compound Constructed					190,000			DHS	DA
		Amadukrom								180,000			DHS
	Construction of 1No 4Unit Nurses Quarters	Juaboso		Nurses quarters constructed					250,000			DHS	DA
	Posting of Health personnel to sub Districts	District wide		No. Of Health personnel's posted					2,000			DHS	DA
	Support packages to midwives	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000			DA	DHS
<i>Objectives: 2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Organised 1 medical screening exercise	Districtwide		No. Of people screened					5,000			DEHU	DA
	Facilitate the organisation of monthly national sanitation day	Districtwide		No. Of monthly clean-up exercise organise					60,000			DEHU	DA
	Quarterly pushing/levelling of final dumping site	Datano		Quarterly reports					80,000			DEHU	DA
	Undertake premises inspection	Districtwide		No. Of premises inspected					3,000			DEHU/Fires service	DA
	Quarterly monitoring on malaria control activities	District wide		No. Of monitoring reports					80,000			DHS	DA
	Procurement of logistics for CHPS	Districtwide		Logistics procured					50,000			DHS	DA
	Organise Quarterly sub district cases review.	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000			DHS	DA

Objectives: 2.3 Reduce Disability morbidity and mortality													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Carry out district wide campaign on fertility regulation	Districtwide		No of Progs					10,000			DHS	DA
	Undertake Public Education on Disability issues	Districtwide		No of Progs				6,000			DHS	DA	
	Support to district health children's word	Juaboso		Children's word completed				10,000			DHS	DA	
	Identify and support people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans of HIV AIDs patients	Districtwide		No of beneficiaries				12,000			DHS	DA	
Key Focus Area: water and sanitation													
Objectives: 5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and Management, Improve acces to safe and reliable water supply service for all													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Health Delivery)	Construction of 10 No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes constructed					100,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Construction of 4 No. Mechanised Borehole	Nkra		No. of boreholes mechanized					60,000			-do-	DA
		Ahwefutu								-do-	DA		
		Agyemadiem								-do-	DA		
		Nsonyameye								-do-	DA		
	Train and equip four area mechanics	Districtwide	2	No. Mechanics trained					12,000			-do-	DA
Construction of 1 small town Water systems	Boinzan	2	Water Sys.Const.										

	Maintenance of 5No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes maintained					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Poverty and inequality</i>													
<i>Objectives: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimension</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Implementation of LEAP Programme	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					100,000			SWFD	DA
	Train 50 farmers in additional livelihood activities	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Child and family welfare													
<i>Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare, Ensure the rights and entitlements of children</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Formation of 20 child protection clubs/committees	District wide(selected schools)		No. Of clubs formed							30,000	GES/RTP	DA
	Monitor activities of Community Child Protection committees.	District wide(selected schools)		No of Monitoring visits				4,000		8,000		GES/RTP	DA
	Establish child panels in each of the 4 area councils	Panels formed		CP created				8,000				GES/SWFD	DA
	Undertake Juvenile Justice Administration Activities	District wide		Juvenile Justice administered				6,000				SWFD	DA
	Carry out Child Rights Protection Activities	District wide		CR protection progs carried out				8,000		5,000		SWFD/RTP	DA
Key Focus Area: Social Protection													
<i>Objectives: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, person with disability and the elderly</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Disseminate information on Gov't Policies and Programmes	Districtwide		Implementation Reports					6,000			DIS	DA

	Organised 30 community Durbars	Districtwide		No. Of Durbars organised					4,000			DIS	DA
	Organised 4 Radio Discussions	Juaboso		No. Of radio discussions organised					10,000			DIS/DEHU/NADMO	DA
	Family Counselling and Management Activities	Juaboso		No of beneficiaries					4,000			SWFD	DA
Key Focus Area: Employment and decent work													
<i>Objectives: Promote the creation of decent jobs</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Trade, Tourism and Industrial development)	Construction of 1No. 12 Unit Lockable Market stores	Bonsu Nkwanta		Market constructed					200,000			-do-	DA
	Construction of Market shed	Sayerano		Market shed constructed					50,000			-do-	DA
	Establish one (1) cocoa processing plant	Juaboso		Plant functioning					350,000			Works Dept/ BAC	DA
	Promote the development of 3 tourist sites	Districtwide		No. Of tourist sites developed					60,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Youth Development													
<i>Objectives: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Conduct public awareness campaign on benefits of working as a group(3 every Quarter)	Districtwide		No. Of campaigns organised					4,800			DCD/NGO's	DA
	Conduct Training workshop for management committee of 60 selected cooperatives	Districtwide		No. Of workshop organised					8,000			DCD/NGO's	DA

Key Focus Area: Sport and Recreation													
<i>Objectives: 14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social Welfare and Community Development)	Construction of valley and basketball fields	Juaboso (SHS)		Sport pack completed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Supply of sport items to 5 communities	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary communities					10,000			DA	GES
Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and Human settlement													
Key Focus Area: Protected Areas													
<i>Objective: Expand forest conservation areas</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organising monitoring of district pack reserve	krokosue forest reserve		No. Of Monitoring visits					8,000			Forestry/Wildlife Division	DA
	Implementation of CREMAs activities in 20 selected comm.	Selected Comm.		No. Of beneficiary Comm.					80,000			Forestry Commission (FC)	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Minerals Extraction</i>													
Objectives: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resource													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	Districtwide							12,000			Works Dept	DA
	Carry out tree planting exercise in 20 schools and other institutions	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary institutions							20,000	Forestry Commission	DA
	Carry out reforestation of depleted forest reserve	Districtwide		No. Of acres reclaimed					50,000			Forestry Commission	DA

<i>Key Focus Area: Environmental pollution</i>													
Objectives: Reduce environmental pollution													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	MOU with waste land fills	Juaboso		Refuse dump levelled					320,000			DEHU	DA
	Construction of 6 seater WC	Bonsu Nkwanta		Toilet constructed					80,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Construction of 6 Seater KVIP for boys and girls	Dominibo		Toilet constructed					80,000			-do-	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Acquisition of final disposable sites	Juaboso		Disposable site available					30,000			DEHU/Works Dept	DA
	Construction of Slaughter house	Gyatokrom		Slaughter house constructed					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Supply of 200 refuse containers	Distric twide		No. Of refuse containers supplied					25,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
<i>Objectives: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enhance natural forests and agroforestry landscape project	Distric twide		Project evaluation reports					10,000		75,000	FC	DA
	Engage Local communities in REDD+ Activities	selected communities		No. Of beneficiary communities					12,000		150,000	FC	DA
	Planting of trees to reclaim illegal mining sites	Distric twide		No. Of square kilometres covered					8,000		60,000	FC	DA
Key Focus Area: Climate variability and change													
<i>Objectives: Enhance climate change resilience</i>													

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organised awareness creation workshop on climate change for assembly members, staff and other stakeholders	Juaboso		No. Of awareness creation workshops Organised					15,400			FC, NADMO	DA
	Set up a disaster management fund	Juaboso		availability of Funds					10,000			NADMO	DA
Key Focus Area: Disaster management													
<i>Objectives: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Supply of relief items	Districtwide		No. Of items supplied					60,000			NADMO	DA
	Undertake disaster management and prevention education programmes in 30 communities	Districtwide		No. Of Programmes Organised					11,000			NADMO	DA
	Train 30 staff, Volunteers on disaster prevention	Districtwide		No. Of participants trained					15,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA
	Put in place early warning mechanisms to check emergencies	Districtwide		EW System put in place					20,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA
Key Focus Area: Transport infrastructure: Roads													
<i>Objectives: Improve efficient and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Reshaping of 40km of roads	Districtwide		No. Of km shaped					250,000			works department	DA
	Construction of 4No. culverts	Mafia-Senagyakrom		Culvert constructed					150,000			works department	DA

		Aboboya-Yawagyemkrom,		Culvert constructed						100,000			works department	DA
		Boinzan – Adiembra,		Culvert constructed						120,000			works department	DA
		Juaboso old police station – HFC Bank		Culvert constructed						95,000			works department	DA
	Gravelling of 8km road	Domi-Agyemadiem		Road gravelled						100,000			works department	DA
	Tarring of 17 road	Benchema-Asempaneye Road		Road Tarrred						400,000			Feeder Roads	Works Dept
Key Focus Area: Information communication technology (ICT)														
<i>Objectives: Enhance the applicationb of ICT in national development</i>														
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Expansion of telecommunication network in 10 communities	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Covered					100,000				Telecommunication companies	DA
	Supply of ICT equaptment to 5 schools	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary schools					10,000				GES	DA
	Construction of 1no. ICT Centre	Bonsu Nkwanta		ICT Centre Constructed					130,000				works department	DA
	Organised ICT classes for students 1 every year	Juaboso		No. Of students participation					6,000				GES	DA
Key Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum														
<i>Objectives: Ensure the availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy, Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</i>														
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Electricity extention to new sites	Districtwide							100,000				ECG	DA

(Infrastructure Development)	Connection of 10 communities to national Grid	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Connected					150,000			ECG	DA
	Supply of 200 street bulbs	Districtwide		Bulbs supplied					35,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Human settlement and housing													
<i>Objectives: Promote sustainable, spacially integrated balance and orderly development of human settlement</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Prepare settlement planning schemes for 1 major communities	Boinzan		No. Of settlement Plans prepared					40,000			Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
	Inspect and demolished unauthorised structures	Districtwide							7,000			Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
	Carry out street naming and property addressing system in 1 major community	Districtwide		No. Of comm Covered					100,000			Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
Development Dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability													
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Deeping Political and Administrative Decentralization</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports and annual plan	Juaboso		Reports submitted					20,000			All Dept	DA
	Organised 2 Town Hall Meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings organised					40,000			DA	ISD

	Support to self-help projects	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Supported					150,000			Works Dept	DA
	Renovation of 3 staff Quarters	Juaboso		No. Bungalows Renovated					80,000			Works Dept	DA
	Construction of 1No. 4Unit Quarters Health staff	Juaboso		Quarters constructed					400,000			Works Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Build an effective and efficient Government machinery</i>													
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Rent office accommodation for 1 area council	Boinzan		Office accommodation available					16,000			DA	Works Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and Revenue Mobilization)	Under take financial management and revenue training mobilization for Area councils	Four area councils		Training organised					10,000			HR Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procurement of office equipment and logistics	Juaboso		Items supplied					40,000			Procurement Unit	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised Quarterly monitoring of projects	Districtwide		No. Of monitoring reports					14,000			DPCU	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procure Furniture for assembly offices	Juaboso		Furniture procures					45,000			Procurement Unit	DA

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Installation of internet in the administration block (administrative Block annex)	Juaboso		Administration block connected with internet						10,000			Procurement Unit	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Maintenance of official vehicles	Juaboso		Vehicles maintained						40,000			Transport unit	DA
											10,000			
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procure Furniture and furnished 4 area councils	Four area councils		Furniture procures						40,000	15,000		Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization														
<i>Objectives: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</i>														
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION	
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Renovation of district assembly offices (administrative Block annex)	Juaboso		No of offices renovated					150,000				Works Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised 4 general assembly meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					10,000				Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised Quarterly statutory sub-committee meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					15,000				Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised management and other meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised						12,000			Central Adm	All Dept

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Human Resource Management)	Allocation towards capacity building of staff	Juaboso		No. Of capacity building training organised					30,000	40,000		Human Resource Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Completion of assembly office complex	Juaboso		Structur completed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Conduct data collection and temporal housing numbering (for street naming)	Juaboso		Data collected					15,000			Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Legislative Oversight)	Gazetting of official documents	Juaboso		Official docs. Gazzetted					15,000			Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised quarterly Audit Committee meting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000	5,000		Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Planning, Budgeting and Coordination)	Preparation of Annual Action plan and Budget	Juaboso		Plan and Budget Prepared					35,000	20,000		Central Adm	DA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET - 2020

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development													
<i>Objectives: Enhance Business Enabling Environment, Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development,</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous Society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Trade, Tourism and Industrial development)	Organised exhibitions and trade shows	District wide		No. Of exhibition Organised					5,000			BAC	DA
	Provision of start-up kits	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
	Organised Training for 100 (women/men) on additional livelihood programmes	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			BAC	DA
	Construction of mini markets	Benchima	2	Mkt constructed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organised business counselling	District wide		No of counselling organised					2,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Agriculture and Rural Development													
<i>Objectives: Improve Production efficiency and yield, Enhance the Application of Science, technology and innovation,</i>													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agricultural Development)	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock	District wide		Coverage of livestock vaccination					5,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Intensify the use of mass communication systems for extension Services delivery	District wide		Extension services provided							7,000	Agric Dept	DA

	Identify, Update and dissemination of existing technological Packages	District wide		Info. Disseminated					6,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Assist 20 farmer based groups with Agric inputs	District wide		No. of farmer groups supported					9,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Conduct field demonstrations and trials	District wide		No. of field demonstration conducted					7,800			Agric Dept	DA
	Supply of improve planting materials to 500 farmers	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					8,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Start-up allocation for Planting for food and jobs	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					8,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Organisation of District farmers day celebration	Juaboso		Farmers Day Celbrated					60,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Facilitate the establishment of 20 cocoa nurseries	District wide		No. Of nurseries established					10,000			COPADEG	Agric Dept
	Establish and train 300 cocoa spraying Gangs	District wide		No. Of gang established established					10,000			Agric Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development													
Objectives: <i>Ensure sustainable Development and Management of aquaculture</i>													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agriculture development)	Train 100 fish farmers in modern aquaculture practices	District wide		No of beneficiaries					5,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Provision of infrastructure for 50 farmers involved in aquaculture	District wide		No of beneficiaries					12,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Introduce cage farming on rivers	District wide		No of beneficiaries					10,000			Agric Dept	DA

Development Dimension: Social Development													
Key Focus Area: Education and Training													
Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunity for all													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	Construction of 4No. 6 Unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities	Brekrom	1	Classrooms completed					150,000			-do-	-do-
		Kafas 2	2						150,000			-do-	-do-
		Bonsu Nkwanta	2						150,000				
		Dangemu	1						150,000			-do-	-do-
	Implemetation of school feeding programme	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			DA	GES
	Construction of 1 No. teacher's quarters	Elliubo		Teachers quarters constructed					180,000			Works Dept	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Supply of 1,000 Dual/Mono desks to basic schools	District wide		No. Of dual desk supplied					150,000			Works Dept	DA
	Support Mock Exams and STME	District wide							5,000			GES	DA
	Support sport and Culture	District wide							3,000			GES	DA
	Support District Educational Programmes	Juaboso		No. Of programmes supported					75,000			GES	DA
	Support to brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					80,000			GES	DA
	sponsorship packages for teachers	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			GES	DA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Organise competitions and examinations to assess students' performance and output	District wide		No. Of competition Organised						10,000			GES	DA		
	Celebration of 6th March Day	District wide		Day celebrated						16,000			GES	DA		
	Construction of 3No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Santase		Classrooms constructed							110,000			Works Dept	DA	
		Sanegyakrom										110,000				
		Mafia										110,000				
	Monitoring of Literacy classes	Zonal level		Quarterly reports							4,000			NFE	DA	
	Refresher courses for facilitators (NFE)	Juaboso		No. Of beneficiaries							5,000			NFE	DA	
	Maintenance of District NFE Vehicle	Juaboso		Office and vehicle maintained							6,000			NFE	DA	
Construction of 2No. KG Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Elluibo/Dangyimum		Classroom constructed							100,000			Works Dept	DA		
Key Focus Area: Health and Health services																
<i>Objectives: 2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, early accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC).</i>																
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY				
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION			
	Renovation of CHPS Compound and quarters	Chinsekoko		CHPS Compound renovated						60,000			DHS	DA		
	Construction of 2N0. CHPS Compounds	Abono		CHPS Compound Constructed						190,000			DHS	DA		
		Chinchinase									180,000			DHS	DA	

	Construction of 1No 4Unit Nurses Quarters	Asemaneye		Nurses quarters constructed					250,000			DHS	DA
	Posting of Health personnel to sub Districts	District wide		No. Of Health personnels posted					2,000			DHS	DA
	Support packages to midwives	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000			DA	DHS
<i>Objectives: 2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Organised medical screening exercise	Districtwide		No. Of people screened					5,000			DEHU	DA
	Facilitate the organisation of monthly national sanitation day	Districtwide		No. Of monthly cleanup exerciseseorganises					60,000			DEHU	DA
	Quarterly pushing/leveling of final dumping site	Datano		Quarterly reports					80,000			DEHU	DA
	Undertake premises inspection	Districtwide		No. Of premises inspected					3,000			DEHU	DA
	Quarterly monitoring on malaria control activities	District wide		No. Of monitoring reports					80,000			DHS	DA
	Procurement of logistics for CHPS	Districtwide		Logistics procured					50,000			DHS	DA
	Quarterly sub district cases review.	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: 2.3 Reduce Disability morbidity and mortality</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Carry out districtwide campaign on fertility regulation	Districtwide		No of Progs					10,000			DHS	DA
	Undertake Public Education on Disability issues	Districtwide		No of Progs					6,000			DHS	DA
	Support to district health childreds word	Juaboso		Childrens word completed					10,000			DHS	DA

	Identify and support people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans of HIV AIDS patients	Districtwide		No of beneficiaries					12,000			DHS	DA
Key Focus Area: water and sanitation													
<i>Objectives: 5.1 Promote sustainable water resource development and Management, Improve acces to safe and reliable water supply service for all</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Construction of 10 No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes constructed					100,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Construction of 4 No. Mechanised Borehole	Dominibo		No. of boreholes mechanized					60,000			-do-	DA
		Eteso								-do-	DA		
		Domi								-do-	DA		
		Hwemehaa								-do-	DA		
	Train and equip four area mechanics	Districtwide	2	No. Mechanics trained					12,000			-do-	DA
	Construction of small town Water systems	Boinzan	2	Water Sys.Const.									
Maintenance of 5No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes maintained					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA	
<i>Key Focus Area: Poverty and inequality</i>													
<i>Objectives: Eradicate poverty in all itsforms and dimention</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social Welfare and Community Development)	Implementation of LEAP Programme	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					100,000			SWFD	DA
	Train farmers in additional livelihood activities	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Child and family welfare													
<i>Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare, Ensure the rights and entitlements of childred</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Social Welfare and Community	Formation of child protection clubs/committees	District wide (selected schools)		No. Of clubs formed							30,000	GES/RTP	DA

Development)	Monitor activities of Community Child Protection committees.	District wide(selected schools)		No of Monitoring visits					4,000		8,000	GES/RTP	DA
	Establish child panels in each of the 4 area councils	Panel formed		CP created					8,000			GES/SWFD	DA
	Undertake Juvenile Justice Administration Activities	District wide		Juvenile Justice administered					6,000			SWFD	DA
	Carry out Child Rights Protection Activities	District wide		CR protection progs carried out					8,000		5,000	SWFD/RTP	DA
Key Focus Area: Social Protection													
<i>Objectives: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, person with disability and the elderly</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Disseminate information on Gov't Policies and Programmes	Districtwide		Implementation Reports					6,000			DIS	DA
	Organised community Durbars	Districtwide		No. Of Durbars organised					4,000			DIS	DA
	Organised Radio Discussions	Juaboso		No. Of radio discussions organised					10,000			DIS/DEHU/NADMO	DA
	Family Counselling and Management Activities	Juaboso		No of beneficiaries					4,000			SWFD	DA
Key Focus Area: Employment and decent work													
<i>Objectives: Promote the creation of decent jobs</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	Construction of Market shed	Mafia		Market shed constructed					50,000			-do-	DA
	Establish one (1) cocoa processing plant	Juaboso		Plant functioning					350,000			Works Dept/ BAC	DA
	Promote the development of the tourist sector	Districtwide		No. Of tourist sites developed					60,000			BAC	DA

Key Focus Area: Youth Development													
<i>Objectives: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Conduct public awareness campaign on benefits of working as a group(3 every Quarter)	Districtwide		No. Of campaigns organised					4,800			DCD/NGO's	DA
	Conduct Training workshop for management committee of 60 selected cooperatives	Districtwide		No. Of workshop organised					8,000			DCD/NGO's	DA
Key Focus Area: Sport and Recreation													
<i>Objectives: 14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Construction of valley and basketball fields	Boinzan (SHS)		Sport pack completed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Supply of sport items to communities	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary communities					10,000			DA	GES
Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and Human settlement													
Key Focus Area: Protected Areas													
<i>Objective: Expand forest conservation areas</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organising monitoring of district pack reserve	Krokosue Forest Reserve		No. Of Monitoring visits					8,000			Forestry/Wildlife Division	DA
	Implementation of CREMAs activities in selected comm.	Selected Comm.		No. Of beneficiary Comm.					80,000			Forestry Commission (FC)	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Minerals Extraction</i>													
Objectives: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resource													

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	Districtwide							12,000			Works Dept	DA
	Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary institutions							20,000	Forestry Commission	DA
	Carry out reforestation of depleted forest reserve	Districtwide		No. Of acres reclaimed					50,000			Forestry Commission	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Environmental pollution</i>													
Objectives: Reduce environmental pollution													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	MOU with waste land fills	Juaboso		Refuse dump levelled					320,000			DEHU	DA
	Construction of 6 seater WC	Proso/ Kofikrom		Toilet constructed					80,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Construction of 6 Seater KVIP for boys and girls	Kefass		Toilet constructed					80,000			-do-	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Acquisition of final disposable sites	Juaboso		Disposable site available					30,000			DEHU/Works Dept	DA
	Construction of Slaughter house	Proso/ Kofikrom		Slaughter house constructed					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Supply of 200 refuse containers	Distric twide		No. Of refuse containers supplied					25,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
<i>Objectives: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enhance natural forests and agroforestry landscape project	Distric twide		Project evaluation reports					10,000		75,000	FC	DA

	Engage Local communities in REDD+ activities	selected communities		No. Of beneficiary communities					12,000		150,000	FC	DA
	Planting of trees to reclaim illegal mining sites	Distric twide		No. Of square kilometres covered					8,000		60,000	FC	DA
Key Focus Area: Climate variability and change													
<i>Objectives: Enhance climate change resilience</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organised awareness creation workshop on climate change for assembly members, staff and other stakeholders	Juaboso		No. Of awareness creation workshops Organised					15,400			FC, NADMO	DA
	Set up a disaster management fund	Juaboso		availability of Funds					10,000			NADMO	DA
Key Focus Area: Disaster management													
<i>Objectives: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Supply of relief items	Districtwide		No. Of items supplied					60,000			NADMO	DA
	Undertake disaster management and prevention education programmes	Districtwide		No. Of Programmes Organised					11,000			NADMO	DA
	Train staff, Volunteers on disaster prevention	Districtwide		No. Of participants trained					15,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA
	Put in place early warning mechanisms to check emergencies	Districtwide		EW System put in place					20,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA
Key Focus Area: Transport infrastructure: Roads													
<i>Objectives: Improve efficient and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Reshaping of 40km of roads	Districtwide		No. Of km shaped					250,000			works department	DA

		Mafia-Senagyakrom		Culvert constructed					150,000			works department	DA
	Contrustion of 4 culverts	Aboboya-Yawagyemkrom,		Culvert constructed					100,000			works department	DA
		Nkatieso-Agyemadiem		Culvert constructed					120,000			works department	DA
		Kenns shool-Canan		Culvert constructed					95,000			works department	DA
	Gravelling of roads	Mafia-Asemaneye		Road gravelled					100,000			works department	DA
	Tarring of roads	Boinzan Town roads		Road Tarred					250,000			Feeder Roads	Works Dept
Key Focus Area: Information communication technology (ICT)													
<i>Objectives: Enhance the application of ICT in national development</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Expansion of telecommunication network	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Covered					100,000			Telecommunication companies	DA
	Supply of ICT equipment to schools	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary schools					10,000			GES	DA
	Construction of ICT Centre	Boinzan		ICT Centre Constructed					130,000			works department	DA
	Organised ICT classes for students	Juaboso		No. Of stidents participation					6,000			GES	DA
Key Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum													
<i>Objectives: Ensure the availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy. Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Infrastructure Development)	Electricity extension to new sites	Districtwide							100,000			ECG	DA
	Connection of communities to national Grid	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Connected					150,000			ECG	DA
	Supply of 200 street bulbs	Districtwide		Bulbs supplied					35,000			Procurement Unit	DA

Key Focus Area: Human settlement and housing													
<i>Objectives: Promote sustainable, spacially integrated balance and orderly development of human settlement</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Prepare settlement planning schemes for 1 major communities	Proso/ Kofikrom		No. Of settlement Plans prepared						100,000		Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
	Inspect and demolished unauthorised structures	Districtwide								7,000		Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
	Carry out street naming and property addressing system	Districtwide		No. Of comm Covered						100,000		Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
Development Dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability													
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Deeping Political and Administrative Decentralization</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports and annual plan	Juaboso		Reports submitted					20,000			All Dept	DA
	Organised Town Hall Meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings organised					40,000			DA	ISD
	Support to self help projects	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Supported					150,000			Works Dept	DA
	Renovation of staff Bungalow	Juaboso		No. Bungalows Renovated					80,000			Works Dept	DA
	Construction of 1No. 4Unit Quarters for staff	Juaboso		Quarters constructed					300,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organised Public Education on Electoral process	Districtwide		No. Of public education organised					25,000			NCCE	DA

Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization														
<i>Objectives: Build an effective and efficient Government machinery</i>														
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and Revenue Mobilization)	Under take financial management and revenue training mobilization for Area councils	Four area councils		Training organised						10,000			HR Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procurement of office equipment and logistics	Juaboso		Items supplied						40,000			Procurement Unit	DA
	Organised Quarterly monitoring of projects	Districtwide		No. Of monitoring reports						14,000			DPCU	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procure Furniture for assembly offices	Juaboso		Furniture procures						45,000			Prucurement Unit	DA
	Maintenance of official vehicles	Juaboso		Vehicles maintained						40,000	10,000		Transport unit	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procure Furniture and furment of area councils	Four area councils		Furniture procures						40,000	15,000		Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization														
<i>Objectives: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</i>														
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION	
	Organised general assembly meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					10,000				Central Adm	All Dept
	Organised Quarterly statutory sub-committee meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					15,000				Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised management and other meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised						12,000			Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Human Resource Management)	Allocation towards capacity building of staff	Juaboso		No. Of capacity building training organised					30,000	40,000			Human Resource Dept	DA

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Completion of assembly office complex	Juaboso		Structur completed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Data collection and temporal housing numbering (for street naming)	Juaboso		Data collected					15,000			Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Legislative Oversight)	Gazetting of official documents	Juaboso		Official docs. Gazetted					15,000			Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised quarterly ARIC meting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000	5000		Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Planning, Budgeting and Coordination)	Preparation of Annual Action plan and Budget	Juaboso		Plan and Budget Prepared					35,000	20000		Central Adm	DA

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET - 2021

Development Dimension: Economic Development													
Key Focus Area: Private Sector Development													
<i>Objectives: Enhance Business Enabling Environment, Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development,</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Build a prosperous Society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Trade, Tourism and Industrial development)	Organised exhibitions and trade shows	District wide		No. Of exhibition Organised					5,000			BAC	DA
	Provision of start upkits	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
	Organised Training for100 (women/men) on additional livelihood programmes	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			BAC	DA
	Construction of mini markets	Bonsu Nkwanta		Mkt constructed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
	Organised business counselling	District wide		No of counselling organised					2,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Agricultureand Rural Development													
<i>Objectives: Improve Production efficiency and yield, Enhance the Application of Science, technology and innovation,</i>													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agricultural Development)	Introduce a sustained programme of vaccination for livestock	District wide		Coverage of livestock vaccination					5,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Intensify the use of mass communication systems for extension Services delivery	District wide		Extension services provided						7,000		Agric Dept	DA
	Identify, Update and dissemination of existing technological Packages	District wide		Info. Disseminated					6,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Assist 20 farmer based groups with Agric inputs	District wide		No. of farmer groups supported					9,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Conduct field demonstrations and trials	District wide		No. of field demonstration conducted					7,800			Agric Dept	DA

	Supply of improve planting materials to 500 farmers	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					8,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Start up allocation for Planting for food and jobs	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					8,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Organisation of District farmers day celebration	Juaboso		Farmers Day Celbrated					60,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Facilitate the establishment of 20 cocoa nurseries	Districtwide		No. Of nurseries established					10,000			COPADEC	Agric Dept
	Establish and train 300 cocoa spraying Gangs	Districtwide		No. Of gang established established					10,000			Agric Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development													
<i>Objectives: Ensure sustainable Development and Management of aquaculture</i>													
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT(Agriculture development)	Train 100 fish farmers in modern aquacultural practices	District wide		No of beneficiaries					5,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Provision of infrastructure for 50 farmers involved in aquaculture	District wide		No of beneficiaries					12,000			Agric Dept	DA
	Introduce cage farming on rivers	District wide		No of beneficiaries					10,000			Agric Dept	DA
Development Dimension: Social Development													
Key Focus Area: Education and Training													
<i>Objectives: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Create opportunity for all													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Construction of 4No. 6 Unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities	manhyia		Classrooms completed					150,000			-do-	-do-
		mintakrom							150,000			-do-	-do-
		chenchinase							150,000				
		Brekrom							150,000			-do-	-do-
	Implemetation of school feeding programme	District wide		No. of beneficiaries					12,000			DA	GES
	Construction of 1 No. teacher's quarters	Santase		Teachers quarters					180,000			Works Dept	DA

				constructed										
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Supply of 1,000 Dual/Mono desks to basic schools	District wide		No. Of dual desk supplied					150,000			Works Dept	DA	
	Support Mock Exams and STME	District wide							5,000			GES	DA	
	Support sport and Culture	District wide							3,000			GES	DA	
	Support to brilliant but needy students	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					80,000			GES	DA	
	sponsorship packages for teachers	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			GES	DA	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Education and Youth Development)	Organise competitions and examinations to assess students performance and output	District wide		No. Of competition Organised					10,000			GES	DA	
	Celebration of 6th March Day	District wide		Day celebrated					16,000			GES	DA	
	Construction of 3No. 3 Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	kotosaa			Classrooms constructed					110,000			Works Dept	DA
		Domi								110,000				
		Nyemebechere								110,000				
	Monitoring of Literacy classes	Zonal level		Quarterly reports					4,000			NFE	DA	
	Refresher courses for facilitators (NFE)	Juaboso		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000			NFE	DA	
	Maintenance of District NFE Vehicle	Juaboso		Office and vehicle maintained					6,000			NFE	DA	
	Construction of 2No. KG Blocks with Ancillary Facilities	Nsoyemeye/manhyia		Classroom constructed					500,000			Works Dept	DA	
Key Focus Area: Health and Health services														
<i>Objectives: 2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, early accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC),</i>														
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION	
	Renovation of CHPS Compound and quarters	Boinzan		CHPS Compound renovated					60,000			DHS	DA	
	Construction of 2No. CHPS Compounds	Mintakrom		CHPS					190,000			DHS	DA	

		Ahwefutu		Compound Constructed					180,000			DHS	DA
	Construction of 1No 4Unit Nurses Quarters	Africa		Nurses quarters constructed					250,000			DHS	DA
	Posting of Health personnel to sub Districts	District wide		No. Of Health personnels posted					2,000			DHS	DA
	Support packages to midwives	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiaries					5,000			DA	DHS
<i>Objectives: 2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Organised medical screening exercise	Districtwide		No. Of people screened					5,000			DEHU	DA
	Facilitate the organisation of monthly national sanitation day	Districtwide		No. Of monthly cleanup exercisearganes					60,000			DEHU	DA
	Quarterly pushing/leveling of final dumping site	Datano		Quarterly reports					80,000			DEHU	DA
	Undertake premises inspection	Districtwide		No. Of premises inspected					3,000			DEHU	DA
	Quarterly monitoring on malaria control activities	District wide		No. Of monitoring reports					80,000			DHS	DA
	Procurement of logistics for CHPS	Districtwide		Logistics procured					50,000			DHS	DA
	Quarterly sub district cases review.	Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000			DHS	DA
<i>Objectives: 2.3 Reduce Disability morbidity and mortality</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY (Health Delivery)	Carry out districtwide campaign on fertility regulation	Districtwide		No of Progs					10,000			DHS	DA
	Undertake Public Education on Disability issues	Districtwide		No of Progs					6,000			DHS	DA
	Support to district health childreds word	Juaboso		Childrens word completed					10,000			DHS	DA
	Identify and support people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans of HIV AIDs patients	Districtwide		No of beneficiaries					12,000			DHS	DA
Key Focus Area: water and sanitation													
<i>Objectives: 5.1Promote sustainable water resource development and Management, Improve acces to safe and reliable water supply service for all</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY			

					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Health Delivery)	Construction of 10 No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholeds constructed					100,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Construction of 4 No. Mechanised Borehole	Pillar 290		No. of boreholes machanized					60,000			-do-	DA
		Senegyakrom								-do-	DA		
		Adwuman								-do-	DA		
		Danyame								-do-	DA		
	Train and equip four area mechanics	Districtwide	2	No. Mechanics trained					12,000			-do-	DA
Construction of small town Water systems	Boinzan	2	Water Sys.Const.										
Maintenance of 5No. Boreholes	Districtwide	112	No. Of boreholes maintained					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA	
<i>Key Focus Area: Poverty and inequality</i>													
<i>Objectives: Eradicate poverty in all itsforms and dimention</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Implemetation of LEAP Programme	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					100,000			SWFD	DA
	Train farmers in additional livelihood activities	District wide		No. Of beneficiaries					10,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Child and family welfare													
<i>Objectives: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare, Ensurethe rights and entitlements of childred</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Formation of child protection clubs/committees	District wide(selected schools)		No. Of clubs formed							30,000	GES/RTP	DA
	Monitor activities of Community Child Protection committees.	District wide(selected schools)		No of Monitoring visits					4,000	8,000		GES/RTP	DA
	Establish child panels in each of the 4 area councils	Panel formed		CP created					8,000			GES/SWFD	DA
	Undertake Juvinal Justice Administration Activities	District wide		Juvinal Justice administered					6,000			SWFD	DA

	Carry out Child Rights Protection Activities	District wide		CR protection progs carried out					8,000		5,000	SWFD/RTP	DA
Key Focus Area: Social Protection													
<i>Objectives: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, person with disability and the elderly</i>													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Disseminate information on Gov't Policies and Programmes	Districtwide		Implementation Reports					6,000			DIS	DA
	Organised community Durbars	Districtwide		No. Of Durbars organised					4,000			DIS	DA
	Organised Radio Discussions	Juaboso		No. Of radio discussions organised					10,000			DIS/DEHU/NADMO	DA
	Family Counselling and Management Activities	Juaboso		No of beneficiaries					4,000			SWFD	DA
Key Focus Area: Employment and decent work													
<i>Objectives: Promote the creation of decent jobs</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
	Construction of Market shed	Asemaneye		Market shed constructed					50,000			-do-	DA
	Establish one (1) cocoa processing plant	Juaboso		Plant functioning					350,000			Works Dept/ BAC	DA
	Promote the development of the tourist sector	Districtwide		No. Of tourist sites developed					60,000			BAC	DA
Key Focus Area: Youth Development													
<i>Objectives: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development</i>													

	Conduct public awareness campaign on benefits of working as a group(3 every Quarter)	Districtwide		No. Of campaigns organised					4,800			DCD/NGO's	DA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY(Social Welfare and Community Development)	Conduct Training workshop for management committee of 60 selected cooperatives	Districtwide		No. Of workshop organised					8,000			DCD/NGO's	DA
Key Focus Area: Sport and Recreation													
<i>Objectives: 14.1 Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure</i>													
				No. Of beneficiary communities					10,000			DA	GES
Development Dimension: Environment, infrastructure and Human settlement													
Key Focus Area: Protected Areas													
<i>Objective: Expand forest conservation areas</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient build environment													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organising monitoring of district pack reserve	Krokosue Forest Reserve		No. Of Monitoring visits					8,000			Forestry/Wildlife Division	DA
	Implementation of CREMAs activities in selected comm.	Selected Comm.		No. Of beneficiary Comm.					80,000			Forestry Commision (FC)	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Minerals Extraction</i>													
Objectives: Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resource													

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enforce environmental laws on mining activities.	Districtwide							12,000			Works Dept	DA
	Carry out tree planting exercise in schools and other institutions	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary institutions						20,000		Forestry Commission	DA
	Carry out reforestation of depleted forest reserve	Districtwide		No. Of acres reclaimed					50,000			Forestry Commission	DA
<i>Key Focus Area: Environmental pollution</i>													
Objectives: Reduce environmental pollution													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	MOU with waste land fills	Juaboso		Refuse dump leveled					320,000			DEHU	DA
	Construction of 6 seater WC	Asemaneye		Toilet constructed					80,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Construction of 6 Seater KVIP for boys and girls	Dominibo		Toilet constructed					80,000			-do-	DA
	Construction of 4 Seater KVIP for boys and girls	Kefass		Toilet completed					80,000			-do-	DA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Aquisition of final desposable sites	Juaboso		Desposable site available					30,000			DEHU/Works Dept	DA
	Comnstruction of Sluaghter house	Proso		Sluaghter house constructed					50,000			Work dept/DCWSA	DA
	Supply of 200 refuse containers	Distric twide		No. Of refuse containers supplied					25,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion													
<i>Objectives: Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Natural Resource Conservation)	Enhance natural forests and agroforestry landscape project	Distric twide		Project evaluation reports					10,000		75,000	FC	DA
	Engage Local communities in REDD+ Activities	selected communities		No. Ofbeneficiary communities					12,000		150,000	FC	DA
	Planting of trees to reclaim illegal mining sites	Distric twide		No. Of square kilometres covered					8,000		60,000	FC	DA
Key Focus Area: Climate variability and change													
<i>Objectives: Enhance climate change resilience</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Organised awareness creation workshop on climate change for assembly members, staff and other stakeholders	Juaboso		No. Of awareness creation workshops Organised					15,400			FC, NADMO	DA
	Set up a disaster management fund	Juaboso		Availability of Funds					10,000			NADMO	DA
Key Focus Area: Disaster management													
<i>Objectives: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation</i>													
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT (Disaster prevention and Management)	Supply of relief items	Districtwide		No. Of items supplied					60,000			NADMO	DA
	Undertake disaster management and prevention education programmes	Districtwide		No. Of Programmes Organaised					11,000			NADMO	DA
	Train staff, Volunteers on disaster prevention	Districtwide		No. Of participants trained					15,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA

	Put in place Early Warning mechanisms to check emergencies	Districtwide		EW System put in place						20,000			NADMO/Fire service	DA
--	--	--------------	--	------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--------	--	--	--------------------	----

Key Focus Area: Transport infrastructure: Roads

Objectives: Improve efficient and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and service

MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Reshaping of 40km of roads	Districtwide		No. Of km shaped					250,000			works department	DA
	Contrustion of culverts	Kotosaa jnt-Kotosaa		Culvert constructed					150,000			works department	DA
		Aboboya-Yawagyemkrom,		Culvert constructed					100,000			works department	DA
		Adrewskrom Jnt-Adrewskrom		Culvert constructed					120,000			works department	DA
		Asempanye-Eteso		Culvert constructed					95,000			works department	DA
	Regravelling of roads	Ahwefutu Jnt-Ahwetufu		Road regravelled					100,000			works department	DA
Tarring of roads	Secondary schools roads		Road Tarred					250,000			Feeder Roads	Works Dept	

Key Focus Area: Information communication technology (ICT)

Objectives: Enhance the applicationb of ICT in national development

MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Expansion of telecommunication network	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Covered					100,000			Telecommunication companies	DA
	Supply of ICT equaptment to schools	Districtwide		No. Of beneficiary schools					10,000			GES	DA

	Construction of ICT Centre	Asemaneye		ICT Centre Constructed					130,000			works department	DA
	Organised ICT classes for students	Juaboso		No. Of stidents participation					6,000			GES	DA
Key Focus Area: Energy and Petroleum													
<i>Objectives: Ensure the availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy, Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Infrastructure Development)	Electricity extention to new sites	Districtwide							100,000			ECG	DA
	Connection of communities to national Grid	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Connected					150,000			ECG	DA
	Supply of 200 street bulbs	Districtwide		Bulbs supplied					35,000			Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Human settlement and housing													
<i>Objectives: Promote sustainable, spacially integrated balance and orderly development of human settlement</i>													
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Prepare settlement planning schemes for 1 major communities	Asemaneye		No. Of settlement Plans prepared					100,000			Town and Country Planning Dept	DA
	Inspect and demolished unathorised structures	Districtwide							7,000			T.C.P Dept	DA
	Carry out street naming and property addressing system	Districtwide		No. Of comm Covered					100,000			T.C.P Dept	DA
Development Dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability													
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Deeping Political and Administrative Decentralization</i>													
Adopted MDAs Goal(s): Maintain a stable, united and safe society													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMEES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports and annual plan	Juaboso		Reports submitted					20,000			All Dept	DA
	Organised Town Hall Meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meetings organised					40,000			DA	ISD
	Support to self help projects	Districtwide		No. Of comm. Supported					150,000			Works Dept	DA
	Renovation of staff Bangolow	Juaboso		No. Of Bangolows Renovated					80,000			Works Dept	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													
<i>Objectives: Build an effective and efficient Government machinery</i>													
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Finance and Revenue Mobilization)	Under take financial management and revenue training mobilization for Area councils	Four area councils		Training organised					10000			HR Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procurement of office equipment and logistics	Juaboso		Items supplied					40000			Procurement Unit	DA
	Organised Quarterly monitoring of projects	Districtwide		No. Of monitoring reports					14000			DPCU	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Procure Furniture for assembly offices	Juaboso		Furniture procures					45000			Prucurement Unit	DA
	Maintenance of official vehicles	Juaboso		Vehicles maintained					40000	10,000		Transport unit	DA
	Procure Furniture and furment of area councils	Four area councils		Furniture procures					40000	15,000		Procurement Unit	DA
Key Focus Area: Local Governance and Decentralization													

<i>Objectives: Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination</i>													
MMDA PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	QUARTERLY TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
					1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	GoG	IGF	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Human Resource Management)	Organised general assembly meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					10,000			Central Adm	All Dept
	Organised Quarterly statutory sub-committee meeting	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised					15,000			Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Organised management and other meetings	Juaboso		No. Of meeting organised						12,000		Central Adm	All Dept
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Human Resource Management)	Allocation towards capacity building of staff	Juaboso		No. Of capacity building training organised					30,000	40,000		Human Resource Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Completion of assembly office complex	Juaboso		Structur completed					200,000			Works Dept	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)	Data collection and temperal housing numbering (for street naming)	Bonsu Nkwanta		Data collected					15,000			Central Adm	DA

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (General Administration)		Juaboso		No. Of meetings held					10,000	5,000		Central Adm	DA
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (Planning, Budgeting and Coordination)	Preparation of MTDP 2022-2025 and Budget			Plan and Budget Prepared				60,000				DPCU	DA
	Preparation of Annual Action plan and Budget	Juaboso		Plan and Budget Prepared				35,000	20,000			Central Adm	DA

CHAPTER SIX

6.1 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Participatory M&E (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a measureable tool used to capture perception and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable

In implementation of the 2018 – 2021 District Medium Term Development Plan requires monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects and activities captured in the plan. Monitoring is defined broadly as the regular collection and analysis of information to assist timely decision making, ensure accountability and provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing project or programme with early indication of progress and achievement of objectives.

Evaluation on the other hand is defined as a systematic examination of a planned, ongoing or completed project it aims to answer specific management questions and to judge the overall value of an endeavour and supply learned to improve future actions, planning and decision making. The above definition provides the bed rock up which the monitoring and evaluation plan is for the DMTDP will be farmed.

Monitoring and evaluation of the District Medium Term Plan and reporting shows the extent made toward the progress of the implementation of the policy document. This will also help in the assessment of developmental targets and objectives and identify achievement and constraint so that improvement can be made to achieve a better impact.

The District will prepare a comprehensive PM&E Plan based on the guideline of NDPC. An Annual Progress Report will be generated from the plan which will be disseminated to all stakeholders.

The progress report will take the following formate

Title Page

Name of the MMDA

Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP

- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

Programme/Project status for the quarter or year

- i. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- ii. Update on indicators and targets
- iii. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- iv. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- v. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

6.2 COMMUNICATION STRATEGIE

The decentralization of Ghana's planning system is to ensure that citizens participate in the decision-making process to influence policy priorities, programmes, projects and budgets and also in the implementation and monitoring of development activities. Effective communication system represents an important tool for mobilizing and engaging the citizenry in decision-making processes, ensuring transparency, accountability, improved ownership and management of district development processes.

The main aim of the communication strategy is to create a vibrant communication system that will ensure that all stakeholders, such as civil society organization, community members, media, development partners etc have a voice in decision making and consensus building for effective planning and implementation of development activities.

The Juaboso district Assembly exists to improve the wellbeing of the people in the District, through effective mobilisation of resources, planning and implementation of projects and programmes with collaboration of relevant stakeholders. To achieve this there is the need for effective communication strategy. There are existing means of communication within the District which can be tapped to improved communication of development issues to beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The Assembly members are there to inform members of their electoral areas about development programmes and other issues of the Assembly and at

the same time present the concerns of the community members to the assembly. The presence of the Information Services Department and National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) also serves as potential which the Assembly can use to convey message to the community members especially those who cannot read and write. Likewise the presence of community information center and radio station in the district will provide opportunity for the assembly to effectively communicate to the citizenry. The high illiteracy rate among the people is a limitation to formally (written report) communicate to the people and this will serve as a medium of communicating Government policies.

Communication activity Matrix

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Methodology	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community visits	To create awareness on Gov't Policies	Community Members, Traditional Authority	Community Durbars	Quarterly	DCE Heads of departments
Meeting with the political structure	To discuss on the development of the District	Assembly members, Heads of departments	Round table discussions, Power point presentation	Quarterly	Presiding member, Subcommittee chairperson and secretaries
Monitoring of projects	To update management on progress of work	Community Members, Traditional Authority	Community score cards	Quarterly	DPCU
Community Sensitization	Create awareness on climate change	Community Members, Traditional Authority, farmers	Community Durbars	Quarterly	Forest commission, MoFA, NGO's

6.3 Stakeholders (Audience) Analysis

For effective communication strategy one has to identify what the stakeholders (audience) already known and how to reach them with the message. The following stakeholders have been identify; Assembly members, area council and unit committee members, community members (women groups, youth groups, opinion leaders, unit committee), Traditional authorities, civil society organization, development partners, private sector, media, RCC, NDPC etc.

6.3.1 Community Members

Community members are primary audience. They are the direct beneficiaries of implementation of the district projects and programme. They need to be informed about the design and siting of projects and programme. This will encourage community ownership and management of facilities. The community members are made up of interest groups and individual. These include; women groups, youth groups, opinion leaders, unit committee among others.

6.3.2 Assembly and unit committee members

Assembly members represent their electoral areas at the general assembly. They present problems affecting members of the electoral areas to the assembly for redress and also inform them of the assembly development programmes and policies. The Assembly members also lobby for projects for their communities.

6.3.3 Traditional Authorities

Traditional authorities per their position as the rulers have contacts with the grassroots and therefore are in best position to express the views and aspiration of them. The traditional authorities also demand performance from the municipal assembly in the delivery of service.

6.3.4 Civil Society Organisation (CSO)

The CSO are also important stakeholders when it comes to planning and implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Plan. The role of the CSO is to ensure the wellbeing of community members through advocacy. The CSO are to perform a watch-dog role in the implementation and monitoring of plans and efficient use of resources. The CSO including NGOs, CBO, etc also source for funds to provide social facilities for communities.

6.3.5 Development Partners

Development partners are secondary audience. They provide both technical and financial support for relevant programme and project. They expect effective monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects. The development partners expect efficient use of funds.

6.3.6 Private Sector

The private sector plays important role in the development of the district. They are expected to invest their resources in key development prioritised areas. They are also interested in

areas of possible partnership in the implementation of some of the programme and projects. Lastly they demand performance from the District assembly and ensure that programme and policies undertaken by the district promote private sector and Local Economic Development.

6.3.7 National Development Planning Commission

The NDPC is mandate by the constitution to formulate development plan and embark on monitoring and evaluation of the country's development endeavour. They prepare guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan and evaluate the performance of the plan. The Districts are supposed to furnish them with report on the progress of plan implementation.

6.3.8 Regional Coordinate Council

The RCC is in charge of coordinating district planning preparation and ensure the harmonization of the various district assembly plans. They expect the districts to provide reports on the performance of implementation of the medium term development plan.

6.3.9 Decentralized Department

The sector department such as education, health, social welfare, agriculture among others play great role in the implementation of the plans. The departments also undertake monitoring of projects and programmes under their sector and submit report to the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) to be included in the District annual progress report

6.3.10 Media

The media are to inform the public and also carry the public concerns to the appropriate authority for redress. The media expect to be furnished with information on the district development activities so as to relay them to the public.

Table 10.1 describes and analyzes the characteristics of stakeholders within the

6.4 Communication Objective

The purpose of communication strategy is to ensure that the municipality achieves the goal and objectives in the plan through participatory of all stakeholders. The specific objectives to pursue the above are as follows:

- To ensure that all stakeholders are aware or informed of development programmes, projects and activities in the medium term development plan
- To create awareness on the roles and expectations of stakeholders in the implementation of the district programmes and projects to improve the living conditions for the period 2018-2021.
- To promote dialogue and generate feedback on the performance of the District Plan

6.5 Key Message

The following key messages are develop from the above objectives.

- The District Plan will improve the wellbeing of the people by providing social-economic infrastructure such as water, education, health, road etc through harnessing the district potential and opportunity and addressing the constraint and challenges. Enabling environment will be created for the private sector and for that matter SMEs to thrive.
- The various stakeholders should play their role effectively to ensure successful implementation of the medium term development plan.
- The District Assembly would discuss the performance of the medium term plan in transparent nature where all stakeholders would be involved.

6.6 Planning Communication Strategy:

The section show how the message is going to be communicated to the audience. For the message to achieve the intended purpose on the audience an appropriate medium or channel should be use.

Table 6.1 Audience and channel of communication

Audience	Channel
Community Members	Mass Communication (use of communication van), Community Meeting/Durbar, Radio, Television , Public hearing
Traditional Authorities	Stakeholders Meeting, Reports
Assembly Members	Stakeholders Meeting, General Assembly Meeting
Decentralised Department	Stakeholders Meeting, Annual Report

Civil Society Organisation	Stakeholders Meeting, Reports
Development Partners	Annual Report, Stakeholders Meeting, website
Regional Coordinating Council	Annual Report, Workshop/Meeting
Private Sector	Brochures, Stakeholders Meeting, website
NDPC	Annual Progress Report, Meeting
Media	Stakeholders Meeting, Press Brief

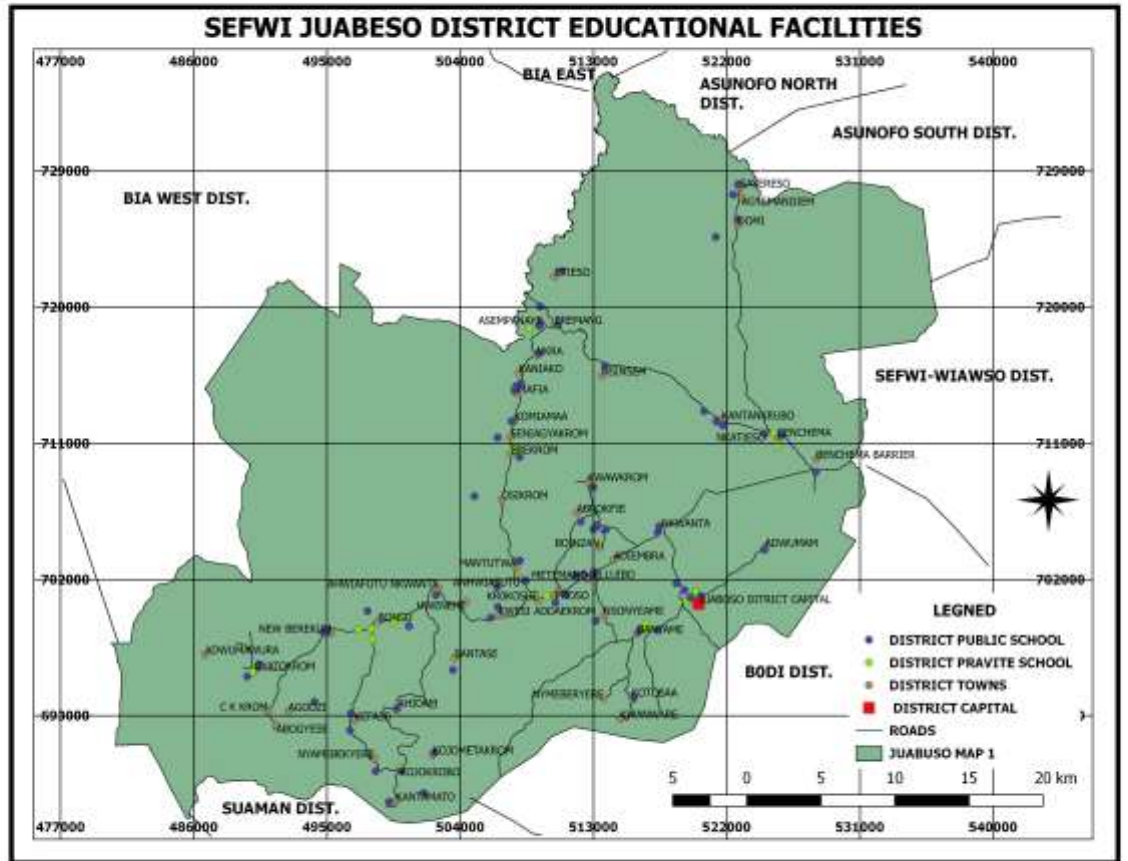
MONITORING INDICATORS

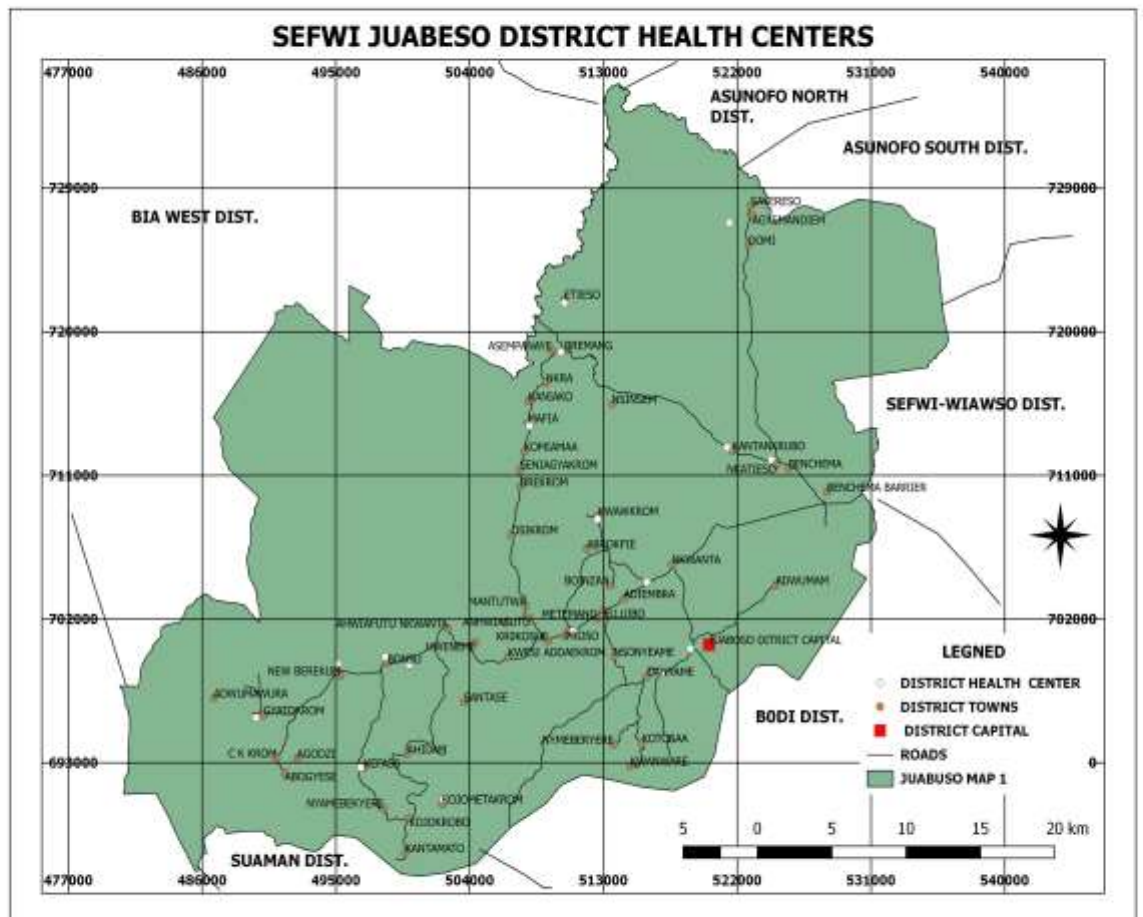
CORE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
CORE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC INDICATORS	BASE YEAR	TARGET
Agricure and Rural development		
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected Crops		
Maize		
Rice		
Cassava		
Plantain		
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		
Transport infrastrucure (roads)		
Proportion / Length of roads maintained /Rehabilitated		
Trank Roads (km)		
Feeder Roads (Km)		
Energy and petroleum		
Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity		
Protected Areas		
Hectres of degraded forest, mining,dry and wet lands rehabilitated /restored		
Forest		
Mining		
Dry and wet Land		
Acreage of the BR degraded		
Information Communication Technology		

Teledensity/ Penetration rate		
Mobile		
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
Health and Health Services		
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15 - 49 yrs HIV positive)		
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)		
Under- five mortality rate (Number deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)		
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population.		
Percentage of rural population with sustainable access to safe water sources		
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets,KVIP,Household latrines)		
Education and Training		
a. Gross Enrolment Ratio		
KG		
Primary		
JHS		
SHS		
Net Admission Rate in primary schools (Indicates primary 1 enrollment of pupils aged 6yrs)		
Primary		
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balances of parity is 1.00)		
KG		
Primary		
JHS		
SHS		
TVET		
Employment		
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		
No of beneficiaries of livelihood Prog.		
No. of tourist who visited the BR		
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLICACCOUNTABILITY		
Total amount of internally generated revenue		
Number of reported cases of abuse		
Children		
Men		
Women		

ANNEXES: SITUATION ANALYSIS MAPS





Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

DCE:

DCD:

Presiding Member of DAs:

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-committee

Signature of Planning Officer: