

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



AN AGENDA FOR JOBS;
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2018 – 2021)

Prepared by DPCU

@ 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Ghana's quest to become middle income status country, it continues to explore, develop national development plans and implement them through various strategies and interventions. The UN Agenda 2030, which presents the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity (UN, 2016). The UN (2016) indicates that achieving this requires all countries and stakeholders, to act in collaborative partnership, hence assess the capabilities and capacities of each relevant stakeholder. As the SDGs have become an official global agenda after the adoption by the UN, the NDPC, MDAs and other planning bodies have realised the importance of the SDGs in the role and function of the local government (that is, the MMDAs).

To consolidate the gains made so far in Ghana's development efforts and address the weaknesses identified in its development process, This Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) operationalize the vision of the President in the policy framework **AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL, 2017-2024**.

The policy objectives, strategies and flagship initiative of government contained in the policy framework, are organised under the following broad themes:

1. *Economic development;*
2. *Social development;*
3. *Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements;*
4. *Governance, corruption and Public Accountability and*
5. *Ghana's Role in International Affairs*

Goals, objectives and strategies of the policy framework is towards achieving the SDGs and the AU's Agenda 2063. Cross cutting issues of Child protection, HIV/AIDS, Disability and Climate Change issues are well integrated in the plan. The tools of the Strategic Environmental Assessment were applied to assess risk opportunities and sustainability. This MTDP also gives the state of implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II).

This plan document is divided into seven chapters in line with the NDPC Guidelines:

Chapter 1: Performance Review/District Profile and Current Situation of Development

Chapter 2: District Development Priorities

Chapter 3: District Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Chapter 4: Development Programmes

Chapter 5: District Annual Action Plans

Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Chapter 7: Communication Strategy

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACs	Area Councils
AMs	Assembly Members
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CF	Common Fund
CIC	Community Information Center
CHPS	Community Health Planning Service
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DADU	District Agriculture Development Unit
DBO	District Budget Officer
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DDCO	District Disease Control Officer
DDF	District Development Facility
DFO	District Finance Officer
DMISO/MOFA	District Management Information Systems Officer – MOFA
DMTDPF	District Medium Term Development Plan Framework
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPO	District Planning Officer
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
GES	Ghana Education Service
GET Fund	Ghana Education trust fund
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
POCC	- Potentials Opportunities Challenges and Constraint
SADA	Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly
WATSANs	Water and Sanitation Committees

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CHAPTER ONE

VISION & MISSION/PERFORMANCE REVIEW &PROFILE

1.1 Vision and Mission

VISION

A serene working environment with modernised infrastructural development, enhanced accessibility to social services and sustained employable opportunities.

MISSION

The Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly exist to improve the quality of lives of the people in the District by effectively harnessing and judiciously using the resources at its disposal sustainably coupled with the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes within the framework of good governance.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the District Assembly as given in the local government Act 462, 1993 are as follows:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective, mobilization of resources necessary for the overall development of the District.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
- Initiate programme for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District Works and services in the District.
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District.
- Collaborate and cooperate with the appropriate national and local security agencies for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- Ensure ready access to court in the District for the promotion of Justice.
- Perform any other functions as may be provided under any other enactment or directed by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

This section evaluates the implementation of the GSGDA II (2014 -2017) which broadly aimed at addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilising the economy, placing it on the path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status.

The seven (7) thematic areas used in the GSGDA were as follows:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management;
4. Oil and Gas;
5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment and
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

It's important to emphasize that the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly worked in all the thematic areas except for

- a. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
- b. Oil and Gas

1.2.1 KEY LESSONS LEARNT (TABLE 1)

1. The non-involvement of key stakeholders in the plan preparation and implementation affected the implementation of the previous plan.
2. Too many projects were awarded and began in a year and eventually only a few rolled over from the 2010-2013 projects were implemented. However, most of the al projects non-physical projects were duly completed.
3. The district relied deeply on the DACF/DDF which became very irregular during the last plan period. There's therefore a need to intensify internal revenue collection strategies.

Table 1: Performance of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly (2014 – 2017)

Period	Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management						
	Policy Objective: Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Disseminate existing technologies through mass communication systems and electronic media for extension service		12 bi-weekly airtime at Servant FM	6 bi-weekly airtime organized	
			2. Disseminate extension information through AEAs farm and home visits		3,600 farm and home visits	2,700 home and farm visits made	
			3. Form and strengthen Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)		Form 30 FBOs	15 FBOs formed	
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Intensify the use of mass communication system and electronic media for extension delivery		5 AEAs each visit Local Community information centres once a week in various communities. (i.e. 260 visits)	225 visits made	
			2. Disseminate extension information through AEAs farm and home visits		600 contact farmers each AEA	2,250 contact farmers met by 5 AEAs.	
			3. Form and strengthen Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)		50 FBOs		
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	4. Organise AEAs farm and home visits for dissemination of		6,000 farm and home visits by 5	4,021 visits made	Fully implemented

			improved technologies		AEAs		
			5. Educate and train farmers on the production and consumption of protein fortified maize, orange-flesh sweet potato, soybean utilization, cowpea and other leafy vegetables		10 FBOs 200 households	10 FBOs 300 households	Implemented
			6. Recover and distribute rice seeds from 2015 programme to farmers		2040kg to be recovered	1,100kg seed rice recovered and distributed to 55 farmers	Implemented but not in MTDP
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development					
2014	Policy Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income						
	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organize district campaign prophylactic treatment of poultry and livestock		Vaccinate 10,000 bird against Newcastle and gumboro. 1,000 goats and sheep against PPR and 800 dogs against rabies	1,000 birds, 500 sheep & goats and dogs vaccinated	
			2. Conduct active decrease surveillance on domestic animals, poultry and food crops		All livestock, poultry and crop farms in the district be monitored for	80% of livestock poultry and crop farms in the district monitored	

					pests and diseases outbreak		
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Conduct active disease surveillance on domestic animals and poultry		12 monthly monitoring for disease outbreak in poultry & livestock	12 monitoring visits made	
			2. Organize prophylaxis and treatment of livestock, poultry and pet against diseases and pest		14,000 poultry against Newcastle, 800 ruminants against PPR, 200 pets against rabies	16,000 poultry 300 ruminants 150 dogs	Fully implemented
			3. Train producers, processors and marketers AEAs in post-harvest handling technologies		5 AEAs 10 producers 5 processors 5 markets		Abandoned
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organize vaccination of domestic food animals and pest against diseases		10,000 birds - (Newcastle & fowl pox) 1,500 sheep & 700 goats (PPR) 400 dogs – rabies	5,100 birds 1,700 sheep 1,600 goats 310 dogs	Fully implemented
			2. Control the local movement of animals and local slaughter of livestock for food		Inspect 1,000 livestock before slaughter at Nsawora	All 415 animals slaughtered at Nsawora abattoir inspected	Fully implemented
			3. Upgrade the knowledge and skills of technical staff in		5 AEAs and 2 DDOs	Not implemented	Not implemented

			existing poultry and livestock technologies				
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development					
Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Conduct on-farm mini-demonstration on improve rice production technologies		40 on-farm mini-demonstration	40 mini-demos conducted	Fully implemented
			2. Establish secondary improved cassava planting materials multiplication farms		Establish 10 acre farms 9 acres farms established	9 acres farms established	Implemented but not in MTDP
			3. Educate and train consumers on appropriate food combination of available food to improve nutrition		10 educational programmes and train 50 women	No educational program organized 50 women trained in appropriate food combination	
			4. Identify viable markets for off-farm livelihood opportunities. Or 5. Train farmers in grasscutter rearing		10 farmers	6 farmers in Nsawora Area Council	
			6. Build capacity of tree crops nursery operators to expand and improve quality of seedlings.		Train 200 private nursery operators in food nursery management practices		Not Implemented
			7. 2014 District Farmers Day celebration duly organized		2014 District Farmers	2014 District Farmers Day	

						celebration duly organized	
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organize on-farm demonstration and field days on improved cassava production		10 demonstrations and 30 field days for 200 farmers	5 on-farm demonstrations and 10 field days organized 120 farmers	
			2. Organize recognition and identification of crop pest and diseases		12 monthly monitoring for crop pest and disease outbreak in all farms	10 monitoring visits made	
			3. Facilitate the cultivation and production of improved rice variety		Supply 2040kg rice seeds for 35 acres of rice production	2040kg seed rice supplied 35 acres of rice cultivated	Implemented but not in MTDP
			4. Organize District Research Extension Linkage Coordination (RELC) planning session		1 planning session for 50 participants	1 planning session for 60 participants organized	Fully implemented
			5. Organize DDA and DDOs monitoring visits		Organize 24 and 240 monitoring visits for 1 DDA and 2 DDOs respectively for the year	16 and 160 visits made by 1 DDA and 2 DDOs respectively	Fully implemented
			6. Train farmers on alternative livelihood		20 in bee keeping 10 grasscutter 20 women in zom oil making	20 women trained in zomi (palm oil) making	Fully implemented

			7. Organize coppicing and distribution of improved cassava planting materials		4,000 bundles of planting material to be coppiced	1,000 bundles of planting materials coppiced and distributed to 32 farmers cultivating 20.5 acres farm	Implemented but not in MTDP
			8. Organize quarterly management and technical Review meetings		4 meetings	2 meetings held	Fully implemented
			9. 2015 District Farmers Day celebration duly organized		2015 District Farmers	2015 District Farmers Day celebration duly organized	
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	1. Organize demonstration on food fortification		5 demonstration in 5 communities		Suspended
			2. Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling technologies		300 stakeholders	100 stakeholders	Fully implemented
			3. Capacity building of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and quality		500 plantain farmers on Good Agricultural practices (GAPs)	350 plantain farmers trained in sucker parring	Fully implemented
			4. Facilitate the dissemination and adoption of SLM technologies at the farm level in all communities		1,500 farmers in 10 communities	800 farmers in 4 communities	
			5. Establish secondary multiplication fields of improved cassava varieties		5 acre farms of cape vars cassava variety in 5		Suspended Not in MTDP

					communities		
			6. Coppice and distribute sika cassava variety planting material to farmers		Distribute 3,000 bundles of planting materials to 70 farmers	Coppiced and distributed 2,000 bundles of sika variety to 40 farmers covering 40 acres	Not in MTDP
			7. Organize quarterly technical review meetings		4 meetings	2 meetings	Fully implemented
			8. Collate data, write and submit quarterly and annual progressive reports		4 quarterly 1 mid-year 1 annual	4 quarterly 1 mid-year and 1 annual report duly submitted	Fully implemented
			9. Organize district farmers day to award deserving farmers		2016 District Farmers	2016 (32 nd) District Farmers Day organized awarding 22 farmers	Fully implemented
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development					

Period	Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment						
	Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
Baseline (2013)				MTDP Target	Achievement		
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Lobby with stakeholders-District Assembly, MP, Regional Health Directorates, Orio Project, Chiefs to construct Akontombra District Hospital to benefit district status	Feasibility studies conducted and land available for the construction of the district hospital	District Hospital constructed by June, 2015	-	Lobbying still ongoing
2015			Liaise with the MP and District Assembly to complete Nsawora Health Centre, Bawakrom and Shed CHPS by end of 2015	Nsawora Health centre 50% complete Bawakrom 60% complete		MP commits NHIA funds to the completion of Nsawora and Bawakrom projects	Nsawora 60% complete Bawakrom CHPS 80% complete
2016			Liaise with the MP and District Assembly to complete Nsawora Health Centre, Bawakrom and Shed CHPS by end of 2016	Nsawora Health centre 50% complete Bawakrom 60% complete		Nsawora Health centre partially completed and staff moved in for service delivery Bawakrom CHPS 80% complete	Nsawora Health centre 80% complete Bawakrom CHPS 90% complete
2017			Roll out CHPS compounds/assign CHNs to all electoral areas by March, 2017	15 electoral areas 17 functional	All electoral areas have CHPS compounds/CHN	CHPS compounds increased from 17	Ongoing 93.3% coverage Shed not yet

				CHPS compounds 12 electoral areas (80.0% coverage for electoral CHPS)	s assigned to them	in 2013 to 21 in 2017	functional although building is 70% complete Newly demarcated areas include Asanteman, Ahwaifutu
Policy Objective: Ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery and financial protection for the poor							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Provide health care for NHIS claims and submit claims to NHIA for reimbursement	82.4% of all clients were insured	90% of clients are NHIS insured	88.2% of clients were insured	Ongoing process
2015			Increase the number of health facilities and apply for NHIS accreditation across the sub districts	19 health facilities	26	22 facilities offering both clinical and public health services and are NHIS accredited	Ongoing
2016			Collaborate with Regional Health Directorates and other sponsors to support health programmes			System for Health, NMCP and RHD continue to support health programmes	Ongoing
2017			Increase the number of health facilities and apply for NHIS accreditation across the sub districts	19 health facilities	26	23 facilities offering both clinical and public health services and are	Ongoing

						NHIS accredited	
	Policy Objective: Improve efficiency in governance and management of the health system						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Liaise with Regional Health Directorate to post midwives to the district	Two Midwives available at Akontombra and Nsawora Health centres	Six midwives in three facilities	3 midwives in Akontombra and Nsawora Health centres and Asantekrom CHPS	Discussion for more midwives with Region ongoing
2015			Liaise with regional Health Directorate to allow CHNs/ENs to undertake midwifery courses and bond them to the district	Two Midwives available at Akontombra and Nsawora Health centres	8 midwives available in four facilities	8 midwives in Akontombra and Nsawora Health centres, Asantekrom, Ackaakrom CHPS	Discussion for more midwives with Region still ongoing
2016			Liaise with regional Health Directorate to allow CHNs/ENs to undertake midwifery courses and bond them to the district	Two Midwives available at Akontombra and Nsawora Health centres	13 midwives available in four facilities	13 midwives in two health centres and 6 CHPS compounds	Discussion for more midwives with Region still ongoing
2017			Train midwives on life saving skills	Two Midwives had training on Life saving skills	13 midwives available in four facilities	12 midwives trained in Life saving skills	Ongoing
	Policy Objective: Improve quality of health service delivery including mental health services						
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Organize routine in-service training for health staff based on structured in-service training plan	63 Staff oriented on GHS policies, Code of conduct,		54 staff trained on malaria case management, 30 on TB case management and	Routine and ongoing

				Customer care etc		40 data management	
2015			Ensure availability of drugs consumables and non- consumables from RMS	46% of facilities did not have stock out of medicines and non- medicines	All facilities had essential list of medicines and non-medicines all year round	60% of health facilities did not have stock out of medicines and non-medicines	Ongoing
2016			Organize routine in-service training for health staff based on structured in-service training plan	63 Staff oriented on GHS policies, Code of conduct, Customer care etc No staff had training on quality improvement	All staff had adequate knowledge on treatment of cases and provide good quality of care	74 Staff trained on policies, Quality improvement , malaria case management, standard treatment guidelines and data management	Ongoing
2017			Organize routine in-service training for health staff based on structured in-service training plan	63 Staff oriented on GHS policies, Code of conduct, Customer care etc No staff had training on quality improvement	All staff had adequate knowledge on treatment of cases and provide good quality of care	No staff trained yet	Pending

Policy Objective: Enhance national capacity for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain gains							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Increase the number of skilled deliveries from 37.5% in 2013 to 80.0% through the provision of cot sheets and cocoa drinks that attract mothers	37.5% of skilled deliveries conducted at health facilities	80% of pregnant mothers had skilled birth at facilities	28.7%	Ongoing
2015			Conduct Family planning outreach service to increase from 23.% to 60% through outreach services	23% of clients had family planning services	40% of women in fertility age had family planning services	28.3%	Ongoing
2016			Increase ANC registrants from 2609 in 2015 to 3000 by 2016	2609 pregnant women registered	80% of pregnant women accessed health facilities before delivery	(2369) 54.1% of pregnant women were registered	Ongoing
2017			Increase the number of skilled deliveries from 37.5% in 2013 to 80.0% through the provision of cot sheets and cocoa drinks that attract mothers	37.5% of skilled deliveries conducted at health facilities	80% of pregnant mothers had skilled birth at facilities		Ongoing
Policy Objective: Intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and other communicable diseases							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Immunise children 0-5yrs for all antigens (using penta 3 as proxy)	109.5%	90% of all children immunized and protected	79.3% of children were immunized	Ongoing
2015			Train Community Based Surveillance Volunteers on notifiable disease conditions during NIDs/SIAs	96 Community based surveillance volunteers trained	Active disease surveillance at all levels-from community to health facilities that is able to	63 community based surveillance volunteers trained, 16 community	Ongoing

					detect , manage and report all cases through the right channel	based agents reoriented on malaria treatment	
2016			Identify 2 suspected cases AFP, guineaworm, Ebola, , cholera, Meningitis and send adequate samples to appropriate Public Health Laboratory units	0 AFP,1 yellow Fever, 1 Measles cases suspected and samples sent to reference labs	Active disease surveillance at all levels-from community to health facilities that is able to detect , manage and report all cases through the right channel	2 AFP, 4 measles, 3 yellow fever and 1 guinea worm rumour were suspected GW was ruled out, all other cases were negative form the various reference labs	Ongoing
2017			Identify 2 suspected cases AFP, guineaworm, Ebola, , cholera, Meningitis and send adequate samples to appropriate Public Health Laboratory units	0 AFP,1 yellow Fever, 1 Measles cases suspected and samples sent to reference labs	Active disease surveillance at all levels-from community to health facilities that is able to detect , manage and report all cases through the right channel		Ongoing
Period	Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to and participation in quality education at the basic education level						
	Programmes	Sub-programme	Broad Project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Social Services	Education and Youth	Rehabilitate two Schools building-minor repairs	2 Schools was rehabilitated	2 schools	Two schools has been rehabilitated	Target Achieved

	Delivery	Development					
			Provide Schools with essential suppliers-mono desks and KG Furniture	200	226 schools	226 furniture distributed to schools	Target was met
			Provide gender friendly (5Toilet &19 urinals	5 toilets & 20urinals	5 toilets & 20 urinals	5Toilets & 20 urinals were provided to schools	100% target achieved
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Provide schools with essential supplies KG furniture	150	180	180 schools were provided with KG Furniture	Target achieved
			Provide gender friendly facilities toilet and urinal	7toilets & 20urinals	15 toilets & 25 urinals	Gender friendly facilities were provided to schools in the district	Target achieved
			Provide dustbins for schools	70	90 dustbins	90 dustbins were given to 90 schools in the district	Target achieved
			Provide additional capitation grants to public schools	152	152 schools	All public basic schools within the district received additional capitation grant	Target achieved
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development					
2014	Policy Objective: Improve quality of Teaching and Learning						
	Social	Education and	Organize INSET on Maths,	370	420 teachers	420 Teachers has	Exceed the

	Services Delivery	Youth Development	Science and literacy for Teachers			received training on math, science and literacy	target
			Provide Teaching and Learning materials for 146 schools	146	146 schools	146 schools has been provided with TLMs in their schools	Target achieved
			Provide Science consumable	28	28 schools	28 schools has been provided with science consumable	Target achieved
			Organize literacy and Art Competition	60	60 schools	120 pupils were able to participate in Literacy and Art competition	Organisation was successful
			Organize school SPAM	5	5 circuits	5 Circuits has organized school SPAM	SPAM was successful organize
			Organize Science, Technology, mathematics, and innovation education (STMIE)	70	70 students	70 students from various JHS participated STMIE	STMIE was successfully organized
			Provide support to teachers on UTBDE Programme	156	156 teachers	156 UTBDE Teachers has received support to upgrade themselves	Target achieved
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Organize INSET Math, Science and Literacy	370	420 teachers	420 teachers has received INSET on Math, Science	Target achieved

						and Literacy	
			Provide TLMs for schools	50	70 schools	70 schools in the district has been given TLMs	Target achieved
			Organize Literacy and Art Competition	10	20 schools	20 schools has received training on the organization of literacy and Art competition	Well organized
			Organize school SPAM	5	7 Circuits	7circuit in the district has been received the organization of SPAM	Successfully organized
			Organize Science, Technology, mathematics, and innovation education (STMIE)	75	80 Schools	80 students from various JHS participated STMIE	Successfully organized
			Provide support to teachers on UTBDE Programme	152	152 Teachers	152UTBDE Teachers has received support to upgrade themselves	Target achieved
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Special Education needs Training workshop for teachers	398	470 teachers	470 teachers in our basic schools has received training on special needs Education	Target achieved

			INSET on math, science and Literacy for JHS Teachers	36	72 teachers	72 JHS teachers has received INSET on Math, Science and Literacy	Target achieved
			Training workshop on the teaching of the Literature book ‘the cockrow’	72	76 teachers	76 JHS teachers received training on the literature book “the COCKROW”	Target achieved
2014	Policy Objective: Bridge gender gap in access to education						
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Promote the use of gender club in schools	10	15 schools	Gender clubs has been formed in 15 schools in the district	Clubs were well established
			Undertake scholarship programs for girls child in deprived areas (PASS)	28	28 school	Scholarship has been provided to 28 schools in the JHS in the district under G-PASS Programme	Target achieved
			Organise female Mentor (Teachers & communities women and older girls) to mentor girls	20	20 schools	Female mentors has been established in 20 communities within the district	Target achieved
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Promote the use of gender club in schools	25	25 communities	Gender clubs has been formed in 10 schools in the district	Clubs were well established

			Undertake scholarship programme for the Girl-child	30	34 schools	Scholarship has been provided to 28 schools in the JHS in the district under G-PASS Programme	Target achieved
2016			Payment of BECE 2016 registration and mock fees	34	46 girls JHS Candidates	46 girls JHS Candidates has received money to pay their BECE registration and mock fees	Target was met
			Provide school uniform, sandals, mathematical set notebooks , pen , pencils etc. to support Girl-child to complete school	100	170 girls , JHS candidates	170 girls in JHS has received items in order to help them to complete school	Target achieved
			Training on Pre-Tertiary Teacher Professional Development and Management (PTPDM) for newly trained graduates and Diploma Teachers	54	56 teachers	56 newly trained Degree and Diploma Teachers has received training on PTPDM Policy	Training was well organised
2014	Policy Objective: Improve management in education delivery						
	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Monitor and support school grant	76 schools	96 schools	School grant was monitored	Target achieved
			Train head teachers on the use of school grant	120	275 teachers	Head teachers were trained on	Target was met

						the use of school grant	
			Train district officers in Excel	4	4 office staff	4 office staff were trained on excel	Target achieved
			Monitor and evaluate G-PASS	30	30 schools	G-PASS Monitored and evaluated	Target achieved
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education and Youth Development	Monitor and support school grant and expenditure				

1.2.2 Financial Performance

The section summarizes the revenue flows and the expenditure pattern of the District.

Table 2: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As Planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	576,840	380,704	304,010	196,136		304,010	0.00
2015	470,536	501,604	404,925	(31,068)		402,925	2,000.00
2016	601,277.89	482,050	447,304	119,218		447,000	304.00
2017	584,583						
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ ASSETS							
Year							
2014	867,126.68	702,011	498,980.7			498,980	
2015	1,174,730.76		454,538			454,538	
2016	2,296,389		2,453,051			2,453,051	
2017	2,008,780						
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	2,117,641	1,603,801	1,402,408			1,402,408	0.00
2015	106,609.15	960,541	801,921			801,921	0.00
2016	2,204,382						
2017	1,869,781						

Table 3: All Sources of Financial Resources for the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance	Planned	Actual Received	Variance
GoG												
IGF	269,337	125,806	143,531	302,803	122,416					275,620	90,611	185,009
DACF	2,031,274	806,753.8	1,224,521	2,452,831	1,745,259	707,572	275,076	1,773,630	1,201,446	2,980,480	10,000	2,970,480
DDF	436,479	266,693	209,786	479,199	447,055	32,144	497,750	526,529	28,779	497,750	N/A	
DP		266,693			404,925			2,640			130,854	
TOTAL												

REVENUE PERFORMANCE- IGF ONLY							
ITEM	2015		2016		2017		% performance at Jul,2017
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July	
Property Rate	35,000.00	23,463.86	25,000.00	1,155.00	35,000.00	8,221.00	23.48%
BASIC RATES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00
Fees	28,520.00	18,545.00	29,500	34,794.00	28,520.00	34,493.86	120.94%
Fines	3,000.00	376.00	3,000.00	750.00	3,000.00	1,025.00	34.16%
Licenses	56,797.00	24,227.00	41,200.00	24,769.00	56,797.00	20,744.00	36.52%
Land	63,466.85	40,214.00	100,000.00	136,970.00	63,446.85	52,995.00	83.52%
Rent	35,000.00	4,500.49	85,000.00	12,600.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Miscellaneous	81,020.00	11,089.69	42,079.77	6,786.00	63,836.15	1,160.02	1.81%
Total	292,803.85	122,416.04	325,779.77	217,824.00	275,620.00	118,638.88	43.04%

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE (ALL DEPARTMENTS) GOG ONLY							
Expenditure	2015		2016		2017		
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July	% age Performance (as at Jul 2017)
Compensation	623,033.01	253,042.75	558,908.17	255,544.58	529,713.55	208,783.04	39.41%
Goods and Services	2,724,898.00	988,679.94	1,164,109.96	451,376.14	731,897.00	42,689.14	5.83%
Assets	1,174,730.76	372,639.15	3,053,051.76	2,453,051.76	2,925,912.98	0.00	0.0%
Total	4,522,661.77	1,614,361.84	4,776,069.89	3,159,972.48	4,187,523.53	251,472.18	6.0%

1.3 Current Situation and its Implications for Development

The Sefwi Akontombra District was carved out of the Sefwi Wiawso District in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1884 and officially inaugurated in February, 2008.

The Sefwi Akontombra District is the second best cocoa producing zone in the region and thus almost all the Cocoa Buying Companies are located in the District. Household incomes are greatly affected with the outbreak of diseases that affect the production of cocoa. Purchasing power and sale of commodities booms during the cocoa season (October to January). Other favourable ecological factors include the rich soil, good climate, tropical rainforest with variety of timber species.

Most of the communities in the District lack basic services like potable water, health facilities, decent housing, clean environment and quality education facilities. The District has very poor road conditions and this situation impacts negatively on its marketing and service delivery.

This session discussed the spatial characteristics of the District, and its implications for planning.

1.3.1 Physical and Natural Environment

1.3.1.1 Location and Size

The Sefwi Akontombra District lies is located in North Eastern part of the Western Region between Latitudes 6⁰ N and 6⁰ 30' N and Longitudes 2⁰ 45' W and 2⁰ 15' W. The Sefwi Wiawso Municipal bounds it to the North-East and Bodi District to the North-West, Suaman District to the West and Aowin District to the South-East. It covers an area of 1,111.6 sq.km, representing 3% of land area of the Western Region. The District capital, Akontombra almost on western perimeter. Sefwi Akontombra, the District capital is 69.0 km away from Sefwi Wiawso by second class (gravel dressed) road.

Akontombra is about 271km via Asankragwa and 283km via Ayamfuri road to Sekondi/Takoradi, the regional capital and 440km to Accra, the National Capital. The District's location and the nature of road network does not attract investment to the area. It is anticipated that the creation of a New Region for the Western North will push more resources to develop the area.

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT



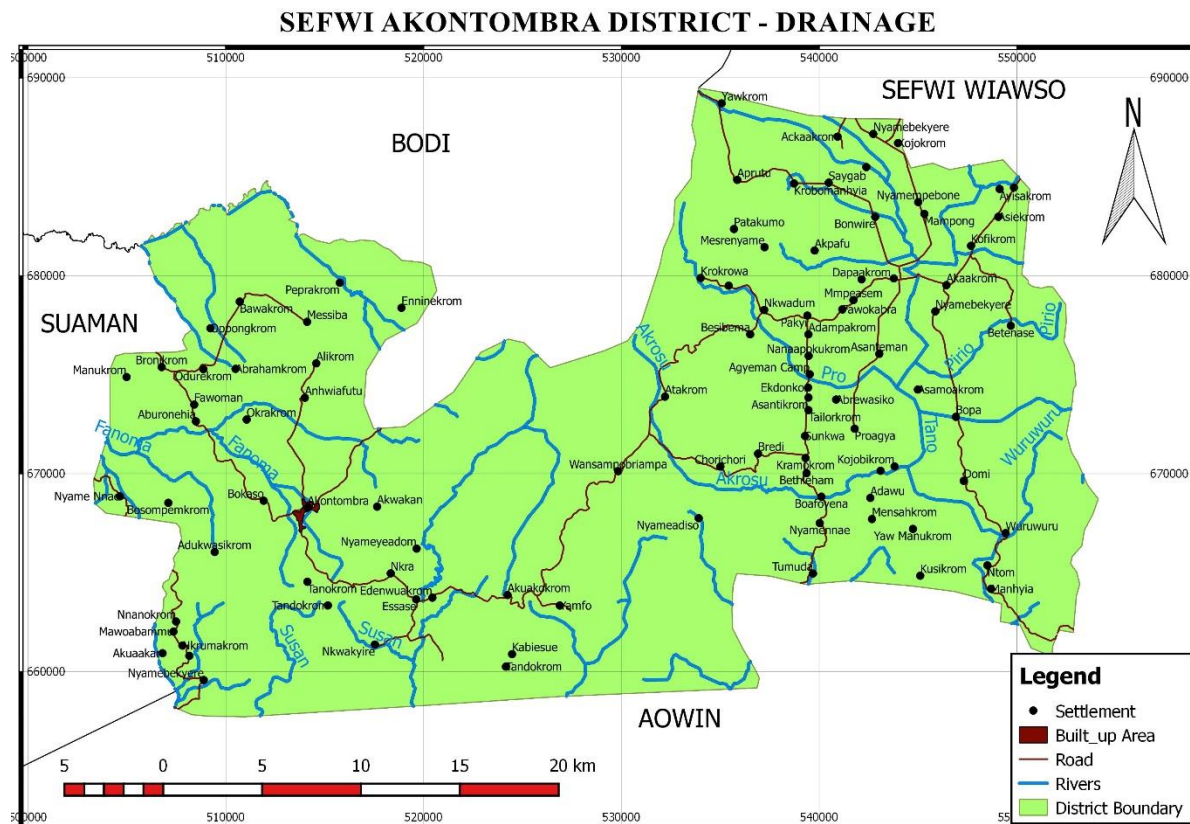
Figure 1 Akontombra in Regional Context

1.3.1.1 Relief and Drainage

The District generally lies between 152.4m and 610m above sea level and cut through the East by the Tano River Basin, this is mostly below 152.4m above sea level. The highlands, which rise above 305m, lie in a Northern direction of the District capital. Generally, there are several highlands on most of our roads.

The main drainage feature is the Tano River and its tributaries. The Tano River cuts roughly in a Southern direction and enters the sea in La Cote d' Ivoire. The major tributaries include the Suhien, Kunuma, Sui and the Yoyo. The volume of water in the tributaries and the Tano River can be useful for irrigation. Farmers would be trained to take advantage of the arable lands in the hilly areas in increase food production.

Figure 2 Drainage of Akontombra

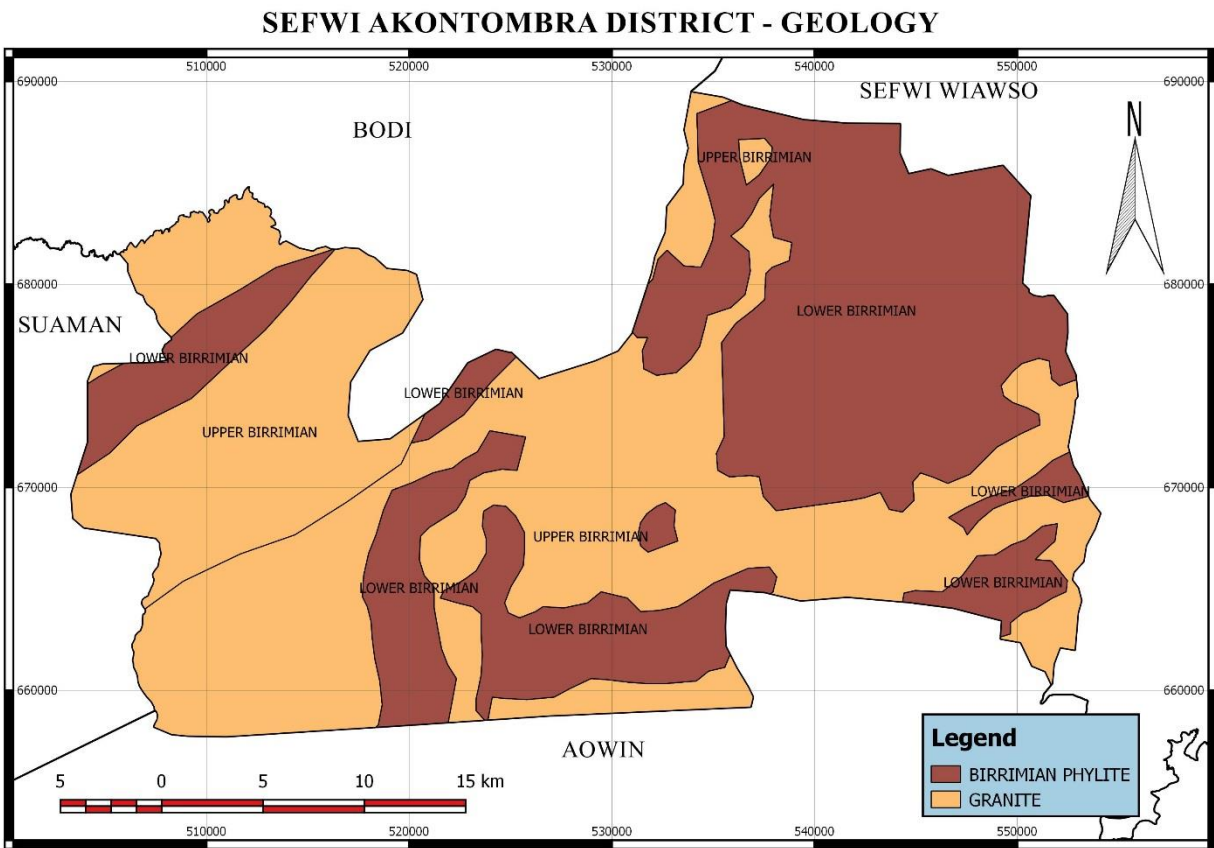


1.3.1.2 Geology and Mineral Deposits

The main rocks formations that cover the District are the Lower and Upper Birim types with the Lower Birimian formation to the extreme Eastern and North Eastern part. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). These are often steep and strongly dissected. There are gold deposits at Akontombra environs and Nsawora/Nkwadum areas but not in commercial quantities. Few isolated diamonds are found to the North of

Akontombra near Bopa. These resources have not yet been exploited. Regulated small scale mining which will not compromise the environment can be upheld.

Figure 3 The Geology of Akontombra District



1.3.1.3 Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)

The District falls within the tropical rainforest climate zone with high temperatures throughout the year between 25⁰ C – 30⁰ C and moderate to heavy rainfall between 1524 mm – 1780mm per annum with a double maximum characteristic in June – July and September – October as peaks. Humidity is relatively high, which is about 90% at night falling to 75% during the day. The rainfall distribution pattern as indicated above is quite important for Agriculture activities. The dry season is marked by relatively low humidity and hazy conditions occurring from December to February because humidity is relatively higher during the dry season, the District experience fewer bush fire outbreaks.

1.3.1.4 Soils

There are three main soil types found in the District namely:

- a) Forest Ochrosols
- b) Forest Oxysols and
- c) Forest Ochrosols – Oxysols intergrades.

The most widespread is the forest Ochrosols, which covers most of the Northern and western parts of the district. The forest Ochrosols and Oxysols are rich soils, which support the cultivation of cash and food crops, such as cocoa, palm tree, cola, coffee, cashew, plantains, cocoyam, cassava and maize.

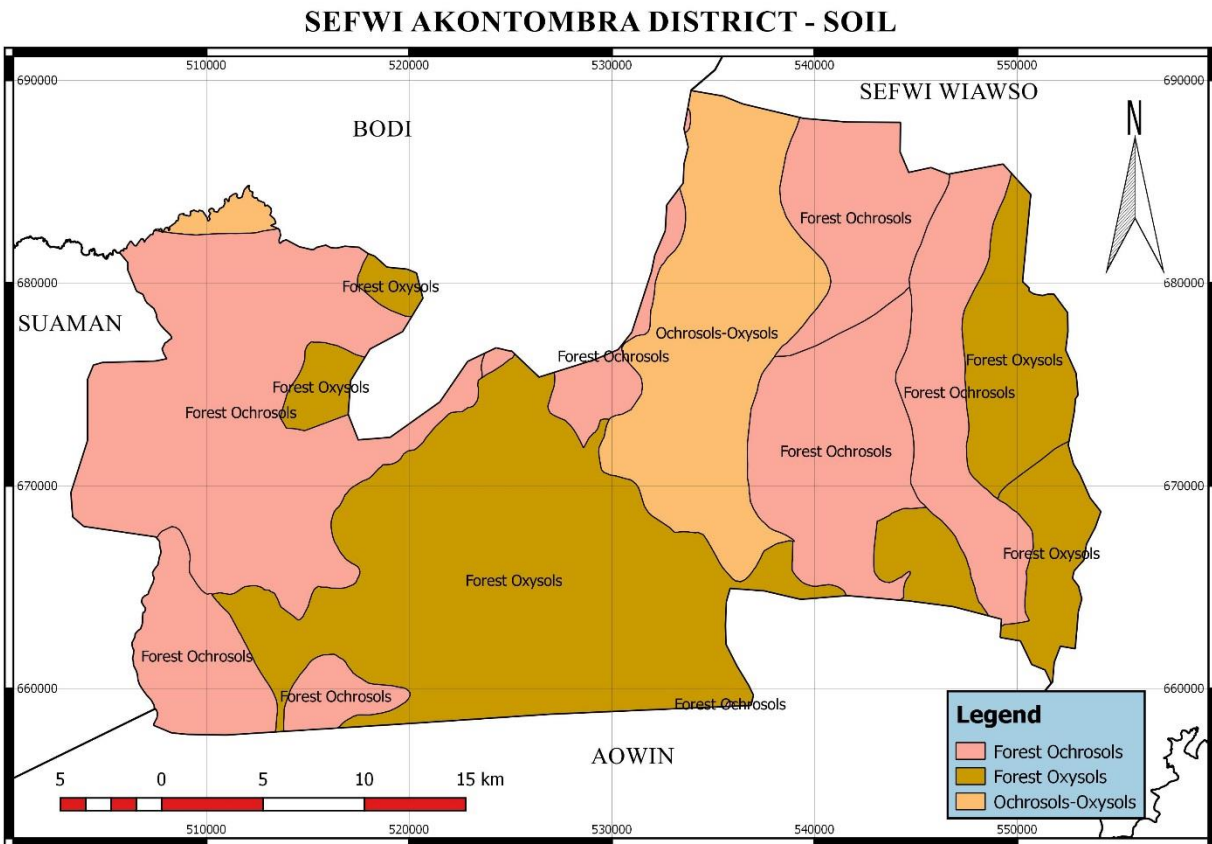


Figure 4: Akontombra Soils

1.3.1.5 Vegetation and Forest Reserve Cover

The Sefwi Akontombra District falls within the moist semi-deciduous forest zone of Ghana, which covers most of Ashanti, Western, Brong-Ahafo and Eastern Regions. The forest type consists of the Celtic triplochiton association. Common species found are Onyina, Odum, Wawa, Mahogany, Sapele, Emire, Asamfina, Red cedar, among others.

The District has three (3) forest reserves as depicted by table 1.1 below. The forest reserves were created with the intention of protecting and preserving certain tree species against the ill practices of sawmill operators.

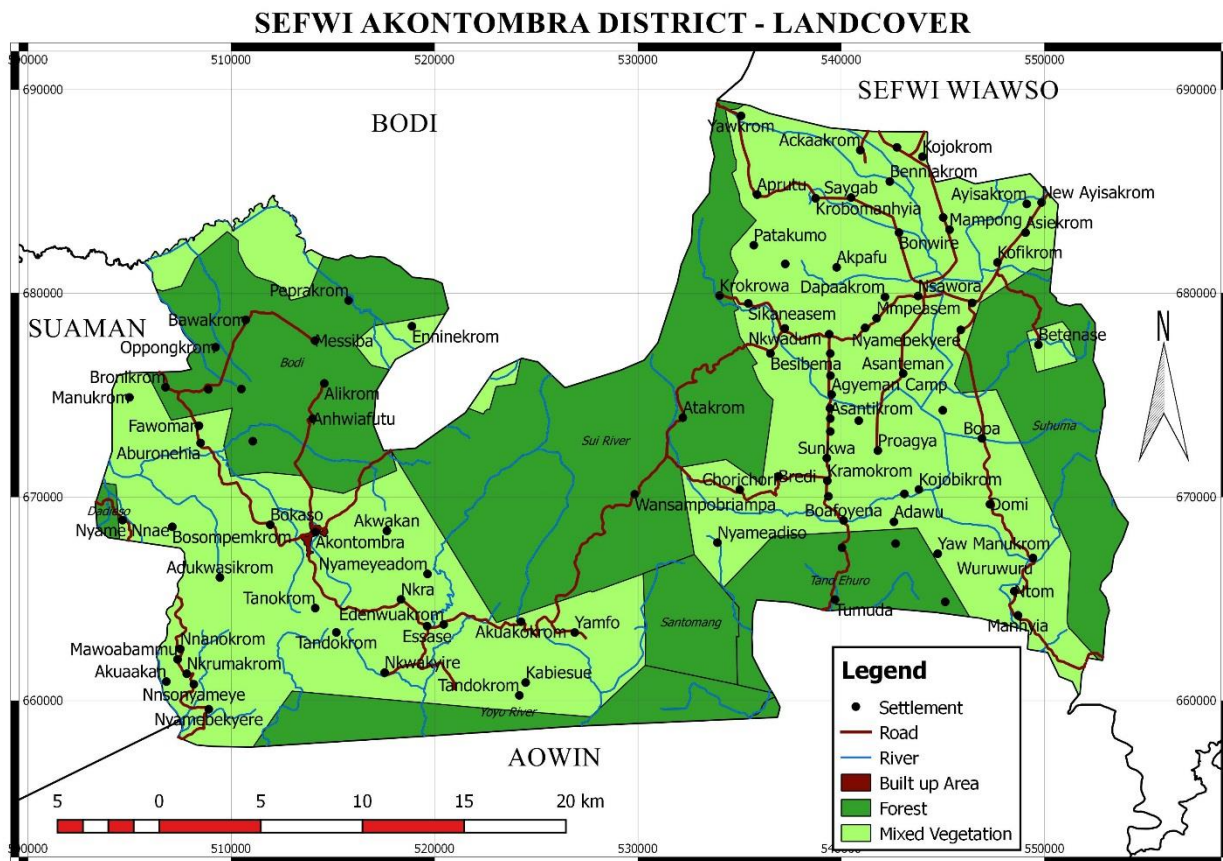
Table 4 Forest Reserves in Akontombra

Reserve	Location	Area(km)
1. Tano Ehuro	<i>Chorichori/Bopa/Asanteman</i>	173.71
2. Santomang	<i>Wasampobriampa</i>	21.20
3. Sui River	<i>Nsawora</i>	167.48
Total		362.39

Source: DPCU, SADA, 2012

There is a high degree of depletion of the original forest. Over 20 timber companies exist within the enclave. The absence of a forestry division and forest patrol team along the forest can be attributed to the depletion. There are no checks on all sort of operators felling trees in the forest. Again, it can be emphasized that there are no afforestation practices on the forest. Because of this, a large section of the forest totalling 362.39 km² has been reserved.

Figure 5 Landcover of Akontombra



1.3.2 Demographic Characteristics and Culture

The total population of the district is 82,467 consisting of 43,625 (52.9%) males and 39,022 (47.1%) according to the 2010 PHC. However, the District has an estimated population of about 92,878; a projection from the 2010 projection census. Out of this population, about 52.7% are males and 47.12% are females. The population is predominantly rural with urban population accounting for 8.8 percent and rural population representing 91.2 percent.

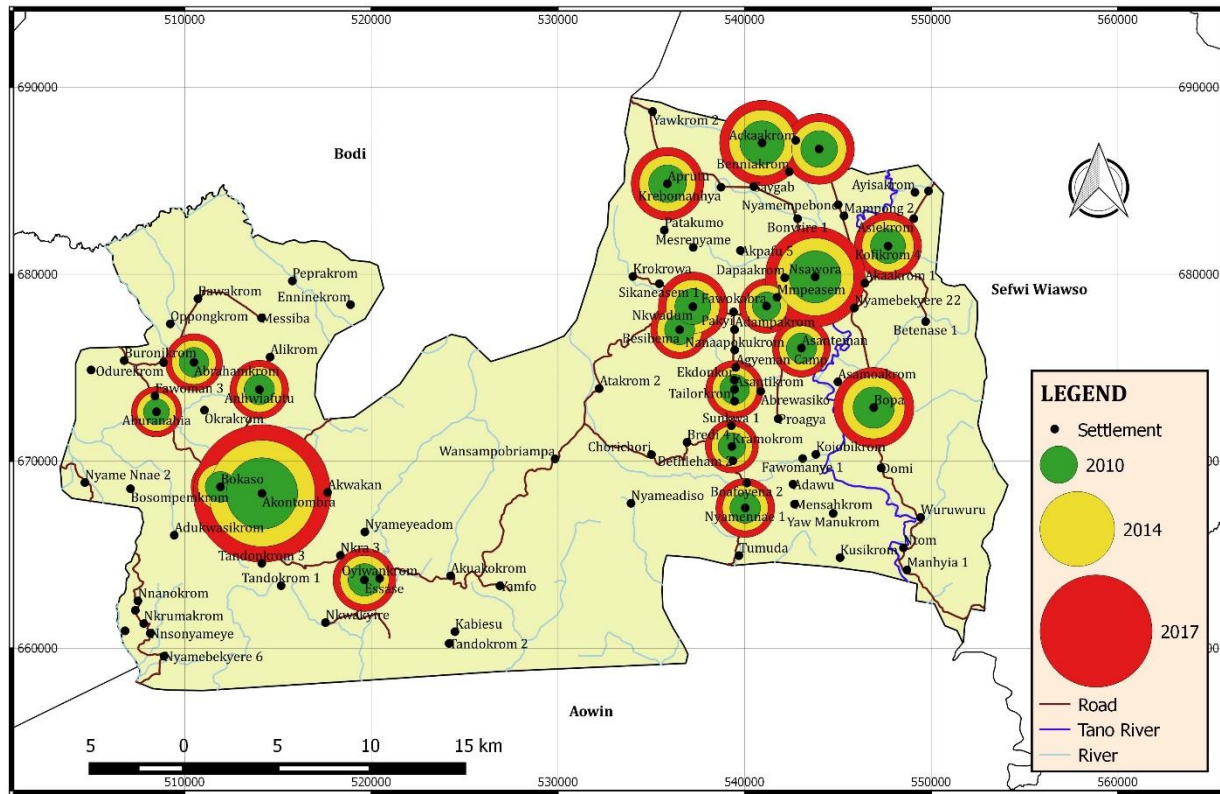
The district has a relatively young population with about 43 percent of the population below 15 years. Children between the ages of 0-5 years are 13,003 and 22,291 are women in the fertility age. The expected pregnancies and children less than one year are 3,715 ie 4% of the population (source: Akontombra GHS APR, 2016) .The aged, that is those 60 years and older, constitute only 4 percent of the population.

The Total Fertility Rate in 2010 for Sefwi Akontombra is 3.6. General fertility rate of women aged 15-49 is 113 live births per 1,000 women, which is slightly higher than the regional rate of 89.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-49. The crude birth rate in the Sefwi Akontombra district was 26 live births per 1,000 population (2010 PHC, SADA).

The district's population suggest a very youthful population and available labour force for future development. The high fertility rate among women suggest a further youthful population in the near future. The District Assembly must therefore prepare to construct more early childhood facilities and basic school facilities for the growing population.

Again, investors would have readily available youth for employment should they invest in the District. The Health Directorate in the future will embark on education on reproductive health to help control the rate of future population growth.

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT POPULATION PROJECTION MAP



The population pyramid of the District is typical of most developing countries' population age structure. The shape of the population pyramid is generally a bell-shape with a broad base representing a large proportion of children (less than 15 years), which tapers off with increasing age of a small proportion of the elderly (60 years and older). There are however exceptions in ages 0-15, 30-59 which have relatively larger male populations than females.

The age dependency ratio is 82.8. This implies that every 100 persons in the working age group have 83 persons in the dependent ages to support and it is higher than the regional dependency ratio of 74.8.

1.3.2.1 Migration

Migration is the movement of people across a specific boundary for the usually for the purpose of seeking employment opportunities. Internal migration in Ghana occurs everywhere and the Sefwi Akontombra District cannot be left out. There is both seasonal migration and permanent migration in the District. Permanent migration occurs from posting of workers to the formal sectors of the economy. These migrants include teachers, health and allied professionals, security professionals, Local Government Staff, NCCE, Electoral Commission and professionals in the financial institutions. Others include the various District managers of the numerous cocoa buying companies. There are other non- Ghanaian nationals from the francophone engaged in trading.

Seasonal migration occurs during the peak of the cocoa season. A lot of traders bring their commodities to the District to trade. Other tribes mainly from northern Ghana migrate to assist cocoa farmers on their farms. Due to the physical nature of work in the District, most young women have migrated out of the District to find other alternatives.

It can be said most of the top businessmen and cocoa farmers are not from the district and thus do not invest their profits in the District.

1.3.2.2 Culture

The culture of the people in the district is no different from the Akan speaking communities or districts in the country.

The Sefwi Akontombra District has its traditional council under the Sefwi Wiawso Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title “Kogyeabour”. The inheritance system is matrilineal.

The chief and people of the district celebrate the **Yam Festival – or Aluelue**. It is celebrated in December at Sefwi Wiawso, the paramout seat of the Traditional Council. Other towns celebrate the festival on convenient dates between December and February.

1.3.2.3 Ethnicity

The District is mainly Akans / Sefwes, who forms about 77.5% of the population. Other minority group such as Mole-Dagbani-Kusasi- (11.5%), Ewe (4.0%), Guan (2.8%) and others (4.2%).

1.3.2.4 Religious Composition

Christianity commands the largest religion with 81%. Among these are Pentecostals with 27.1%, Catholics 20%, Protestants 16% and other Christian 17%.

Islam is the second religion after Christianity with 10.1%, Traditionalists 1.5% with the rest constituting 9.2%.

1.3.3 Housing Condition

Affordability and availability of good housing conditions is still an indicator to good standard of living. The nature and type of housing in most parts of the District depicts the family and rural setting. Mud/brick/earth (67.1%) are the most widely used materials for the outer walls of dwellings in the district. It is used for 24.2% of urban and 71.1% of rural dwelling units. Cement blocks/concrete (24.5%) is the second most used material for outer wall of dwellings in the district. In the urban areas cement blocks/concrete (71.9%) is predominant material used for outer wall followed by mud brick/earth (24.2%) while in the rural areas the predominant material is mud brick/earth (71.1%) and cement blocks/concrete account for 20.2 percent of materials used for outer walls of dwellings (2010 PHC).

Separate houses (47.3%) remain the preferred dwelling type for the urban households, followed by compound house (34.4%) and semi-detached houses (12.7%). In rural areas the preferred dwelling type is compound house (rooms) which account for 54.8 percent. Semi-detached houses (22.4%) and flat/apartment (18.9%) are also dominant. Separate houses are the most used type of dwelling by female headed (54.9%) and male headed (53.5%) households (2010 PHC).

Metal Sheets is the commonest type of material (79.2%) followed by thatch/palm leaf or raffia (12.3%) and bamboo (4.7%) comes third (2010 PHC).

Majority of the housing units are found in Akontombra (1,084), Nsawura (662) and Ackaakrom (519).

1.3.4 Spatial Analysis

1.3.4.1 Human Settlements Patterns

Generally, the settlement pattern of the District is scattered or sparse populated. Transportation, we say, does not mean development but a catalyst to development. Transportation opens up the local economy and thus enhances intra and inter mobility. In the Akontombra District, populations are clustered and linear along the main highways that runs through the District. About 20% of the populace live along Akontombra-Nsawora-Wiawso and Akontombra-Dadieso roads.

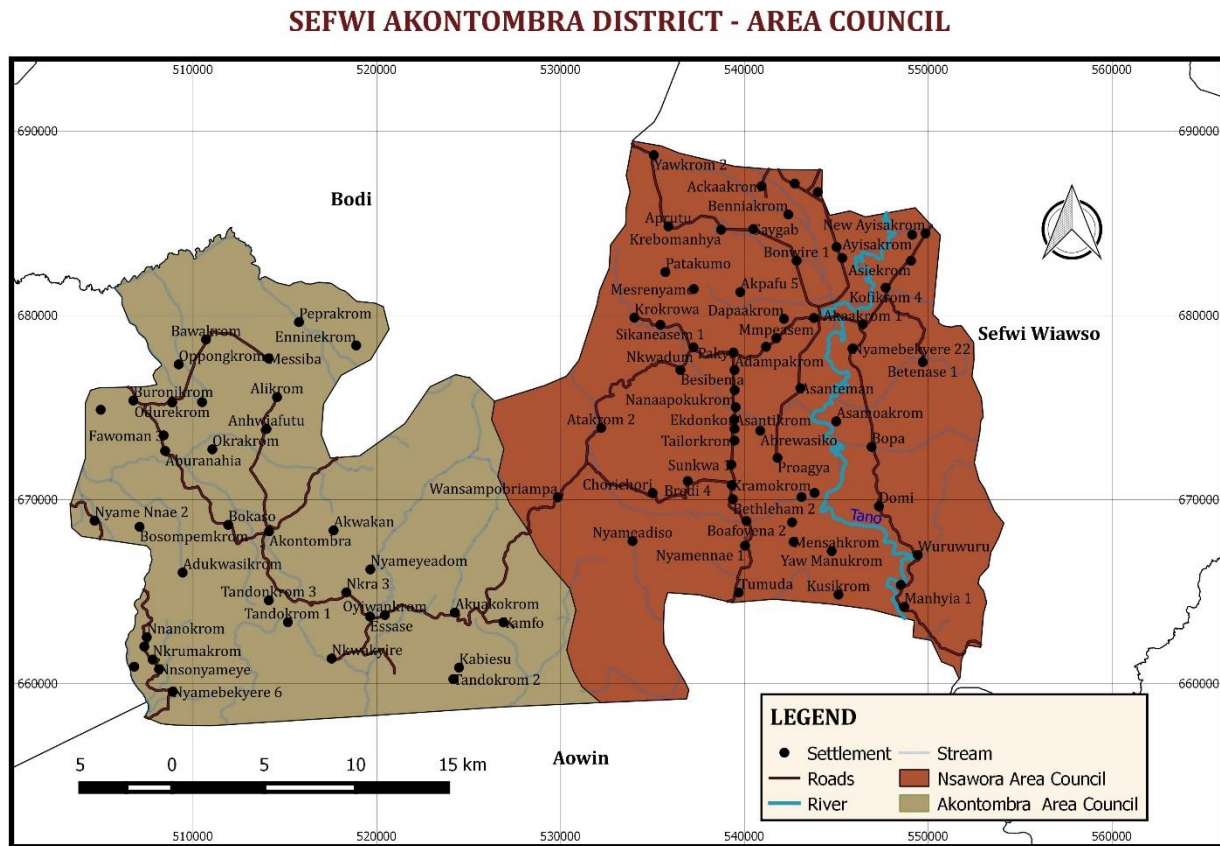
The District has no planning schemes nor a spatial layout. However, the old towns are build according to the layout by the chiefs and landowners. Lands are owned by families. However, new developments in the new sites are spontaneous and haphazard. The absence of a town and country planning unit or technical officer can be attributed for this chaotic development.

The Akontombra district has about 137 settlements. The urban settlements in the District include Akontombra, Nsawora, Bopa, Kojokrom, Ackaakrom among others. The District is predominantly rural with urban population accounting for 8.8 percent and rural population (less than 1500 persons) representing 91.2 percent.

1.3.4.2 Location and Distribution of Services

There are two (2) Area Councils in the District: Nsawora and Akontombra Area Councils. Services are evenly distributed in the 2 Area Councils. There are two (2) health centres and two (2) secondary schools in the District and three (3) water systems. There is at least one of the major services in each of the Area Councils. Other social services such include primary schools, public places of convenience, potable water, clinics, and health centers.

Figure 5. Type of Services by Locality



1.3.5 District Economy

The Sefwi Akontombra District is a predominantly rural economy, with agriculture and its ancillary activities being the main live stay of the people. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, constitute the largest industry employing a whopping 86.5 percent of the workforce aged 15-64. Services and commerce workers constitute 4.3 percent, craft and related trades workers constitute 3.9 percent. There is a slight difference between the males and the females in the agriculture sector. About 87.8% of the males within 15-64 are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing and the females are 83.2 percent (2010 PHC). It must be emphasized that cocoa is one major cash crop in the District. There are several hectares used for rice cultivation.

Again, more males (4.2%) than females (2.82%) are employed in industrial sector. This is markedly owing to the fact that the males are usually engaged in work that involves energy and labour. More females are engaged in service/commerce (13.98%) than males because of the activities predominant in the district such as catering and trading (2010 PHC).

The District Assembly as the Planning Authority relies heavily on the taxes it collects from rural agriculture producers in generating funds for running its administrative machinery, especially during market days. The main revenue generating centers are Nsawora, Essase and Akontombra.

Other economic activities that serve as employment to less than 5.99% of the labour force include logging and lumbering, public and civil service, petty trading, finance, as well auto mechanics, dressmaking and hairdressing.

It is anticipated that rice farming, with all the necessary logistics required, will become an industry in the District. Already, in stakeholders meeting, the MP of the constituency has pledged his support to making the rice farm factory a reality in the 1 District 1 factory.

1.3.5.1 Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue Sources

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) is the major revenue that the District Assembly administratively uses to implement its multi investment plans. The funds are transferred from the central government on quarterly basis. In recent times however, the transfers are not always periodic and punctual. This situation remains an albatross to the District's rapid development. The situation is not different from the District Development facility (DDF) which comes jointly from donors and the central government. It is anticipated that this abnormally will be corrected within the plan period.

By the law, the District Assembly is mandated to generate revenue locally from economic activities in the District known as Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Sources of IGF include market tolls, rates, licenses, etc. Over the years, the District's Assembly strategies to improve revenue has not yielded its intended results. The situation has affected the recurrent expenditure pattern of the office including wages and salaries.

It is anticipated that IGF strategies will be more efficient and effective within the planning period.

Expenditure

The expenditure pattern of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly shows a greater emphasis on developmental projects and personnel emoluments.

1.3.6 Major Economic Activities

1.3.6.1 Agriculture

Food and Cash Crops Production

Cocoa and Oil Palm are the major cash crops produced in the District. Food crops (plantain, yam, cassava, cocoyam, etc) are inter planted with cocoa seedlings from the first year until the third year when the cocoa trees start bearing fruits. Same is applied to the oil palm.

Broken down spraying machines and the inadequate mass praying gangs are affecting the production of cocoa. Farmers too complain about the high prices of fertilizers and other farm inputs. Though farmers respond on the affirmative that spraying goes on annually, farmers complain on the untimeliness of the spraying (DPCU field work, 2017). This delay in the spraying according to farmers cause the pods to be affected prior to the spraying.

Again, the lack of an appropriate technology to store farm products and the inadequate extension officers in the district are some challenges to food production.

It is anticipated that these challenges will be addressed within the plan period.

Livestock Production

Livestock production is one of the alternative sources of livelihood. Fishery products are often scarce in the market and thus protein from livestock production cannot be overemphasized. Few farmers have developed interest in fish production. Annually, over 1600 livestock are vaccinated against diseases. Poultry production is yet to gain popularity. There are few poultry farms in the district.

1.3.6.2 Manufacturing

Timber or lumbering currently is the major industry in the district. Boison logging is the biggest timber manufacturing company in the District. The company exports its products within the boundaries of Ghana and to other West African companies.

There is a potential for rice factory and cocoa processing factory. It is anticipated that the district will take advantage of the availability of the raw materials in the phase of the 1 District 1 factory policy.

1.3.6.3 Logging /Lumbering

The District is one of the large producers of timber in the Region. The major species found in the District are Wawa, Odum, Sapele, Mahogany, Emire and Red Cedar. The logging and lumbering industry involves private timber firms such as Suhuma Timber Company, Boison Logging and Lumber Company, A. G. Timbers, Buadac Company Ltd., G. A. P. Company, and

Western Veneer and Lumber Company. These are given large tracts of the primary and forest reserves as concessions by the Forestry Services Division of the Forestry Commission. Salvage permits are also given to the timber operators and other small-scale sawmills that operates outside the concession areas.

All the timber firms convey their logs to mills located outside the District. This situation coupled with the ban on chain saw operations have created shortage of wood supply in the District. Most small-scale furniture and wood enterprises now find it difficult getting materials to work with.

1.3.5.4 Banking

Farmers, the major stakeholders in the District, among others have not cultivated the habit of savings and investing with banks. This condition makes it difficult for banking service providers to make profits. Again, the erratic supply of power (ie electricity) also increases the operational cost of the banking firms. As a result, there is only a commercial bank and other few allied institutions in the District. The defunct Social Security Bank (SSB) folded up in 2014 due to the high operational cost. Most salaried workers do travel to neighbouring districts to access their salaries. The situation affects productivity of workers.

Table 1.3 Financial Institutions in Sefwi Akontombra District.

No.	CATEGORY	No.	NAME of INSTITUTION
1	Commercial	1	HFC Bank
2	Development Banks	0	Nil
3	Merchant Banks	0	Nil
4	Rural Banks	1	Upper Amenfi
5	Insurance Companies	0	Nil
6	Credit Unions	2	Sefwiman Credit Union

Source: DPCU – 2017

1.3.5.5 Economic Potentials

Sefwi Akontombra District has some economic potentials of which if harnessed could make the district one of the richest in the country. The district is the second largest producer of cocoa in the Western Region. It produces nearly 6000 metric tons of cocoa annually and has the potential for expansion.

The district boasts of Three (3) forest reserves and wide expanse of secondary forest rich with exotic timber species. There are gold deposits at Akontombra, Esaase (and adjoining communities) and also along the banks of the Tano River at Bopa and its surrounding communities.

Farmers in the district are now growing rice at large quantities. Already, there are two secondary school with a boarding facility of which the rice products can be supplied.

1.3.5.6 Tourism Potentials

The District has waterfall in Bopapre in the Bopa/Kofikrom Electoral Area. The community is about 15km from Sefwi Wiawso. However, the waterfall is not patronized and above all has not been given publicity. It is anticipated that the Ghana Tourist Board will take key cognizance of the facility and act on it.

1.3.7 Science and Technology

Technological innovations have not really manifested in the District. Schools in the District do not have the facilities that enable them to learn ICT, a key subject in their education curricula. Not even the Senior High School has a standard ICT facility. Chemistry is not taught in the SHS. This is due to the fact there's no science laboratory in the school. In addition, there is no technical school to develop the innovative ideas of citizenry. There is a Communication and Information Centre (CIC) at Akontombra and Nsawora. However, the facilities have been closed down due to poor maintenance.

1.3.8 Transportation

1.3.8.1 Highways

The District has a total length of 128.5 km of highways. These are the Akontombra-Wiawso highways, Akontombra-Bodi highways and Akontombra-Dadieso highways (Table 1.5)

Table 1.5 Highways Roads Network

DESCRIPTION	LENGTH (km)	CONDITION
1. Akontombra – Bodi	28.0	Gravel Surfaced, partly bitumen surface
2. Dadieso – Akontombra	30.0	Gravel Surfaced with deep gullies
3. Akontombra – Wiawso	69.0	Gravel Surfaced, 11km bitumen. construction works ongoing
4. Akontombra Township	3.5	Main road covered with bitumen surface. Town roads remain gravelled
Total	128.5	

Source: Ghana Highways Authority – Wiawso District Office, 2017

1.3.8.2 Feeder Roads

The District has a total feeder road network of 320 km; out of this 271 km are engineered. It radiates mainly from the two main highways, which lies in South Western and North – Eastern directions. These link settlements within the forest areas to the main trunk roads.

It must be emphasized that most of these feeder roads are in a deplorable state. The situation is further worsened by the weak and dilapidated bridges along the roads. In most cases, logs are used as culverts and or bridges along the feeder roads (Plate 1).

Plate 1: Esaase- Enchi Road



Source, DPCU Field Survey, 2017

In most cases, the rivers (Tano and Sui) overflow the weak bridges during heavy downpour. The situation affects mobility (Plate 2).

Most pregnant women do no risk travelling during their labour due to the potholes and gullies along the road and the fact that bridges may collapse during heavy downpour. It was revealed that 3 pregnant women suffered deaths in 2016 in the Nsawora Electoral Area on some of these weak bridges.

Transportation of agriculture produce to the marketing centers by farmers and agro-processors is conditioned by the seasonality of the road network. This increases post -harvest loss and reduces profitability.

1.3.8.3 River Transport

River transport though not a key economic activity but its contribution to the district's transportation cannot be overemphasized. In the Asantekrom and Wuruwuru Electoral areas, some communities have to travel by canoe on the Tano River to transact business.

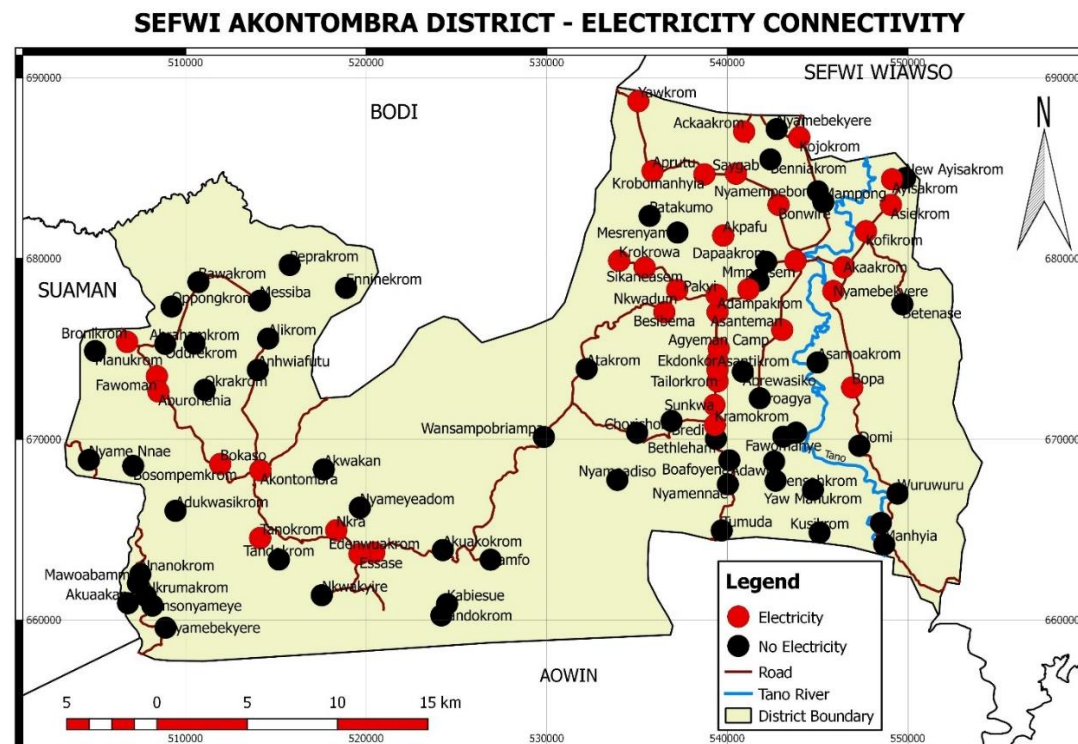
Meanwhile, some of the community owned canoes have broken down and the private sector are exploiting residents with charges on their private owned canoes.

The worst is that there are no life jackets in any of these canoes. Some residents have lost their lives when they fell into the river. It is anticipated that life jackets would be purchased during the planned period.

1.3.4 Economic Infrastructure

The major economic infrastructure of the district is its road network. The road network, which is the vehicle for accelerated progress, is in bad state. It consists of 129.5km of highways and 320km of feeder roads. There are vibrant weekly market centers located at Nsawora and Akontombra. These attract large number of traders from Takoradi, Kumasi Berekum and other places.

The district can also boost of electricity supply under the national Grid of which about 85% of the communities have been connected and 10% earmarked to be connected. The coverage though very satisfactory, the service is nothing to write-home-about since power outage and fluctuations is very rampant in the district. Status of electricity in the district attached (see Appendix III)



1.3.9 Social Services

The District Assembly provides a number of social services geared towards the mitigation of rural poverty and illiteracy. These are in the areas of education, potable water delivery, sanitation management and health care delivery.

1.3.9.1 Education

The educational sector in the district has its mission of ensuring that all children of school going age in the district irrespective of their gender, ethnic group, and socio-economic status, religious and political affiliation are provided with quality education at the pre-tertiary level.

Analysis of current education situation include physical infrastructure, enrolment levels, academic performance at the basic level, teaching staff strength and ownership of existing facilities.

The directorate covers all areas under the jurisdiction of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly. For effective supervision, the district has been divided into seven (7) circuits to help promote effective supervision.

Table 5: Number of schools in each circuit (public)

S/N	CIRCUIT	K.G	PRI	JHS	SHS
1	AKONTOMBRA	7	7	5	1
2	ESSASE	8	8	3	0
3	FAWOKABRA	7	7	6	0
4	EDUMAFUA	7	7	3	1
5	KOFIKROM	8	8	3	0
6	BRONIKROM	11	11	9	0
7	SUNKWA	11	11	9	0
	TOTAL	59	59	37	2

Source: GES, Akontombra June, 2017

Table 6: Number of schools in each circuit (Private)

S/N	CIRCUIT	K.G	PRI	JHS	SHS
1	AKONTOMBRA	6	5	2	0
2	ESSASE	0	0	0	0
3	FAWOKABRA	2	2	1	0
4	EDUMAFUA	2	2	1	0
5	KOFIKROM	9	9	7	0
6	BRONIKROM	9	9	4	0
7	SUNKWA	7	7	2	0
	TOTAL	35	34	17	0

Source: GES, Akontombra June, 2017

Table 7: Enrolment in school for 2017 (public)

SCHOOL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
K.G	2427	2259	4686
PRIMARY	5294	4628	9922
J.H.S	2005	1693	3698
S.H.S	404	290	694
TOTAL	10130	8870	19000

Source: GES, Akontombra June, 2017

Table 8: Enrolment in school for 2017 (private)

SCHOOL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
K.G	677	616	1293
PRIMARY	1396	1176	2572
J.H.S	404	290	694
S.H.S	0	0	0
TOTAL	2477	2082	4559

Source: GES, Akontombra June, 2017

Table 9: Staffing in school (public)

	TRAINED			UNTRAINED			GRAND TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
K.G	11	29	40	7	52	59	18	81	99
PRIMARY	162	35	197	87	29	116	249	64	313
J.H.S	147	15	162	48	1	49	195	16	211
S.H.S	33	1	34	3	2	5	36	3	39
TOTAL	353	80	433	145	84	229	498	164	662

COMMUNITY CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES

Enrolment rate is higher in communities where school feeding operates. Most communities in the southern part of the district do not benefit from the school feeding and thus wish for school feeding as a top development priority.

In most cases, little children has to travel long distances to assess an educational facility. The pathways to assess the schools are not only long but sometimes involved crossing weak bridges, paddling streams and rivers, walking through the thick forest and the like.

The dangers involved in assessing education push parents in deprived communities to wait for students to grow to certain ages before they start school. The situation affects the net enrolment

and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) as girls without courage are not able to endure these harsh conditions (DPCU Field Work, 2017).

As a way out, deprived communities through communal labour have constructed schools in their localities often with mud and sticks. Thus, there are several dilapidated school buildings in the district. Till date, some of these improvised schools are yet to be absorbed by the District Education Directorate (DPCU Field Work, 2017).

Accommodation for teachers is a major community aspiration. This developmental need has become more important as citizenry in the district already live in congested rooms. Thus, there are inadequate rooms for posted teachers to hire. In the 2010 Population and Housing Census, A high proportion of households in the district occupy one sleeping room (44.5%), followed by households with two rooms (30.9%) and three rooms (13.2%). More than fifty percent (55.0%) of three member households occupy one sleeping room. The need for the construction of teachers' quarters cannot be overemphasized.

At the secondary level, there is one Senior High School in Akontombra, the District capital. The high school lacks a whole lot of facilities. Since the construction of the school in 1994, the facility lacks the following facilities:

- i. A dining hall
- ii. An Assembly hall
- iii. An ICT centre
- iv. Dormitory for girls
- v. A science laboratory.
- vi. No wall for the school (no entry or exit)

Currently, students eat at dwarf wall wooden structure covered with roofing sheets. Some of the rooms for stores have been converted to a girls' dormitory. The absence of a science laboratory affects the study of certain science subjects. Getfund classrooms and dormitories which is to reduce the infrastructure gaps in the district has stalled since 2014. The school administration have been forced to move some students to the uncompleted classroom block. Again, inadequate bungalows affects accommodation for teachers in the bungalow.

The district benefitted from the 23 number World Bank funded Community Day High Schools constructed under the erstwhile Mahama Administration. The school will be operational by October 2017. The facility has all the infrastructure that enables teaching and learning. There are plans to convert the school into a boarding facility as the population in the surrounding communities is not enough to feed the school.

Administrative Constraints

The District has a fully furnished office. However, there is only one official vehicle available now to the directorate. This hampers the monitoring roles of the Education Directorate.

The scattered nature of schools affects supervision by circuit supervisors (CS) and thereby the quality of education cannot be guaranteed.

There are only a few numbers of trained teachers to take up headship positions and other vacancies at the basic schools. As a result of this, some schools are headed by untrained teachers while other vacancies are filled by GYEEDA staff and Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA).

A number of donor agencies like GetFund and USAID have been targeted to assist the Assembly and the Communities to undertake these projects.

1.3.9.2 Health

The Sefwi Akontombra District since its inauguration in 2009 does not have a district hospital and there is no ongoing construction of a District Hospital. The lack of a District hospital in 9 years of being a District is inexcusable and cannot be overemphasized. The only referral is either Juaboso or Sefwi Wiaso which is about an hour and 90 minutes respectively amidst rough roads. The situation is worsened by the lack of ambulances.

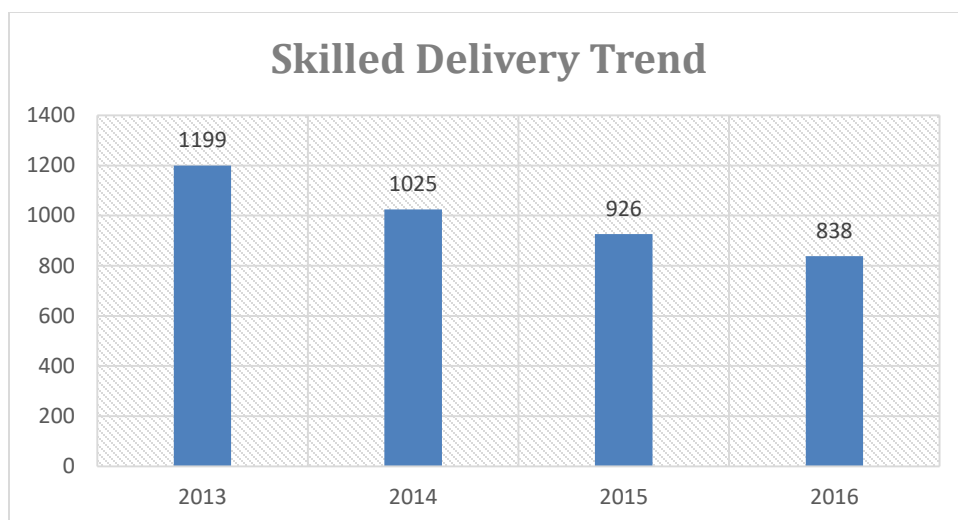
Currently, there are two (2) health centres and 20 CHPS Compound all government owned and one (1) maternity home privately owned by a retired midwife.

Administratively, the District Health Directorate has divided the district into 5 sub-districts: Akontombra and Bawakrom sub-districts in the northern parts; and Asantekrom, Nsawora and Kramokrom sub-districts in the southern part. These sub-districts were named after their capitals which are the major large human settlements in the district. Physician Assistants head Akontombra and Nsawora Sub-districts whilst either a Community Health or Enrolled Nurses head Asantekrom, Kramokrom and Bawakrom sub-districts (GHS APR, 2016).

Nsawora health sub district has the highest number of CHPS Compounds (5) followed by Bawakrom (4), Akontombra (4), Kramokrom (4) and the least in Asantekrom (2). There were four (4) demarcated zones located at Shed and Bopa in the Asantekrom Sub-district, Akpafu in the Nsawora and Bokaso in the Akontombra Sub-district. Newly demarcated zones include Asanteman and Anhwiafutu which are currently not functional (GHS APR, 2016).

Skilled delivery continues to drop in the district (Fig 8).

Figure 8 Skilled Delivery Since 2013



Source: GHS APR, 2016

This can be attributed mainly to the scattered nature of settlements and thus health facilities. Other reasons include seasonal poor roads, unavailability of transport in some deprived communities and partly due to conservative attachment to Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). It must be emphasized that some pregnant cases in some cottages and hamlets never visit any health facility till delivery (DPCU Field Work, 2017).

1.3.8.3 Water and Sanitation

Available Water Facility

Available potable water source in the District consist of boreholes, and hand-dug wells, serving about 52% of total population. These potable sources are supplemented with other non-potable source such as **streams, ponds, springs, rivers and rain water**. List of water facilities in the district attached (see Appendix IV)

1.6.1 Environmental Sanitation

As an agency or institution legally charged with the responsibility for the overall development of the District, the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly is also responsible for ensuring acceptable sanitation in the District

Table 1.8 Sanitary Facilities and Coverage – Sefwi Akontombra District – 2017

FACILITY	No. IN PLACE	No. FUNCTIONING	No. NOT FUNCTIONING	POPULATION SERVED	% OF DIST. POP SERVED
VIP Latrine	32	32	-	23,413	34.9
KVIP	34	34	-	11,929	
Septic Tank	-	-	-		-
Pit Latrine	1574	1574	-	8,881	13.2
Water Closet	40	40		-	-
Acqua Privy	1	1		-	

Boreholes	33	20	13		
Hand-dug well	41	41	-	-	-
Meat shop	2	2			
Refuse dumps	60	60			
Slaughter slap	1	1	-		
Pipe Borne stand pipe	409	409			
TOTAL				32,264	48.1

Source: DPCU – Compiled from EHSU Raw Data, 2017

Sanitation facilities available in the District are woefully inadequate to meet the needs of the population. As shown in table 1.8 only 34.9% of the District's population have access to domestic toilets, and 13.2% have access to public toilet facilities. This means that as much as over 51.9% of the population have no access to toilet facilities, and are thus compelled to resort to open defecation. Such practices are not only unsightly, but predispose the population to faecal-oral diseases such as cholera and typhoid. The high prevalence of typhoid fever in the District is a clear indication of the sanitation situation (DHS Report, 2017).

1.4 The District Assembly

1.4.1 Governance

The District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority representing the Central Government in the District. The Legislative Instrument LI 1884 establishing the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly was made and inaugurated on 28th February, 2008 by Local Government Act 463, 1993.

The Assembly has a membership of 22 comprising 15 elected members and 7 government appointees representing the traditional authority and organized economic groupings, as well as the Presiding Member in the District, Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive. The Presiding Member chairs meetings during sittings.

The District Assembly consists of 2 Area Councils with 15 Unit Committees (UCs) as in table 1.9 below with each Committee made up of 5 members. The District Assembly is also made up of 15 electoral areas with 5 under Akontombra Area Council and the remaining 10 under Nsawora-Edumafua Area Council.

Table 12: Sub-District Structures of the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

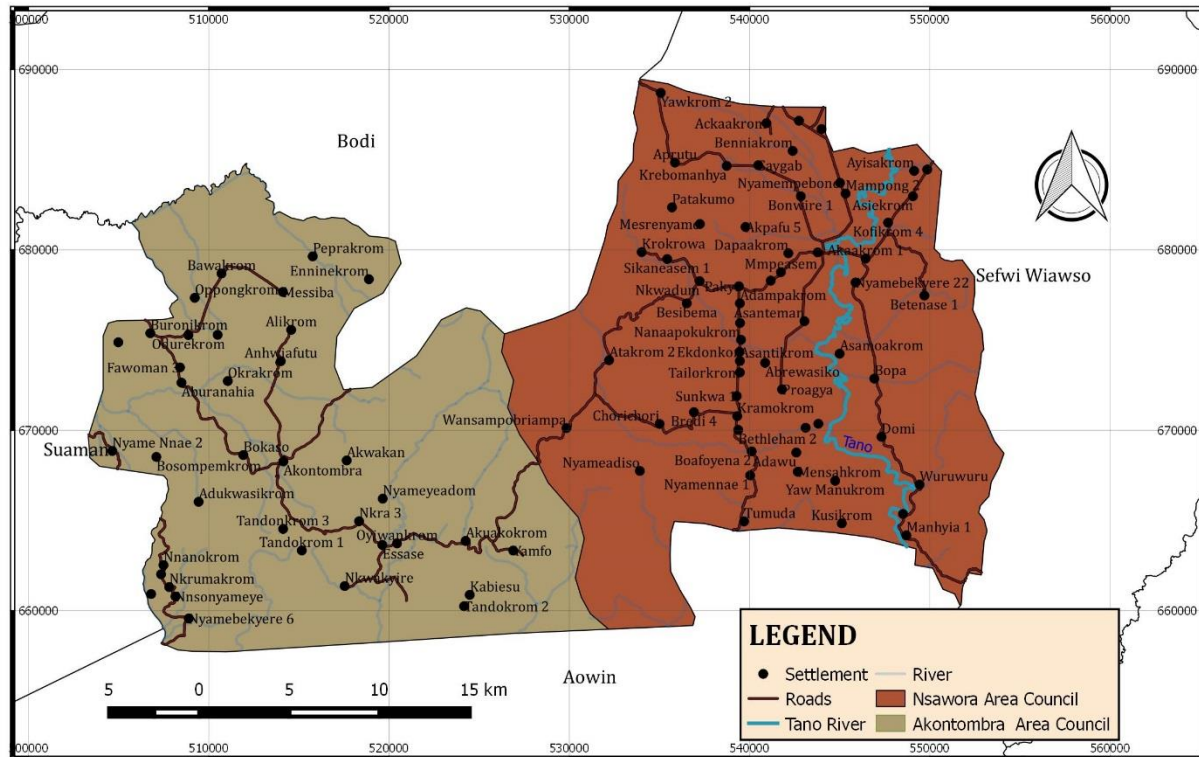
SUB-STRUCTURE	No. OF UNIT COMMITTEES	No. OF ELECTORAL AREAS
1. Nsawora-Edumafua Area Council	10	10

2. Akontombra Area Council	5	5
Total	15	15

Source: DPCU, 2017

Figure 8

SEFWI AKONTOMBRA DISTRICT AREA COUNCIL MAP



The functions of UCs include public education, organization of communal labour, raising of revenue, ensuring environmental cleanliness, implementation and monitoring of self-help projects.

1.4.2 Decentralized Departments

With the passage of the Legislative Instrument (L.I) for the establishment of the Local Government Service, L.I 1961 of 2009, the following decentralized departments and government agencies exist in the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly.

Table 13: Decentralized Departments

NO.	NAME OF DEPARTMENT	OTHER AGENCIES
1	Central Administration	Youth Employment Agency
2	Finance	National Health Insurance Agency
3	Works	National Commission for Civic Education
4	Public Health (Env. Health)	Police Command
5	Social Development	Electoral Commission
7	Disaster Prevention	National Services Scheme
8	Agriculture	Bureau of National Investigation
9	Trade, Industry & Tourism	
10	Education, Youth And Sports	
11	Ghana Health Service	

Efforts are being made to ensure the establishment of other Departments and Services such as Immigration Service, Fire Service, CHRAJ, Magistrate Court, Physical Planning, Minerals Commission and any other relevant agencies that are non-existing in the District. This notwithstanding, remains a challenge as the District Assembly is faced with inadequacy of office and residential space to accommodate officers.

However, the Assembly has an official residence for the DCE situated at Akontombra, the District Capital. There are three other staff bungalows that are occupied by the District Coordinating Director and other staff of the Assembly.

1.4.3 Judicial Service

The Judicial Service is made up of a High Court and a Magistrate Court. The District at the moment has no premises to house the Judicial Service and as such refer all cases to the Sefwi Wiawso High Court and Magistrate Court.

1.4.4 Security

The District has a Police Command located in the district capital, Akontombra. However, the entire District has only one Police Post situated at Bokaso, a nearby community of about 1.5km away from the district capital, Akontombra. Two Police command are currently ongoing at the two main Area Councils. This has a very negative impact on the district in the area of security especially armed robbery cases during the harvesting season of cocoa.

There is currently no fire service station in the district. Nonetheless, most fire related cases, especially bushfires are handled by the National Disaster and Management Organisation in the district.

Telecommunication network services remains a developmental challenge. This situation affects the communication of the district and even compromises security. In the sense that, arm robbers

have taken advantage of areas of poor telecommunication services to attack innocent passengers and other road users. The situation is very common in the district especially during cocoa bumper harvest. Only some few communities in the district have access to telecommunication network providers.

1.4.5 Administration

The Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority representing the Central Government in the district. The District Assembly has an Executive Committee made up of the Chairpersons of all the five statutory Sub-committees and two other sub-committees, viz.; Agriculture, and Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) sub-committees, and key Heads of Departments. They formulate and execute policies of the Assembly. The District Chief Executive represents the Central Government and chairs the committee.

The Assembly has a management team that advises the District Chief Executive in its day to day administration of the District. All the other staff works through the District Coordinating Director who is the Head of Administration. The District Assembly as authority is responsible for the overall development of the District. There is a District Planning Coordinating Unit, which provides Advisory services to the Executive Committee in its planning functions.

In discharge of its mandate as the highest political, administrative and planning authority; responsible for the overall development of the District, the use of logistics for effective administration cannot be overstated.

1.5. Poverty Issues

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district economy employing 94.01% of the population. The major cash and or food crops grown in the district are cocoa, oil palm, plantain, rice, Maize, Cocoyam, Cassava etc. Out of this population engaged in farming, 92.3% are involved in the production of Cocoa either as farm owners, caretakers or farm labourers. This makes the Cocoa industry the largest employer in the District. According to the District Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013, inhabitants of the District view Cocoa production as their ultimate work. All other income earning activities are just to supplement income from cocoa or to raise capital to go into Cocoa production while undertaking food crop farming on subsistence basis.

This has resulted in a situation where there is seasonal unemployment and under-employment after the main cocoa season which falls between October and March. The implication is that in the off-season- April to September the people find it extremely difficult to make ends meet. This will have the possibility of affecting the ability of the people to pay their water tariff and may therefore resort to the use of other sources of drinking water which may affect their health.

Table 14 Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Productive Employment Generation and Expansion in Social Protection: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate skills training programmes 2. High incidence of Youth unemployment in the District Developing the Tourism Industry: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate financial resources to develop tourism sites in the District
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate agro-processing facilities 2. Lack of awareness of the climate change and its consequences 3. Inadequate credit facilities 4. High cost of agro-chemicals and fertilizers 5. Untimely supply of seeds for planting 6. Discrimination in the distribution of agro-chemicals and the mass spraying exercise 7. Inappropriate technology for food storage
Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor condition of feeder roads leading to farming communities. 2. Broken down / non-existence of bridges on some drains. 3. Poor implementation of development planning schemes (No planning schemes and layouts) 4. Inadequate commerce. 5. Inadequate community centres 6. High cost of building materials 7. Inadequate potable drinking water 8. Low coverage of waste management services 9. Poor drainage systems
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Education: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate school infrastructure 2. Weak and dilapidated school structures. 3. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 4. Inadequate teachers in the rural portions of the District 5. Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers 6. Low enrolment in the rural portions of the District 7. Poor supervision of schools and teachers 8. No technical/vocational training centres Health: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate accommodation facilities for health

	<p>workers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No district hospital 3. Poor access to health facilities. 4. Inadequate office space for health service administration 5. Inadequate logistics (motorbikes) to carry out health services <p>Employment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No industrial sites for artisans 2. Inadequate employable skills
<p>Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor functioning of the Assembly Sub-Structures 2. Lack of offices and personnel for Area Councils 3. Inadequate personnel at the Area Councils level 4. Poor communication within the Assembly and stakeholders 5. Large size of Assembly Sub-Structures and Electoral Areas 6. Inadequate office space for the District Assembly 7. Non-existence of some decentralized departments in the district <p>Promote Women Empowerment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance 2. Inadequate access to economic resources for women <p>Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reform:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor implementation of policies and programmes 2. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation 3. Poor coordination within the departments in the Assembly 4. Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to inform decision making <p>Rule of Law, Justice and Security:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the District 2. Inadequate security agencies. 3. Lack of security posts in some vantage areas of the district 4. No magistrate court/district court. 5. Poor coverage of telecommunication networks

CHAPTER 2: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR 2018-2021

2.1 Introduction

After a successful community needs assessment and profile review, development issues were identified in five (5) of the seven (7) thematic areas of GSGDA II. The chapter also shows the harmonization of the community needs and the identified development gaps under the performance review to show the harmonized development issues of the Akontombra District (Table 2.1). The harmonisation of issues is to synchronize the issues under the GSGDA to the National Policy framework of 2018-2021; An Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All.

There are 5 development dimensions in the new Policy Framework namely:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
5. Ghana's Role in International Affairs

2.2 Prioritized Key Issues

Due to the limited resources, it was necessary to prioritise the needs in order to address the most pressing ones with the available resources. Table 2.1 shows the selected thematic areas and their adopted issues under the GSGDA II.

The various development issues were prioritized with the help of some criteria. The criteria used considered the following parameters.

1. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.;
2. Significant multiplier effect on the local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
3. Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality).

Table 15 Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

GSGDA, 2014 – 2017		NMTDPF 2018 – 2021	
Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	ISSUES
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate agro-processing facilities 2. Lack of awareness of the climate change and its consequences 3. Inadequate credit facilities 4. High cost of agro-chemicals and fertilizers 5. Untimely supply of seeds for planting 6. Discrimination in the distribution of agro-chemicals in the mass spraying exercise 7. Delay in the supply of chemicals for spraying. 8. Inappropriate technology for food storage 9. Price fluctuation on food products 	Economic Development	<p><u>Agric Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Poor farm-level practices • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Ageing farmer population • Weak extension services delivery • Low level of husbandry practices, • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems

<p>Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. Inadequate skills training programmes 3. High incidence of Youth unemployment in the District 4. Inadequate financial resources to develop tourism sites in the District 5. Limited access to credits 6. Inadequate financial institutions 	<p>Economic Development</p>	<p><u>Tourism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable utilities • Poor tourism infrastructure and services <p><u>Industry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing
<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor condition of feeder roads leading to farming communities. 2. Broken down / non-existence of bridges on some drains. 3. Poor implementation of development planning schemes (No planning schemes and layouts) 4. Inadequate commerce. 5. Inadequate community centres 6. High cost of building materials 7. Inadequate potable drinking water 8. Low coverage of waste management services 9. Poor drainage 	<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p><u>Protected Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of forest cover ▪ Encroachment on conservation areas ▪ Forest fires ▪ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber ▪ Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources <p><u>Water Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate protection and development of water resources. ▪ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality

			<p><u>Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste <p><u>Climate Change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions <p><u>ICT</u> Poor quality ICT services</p> <p><u>Construction</u> Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products</p> <p><u>Human Settlements</u> Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <p><u>Rural Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Education: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate school infrastructure 2. Weak and dilapidated school structures. 3. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 4. Inadequate teachers in the rural portions of the District 	Social Development	<p><u>Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and school operations

	<p>5. Inadequate accommodation facilities for teachers</p> <p>6. Low enrolment in the rural portions of the District</p> <p>7. Poor supervision of schools and teachers</p> <p>8. No technical/vocational training centres</p> <p>Health:</p> <p>1. Inadequate accommodation facilities for health workers.</p> <p>2. No District hospital</p> <p>3. Poor access to health facilities.</p> <p>4. Inadequate office space for health service administration</p> <p>5. Inadequate logistics (motorbikes) to carry out health services</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>1. No industrial sites for artisans</p> <p>2. Inadequate employable skills</p>		<p><u>Health</u></p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Inadequate emergency Services</p> <p>Increased cost of healthcare delivery</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix</p> <p>High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and Discrimination</p> <p>Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases</p> <p>Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p><u>Population</u></p> <p>Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates</p>
		Social Development	<p><u>Water & Sanitation</u></p> <p>Poor quality of drinking Water</p> <p>Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p><u>Child and Family Welfare</u></p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>Low awareness of child protection laws</p>

			<p>and policies Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p> <p><u>Gender</u> Gender disparities in access to economic Opportunities</p> <p><u>Disability</u> Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings Poor living conditions of PWDs</p> <p><u>Sports</u> Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p>
Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance	<p>Local Governance and Decentralization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor functioning of the Assembly Sub-Structures 2. Lack of offices and personnel for Area Councils 3. Inadequate personnel at the Area Councils level 4. Poor communication within the Assembly and stakeholders 5. Large size of Assembly Sub-Structures and Electoral Areas 6. Inadequate office space for the District Assembly 7. Non-existence of some decentralized departments in the District 	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ▪ Interference in utilization of statutory funds allocation ▪ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪

	<p>Promote Women Empowerment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance 2. Inadequate access to economic resources for women <p>Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reform:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor implementation of policies and programmes 2. Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation 3. Poor coordination within the departments in the Assembly 4. Lack of adequate and reliable data-base to inform decision making <p>Rule of Law, Justice and Security:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the District 2. Inadequate security agencies. 3. Lack of security posts in some vantage areas of the District 4. No magistrate court/District court. 5. Poor coverage of telecommunication networks 		
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The following issues were adopted to be implemented in the development dimensions in the table below.

Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of SMTDP of MMDAs

Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal variability in food supply and prices • Erratic rainfall patterns • Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields • Poor storage and transportation systems • Inadequate access to land for agriculture production • Inadequate start-up capital for the youth • Ageing farmer population • Weak extension services delivery • Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems • Unreliable utilities • Poor tourism infrastructure and services • Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources • Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development • Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities • Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing
Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels • Poor linkage between management processes and school operations • Poor quality of healthcare services • Increased cost of healthcare delivery • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and discrimination • Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases • Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates • Poor quality of drinking Water

Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment on conservation areas ▪ Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources ▪ Inadequate protection and development of water resources. ▪ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Poor quality ICT services • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ▪ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ▪ Ineffective sub-district Structures ▪

2.3 Analyses of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

To ensure that the implementation of the plan becomes easier and to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, the identified issues were subjected to vigorous Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) of the MTDPF 2018 – 2021.

- **Potentials** of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilized can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges (e.g. human resources, natural resources, economic resources).

- **Opportunities** are external factors (beyond the District) that positively influence development of the District (e.g. NGOs, Radio Stations, Devt. Partners, MDAs etc).
- **Constraints** are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.
- **Challenges** may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort. (e.g. declining cocoa prices, bush-fires from neighboring countries, in-migration of job seekers without skills and resources for decent employment and livelihood, influx of refugees, etc).

POCC analysis is demonstrated in the Matrix below (table 16)

With the use of the POCC analytical tool, the Sefwi Akontombra District adopted appropriate strategies from the policy framework to yield direct results.

2.4 Adopted Sustainable Prioritised Issues

The following issues were adopted after subjecting them through the POCC and the internal consistency matrix.

Table 16: Development Dimensions, Focus Area and Adopted Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
<i>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</i>	Industrial Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources ▪ Lack of contiguous land for large-scale industrial development ▪ Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities ▪ Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing
	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seasonal variability in food supply and prices ▪ Erratic rainfall patterns ▪ Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields ▪ Poor storage and transportation systems ▪ Inadequate access to land for agriculture production ▪ Inadequate start-up capital for the youth ▪ Ageing farmer population ▪ Weak extension services delivery ▪ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems.

	Tourism and Creative arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unreliable utilities ▪ Poor tourism infrastructure and services
<i>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</i>	Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor quality of education at all levels ▪ Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels ▪ Poor linkage between management processes and school operations
	Health and Health services	<p>Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate emergency Services Increased cost of healthcare delivery Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix High HIV and AIDS stigmatisation and Discrimination Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>
	Food and Nutrition Security	<p>Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p>
	Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
	Water and Environmental Sanitation	<p>Poor quality of drinking Water Increasing demand for household water supply</p>

<i>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</i>	CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<p>Inadequate maintenance of facilities High prevalence of open defecation Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>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 understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs</p>
	GENDER EQUALITY	Gender disparities in access to economic Opportunities
	Disability and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uneven attention to the development needs at different levels of education ▪ Poor quality of teaching and learning and assessment skills at the basic level ▪ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ▪ Low levels of teacher commitment ▪ Low participation in Non-Formal education
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	PROTECTED AREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of forest cover ▪ Encroachment on conservation areas ▪ Forest fires ▪ Illegal farming and harvesting of plantation timber ▪ Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources
	Water_Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate protection and development of water

		<p>resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor agricultural practices which affect water quality
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
	Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
	ICT	Poor quality ICT services
	Construction	Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products
	Human Settlements	<p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure ▪ Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management of infrastructure ▪ Illegal logging
	Climate Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change ▪ Bad farming practices leading to serious depletion of soil organic carbon ▪ Reduction in crop yield ▪ Lack of quality and adequate climate information.

<p>Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability</p>	<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ▪ Inadequacy of and delays in central government transfers ▪ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
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CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB-GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

To ensure that all citizens within the District, irrespective of their socio-economic status or where they reside, have access to basic services such as health care, quality education, potable water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

The development focus of the Sefwi Akontombra District based on analysis of the community needs and aspirations, NGOs and development partners' visions to ensure that all inhabitants of the district have the above stated basic services.

The National Policy Framework provided five (5) Development Dimensions

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Environment and Healthy Natural Environment
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Ghana's Role in International Affairs

However, based on stakeholders' consultations and discussions at DPCU, the District did not adopt Goal 5 and any of its sub goals. Thus the district will be working in four out of the five goals.

3.1 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS FOR 2018 – 2021

From the population projections and the community needs and aspirations, the following development projections are made in respect of education, health and water/sanitation infrastructure as well as revenue and expenditure as against the population.

3.1.1 Population Projection

There haven't been a Population Census since 2010. The District relies on the rate of births and death as recorded by the Births and Death Unit and the District Health Directorate as its source of population information.

The following factors are going to increase the District Population within the planned period:

1. The opening of a new Secondary Technical School Boarding at Nsawora
2. The Free SHS will increase enrolment in the Akontombra Senior High School.
3. Discovery of gold deposits around Esaase will affect in-migration
4. The revival of the mass cocoa spraying will cease out- migration.
5. The cocoa pollination project will increase in-migration.
6. High Total Fertility Rate (3.6)
7. The expected pregnancies and children less than one year are 3,715 ie 4% (2017)

In considering the above, the district population is expected to grow geometrically as follows:

Year	Population	Remarks
2010	82,467	Census
2016	92,878	Projected
2020		

3.1.2 Revenue and Expenditure

In order to make a realistic projection for the 2018-2021 planning period, it's important to make a trend analysis of the revenue performance for the previous MTDP.

Table 18 Revenue Performance for 2014-2017

All Revenue Sources							
ITEM	2015		2016		2017		
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July	
IGF	292,803.85	63,351.97	325,779.77	217,824.73	275,620.00	118,638.88	43.04%
Compensation Trans.	569,363.29	235,286.41	601,277.89	255,544.58	529,713.55	208,783.04	39.41%
Goods and Ser. Trans	106,609.15	0.00	44,262.00	10,199.00	30,335.98	42,689.14	140.72%
Assets Transfer	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
DACF	3,092,911.88	911,723.86	3,123,830.00	2,109,242.97	3,129,504.00	0.00	0.00
School Feeding	508,950.00	133,075.00	508,950.00	37,992.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	479,199.00	133,079.00	497,750.00	526,529.00	497,750.00	0.00	0.00
Donor – CDP			3,000.00	2,640.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	5,049,837.43	1,476,516.24	5,101,849.66	3,159,972.48	4,463,143.53	370,111.06	8.29%

Source: Composite budget, 2018-2021.

Table 19 Revenue Performance IGF Only

ITEM	2015		2016		2017		%
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at July	%
Property Rate	35,000.00	23,463.86	25,000.00	1,155.00	35,000.00	8,221.00	23.48%
Basic Rates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00
Fees	28,520.00	18,545.00	29,500	34,794.00	28,520.00	34,493.86	120.94%
Fines	3,000.00	376.00	3,000.00	750.00	3,000.00	1,025.00	34.16%
Licenses	56,797.00	24,227.00	41,200.00	24,769.00	56,797.00	20,744.00	36.52%
Land	63,466.85	40,214.00	100,000.00	136,970.00	63,446.85	52,995.00	83.52%
Rent	35,000.00	4,500.49	85,000.00	12,600.00	25,000.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	81,020.00	11,089.69	42,079.77	6,786.00	63,836.15	1,160.02	1.81%
Total	292,803.85	122,416.04	325,779.77	217,824.00	275,620.00	118,638.88	43.04%

Source: District Annual Accounts, 2016.

From Table 19, the DPCU assessed that the District neither met its target nor exceeded its budgeted revenue. The District attained a collection rate of **43.04%** of its budgeted revenue.

The District Assembly anticipates improving upon its revenue generation machinery to mobilize enough funds to undertake development project.

The following assumptions have been made for both internal and external revenue sources:-

- (a) That the fee fixing Resolution will be ready and adopted before the planning period.
- (b) That the Assembly will draft byelaws, gazette and use it.
- (c) That tax payers will be willing to pay taxes
- (d) That the Government would maintain the 5% District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) of national revenue.
- (e) That the DACF will be regular and on time
- (f) That DDF will resume.
- (g) That the District will benefit from 1 constituency, \$1 million dollars.
- (h) That the revenue taskforce will be more active.

Based on these assumptions, the District plan to increase its IGF by 15% whilst donor funds is expected to go up by 20%. Receipts from stool lands are expected to also increase by 25% within the plan period.

Table 20: Revenue Projections for the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

HEAD	2018	2019	2020	2021
IGF	258,000.00	266,300 .00	275,200.00	277,200.00
DACF	3,232,029.04	3,232,029.04	3,332,029.04	3,332,029.04
DONOR (DDF)	497,750.00	497,750.00	497,750.00	497,750.00
Donor (CIDA)	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Asset Transfer	280,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00	280,000.00
Goods and Services	47,392.94	49000	50000	50000
Compensation	808685.02	877439.78	965183.75	1061702.12
TOTAL				

Source: Composite Budget, 2018 - 2021

Assumptions for increased expenditure are:

1. That Petroleum prices will increase cumulatively by at least 40%
2. That prices of Goods and Services will increase by at least 50%
3. New contracts will be awarded
4. That additional staff will be recruited.
5. That utilities will increase

Based on these assumptions, the total expenditure for the plan period is accepted to increase by at least 50%.

Table 21: Expenditure Projections for the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

HEAD	2018	2019	2020	2021
Compensation	862,326.00	877,439.78	965,183.75	1,061,702.12
Goods and Services	1167039.03	1,780,329.04	1,768,670.04	1397927.04
Capital Exp.(Assets)	3169492.16	2500700.00	2630109.00	3001552.00
Total				

Source: Composite Budget, 2018 - 2021

3.1.3 Water Facilities

The District potable water coverage is estimated at 68% (CWSA, 2016) which falls below the CWSA target of 85% coverage per district. Most boreholes and hand dug wells constructed within the period were mishandled and funds mismanaged. This explains the water deficit in the District.

The District hopes to expand its water coverage to about 90% by the end of the 2018-2021 planning period based on the following assumptions:

1. That Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) committees in the various communities will be trained.
2. That Global Communities and CWSA will continue to support the District with potable with boreholes and Small Town Water Systems (STWS).
3. That other donors (GNPC) and development partners will assist with boreholes.
4. That the Assembly will support the budget of the District Water and Sanitation Team.

3.1.4 Health Facilities Projections

As discussed in section 1.3.9, the District has no Hospital and thus no medical doctor.

Table 22 Health Facilities Projections

FACILITY	POP SERVED	STD REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	PRACTICALLY REQUIRED
HOSPITAL	Nil	15,000 and above	Nil	2	2
HEALTH CENTRES	20,256	5,000-15,000	2	4	3
CLINIC/CHPS	75,434	5,000	18	25	21

Source: District Health Directorate (Planning Standards from GHS – SADA)

3.3 Adopted Strategies

The DPCU after careful deliberations adopted the following strategies and objectives under the five budget programmes. The objectives and strategies were subjected to the Compound Matrix and Sustainability Test respectfully.

Table 22 Adopted Objectives and Strategies

Thematic Area/ Dev't Dimension	Focus Area	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Economic Development	<i>Industrial Transformation</i>	Pursue flagship industrial Development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4,9.b, 9.c)
		Improve business financing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target 8.3) 2. Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)
		Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)
	<i>Agric and Rural Development</i>	Improve production efficiency and yield	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11) 2. Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) 3. Develop the capacity of farmers to use meteorological information (SDG Target 12.8) 4. Develop and promote appropriate and affordable and modern irrigation technologies for all agro-ecological zones (SDG Targets 2.4, 12.2) 6. Ensure continuous expansion and upgrading of road infrastructure connecting farms to marketing centres (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 2.c)

Thematic Area/ Devt Dimension	Focus Area	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Economic Development	<i>Tourism</i>	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstream tourism development in district development plans (SDG Target 8.9) 2. Create awareness of the importance of tourism and creative arts (SDGs Targets 8.9, 12.b)
Social Development	<i>Education</i>	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 2. Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (SDG Targets 4.7, 13.3)
	<i>Health</i>	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8,16.6) 2. Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
	<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems(SDG Target 6.1) 2. Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans(DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)

Thematic Area/ Devt Dimension	Focus Area	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Social Development	<i>Child Welfare and Social Protection</i>	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) 2. Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2) 3. Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.2) 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) 5. Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) 6. Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)
	<i>Youth Development</i>	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)

Thematic Area/ Dev't Dimension	Focus Area	ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlements	<i>Protected Areas</i>	Expand forest conservation areas	Promote alternative sources of livelihood, including provision of bee-hives to forest fringe communities (SDG Target 15.c)
	<i>ICT</i>	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)
	<i>Flooding</i>	Address recurrent Devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDA(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)
	<i>Human Settlements</i>	Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)
	<i>Disaster Prevention</i>	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)
	Transport	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Expand and maintain the national road network (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.2)

Governance, Corruption	<i>Local Government</i>	Deepen political and administrative decentralisation	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1) Expand opportunities and structures for public and community ownership of information (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 1. Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)
	<i>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</i>	Enhance security service delivery	Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10) Increase the proportion of security personnel on frontline duties (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
	<i>PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</i>	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Strengthen systems and structures for ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds (SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.a)

CHAPTER FOUR: Composite Programme of Action (POA)

4.1 BROAD GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF: 2018-2021) expounds on the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017-2024, which was presented to Parliament in October, 2017. The latest MTDPF is premised on the Government's commitment under its "Agenda for Growth, Jobs, Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All".

Four (4) main goals are derived from the vision for the period of the policy framework, 2018-2021,

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

To achieve these goals, the medium-term priority policies, programmes and projects will be anchored on the following strategic areas (five key pillars of growth and development) namely:

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

Table : Sefwi Akontombra Program of Action

Thematic Area: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians													
Adopted Goal:													
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Pursue flagship industrial Development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4,9.b, 9.c)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the implementation of Rice Processing Factory and Bee Keeping								NBSSI	SADA
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Consultative meetings on MSE development								BAC	SADA
	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills								SAD A	BAC
	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Facilitate the registration of businesses								SAD A	BAC

				Construction of RTF and Business Resource Center								SAD A	BAC
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Thematic Area: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians													
Adopted Goal:													
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Devt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Development of website for SADA								SAD A	GTB
		Economic Devt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Public Educ. on Domestic Tourism								SAD A	GTB
		Economic Devt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Develop Bopa and Yawkrom eco-tourism sites								SAD A	GTB
Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	Economic Devt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Rehabilitate Street Lights								ECG	SADA
		Economic Devt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Procure 600 low tension poles for communities								ECG	SADA
		Economic Devt	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	Extend electricity to the unserved communities								ECG	SADA

Thematic Area: Economic Development													
Adopted Goal:													
Adopted objectives	Adopted strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/activities	Time Frame				Funding source			Implementing Agency	
									GoG	IGF	Donor		
Increase agricultural productivity	Improve access to agric. Ext'sion serv.	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Sensitize communities on Agric policies by govt					10,200.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to agric. Ext'sion serv.	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Improve AEAs coverage per farm zones					8500.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to agric. Ext'sion serv.	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Organ. capacity development training for staff					55,580.00	60,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to agric. Ext'sion serv.	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Establish Farmer Field School and Demonstration farms					8,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to agric. Ext'sion serv.	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	AEAs & DAOs make group contacts, farm and home visits with info on Good Agric. Practices								Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to agric. Ext'sion serv.	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Organize Farmers' Day Celebration								Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to <i>agro-technologies</i> (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Train Agric. Staff on appropriate post-harvest technologies								Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	Improve access to <i>agro-technologies</i> (seeds, fertilizer s, agro-chemicals)	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Undertake monitoring, supervision and review activities								Dept of Agric	Central Admin

	Improve access to <i>agro-technologies</i> (seeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals)	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	WAAPP Demonstration farms								Dept of Agric	Central Admin
Increase agricultural productivity	Reduction in pest and livestock infestation	Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Sensitize and vaccinate against Newcastle, PPR, Rabies and treat diseased animals								Dept of Agric	Central Admin
Increase agricultural productivity		Economic Devt	Agric Devt	Train 50 farmers on improved animal husbandry practices								Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Organize sports festivals								SADA	GES
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Organized my first day at school								SADA	GES
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Construct 10 No. 3-units classroom block(JHS) with ancillary facilities								SADA	GES
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Construct 6No. 6-units classroom block (prim) with ancillary facilities								SADA	GES
	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Completion of No. 3-units with ancillary fac								SADA	GES

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Rehabilitation of classroom blocks								SAD A	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Support BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools								SAD A	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Provision of computers and accessories								SAD A	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Provision of classroom furniture (tables, chairs and dual desk)								SAD A	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Provide life skills training for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environment, sanitation and climate change (Targets 4.7, 13.3)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students								SAD A	GES
	ditto	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Organise workshops for SMCs/PTAs In the District								SAD A	GES
		Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Devt	Climate change awareness in basic								SAD A	GES

				and second cycle schools									
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Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Col.
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8,16.6)	Social Development	Health	Completion of 7 no CHPS Compound								SAD A	GHS
				Construct 4 (new) no. CHPS Compounds									
				Procure motor bikes for the sub-districts									
				Supply of furniture and hospital beds to health facilities									
				Procure 10 No delivery lights for midwives									
				Facilitate the training of 40 CHNs, midwives and 10 DCOs in proper data capturing									
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social devt	Health	Intensify HIV/AIDS campaign and awareness, know your status and getting started								SAD A	GHS
	Expand and intensify HTC programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Social devt	Health	Form 8 father and mother support groups, and queen mothers groups under MAF									

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Funding			Imp. Depts	
					18	19	20	21	GoG	Don.	IGF	Lead	Colla
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare	Sensitisation of communities on child rights								SAD A	
	Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare	Increase the number of schools benefitting from school feeding								SAD A	MGS
	Mainstream child protection interventions in development plans and budgets of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 5.c,16.2)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare	Collaborate with donor partners in the implementation of child rights and protection activities								SAD A	Donors
	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare	Payment of LEAP								Donors	SAD A
				Support for PWDs									SAD A

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Don.	Lead	Collab
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems(SDG Target 6.1)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	-Repair of broken down boreholes -Mechanisation of existing boreholes -Construction of STWS -Cons. of boreholes								SAD A	Donors
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans(DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	-Preparation of DESSAP -Training of Water & Sanitation Teams -Quarterly meetings of DWST								DWS T	SADA
Enhance application of ICT in national development	Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	- Promote the est. of CIC/ICT Centres in All the Circuits - Electronic platforms for Info sharing								SAD A	
Enhance application of ICT in national development	(SDG Target 17.17)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Construction of E Library								SAD A	
Address recurrent Devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDA(SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	NADMO	-Desilting of Drains -Sensitisation on Climate Change Awareness - Procure relief items to disaster victims								NAD MO	USAI D
Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Physical Planning	Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations								SAD A	

Goal:													
Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	
Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Physical Planning	Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations					6000				
Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Physical Planning	-Purchase of 2 GPS device -Designing town layouts and local plans					95000				
Promote sustainable, Spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Physical Planning	-Creation of Land Banks -Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee/Statutory planning committee meetings -Recruiting and creating office for the dept of town and country planning					100000				

Adopted Objective	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Activities/ Projects	Time Frame				Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					18	19	20	21	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Reshaping of 120km of feeder roads					20000			SA DA	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Construct fire station					400,000			SA DA	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Creation of Access Roads in newly developed areas					50,000			SA DA	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Pavement of Lorry Akontombra and Nsawora Stations					20,000			SA DA	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Construction of 15No. Culvert bridges and drains					200,000			SA DA	

Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Reconstruct 3No. Bridges					300,000			SA DA	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Completion of Wiawso-Akontombra Road (15-56km)						120,000.00		MR H	
		Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Lobby for the award of 40km cocoa roads in selected communities								MR H	SAD A
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Construct community centres						450000		IPE P	
Dev. qual., reliable, sust. & resilient infrast.	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Service Delivery	Works	Facilitate the extension of mobile networks						100,000		NC A	

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No.	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impacts Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted Objective 1: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization														
Adopted Strategies 1: Tailor assembly's expenditure to peculiar needs														
Programme: General Administration														
8.	General Administration	Procure Office and Equipments and Furniture	Akontombra	Functional administrative environment	→				80,000.00	-	82,000.00	-	Central Adm	Finance
9.	Human Resource Management	Organize capacity building training for revenue collectors and management staff	Akontombra	Improved revenue generated	→				20,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
10.		Sponsor 6 No. Staff to pursue courses on health	Accra	Enhance financial management	→				12,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	Finance	GHS
11.		Organized annual Capacity building programme for the Area Councils and Assembly members	Area Councils	Improved service delivery	→				48,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
12.		Provide logistics/financial support for the security (Police) services	Akontombra	Improved service delivery	→				6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	Finance	Ghana Police
13.		Sponsor the Core DPCU members to pursue courses	Accra-ILGS	Improved service delivery	→				30,000.00	-	35,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance

Governance, corruption and Public Accountability

Adopted Objective 3: Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels															
Adopted Strategies 1: Institutionalize the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among															
Programme: Management and Administration															
1.	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Support DPCU activities	Akontombora	Enhanced coordination	→					30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-	DPCU	Central Admin
2.		Undertake M&E (including review meetings)	Akontombora	Well implemented DMTDP	→					94,800.00	64,000.00	30,800.00	-	DPCU	Central Admin
4.															
5.		Procure 1No. Pick-Up for projects monitoring	Akontombora	Improved projects delivery	→					185,000.00	185,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	Finance

Governance, corruption and Public Accountability

No.	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impacts Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted Objective 3: Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels														
Adopted Strategies 1: Institutionalize the coordination of development policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at all levels especially among														
Programme: Management and Administration														
7.	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Develop a comprehensive database for Planning and Budgeting in the district	Akontombora	Improved revenue generated	→				65,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00	-	DPCU	Central Admin
8.		Organ. Discuss. on annual Fee fixing res. and budget with the citizenry each year	Akontombora	Improved revenue generated	→				40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-	DPCU	Central Admin
9..		Undertake the preparation and implementation of composite budget	Akontombora	Coordinated budget implemented	→				52,000.00	32,000.00	20,000.00	-	DPCU	Central Admin
10.		Organize Social Accountability Fora (Town Hall Meetings)	Selected Communities	Transparency and Accountability Enhanced	→				60,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	-	DPCU	Central Admin

Governance, corruption and Public Accountability Cont'd

No.	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impacts Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA		
					2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating	
Adopted Objective 1: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization															
Adopted Strategies 2: Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilisation, internal revenue generation and resource management															
Programme: Management and Administration															
1.	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Akontombra	Improved revenue generated	→				32,000.00	10,000.00	22,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin	
2.		Undertake valuation of properties in the District	Selected communities	Improved revenue generated	→				85,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin	
3.		Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document	Akontombra	Improved revenue generated	→				25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin	
4.		Recruit/Engage more revenue/commission collectors	Akontombra	Improved revenue generated	→				80,000.00	-	80,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin	
5.		Construct new lorry station with stores under PPP	Akontombra	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				1,500,000.00	-	-	1,500,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin
6.		Construct Rest Stop for haulage vehicles	Akontombra	Proportional Increase in revenue generation					400,000.00	350,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin	

Governance, corruption and Public Accountability

No.	Sub-Programmes	Projects/Activities	Location	Outcome/Impacts Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					2018	2019	2020	2021		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Adopted Objective 1: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralization														
Adopted Strategies 3: Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system of MMDA														
Programme: Management and Administration														
5.	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Monitor revenue collection activities	Area Councils	Improved revenue generated	→				8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
Adopted Objective 4: Enhance public safety														
Adopted Strategies 1: Encourage security awareness of the communities through neighborhood schemes														
Programme: Management and Administration														
5.	General Administration	Construct Police Post	Ackaakrom, Wansamporo	Increased access to security services	→				120,000.00	70,000.00	-	50,000.00	Central Admin	DWD

CHAPTER FIVE: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Implementation Arrangement

For effective plan implementation, it is imperative to identify the various institutional and administrative issues to be dealt with. This will ensure efficient role casting, establishment of procedures and structures, which are necessary for the attainment of the development objectives. Detailed specific roles of the various stakeholders involved in plan implementation are indicated in table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Departments and Agencies Role in the MTDP Plan Implementation

No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
1	GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure effective implementation of the Government Policy on Education at the District level. 2. To assist the District Assembly to evolve a pragmatic educational programme that will enhance development of the District. 3. To supervise all school constructional works to be undertaken in collaboration with the relevant departments and institutions. 4. To advise the Assembly and NGOs on appropriate logistical support needed in the schools for efficiency and effectiveness. 5. Provide the requisite staff for the schools which are already on the ground and those yet to be established. 	Available of staff but lacks logistical support.

2	MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRIC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide extension services to the farmers. 2. Undertake demonstration farms. 3. To disseminate government policy on agric to farmers. 4. To provide inputs to farmers 	<p>Lack of logistical support</p> <p>Inadequate number of staff – especially extension service staff.</p>
3	DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake all matters relating to health and sanitation in the District. 	<p>Lack of adequate transport and staff.</p>

4	GHANA HIGHWAY AUTHORITY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To advise the District Assembly on the portion of the roads to be developed and to what stage. 2. To ensure the regular maintenance of all highways in the District and the construction of new ones as well. 	<p>Lack of adequate staff and maintenance of plan and equipment.</p> <p>Reside outside the District.</p>
5	DEPARTMENT OF FEEDER ROADS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the weak slabs on the feeder roads and replace them with concrete or new ones. 2. Regular maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing feeder roads and construction of new ones. 	<p>Lack of adequate plant and equipment.</p> <p>Reside outside the District.</p>
6	PUBLIC DEPARTMENT WORKS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervision of all District Assembly projects. 2. Supervision of the construction and maintenance of all Government Buildings. 	<p>Poor state of vehicle and lack of other logistical support.</p>
7.	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide seeds and seedlings to farmers and institutions which would undertake the planning of wood lots. 2. Control the exploitation of the forest resources. 3. Help prosecute farmers who enter the forest reserves and also retrieve or reclaim the encroached forest reserves. 	<p>Reside outside the District.</p>
8.	DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To advise the District Assembly on matters relating to the spatial organization of the District, especially on the location of structures, creation of markers, schools, open spaces, religious and recreation centres. 	<p>Inadequate logistical support.</p> <p>Reside outside the District.</p>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To advise all development projects 	

9.	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	such as school building, boreholes, electricity, etc to be undertaken in the communities and help maintain them.	Lack of means of transport and inadequate staff to supervise and maintain the projects.
No	Department/Agency	Role in Plan Implementation	Current Technical/Professional Capacity
10	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work in collaboration the GES to rehabilitate the district disabled in the society to enable them acquire employable skills. 2. To educate the public on social issues like divorce and child delinquency, inheritance care for the old, disabled etc. 	Lack of means of transport for trip to the disabled in the communities and funds to set up the proposed old-age and disabled homes.
11	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record, classify, report and also help in controlling all monies allocated for government projects. 	Lack of logistical support.
12	STATISTICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve statistical data for the monitoring and evaluation of projects. 	Lack of logistical support and residential accommodation.
13	INFORMATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To disseminate necessary information to and from the communities in the public education campaigns in collaboration with NMP, NCCE and Electoral Commission. 	Lack of logistical support. (ie. Public Address Systems, Motorola, vehicle, information van, etc.
14	POST & TELECOMMUNICATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate the dissemination of information and mails both within and outside the district. 	Lack of adequate
15	DEPARTMENT PARKS AND GARDENS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Would be actively involved in 	Lack of adequate

		<p>protecting the environment through the provision of appropriate plants in the district (ie. The district capital and other communities).</p> <p>2. To implement the District Assembly's beautification programme.</p>	<p>qualified personnel and logistical support.</p> <p>Lack of logistical support.</p>
16	POLICE AND COURTS	<p>1. Help prosecute offenders, especially those who encroach on the forest reserves, member of committees who would not participate in communal labour.</p> <p>2. Engage on the maintenance of peace security.</p>	<p>Lack of logistical support and office residential accommodation.</p>
17	FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT	<p>1. Train more fire volunteers.</p> <p>2. Continue education of farmers on the use and importance of the preventive gadgets.</p>	<p>Reside outside the District</p> <p>Lack of logistical support.</p>
18	NON-BANK INSTITUTIONS (EG. SNNIT)	<p>1. Help mobile resources for development projects.</p> <p>2. Undertake some projects like the construction of hostels and cafeteria facilities for the SSS.</p> <p>3. Provide credit facilities for the farmers.</p>	<p>Lack of adequate funds.</p>
19	BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRY	<p>1. Educate the public on the need to register birth and death for planning particularly at the district level.</p>	<p>Lack of logistical support.</p>

Institutional Arrangement

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

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

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

5.2 Administrative Arrangement

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

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

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

The People Assembly concept will be given further boost by increasing its frequency from once a year to two.

Table 5.2 2018 Action Plan

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd s	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Mgt & Admin (Gen Admin)	Organise 3 no Gen Assembly meetings and executive committee	Cent Admin	Routine	Smooth running of office								SADA	
	Management Meetings and HOD meetings	Cent Admin	Routine	Smooth running of office								SADA	
	Maintenance of Official vehicles	Cent Admin		Efficiency enhanced								SADA	
	Purchase of fuel	All Depts	Routine	Efficiency enhanced								SADA	
	Procurement of stationary	All Depts	Routine	Efficiency enhanced								SADA	
	Assembly on Radio	Cent Admin	12	Civic engagements enhanced								SADA	
	Anniversary celebrations	Cent Admin	Routine	Anniversaries celebrated								SADA	
	DISEC Activities	Cent Admin	Routine	Security enhanced								SADA	
Mgt & Admin (Fin & Rev)	Printing & Dist of Bills	Finance Dept	Routine	Revenue improved								SADA	
	Fee Fixing Resolution	Finance Dept	3	Revenue improved								SADA	
	Compensation of IGF staff	Finance Dept	17	Staff compensated								SADA	

2018 Action Plan Cont'd

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Mgt & Admin (Fin & Rev)	Procure motorbikes	Finance Dept	0	Revenue improved								SADA	
	Parking Space for haulage veh	Area Councils	None	Revenue improved								DPCU	
Mgt & Admin (Plan, Budget & Coord.)	2019 Budget preparation & estimates	Cent Admin	1	Budget prepared								DPCU	
	Preparation and submission of progress reports	Cent Admin	4	Plan status determined								DPCU	
	Project Monitoring	Cent Admin	4	Value for money								DPCU	
	2 Town hall meetings	Cent Admin	3	Social Accountability								DPCU	
	Organize 4 DPCU meetings	Cent Admin	4	Coordination of depts								SADA	
	Furnishing of Office/Resid. Accom	Akontombra	1	Staff accommodation improved								SADA	
	Gazetting of fee fixing and bye-laws	Cent Admin	1	Law and order enhanced								SADA	
Mgt & Admin (Legislative Rights)	Procure Motorbikes for Assembly members	Cent Admin	0	Community engagements improved								SADA	
	Prepare Dist. bye-laws	Cent Admin										SADA	

2018 Action Plan Cont'd													
Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Mgt & Admin (Human Resource)	Capacity building for Ass Members	Cent Admin		Effective Decision making							25000	DPCU	
	Capacity building for staff	Cent Admin		Staff productivity enhanced							20000	DPCU	
INFRAS. DELIVERY & MGT (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Statutory& technical committee meetings	Physical Planning		% increase in building permits					4000			DPCU	
	Preparation of layout and schemes	District-wide		Haphazard building reduced							35000	DPCU	
Works Dept	Reshaping of feeder and Trunk roads	District-wide		Transport services improved							65000	DPCU	
	Const. of 1No. 4 Flat Staff Bungalows	Akontombra		Staff Accom. Improved							250000	DPCU	
	Construction of 2 No. Public Place ofconvenience	Akontombra, Nsawora		Sanitation services improved							75000	DPCU	
	Cons of comm centres	Akontombra, Nsawora		Social cohesion							300000	MP	
	Self Help Projects	District-wide		Comm devt							20,0000	SADA	
	Cons of Steel bridge	Ackaakrom, Mantukwa		Access improved							200,000.00	SADA	

2018 Action Plan Cont'd

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery (Education)	Const. 1No.4-Unit Teachers Qtrs	Akontombra	5	Teaching and learning enhanced							65,000.00	DPCU	GES
	Const. of 1No. 3-Unit CLB	Chorichori		% increase in enrolment						120,000.00		DPCU	GES
	Const of Teachers Qtrs	Asanteman		% increase in enrolment						100,000.00		DPCU	GES
	Const. of 1No. 3-Unit CLB	Sikanesem		% increase in enrolment							190,000	DPCU	GES
	Const. of 1No. 3-Unit CLB	Asensu		Teaching and learning enhanced							150000	MP	GES
	Const. of 1No. 6-Unit CLB	Adawu Mensa		Enrolment increased							200,000.00	GES	SADA
	Support for Brilliant and needy students	District wide		Access to education improved						70000.00		DPCU	GES
	Const. of 1No. 3-Unit CLB at	Edewuakrom		Enrolment increased							200,000.00	DPCU	GES
	BECE, mock exams and Monitoring	District wide	5	% increased in BECE performance							6500.00	GES	SADA
	Organise my first day at school	District-wide		School kids motivated							5500	SADA	GES

2018 Annual Action Plan Cont'd

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery (Health)	Completion. of 1No. CHPS	Shed ,	17	Health delivery improved						110,000.00		DPCU	GHS
	Const of CHPS Compound	Yawkrom	17	Health delivery improved						350,000		DPCU	GHS
	Construction of 1 no. CHPS comp. with nurses qtrs.	Tumuda	17	Health Delivery Improved						165,000.00		DPCU	GHS
	HIV Activities	District-wide	2	Zero infections						5000		SADA	GHS
	Malaria support programs	District-wide	0	Malaria reduced						10000		SADA	GHS
	Completion of 3No. CHPS compound	Bawa, Bronikrom, Manukrom		Health delivery improved						75,000		MP	GHS
	Procure 2 no Ambulances for health centres	Akontombra & Nsawora	0	Health Delivery Improved						160,000.00		MP	GHS
	Const. of 1 No. NHIS Office	Akontombra	0	Health delivery improved						90,000.00		DPCU	NHIS
	Self Help Projects (nurses qtrs., CHPS)	Kojokrom Nkwadum	0	Health delivery improved						15,000.00		DPCU	GHS

2018 Action Plan Cont'd

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery (Health)	Procurement of Motor 2 Bikes	Env. Health	0	Sensitization activities increased						7000.00		SADA	
	Provision for waste mgt. and env / Sanitation Improvement package	District wide	Routine	Sanitation services improved						150,000.00		SADA	DP
	Arrest of stray animals	District wide	100	Livestock littering reduced					2000			SADA	Area Council
	Hiring of Cesspit Emptyer	Akontombra	0	Liquid Waste Mgt.					10000.00			SADA	
	Medical screening of food vendors	District wide	50	Healthy food produced					2000			SADA	
	Clearing of Refuse dump sites	Akontombra & Nsawora	1	Diseases outbreak checked					80000			SADA	

2018 Action Plan Cont'd

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery (Social welfare)	Const of District Police station	Akontombra	1	Security services improved						150,000		DPCU	Dist Police
	Const of Police Bungalow	Akontombra	0	Security services improved						343,000.00		DPCU	Dist Police
	Livelihood support programs for the vulnerable	District wide	1	Enhanced living conditions for vulnerable						100000		DPCU	
	Prov for PWDs	District wide	390	Livelihood support for PWDS enhanced						50000		DPCU	
Economic Devt (Agric)	National Farmers' Day	District wide	Routine	Farming technologies adopted						40000		DPCU	
	Refrigerator for storage of vacines	Agric Dept	0	Animal husbandry improved						2000		DPCU	
	Procurement of Motor Bikes	Agric Dept	2	Extension services improved						6000		DPCU	
	Support for Agric Activities(farm demonstrations)	District wide	Routine	Production increased					2500	3500		DPCU	
Economic Devt (Trade & Industry)	Support for BAC activities	District wide	Routine	Alternative livelihoods increased					3500			BAC	NBSSI

Table 5.3 2019 Action Plan

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Mgt & Admin (Gen Admin)	Organise 3 no Gen Assembly meetings and executive committee	Cent Admin	3	Smooth running of office					13,000	6000		SADA	
	Management Meetings and HOD meetings	Cent Admin	Routine	Smooth running of office						6000		SADA	
	Maintenance of Official vehicles	Cent Admin	Routine	Efficiency enhanced					45,000.00	10000		SADA	
	Purchase of fuel	All Depts	Routine	Efficiency enhanced					20000	15000		SADA	
	Procurement of stationary	All Depts	Routine	Efficiency enhanced					17000	3500		SADA	
	Assembly on Radio	Cent Admin	Routine	Civic engagements enhanced						3000		SADA	
	Anniversary celebrations	Cent Admin	Routine	Anniversaries celebrated						40000		SADA	
	DISEC Activities	Cent Admin	Routine	Security enhanced						12000		SADA	
Mgt & Admin (Fin & Rev)	Printing & Dist of Bills	Finance Dept	3	Revenue improved					4000	4000		SADA	
	Fee Fixing Resolution	Finance Dept	Routine	Revenue improved						2500		SADA	
	Compensation of IGF staff	Finance Dept	Routine	Staff compensated						60000		SADA	

Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Mgt & Admin (Fin & Rev)	Support Area Councils	Area Councils	0	Revenue improved						3000		DPCU	
	Parking Space for haulage vehicles	Area Councils	None	Revenue improved								DPCU	
Mgt & Admin (Plan, Budget & Coord.)	2020 Budget preparation & estimates	Cent Admin	1	Budget prepared								DPCU	
	Preparation and submission of progress reports	Cent Admin	4	Success of plan determined								DPCU	
	Mid -Year Review of 2018-2021 MTDP	Area Councils	1	Participatory planning improved									
	Project Monitoring	Cent Admin	4	Value for money								DPCU	
	2 Town hall meetings	Cent Admin	3	Social Accountability								DPCU	
	Organize 4 DPCU meetings	Cent Admin	4	Coordination of depts.								SADA	
	Furnishing of Office/Resid. Accom	Akontombra	1	Staff accommodation improved								SADA	
	Gazetting of fee fixing and bye-laws	Cent Admin	1	Law and order enhanced								SADA	
Mgt & Admin (Legislative Rights)	Construction of Magistrate Court	Akontombra		Law and order Enhanced						350000		SADA	

2019 Action Plan Cont'd													
Programmes & Sub Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Funding			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collab
Mgt & Admin (Human Resource)	Capacity building for Ass Members	Cent Admin		Effective Decision making							25000	DPCU	
	Capacity building for staff	Cent Admin		Staff productivity enhanced							20000	DPCU	
	Recruitment of critical staff mix	Cent Admin		Staff productivity enhanced					X				
	Training for Revenue Collectors and Area Councils												
INFRAS. DELIVERY & MGT (Physical and Spatial Planning)	Statutory & technical committee meetings	Physical Planning		% increase in building permits					4000	1000		DPCU	
	Preparation of layout and planning schemes	District-wide		Haphazard building reduced							35000	DPCU	
	Purchase of 2 GPS device	Akontombra		Enhanced data collection					3000				
	Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures	Akontombra		% increase in building permits					1500				
	Street Naming Phase II	Selected communities		Revenue improved								SADA	

2019 Action Plan Cont'd

Programme & Sub Programm	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				IGF	GOG	Donor		
INFRAS. DELIVERY & MGT Works Dept	Construction of Community Centres	Nsawora, Akontombra		Social cohesion							400,000.00	MP	
	Self Help Projects	District-wide		Community development							65000	SADA	
	Renovation of SADAs office	Akontombra		Efficiency & Productivity								SADA	
	Re-construction of weak bridges	Kabisue		Accessibility improved						300000		DPCU	
	Renovation of dilapidated classroom blocks	Selected communities		Teaching & learning improved						300,000.00		DPCU	
	Rehabilitate Street Lights	District wide		Security enhanced						18000		SADA	
	Procure 150 low tension poles	Selected communities		Rural electrification extended						1500000		REP	SADA
	Pavement of Lorry Park and Construction of Urinal and Toilet	Nsawora		Community development							250,000.00	DPCU	
Economic Devt (Agric Devt)	Farm Demonstrations and Technologies	District wide		Increased Agric Production				6000				DPCU	
	Modernisation of Agriculture	District-wide		Increased Agric Production						40000		SADA	
	Sensitize comm. on Agric policies by govt	District-wide		Increased Agric Production				1000				DPCU	
	Conduct surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	District-wide		Increased Agric Production					1000			DPCU	

Programme & Sub Programm	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Economic Devt (Agric)	Organ. capacity development training for staff	Akontombra		Increased Agric Production									
	Facilitate stakeholder meetings and FBOs	AEAs Zones		Increased Agric Production									
Economic Devt (Trade & Industry, tourism)	Support Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	District wide		Increased Employment									
	Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills	Akontombra, Nsawora		Increased Employment									
	Clearing and Shaping of Industrial Site	Akontombra, Nsawora		Increased Employment									
	Development of water falls	Bopa		Increased Employment									
	Public Educ. on Domestic Tourism	District-wide		Increased Employment									
	Develop website for the District	Akontombra		Increased Awareness									

2019 Action Plan Cont'd

Programme & Sub Programm	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery (Health Cont'd)	Provision for waste mgt. and env / Sanitation Improvement package	District wide		Sanitation Improved					50000			DPCU	
	Construction of CHPS Compound	Bokaso		Health Delivery Improved					350,000.00			DPCU	
	Procure medical equipment	Health Directorate		Health Delivery Improved					40000			DPCU	
	Arrest of stray animals	District wide		Sanitation Improved					6000			DPCU	
	Hiring of Cesspit Emtier	Akontombra		Sanitation Improved					8000			DPCU	
	Medical screening of food vendors	District wide		Sanitation Improved					2000			DPCU	
	Clearing of Refuse dump sites	Akontombra & Nsawora		Sanitation Improved					45000			DPCU	
	Const. of Public Place of Convenience	Nsawora		Sanitation improved					75000			DPCU	
	Promote door to door solid waste collection	Akontombra, Nsawora		Sanitation Improved					6700			DPCU	
	Procure sanitary tools/equipments	Akontombra		Sanitation Improved						3500		DPCU	
	Sponsor staff for education upgrade	Health Directorate		Health Delivery Improved					10,000			DPCU	

2019 Action Plan Cont'd

Programme & Sub Programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Social Service Delivery (Health Cont'd)	Construct 5 container bays/handstands/platforms	Kojokrom,Asantekrom,Kofikrom, Ackaakrom, Nsawora		Sanitation Improved					200000			DPCU	
Social Service Delivery (Education)	Organize sports festivals	All Circuits		Improved Performance of students					2000			DPCU	
	Organized my first day at school	All Circuits		Improved Performance of students					6000			DPCU	
	Support organisation of Mock Exams	All Circuits		Improved Performance of students					8000			DPCU	
	Construct 2No. 6-units classroom block (prim) with ancillary facilities	Fawokabra, Congo,		Teaching and Learning Enhanced					400000			DPCU	
	Construct 3 No. 3-units classroom block(JHS) with ancillary facilities	Ayisakrom, Asiekrom,Abraham		Teaching and Learning Enhanced					540000			DPCU	
	Organize reading festivals and "spelling B"	All Circuits		Teaching and Learning Enhanced					15000			DPCU	
	Organize DEOC meetings	Akontombra		Teaching and Learning Enhanced						5000		DPCU	

2019 Action Plan Cont'd

Programme & Sub Programme	Activities	Location	Baseline	Output Indicator	Time Frame				Indicative budget			Implementing	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collab
Natural Resource Conservation	Nursery establishment	All Area Councils		Nursery established					5000				
	Tree planting along the major highways	District- wide		Windbreaks and accidents checked					5000				
	Educational programme on Climate Change	All Area Councils		Enhanced awareness among the people						2000			
	Afforestation at depleted forest zones	All Area Councils		Natural Conservation					2000				
	Grassing of Assembly's premises	Akontombra		Conducive Office Environment						2000			
	Tree Planting at Office Premises	Akontombra		Conducive Office Environment						2000			
Disaster Prevention and Management	Construct District Fire Station	Akontombra		Security Improved					300,000				

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (M & E)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and other stakeholders of an on-going programme / project with early indications of progress and achievements of objectives.

The monitoring and evaluation procedures and structures outlined in this document are essential management tools designed to provide additional impetus for the realization of the set objectives and goals of the structured projects and programmes. The ultimate goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their results and impact in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

6.2 Monitoring

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

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

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation processes are undertaken to determine whether results (Positive or Negative) have been achieved, the causes of deviation, if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The main purpose for evaluation is to give feedback, which can enhance the planning process.

6.4 Calendar for Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E Matrix is accompanied by a well detailed calendar which provides an organized schedule of activities for effective monitoring of activities in the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The calendar essentially features the various actors, time frames and corresponding budgets for eight key activities comprising of:

1. Medium Term Development Plan Evaluation to be conducted in the first quarter of 2018 to assess impact of the plan over the plan period
2. District Medium Term Development Plan Mid Term Evaluation to be carried out within the first month of 2016 to assess the extent of achievement of plan targets for 2014 and 2016 and give feedback for modification of plans for the 2016-2017 period
3. Annual Progress Review Workshops in January each year for annual review of the MTDP
4. Compilation of Annual Progress Reports by the end of February each year which should be based on the review workshops
5. Information Dissemination to be done through workshops over a three day period in May every year to disseminate the findings, lessons and recommendations in the review reports
6. Organisation of Quarterly Review Meetings with partners at the first month of each quarter to assess performance of plans
7. Quarterly Field Visits to be embarked upon at the last month of each quarter to verify issues on the field and monitor performance of the implementation of plans.

M& E Matrix

Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
No.	Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Type	Baseline	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility	
					2017	2018	2019	2020				2021
LTNDP Goal: Adopted Goal(s): Build a Prosperous Society												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development												
1	Percentage change in tourist arrivals	Change in the tourist who arrives in the District in a given year expressed as a percentage of the previous year's number of tourist arrivals	Output	NRD	15%	20%	25%	30%	Sex/Gender and location	Quarterly	CNC	
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Increase agricultural productivity												
2	Per Capita Production of Key Crops, kg/ per annum		Output									
	Cassava	The total Food crops harvested in the District in a given year both for domestic use or market expressed in cubic tones.		29,000.00	30,000.00	32,000.00	36,000.00	42,000.00	Sex/Gender and Area council basis	Annually	Agriculture	
	Plantain			7,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00				
	Cocoyam			3,500.00	3,600.00	3,800.00	3,850.00	3,900.00				
	Maize			1,860.00	1,940.00	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,500.00				
	Yam			399.00	420.00	440.00	480.00	495.00				
	Rice			2,000.00	2,050.00	2,100.00	2,200.00	2,300.00				
LTNDP Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance climate change resilience												
3	Hectares of degraded forest, rehabilitated/restored:	The total hectares of land degrade in a given year expressed in hectors	Output	256 (in patches)	265 (in patches)	275 (in patches)	280 (in patches)	295 (in patches)	Area Council basis	Annually	Forestry	

2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services											
4	Proportion / Length of roads maintained / rehabilitated (Feeder Roads in km)		Output						Area councils basis	Quarterly	Feeder roads
	-Spot improvement	The total length of roads within the District Spot improved, Rehabilitated, Surfaced or Reshaped expressed in KM for a given year		0	10	20	30	40			
	-Rehabilitation			0	5	10	15	20			
	-Surfacing			0	5	8	12	16			
	-Reshaping			20	35	45	55	68			
LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
5	Change in number of households with access to electricity (%) for Lighting	Change in the number of households with access to electricity expressed as a percentage.	Output	NRD	50	60	70	80	Sex/Gender	Annually	ECG
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
7	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources* for Drinking	The total number of the population with sustainable access to safe drinking water expressed as a percentage over the total population	Impact	48	65	70	75	80	Sex/Gender	Annually	MWST
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
8	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (<i>flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine</i>)	The proportion of the population with access to Good toilet facilities compared to the total population	Impact	67	75	80	85	90	Sex/Gender	Annually	DEHO
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups											
9	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	Adult population, 15-49 yrs. Who are HIV positive expressed as a percentage over the total adult population 15-49years	Outcomes	1.1% (603) (New=274)	0.90%	0.80%	0.75%	0.60%	Sex/Gender	Annually	HIV Focal Person
LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all											
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
10	Maternal Mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	203/100,000	220/100,000	250/100,000	280/100,000	300/100,000	Per age groups	Annually	Health
11	Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome	(105) 5.2/1000	5.0/1000	4.8/1000	4.2/1000	3.8/1000	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
12	Malaria case fatality in children under five years	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	(1) 0.5/10,000	0.4/10,000	0.3/10,000	0.2/10,000	0.1/10,000	Sex/Gender	Annually	Health

					,000	,000						
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels												
13	a. Gross Enrolment Rate	Rate of the number pupils at a given level of schooling regardless of age to the number of children in the relevant age group	Output								Annually	Education
	- Primary			77%	80%	83%	87%	90%	Sex/Gender			
	- JHS			81.7%	82%	86%	90%	93%				
	- SHS			23.15%	30%	45%	56%	67%				
14	b. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	The rate of appropriately aged children admitted to the basic schools to the number of children in the relevant age group	Outcome	36.60%	40.20%	42.20%	45.50%	48.80%	Sex/Gender	Annually	Education	
15	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Outcome						Area council rates	Annually	Education	
	Primary		0.98	99%	1%	1%	1%					
	JHS		1.09	1.20	1.21	1.22	0.23					
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Promote the creation of decent jobs												
16	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	The proportion of population aged 18 to 40 benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training in a given year	Output	91	110	130	136	142	Sex/Gender	Annually	Youth Authority	
LTNDP Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Strengthen fiscal decentralization												
17	Total amount of internally generated revenue	The total value of all funds generated within the District	Input	3,666,950.00	4,280.00	4,722,080.00	5,194,278.00	5,713,706.00	Area council level	Annually	Finance	
18	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	The total value of funds received from the Private Sector and NGOs for the implementation of the MTDP	Output	2,092,701.03	2,375.70	2,834,643.90	3,264,537.00	3,576,463.50	Internal, External	Annually	Finance	
19	Percentage of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	The total value of the District Assembly's expenditure the annual budget expressed as a percentage over the total expenditure from all sources	Output	-6.6					Expenditure within, Expenditure without	Annually	DBA	
LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all												
2018-2021 NMTDF Objective: Enhance security service delivery												

20	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	The total number of all reported case of abuse of Children, Women, Men etc for a given year	Output	148					Sex/Gender and age	Annually	SW & CD
21	Police citizen ratio	The total number of police expressed as a proportion of the total population	Input	1/742					Sex/Gender	Annually	Police

Annex - Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Sefwi Akontombra District (District Specific Indicators)

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

LTNDP Goal: Build a Prosperous Society

OBJECTIVE 2: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development

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

Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development

5	No. of PPPs in the Tourism Sector	Total number of PPPs signed for tourism development	Outcome						Internal and External		CNC
6	No. of Eco tourist sites developed	Total number of Tourist sites which has received infrastructure development	Outcome		1	0	1	0	Area Council Levels	Annually	CNC

Objective: Ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture

7	No. of Farm / home Visits Organised	The total number of households visited in a period	Output		20	20	20	20	Sex/Gender and Area Council levels	Quarterly	DoA
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Objective: Increase agricultural productivity

8	No. of Farmers' Day Organised	The total number of farmers day celebrations organised in a given period	Output		1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender	Annually	DoA
Objective: Improve Post-Harvest Management											
9	No. of Post-harvest losses management programmes organised	The total number of groups received training in post-harvest Management	Outcome		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DoA
Objective: Improve production efficiency and yield											
10	No. of Markets constructed	The total number of market constructed and completed for use at various location in a given period	Output		0	1	1	1	Area Council levels	Quarterly	Works
11	No. of Markets rehabilitated	The total number of dilapidated markets rehabilitated and in use	Output		1	1	0	0	Area Council levels	Quarterly	Works
OBJECTIVE : Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation											
12	No. of Livestock production programmes organised	The total number of livestock production programmes organised	Outcome		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DoA
Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements											
14	No. of Soil fertility improved programmes organised	The total number of soil fertility programmes organised	Output		1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender & Area Council levels	Quarterly	DoA
Objective: Enhance climate change resilience											
15	No. of Disaster prevention Programmes organised	The total number of programmes organised in a given period aimed at preventing disaster	Output		4	4	4	4	Sex/Gender & Area Council levels	Quarterly	NA DMO
Objective: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services											
16	No. of Public education on waste management organised	The total number of public education programmes organised in a given period	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	EHU
17	No. of Sanitary equipment purchased	The total number of sanitation equipment procured in a given period	Output		1	1	1	1		Annually	EHU
Objective: Enhance climate change resilience											
18	No. of Climate change programmes organised	The total number of number of activities done in respect of climate change	Outcome		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DP CU
Objective: Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all											
19	No. of Programmes to promote green economy organised	The total number of number of activities done in respect of green economy	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DP CU

Objective: Promote agriculture mechanization											
20	No. of Farmers provided with equipment	Total number of farmers provided with basic tools	Output		20	20	30	30	Sex/Gender & Area Council levels	Quarterly	DOA
Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements											
21	No. of Public education on development control and land use management organised	The total number of Public education on development control and land use management organised	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	PPD
22	No. of Streets named and houses addressed	The total number of streets named	Output		40	40	40	40	Area Council levels	Quarterly	PPD
23	No. of Structure and local plans prepared	Total number of plans prepared in a given period	Output		3	3	3	3	Area Council levels	Quarterly	PPD
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
24	No. of Sanitary facilities constructed	The total number of toilet and other sanitary facilities constructed and completed for use	Output		4	4	4	4	Sex/Gender & Area Council levels	Quarterly	EHU
25	No. of Public Education on CLTS done	Total number of communities sensitized on CLTS	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	EHU
Objective: Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system											
26	No. of New areas and communities supplied with electricity	Total number of new areas and communities connected to the National grid	Output		10	10	10	10	Area Council Levels	Quarterly	ECG
Objective: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels											
27	No. of Mock Exams organised	The total number of mock exams conducted for all JHS schools in the District	Output		1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender & Area Council levels	Annually	DOE
28	No. of Classroom blocks constructed	The total number of 6,3and 2 unit classroom blocks constructed, completed and ready for use in a given period	Output		3	3	3	3	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DOE
29	No. of Teachers' accommodation block constructed	The total number of teachers accommodation blocks constructed, completed and ready for use irrespective of the number of rooms	Output		2	2	2	2	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DOE
3	No. of Pupils	The total number of teachers	Output		10	10	10	10	Area	Quarterly	DO

0	desks supplied	furniture constructed and supplied to schools in a given period			00	00	00	00	Council levels	y	E
31	No. of My first day at school programmes organised	The total number of my first day at school programmes organised	Output		1	1	1	1	Area Council levels	Annually	DOE
32	No. of STMIE clinics organised	The total number of STMIE clinics organised in a given period	Output		1	1	1	1	Sex/Gender & Area Council levels	Annually	DOE
33	% of girls enrolment received scholarships	The total number of girls in schools who received scholarship at the basic schools expressed as a percentage of total girls enrolment at the basic school for a given period	Output		2	5	7	10	Area Council levels	Annually	DOE
Objective: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)											
34	No. of Health facilities(blocks) constructed	The total number of CHPS, health centres, blocks constructed within a given period	Output		2	2	2	2	Area Council levels	Annually	DoH
LTNDP Goal: Create opportunities for all											
Objective: Enhance security service delivery											
35	No. of Police stations Constructed	Total number of police stations constructed to improve security			2	0	2		Area Council levels	Quarterly	WORKS
Objective: Improve decentralized planning											
36	No. of Public hearing organised	Total number of public hearings organised in a given period	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Semi Annually	DP CU
37	No. of Participatory M and E's organised	Number of beneficiaries, NGOs involved in M&E	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Annually	DP CU
38	No. of Communities provided with assistance	Total number of communities supported to complete started projects	Output		20	20	20	20	Area Council levels	Annually	DP CU
Objective: Improve decentralized planning											
39	No. of Community centre constructed	The total number of community centres constructed, completed and ready to use for the purpose	Output		1	1	1	1	Area Council levels	Quarterly	Works
40	No. of Town hall meetings organised	The total number of town hall meetings organised within the period	Output		4	4	4	4	Area Council levels	Quarterly	DP CU
Objective: Promote economic empowerment of women.											
41	No. of Women groups trained	The total number of women groups trained in a given period	Output		10	10	10	10	Area Council levels	Quarterly	Gender desk offic

											er
4 2	No. of Bungalows constructed	The total number of staff bungalows constructed in a given period irrespective of the number of rooms	Output		2	2	2	2	Area Council levels	Quarterly	Administration
4 3	No. of Staff and Assembly Members benefitting from capacity building programmes	The total number of the MA staff and Assembly members benefitting from capacity building interventions in a given period	Output		10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sex/Gender	Quarterly	HR

CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with how to disseminate the content of the Sefwi Akontombra District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP). It also discusses the expected responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as all the collaborating agencies in the implementation of the District plans. Strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services are also discussed.

7.1 Dissemination of DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of Implementation

To solicit for support for funding, logistic, and human resources for effective implementation of the DMTDP, the Assembly will disseminate the plans to all stakeholders at the following levels:

- **District Assembly Level**

The development goal, objectives, and strategies stated in the medium term development plans would be known to all Assembly Members, decentralised departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation.

- **Town/ Area Council/ Unit Committee Level**

All stakeholders at the Area Council and Unit Committee levels, specifically the leaders need to be enlightened on the content of the 2018 – 2021 medium term development plans to enable them carry the message to their people. This will be done through the following:

1. The chiefs, community based/ youth associations, market women, non-governmental organizations, the GPRTU, and other members of the private sector about their roles/responsibilities and benefits to themselves and the entire society at large.
2. Durbars, seminars, community for a, workshops would be organized on the plans to sensitized all stakeholders
3. Investment opportunities in the district would be promoted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan

- **Regional and National Organizations/Institutions**

It is important to disseminate the plans beyond the borders of the district so as to serve as a means of informing the public /private institutions, and the general public on the potentials that exist in the district. This approach will also serve as a means of soliciting for financial and

materials supports for the plan implementation. This will also involve the members of parliament in the district.

- **International Organizations**

The District Assembly would also promote the plans through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's need. The plans would be summarized into brochures and leaflets whilst a Website is also created for the wider international community.

7.2 Expected Roles/Responsibilities of stakeholders in the plan implementation

The role of all key stakeholders in the implementation on the plans is very important. Hence, the anticipated role that each stakeholder will play is highlighted as follows:

7.2.1 Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly

The decentralization policy coupled with the Local Government Act 462 designates District Assemblies as planning Authorities and not responsible for the preparation/ formulation of plans but also their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This implies that the Sefwi Akontombra District Assembly in collaboration with departments and agencies as well as other non-governmental organizations are responsible for the day to day running of the district and the assessment of projects after implementation. To, implement these projects/programmes; it is necessary that the district assembly mobilizes funds both from within and outside the district. The Local revenue base needs to be fully assessed and restructured to give the assembly a sound financial footing for projects implementation.

The District Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development projects/programmes. This role can best be performed by tapping the available human and technical resources of the Expanded District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Departments and Agencies, Sub-Committees, Executive Committee, NGOs and development partners

The technical skills of the assembly/departments/agencies need to be tapped for the performance of the following functions:

- Generation and provision of funds for implementation of programmes/projects
- Setting up of terms of reference and framework for co-ordination and collaboration among institutions involved in the implementation of the development plans
- Identification and due response to implementation issues such as legal, administrative and traditional bottlenecks
- Identification and invitation/attraction of potentials investors in the district
- Periodic revision of plan implementation, procedure and effective adjustments in the response to the changing circumstances

7.2.2 Executive Committee

The Executives Committee would have to play the leading role of informing the Assembly members about the content of the plans, status of projects implementation and problems being encountered during the implementation to enable the electorates understand issues

7.2.3 Sub-Committee

The various sub-committees need to be strengthened with the requisite personnel; skills knowledge and experience to enable the members participate actively in the implementation of the development plans.

7.2.4 Decentralized Departments/Agencies

There are major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The departments/agencies will provide technical guidance and facilitate the implementation of desirable projects/programmes.

7.2.5 Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities

The chiefs, Opinion Leaders and traditional Authorities and owners need to be part of the process of the plan implementation to enable them have informed decisions on their responsibilities in implementing the programmes/projects designed in the plan.

7.2.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Development Partners

The District is mindful of the crucial roles played by Non-Governmental Organizations in support of various projects/programmes in the district. The role of NGOs and other development partners has been very crucial for the successful implementation of planned programmes/projects. It is hoped that the development partners will bite into the plan to enhance the overall development of the district.

7.2.7 Communities

Communities offer a lot of support starting from project identification, design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They also play important roles by providing counterpart funds towards projects implementation. This is to enhance the principle of community ownership and management for sustainability. In this direction, communities provide labour, land, local expertise, counterpart funds, etc for projects implementation. It is hoped that communities would continue to offer their best through project identification, implementation, and evaluation for sustainability.

7.3 Strategies for promoting dialogue/ management of public expectations concerning services

The District Assembly has adopted several strategies for promoting dialogue and eliciting information from the public regarding the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the plan. Stakeholders meetings would be held periodically at the Town/Area Council level to update the people on progress of work.

Also, the Assembly would hold meeting with identified civil society organisation, Artisans, Religious Groups, etc to discuss the implementation of the plan and receive feedback.

The District Assembly would to a large extent involve the people in the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects to quickly respond to the concern and expectation of the people during the implementation of the plan. Progress reports on plan implementation would be discussed at sub-committee meetings and quarterly review meetings would also be held to address people's concern in the process of implementation.

Furthermore, the Public Relations and Complaint Committee of the Assembly would provide a platform for the hearing of issues regarding the implementation of the programmes/projects in the District.

7.4 Approaches/ Channels

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

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

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

The Communication channels envisaged are:

Using Discussion Programmes

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

In all, Seminars, Radio, TV discussion programmes, newspaper articles, brochures and flyers would be used to reach out generally to the various stakeholders. The specifics for the respective target groups/ institutions are shown in the matrix (table 7.2) below:

Table 7.2 Matrix Showing Target Institutions and Approaches

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Means of Communication
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Ministers Deputy Ministers Chief Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Policy Forums • Workshops • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups
Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC)	-Regional Minister -Deputy Regional Minister -Regional Co-ord. Directors -Heads of Department of RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Policy Forums • Workshops • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups • Progress Reports
General Assembly	Chief Executives Presiding Member Heads of Departments Assembly Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars • Workshop • Follow-ups
Sub-District Councils	Traditional Authorities Area and Urban council reps Sub-District Officers People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durbars • Policy Forums • Training Workshops • Calls-in,etc
Development Partners	Multi-lateral Agencies Bi-Lateral Agencies CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Consultative Meetings • Follow-ups

Universities and Institute	Academics Researchers	Seminars, Policy Forums Workshops
Private Sector	Foreign Investors Private companies SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seminars• Workshops• Meetings

APPENDIX I

A PUBLIC REPORT ON THE 4-YEAR MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018 – 2021)

NAME OF DISTRICT: Sefwi Akontombra

NAME OF AREA COUNCIL: Nsawora

VENUE: Faith Gospel Chapel hall

DATE: 25th January, 2018

IDENTIFIABLE REPRESENTATION: Chiefs and Elders, Assembly Members, Religious Leaders, CSO, Artisans, Sawmill Operators, Government Agencies, Youth Group, Farmers, Political Parties, GPRTU, PWDs, Media,

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 75 (see Appendix II)

GENDER RATIO/PERCENTAGE: 5.33% (4 females)

MAJOR ISSUES: The draft plan was presented to the house with the use of power point presentation. Several questions regarding the planned activities were asked, but mostly on Land Use and Spatial Planning and Economic activities (Agriculture). It was stated that the district intends to get the layout for the two major communities to ensure proper land use and spatial planning, and also enhance the district's revenue performance. Appeal was made to the traditional authority to resolve all issues surrounding lands in their area to avoid legal actions and also be willing to release lands for developmental activities.

MAIN CONTROVERSIES: Participants were concerned about untimely release of seeds for planting; industrial sites for artisans; poor condition of feeder roads; inadequate support for agricultural activities; and excessive lumbering in the forest. They also wanted to know whether old settlements would be demolished as the District intends to secure a layout to regulate its planning activities. Compensation to individuals for the release of lands was also discussed and resolved that chiefs would feature prominently in these issues.

BRIEF COMMENT: Participation was encouraging, but with few women representation. There was no unresolved questions and participants commended the DPCU for a good effort as it is the first programme to be held for years in the existence of the district.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

1. Yawson Amoah (Hon.)
2. Frank Ernest Odro
3. Jeffrey Scott Owusu

DCE.....

DCD.....

DPO.....

APPENDIX II

ATTENDANCE

NO.	NAME	CONTACT	AMOUNT (GH₵)	SIGNATURE
1	Ifm Sanyo John	0204300888	Assembly S/A Kaduna	[Signature]
2	Robert K. Nkrumah	0249212889	Akonk	[Signature]
3	Sweetor Mensah	0218032570	Nkrumah	[Signature]
4	NANA Kwaku Esifam	0271609445	SIKAME OSEM	[Signature]
5	Tawiah K. Sampson	0246594636	Asanteman	[Signature]
6	Justice Korankye	0554516648	Yankraon	[Signature]
7	Bernard Fofie	02491147934	Bofa	[Signature]
8	NKUAH K. MAXWELL	0246870674	WANSAMPO	[Signature]
9	Nelson Boateng	0201773542	Bokaso	[Signature]
10	Forster Adiyah	0241176570	BOKASO	[Signature]
11	Isaac Abaidoo	0242661576	NSAWORA	[Signature]
12	Emmanuel Ghoman	024058623	TRAC	[Signature]
13	Tetteh Kwasi	0256558512	Wansampon	[Signature]
14	Richmond Mketiah	0241374426	NSAWORA	[Signature]
15	Jane's Anthony	024027143	Asanteman	[Signature]
16	K.K. Essie	024296808	Nkrumah	[Signature]
17	Aduhene Joseph	0245159068	Q.B.S Akontomba	[Signature]
18	Frimpong-Mensah Donkor	0208403930	Asie Akontomba	[Signature]
19	Francis Tano	057635	Fisabe	[Signature]
20	Edward Mensah	0243487897	NSAWORA	[Signature]
21	Tamotey-Agye Theophilus	0219798901	SPD	[Signature]
22	Tawson Amoah	0556619213	DCW	[Signature]
23	Anika Makafui	0243857950	DSD	[Signature]
24	Jeffrey Scott Ousu	0208081744	JPO	[Signature]
25	Frank E. Odu	0243730178	DCO	[Signature]

~~GROUPS~~ ATTENDANCE

NO.	NAME	CONTACT	STATUS	SIGNATURE
			AMOUNT (GHS)	
	Youn George Nana			<i>[Signature]</i>
1	Nana John Ouku		<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Yakubu Bekoe		<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Akemy Francis			<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Abedais Bekoe			Leban
5	Mallam Issa			M/S
6	Philip Asamoah			PA
7	Abraham Olang	0946777918		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Rev. S. T. Quanshie			<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Daniel Antwi	0246529481		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Minteh Emmanuel	0245932195		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Osei Sakyi	054232892		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Anenyo Godwin	0546888445		<i>[Signature]</i>
	Yacqyeboah	0248122879		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Kojo Annorkye	0240761626		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	John Frimpong	0241711305		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Eric Mensah			
17	Isaac Akpo	0556558534		
18	Op. Aboagye Frimpong	0241733826		PA Frimpong
19	Issah Abu Bqari			
20	Sam M	0241226692		Kuf
21	Isaac Ofori	0247657009		
22	Jeremiah Fotei	0275228058		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Kwagyan Stephen	0248027646	PEO	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Quayson Joseph Ayertey	024795321	EHA	<i>[Signature]</i>

Edumafia Chief and Elders

NO.	NAME	CONTACT	STATUS	SIGNATURE
			AMOUNT	
	Nana Adu Kyeasi	054621585	(GHD)	
2	Nana Asmah			
3	Kyeame Kofi Boah	0249186792		
4	Kyeame Fualaye	0553924200		
5	Nana Aduhene	0247103885		
6	Kwaku Dube	0246103761		
7	Kwaku Larty	054270821		
8	F K Affum	0540589564		
9	Osman Lamel	✓		
10	Naomi Aduhene	0241987309		
11	Abiba Afi	024676789		
12	Denis Nyarko	0242766073		
13	Solomon	0549 923526		
14	Kyeame Nkyeng	0205205315		
15	Eric Mensah	08-0545146163		
16	Alex Gyenie	0574241073		
17	Yaw Boris	0300773849		
18	Dora Nyantoh	0242766073		
19	Paul Attah Mensah	0243805852		
20	Sammuel Kumah	0242126662		

APPENDIX III

ELECTRICITY COVERAGE

S/N	Community	Electricity Connectivity	
		Yes	No
Wansampo Electoral Area			
1	Wansampo	√	
2	Chori Chori	√	
3	Attakrom	√	
4	Nyameadiso		√
5	Afamusu		√
Asantekrom Electoral Area			
6	Asantekrom	√	
7	Pinewotrim		√
Kojokrom Electoral Area			
8	Kojokrom	√	
9	Mireku	√	
10	Magajia	√	
11	Nyame Mpebone	√	
12	Kofi Njake	√	
13	Yɛdea Woho Betow	√	
14	Asamoano		√
15	Abira		√
Wuruwuru Electoral Area			
16	Wuruwuru	√	
17	Ntom	√	
18	Bohomoden		√
19	Shed	√	
20	Mafiadu	√	
21	Congo		√
22	Kusikrom		√
23	Obengkrom		√
24	Kotochi		√
25	Ahiabor		√

Nkwadum/Fawokabra Electoral Area			
26	Nkwadum	√	
27	Besibema	√	
28	Pakyi/Takyiman	√	
29	Fawokabra	√	
30	Sikaneasem	√	
31	Krokrowa		√
32	Akwasi Ahakrom		√
33	Adampakrom	√	
34	Pokukrom	√	
35	Agyeman Camp	√	
36	Asantikrom	√	
37	Payinyena		√
Nsawora/Edumafua Electoral Area			
38	Nsawora	√	
39	New Edumafua	√	
40	Kwame Dapaakrom	√	
41	Asanteman	√	
42	Mampong		√
43	Dondowura		√
44	Amanfokrom		√
45	Kojobikrom	√	
46	Progya	√	
47	Akuapim		√
Akontombra Electoral Area			
48	Akontombra	√	
49	Atwakan		√
50	Ahwiafutu	√	
51	Okrakrom		√
52	Manhyia/Addae	√	
53	Alikrom	√	
54	Guangan		√
55	Mantukwa		√
56	Essieso		√
57	Sesawoano		√

58	Kobrekrom		√
59	Afful-Nkwanta		√
60	New Jerusalem		√
Essase Electoral Area			
61	Edewuakrom	√	
62	Essase	√	
63	Yamfo		√
64	Ntimkrom		√
65	Domuibo		√
66	Nyamebekyere		√
67	Kabiesue		√
68	Nyamennae		√
69	Akuokokrom		√
70	Manukrom		√
71	Nkwakyire No.1		√
72	Nkwakyire No.2		√
73	Yoyoagya		√
74	Nyameadom		√
75	Nkra	√	
76	Tanokrom	√	
77	Donkorkrom No.1	√	
78	Donkorkrom No.2		√
Bokaso Electoral Area			
79	Bokaso	√	
80	Adukwasi	√	
81	Addaekrom	√	
82	Bosompim	√	
Ackaahkrom Electoral Area			
83	Ackaahkrom	√	
84	Benniekrom		√
85	Nyamebekyere		√
86	Compound No.1		√
Bawakrom Electoral Area			
87	Bawakrom	√	
88	Abraham	√	

89	Peterkrom		√
90	Obengkrom		√
91	Oppongkrom		√
92	Tawiahkrom		√
93	Sui Agya		√
94	Krobokrom		√
95	Ananekrom		√
96	Bonsukrom	√	
97	Kramokrom	√	
98	Torya		√
99	Messiba	√	
100	Peprakrom		√
Aburonehia Electoral Area			
101	Aburonehia	√	
102	Bronikrom	√	
103	Fawoman	√	
104	Manukrom	√	
105	Odurokrom	√	
106	J.J. Krom		√
107	Akweikrom	√	
108	Obengkrom	√	
109	Kasaketewa	√	
110	Apresiagya		√
111	Apemasukrom	√	
112	Nyamebekyere	√	
113	Bowohomodan		√
114	New-Goka		√
115	Maame Gyinabu		√
Aprutu/Yawkrom Electoral Area			
116	Yawkrom	√	
117	Aprutu	√	
118	Akpafu	√	
119	Aboduam	√	
120	Bonwire	√	
121	Mesre Nyame	√	

122	Say-Gap	√	
123	Krobo Manhyia	√	
Bopa/Kofikrom Electoral Area			
124	Bopa	√	
125	Kofikrom	√	
126	Ayisakrom	√	
127	Asiekrom	√	
128	Betenase	√	
129	Bopa Junction	√	
130	Nyamebɛkyere	√	
131	Elebiea Besewo /Kwakyekrom		√
132	Asamoakrom		√
Kramokrom Electoral Area			
133	Kramokrom	√	
134	Sunkwa	√	
135	Bepoyase	√	
136	Jerusalem		√
137	Bethlehem	√	
138	Donkorkrom	√	
139	Nyamennae	√	
140	Asarekrom	√	
141	Oppongkrom	√	
142	Donkorkrom No.2	√	
143	Adawu	√	
144	Mensahkrom	√	
145	Tumuda		√
146	Baasare		√
147	Amegbekrom	√	
148	Asensu	√	
149	Atongo		√
150	Abrewa Sika		√
151	Agya Nkrumah		√

APPENDIX IV

STATUS OF WATER FACILITIES

S/N	Community	Population	Water Facility		
			Total No. of B/H	No. Functioning	No. Not Functioning
Wansampo Electoral Area					
1	Wansampo		5	1	4
2	Chori Chori		3	2	1
3	Attakrom		Nil	-	-
4	Nyameadiso		1	1	-
5	Afamusu		Nil	-	-
Asantekrom Electoral Area					
6	Asantekrom		4	2	2
7	Pinewotrim		Nil	-	-
Kojokrom Electoral Area					
8	Kojokrom		4	4	-
9	Mireku		3	3	-
10	Magajia		1	1	-
11	Nyame Mpebone		1	1	-
12	Kofi Njake		Nil	-	-
13	Yɛdea Woho Bɛtow		Nil	-	-
14	Asamoano		Nil	-	-
15	Abira		Nil	-	-
Wuruwuru Electoral Area					
16	Wuruwuru		4	1	3
17	Ntom		3	1	2
18	Bohomoden		Nil	-	-
19	Shed		4	3	1
20	Mafiadu		1	1	-
21	Congo		Nil	-	-
22	Kusikrom		Nil	-	-
23	Obengkrom		Nil	-	-
24	Kotochi		Nil	-	-
25	Ahiabor		Nil	-	-

Nkwadum/Fawokabra Electoral Area					
26	Nkwadum		6	3	3
27	Besibema		5	2	3
28	Pakyi/Takyiman		2	2	-
29	Fawokabra		3	1	2
30	Sikaneasem		2	-	2
31	Krokrowa		Nil	-	-
32	Akwasi Ahakrom		Nil	-	-
33	Adampakrom		Nil	-	-
34	Pokukrom		2	-	2
35	Agyeman Camp		2	-	2
36	Asantikrom		2	-	2
37	Payinyena		Nil	-	-
Nsawora/Edumafua Electoral Area					
38	Nsawora		STWS		
39	New Edumafua		STWS		
40	Kwame Dapaakrom		1	-	1
41	Asanteman		3	2	1
42	Mampong		Nil	-	-
43	Dondowura		Nil	-	-
44	Amanfokrom		1	1	-
45	Kojobikrom		2	1	1
46	Progya		2	2	-
47	Akuapim		Nil	-	-
Akontombra Electoral Area					
48	Akontombra		STWS	-	-
49	Atwakan		2	2	-
50	Ahwiafutu		1	1	-
51	Okrakrom		Nil	-	-
52	Manhyia/Addae		1	1	-
53	Alikrom		1	1	-
54	Guangan		1	1	-
55	Mantukwa		Nil	-	-
56	Essieso		Nil	-	-
57	Sesawoano		Nil	-	-

58	Kobrekrom		Nil	-	-
59	Afful-Nkwanta		Nil	-	-
60	New Jerusalem		1	1	-
Essase Electoral Area					
61	Edewuakrom		4	2	2
62	Essase		4	1	3
63	Yamfo		5	3	2
64	Ntimkrom		1	1	-
65	Domuibo		1	1	-
66	Nyamebɛkyerɛ		Nil	-	-
67	Kabiesue		2	1	1
68	Nyamennaɛ		Nil	-	-
69	Akuokokrom		Nil	-	-
70	Manukrom		Nil	-	-
71	Nkwakyire No.1		Nil	-	-
72	Nkwakyire No.2		1	-	-
73	Yoyoagya		Nil	-	-
74	Nyameadom		2	1	1
75	Nkra		2	2	-
76	Tanokrom		1	-	1
77	Donkorkrom No.1		Nil	-	-
78	Donkorkrom No.2		Nil	-	-
Bokaso Electoral Area					
79	Bokaso		3	2	1
80	Adukwasi		1	1	-
81	Addaekrom		1	1	-
82	Bosompim		1	-	1
Ackaahkrom Electoral Area					
83	Ackaahkrom		4	3	1
84	Benniekrom		1	1	-
85	Nyamebɛkyerɛ		1	1	-
86	Compound No.1		Nil	-	-
Bawakrom Electoral Area					
87	Bawakrom		4	2	2
88	Abraham		2	1	1

89	Peterkrom		Nil	-	-
90	Obengkrom		Nil	-	-
91	Oppongkrom		Nil	-	-
92	Tawiahkrom		Nil	-	-
93	Sui Agya		1	1	-
94	Krobokrom		1	1	-
95	Ananekrom		1	1	-
96	Bonsukrom		Nil	-	-
97	Kramokrom		1	1	-
98	Torya		Nil	-	-
99	Messiba		1	1	-
100	Peprakrom		Nil	-	-
Aburonehia Electoral Area					
101	Aburonehia		4	1	3
102	Bronikrom		4	1	3
103	Fawoman		2	1	1
104	Manukrom		2	1	1
105	Odurokrom		1	1	-
106	J.J. Krom		1	1	-
107	Akweikrom		1	1	-
108	Obengkrom		Nil	-	-
109	Kasaketewa		Nil	-	-
110	Apresiagya		1	-	1
111	Apemasukrom		Nil	-	-
112	Nyamebekyerɛ		Nil	-	-
113	Bowohomodɛn		1	1	-
114	New-Goka		Nil	-	-
115	Maame Gyinabu		Nil	-	-
Aprutu/Yawkrom Electoral Area					
116	Yawkrom		8	3	5
117	Aprutu		7	3	4
118	Akpafu		1	-	1
119	Aboduam		Nil	-	-
120	Bonwire		1	1	-
121	Mesre Nyame		1	-	1

122	Say-Gap		1	1	-
123	Krobo Manhyia		1	-	1
Bopa/Kofikrom Electoral Area					
124	Bopa		4	2	2
125	Kofikrom		5	3	2
126	Ayisakrom		4	2	2
127	Asiekrom		5	3	2
128	Betenase		6	2	4
129	Bopa Junction		2	2	-
130	Nyamebekyerɛ		1	1	-
131	Elebiea Besewo /Kwakyekrom		Nil	-	-
132	Asamoakrom		1	1	-
Kramokrom Electoral Area					
133	Kramokrom		7	1	6
134	Sunkwa		3	2	1
135	Bepoyase		3	2	1
136	Jerusalem		Nil	-	-
137	Bethlehem		1	1	-
138	Donkorkrom		1	1	-
139	Nyamennae		1	1	-
140	Asarekrom		1	-	1
141	Oppongkrom		Nil	-	-
142	Donkorkrom No.2		Nil	-	-
143	Adawu		2	1	1
144	Mensahkrom		2	1	1
145	Tumuda		1	1	-
146	Baasare		Nil	-	-
147	Amegbekrom		Nil	-	-
148	Asensu		Nil	-	-
149	Atongo		Nil	-	-
150	Abrewa Sika		Nil	-	-
151	Agya Nkrumah		Nil	-	-

APPENDIX V: POCC MATRIX

ADOPTED ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Focus Area: Industrial Development				
Informal nature of businesses	Business Advisory Centre,	Ghana Revenue Authority, Min of Trade and Industry	Relatively smaller scales of production, Poor packaging, Low product quality, Absence of GSA, FDA , & EPA offices for product certification	High cost of Business Operations
Conclusion: Support to local producers in terms of financial & technical by the Assembly as well as Institutional patronage & marketing of local products				
Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled Business Development Officers • Business Development Training Centres • Financial Institutions 	Support from REP/IFAD/AfDB, & NGOs	Low stakeholders interest, Under staffed, inadequate logistics	Absence of Entrepreneurship Training Centres
Conclusion: The stakeholders in the district must take advantages of various government initiatives to boost business development services in the local economy				
Inadequate and unreliable electricity	The District's connection to the national grid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a sub-station/ thermal plant • Installation of new transformers by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-reliance on hydro-electricity • Inadequate education on the sustainable use of electricity • Use of obsolete equipment by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to purchase new machines to replace the old ones • Increased demand of electrical energy
Conclusion: Constraints can be managed if the public is educated on the use of other source of energy like the use of solar gadgets and the upgrade of obsolete equipment by ECG. Challenges can be well addressed in consultation with development partners.				
Poor tourism infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create enabling environment to attract investors • Availability of land and power supply 	PPP, Government Initiatives and Donor support	Erratic power supply, poor communication network & Bad road network, low publicity on investment opportunities in the district	Poor telecommunication network,

Conclusion: Issues on Land release, telecommunication, electricity supply & Road network must be addressed to attract investors into the district to promote tourism				
Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	Skilled technocrats, Supportive financial institutions, Community Based training programmes, Capacity building skills for local artisans	Donor funds, NGOs, Government Initiatives	Over concentration on cocoa farming, Absence of industrial sites for rural technology promotion, lack of storage facilities	Late release of government funds,
Conclusion: Education on alternative livelihood activities, acquisition of industrial site for artisans, providing start up for women and youth and granting soft loans to small scale business will enhance effective operation of small and medium scale enterprises in the district				
Poor rural road infrastructure	• Availability of construction materials and Agencies	• Government and donor support for road construction	• Shoddy construction works and Inadequate funds	• Unfavorable weather conditions • Inadequate funds for road projects
Conclusion: Constrains can be solved through proper supervision on construction works and timely release of funds. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners on funding for projects.				
Limited availability of medium- and long-term financing	Financial Institutions Cooperative societies	MASLOC	Informal nature of business Lack of cooperatives Inadequate guarantors	high Interest rate
Businesses can take advantage of MASLOC to boost their productions.				
Social Development : Social Protection and Child Welfare				
1.Lack of awareness of Child Protection Laws and Policies 2.Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	District Assembly Traditional leaders Opinion leaders Social Welfare Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs • Radio stations • CSO • Judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Skeletal staffing • Poor information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of GOG funds • Lack of Child panel • Funds from DA
Conclusion: The District to develop and mainstream Child Protection issues into the assemblies MTDP Plans. The department of Social Welfare and Community Development should partner radio stations and NGOs to Educate communities on Child protection Laws specifically the children's Act.				
Conclusion: The District Assembly to enforce the Act on physical access for PWDs in all public and private structures in the District. Education of public and private structures on the accessibility for PWDs				
Limited understanding of issues	Political	Media	• Environmental Effect	Unemployed

of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs	Religious Education Marriage and Family Economics Health (PREMEH)	NCCE Ministry of Gender(Social welfare) Person's with disability themselves Opinion Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudinal Barrier • Architecture Barrier 	Layout

ADOPTED ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Focus Area : Education				
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	Disabilities devices Disabilities Association department	District Assembly common fund GetFund Foreign donors	Inadequate disabilities devices Inadequate funds Improper allocation of their common fund	Delay in release of their common fund
Conclusion: The District Assembly in collaboration with the MP should ensure that the common funds for the disabilities are distributed evenly for the beneficiaries and the foreign donors can also help.				
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBI / CBI Activities • Peer Teaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office staff • Circuit supervisors • NIU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Insufficient in-service Training • Low Supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in supply of teaching and learning materials to schools eg. Chalk • Untimely release of Capitation grants to schools
Conclusion: The government of Ghana in collaboration with MoE and GES should deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' teaching and learning, provide adequate Teaching and learning materials and timely distributions, Institutionalize the In-Service Education and Training and also ensuring effective supervision				
Conclusion: Teachers needs to be motivated, and Restore the honours and respect of teachers and make teaching a profession a lovely one and also salaries of teachers should be increased to attract others into the service				
Focus Area – Health				
Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care	Availability of outreach points, Demarcated CHPS zones, CHMC's, CHO's	MP's CF, donor partners, district assembly	Lack of community participation, low understanding of CHPS concept, inadequate vehicles	Delay in payment of NHIS, political interference, no ambulance
Conclusion: The directorate should solicit funds from donor partners and the assembly to ensure that CHPS compounds and outreach services are functional with the help of CHMC's and CHO's				
Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable , non-communicable and emerging	Well-equipped Staff, health facilities, emergency preparedness team,CBSVs	NADMO, Red cross, referral points, Radio, GPRTU	Delay by clients in seeking healthcare, misinformation by quack doctors, inadequate H.E on healthy lifestyle, non-	Bad road network, bad telecommunication network, no ambulance

diseases			availability of HPT and diabetic clinics and nutritional rehabilitation centres	
Conclusion: The effective use of potentials can be used to address these issues				
Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix	Availability of facilities, HR department, availability of quality improvement teams	RHD, donor partners, community support	Refused postings by staff due to personal reasons, inadequate funds,	Competition for staff among districts, least prioritization by RHD, non- availability of hospital
Conclusion: The HR department should lobby for critical staff and also ensure organization of regular capacity building trainings				
Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	Knowledgeable staff, facilities for HIV services, IE&C materials	FM stations, schools, religious bodies, info systems, donors	Inadequate education on HIV/AIDS, inadequate funds for airtime and fuel,	High airtime charges
Conclusion: The directorate should use the potentials as an advantage and utilize the opportunities by prioritizing HIV/AIDS education				
Increased incidence of diet-related, non-communicable diseases	Knowledgeable staff, availability of facilities, CBSVs, CWCs, durbars, IE&C on nutrition	Local information centers, radio, FBOs, schools,	Local info centers, radio, FBOs, schools,	Cost, cultural belief
Conclusion: Effective utilization of the potentials will help address the issue				
Ensure availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All				
Poor sanitation and waste management	Environmental health officers /Assistants, Skilled technocrats, Assembly Members.	Radio stations, Community information center, opinion leaders, Assembly Members, unit committee members , MMDA's	Staff strength, Noncompliance of community members, support from MMDA's	Untimely release of funds, Non-Prioritization of Sanitation.
Conclusion: Environmental Health Officers/Assistants with the support of the MMDA's to Health Education the general public on the dangers of poor sanitation and waste management by partnering with various Radio stations and Community Information Centers.				
High prevalence of Open defecation	Skilled technocrats, Assembly members, Community members, Environmental health	Radio stations, Community information center, NGO's	Inadequate funds, Non participation of NGO's and MMDA's	Provision of land, untimely release of central gov't transfer

	officers /Assistants.			
Conclusion: MMDA's and the NGO's should take advantage of their potentials through the radio stations and community information centers to sensitize the public to reduce the high prevalence of open defecation				
Conclusion: The Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit through the MMDA's the liaise with Zoomlion Ghana Limited and other NGO's to help in the provision of enough waste management facilities to improve upon on sanitation.				

ADOPTED ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS				
ICT for development				
Low ICT application	Television Laptops Modem Pen drives	GetFund Foreign donors NGO's	Poor or no network Low knowledge on the use of Technological tools	High cost of Laptops Poor dissemination of information
Conclusion: The government of Ghana should partner with foreign donors and other NGO's to support internet infrastructure to teachers' and students and GetFund can also support.				
Promote effective disaster prevention and mitigation				
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Physical Planning Dept • Existence of Scheme/ plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy to streamline activities of all Stakeholders e.g. LAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of T&CPD in the District • Deviation from plan by land owners • Non enforcement of development regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a coordinated management structure
Conclusion:				

ADOPTED ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY				
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive				
Ineffective sub-district Structures	Area Councils, trained unit committees members, business entities.	Collaborate with traditional authorities, Radio stations and information centers	Inadequate logistics for area councils, Absence of clear guidelines on the jurisdiction of the area councils.	Political polarization.
Conclusion: The DA should resource the Area councils to make them functional. The DA should delegate specific functions to the Area Councils.				
Low involvement of citizenry in planning and budgeting	The PRCC Town Hall meetings,	CSOs Radio Stations and Information Centers.	Poor communication on the part of the DA. Low level of stakeholder involvement in policy initiation and implementation	Political and civic apathy. Political polarization
Conclusion: The DA should promote stakeholder participation or involvement in the implementation of public policies and programmes.				
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area councils • Business entities • Timber firms • Ratable properties • Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private commission collectors • Radio stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Low supervision • Inadequate training 	Untimely release of DACF Political interference