

JOMORO MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

FINAL

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2018-2021)



Prepared by
DPCU
Jomoro District Assembly
Half Assini

APPROVAL OF DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

At a meeting held on, 2018, the Assembly adopted the Final District Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) of the Jomoro District Assembly and it is hereby submitted for your attention and further action.

.....
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(HON. PRESIDING MEMBER)

.....
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DMTDP is based on guidelines designed to assist in the translation of policy goals, objectives and strategies of the Medium-Term National Development policy framework. The Policy Framework “An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all” as informed by the ***Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024***. The Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 vision is to: *“Create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all.”*

The Policy Framework has been mainstreamed with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 and the Paris Climate Change Agreement (COP21). Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 has four main goals in relation to the vision as follows;

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

The policy objectives, strategies and flagship initiatives adopted from Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 are organized under the following broad themes: Economic development; Social development; Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements; Governance, corruption and public accountability.

According to section 12 sub-sections 2 of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, District Assemblies have the right to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions. A District Assembly shall be responsible for the overall development of the District; Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission of the development plan and budget for the District over a medium term to the NDPC through Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC) for approval.

The National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994, Act 480 requires District Assemblies to initiate and prepare district development plans and settlement structure plans

in a manner prescribed by the commission and ensure that the plans are prepared with full participation of the local economy.

In fulfilling the above functions, a Preparation Team was formed and tasked to prepare the plan. The Team comprised of the membership of the DPCU.

Methodology

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

- Performance Review of the existing 2014-2017 MTDP
- Preliminary studies and investigation into developing emerging issues
- 10 Area Council meetings were held with key participatory stakeholders, Traditional Authorities and community members
- Socio-economic data which constitutes primary data and secondary data
- Two (2) Public Hearing organized for the ten area councils
- Executive committee meeting organized for the adoption of the DMTDP 2018-2021

Summary of chapters of the DMTDP 2018-2021 Plan.

The plan comprises of six Chapters;

Chapter One

Chapter One describes the vision, mission, core values and functions of the District Assembly. It highlights the performance of the District Assembly in the implementation of the projects and programmes under the GSGDA II (2014-2017). The reasons for non-achievement of the planned development objectives, problems encountered and lessons learnt were documented to inform the new plan. The district profile is outlined and the chapter ends with the summary of the community needs and stark aspirations and the harmonised key development issues.

Chapter Two

The district's development issues are harmonized with community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues from the Review of performance

and profile. The key development issues have been prioritised considering their multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These are further subjected to the POCC analysis.

Chapter Three

Chapter Three outlines the district development focus which is followed by the formulation of the district's, goal, objectives and strategies (tools and techniques). Development projections which includes projected development requirement and also the adopted development issues, thematic goals, objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF, 2018-2021.

Chapter Four

Chapter Four highlights the Development Programmes and sub-programmes of the DA. It also projects Programme of Action of the DA for the 2018-2021. It is undoubtedly linked to the programme based budgeting. The Chapter ends with the Indicative Financial strategies of the District Assembly to mobilize resources to finance the MTDP in conjunction with Development partners, NGO's, Civil society organisations, etc.

Chapter Five

The implementation arrangements for the plan are outlined in this chapter. Both internal and external stakeholders involved in the plan implementation identified. The plan has been phased into Annual Action Plans commencing 2018 and ending in 2021. In each Annual Action Plan (AAP) indicates the Activities/Operations/Programmes/Portfolios, the location of the project, the time frame, the estimated cost of projects/programmes. Lead and collaborating agencies as well as source of funding are clearly stipulated.

Chapter Six

Chapter six outlines the scope of the MTDP; Projects, programmes and Portfolios for execution during the planned period. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) as prescribed by the NDPC guidelines. The Medium-Term Development Plan has been estimated to cost **GHC 53,756,423.00** for implementation. The strategies for communicating and dissemination information to the general public has also been stipulated in this chapter.

Conclusion

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

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	-	African Development Bank
ANC	-	Ante Natal Care
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Exams
BNI	-	Bureau of National Investigation
CEPS	-	Customs Exercise and Preventive Service
CHPS	-	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CSLP	-	Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DA	-	District Assembly
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
DHD	-	District Health Directorate
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FoN	-	Friends of the Nation
GoG	-	Government of Ghana
GPRS	-	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
HASCO	-	Half-Assini Senior High School
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ICFG	-	Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative
ICM	-	Integrated Coastal Management
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
ISD	-	Information Service Department
JDA	-	Jomoro District Assembly
KG	-	Kindergarten
MSHAP	-	Multi-Sectorial HIV/AIDS Programme
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NEPAD	-	New Economic Pact for African Development

NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
PSP	-	Private Sector Participation
PPAG	-	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
POCC	-	Potentials Opportunities Challenges and Constraints
SHEP	-	Self Help Electrification Programme
SIF	-	Social Investment Fund
S&T	-	Science and Technology
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SSNIT	-	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	-	Village Infrastructure Project
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
VSLA	-	Village Savings and Loans Associations

Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions

1.1.1 Vision

A developed district where there is peace and prosperity for all.

1.1.2 Mission statement

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly is to ensure the improvement of living standards of the people through the effective utilization and management of human, material and natural resources with the active support of the private sector, development partners including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's).

1.1.3 Core Values

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly exists in accordance with the local Government Service Standards. The Municipal adopted the service delivery standards as the core values to serve as guiding principles to achieve the districts goal/objective. These service delivery standards are;

- Professionalism
- Transparency
- Client Focus
- Accountability
- Cost efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Participation
- Equity

1.1.4 Core Functions

The core functions of the District Assembly are outlined below;

- Be responsive for the overall development of the district and ensure the preparation of and submission of Development plans and budgets to the relevant central government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC).

- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the executive mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district.
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiate development
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district
- Be responsive for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the district
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- Ensure ready access to courts in the district for promotion of justice

CHAPTER ONE

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW/ CURRENT SITUATION

1.2.1 Performance Review

1.2.2 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014 – 2017

The Jomoro Municipal Assembly has implemented considerable number of planned programmes and projects proposed in the DMTDP (2014-2017). The DMTDP (2014-2017) was prepared in line with GSGDA II under six (6) of the seven (7) thematic areas. These include;

- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

In accordance with the themes above, the Assembly formulated and outlined development programmes, projects and activities to achieve the intended targets of the GSGDA II.

However, certain factors impeded the successful implementation of some of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP (2014-2017). Paramount among these factors include; low internally generated funds, irregular/delay flow of statutory funds, weak substructures, projects not completed on time, ineffective monitoring.

In spite of these challenges, remarkable progress has been made with regard to the implementation of projects and programmes geared towards meeting the socio – economic needs of the end users.

1.2.3 REVIEW OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS UNDER THE JOMORO DISTRICT MTDP (2014-1017)

TABLE 1.0 PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT FROM 2014-2017

Thematic Area: Accelerated agricultural modernisation and sustainable natural resource management							
Policy Objective: To improve Agricultural Production and Productivity while protecting the Natural Resources							
Period	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Broad Project/Activities	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Development 	Monitoring and Supervisory by DDOs	192	384	50%	Implemented
			Animal/Fish health extension & Livestock/Fish disease surveillance	72	96	75%	Implemented
			Agricultural Extension Agents farm/home visits	1,746	2,304	76%	Implemented
			Promote local food based nutrition, processing and home managements activities	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Train 200 farmers in communities on compost production using invasive aquatic weeds & other weeds	54	200	27%	Implemented
			Train 500 vegetable farmers in vegetable production	320	500	64%	Implemented
			Train 500 farmers from 20 communities in rapid multiplication of improved cassava materials	120	500	24%	Implemented
			Establish a small nursery of hybrid coconut seedlings for coconut replanting	-	1	-	Not Implemented
			Celebrate Farmers Day	1	1	1	Fully Implemented

			Establish 6 hectares Rice block in 1 Community	3	6	50%	Implemented
			Organise a day training for 24 MOFA staff safe handling of Agro-chemicals	20	24	83%	Implemented
Environmental Management	Climate Change and alternative Livelihood programme		Undertake Agroforestry	40	60	67%	Implemented
			Undertake Bee-Keeping training for farmers	30	40	75%	Implemented
			Form village Savings and Loans-VSLA for farmers	3	5	60%	Implemented
			Train 71 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture (Part I&II)	50	71	70.4%	Implemented
			Train 65 Farmers in Farmer Managed Natural Regeneraation (FMNR)	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Natural Resource Mnagement (NRM) & CC Training for CREMA Executives	20	20	100%	Fully Implemented
			Awareness creation on wetland conservation and protection of mangroves	25	25	100%	Fully Implemented
			Assist Coastal communities to form watch dogs committees to check sandwinning in commercial quantities along the beaches	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Sensitize coastal communities on possible sea level rise, its effect and adoptive methods	25	25	100%	Fully Implemented
			Hold community durbars on National Wildlife Laws & how CREMA by-laws can conform to it	18	18	100%	Fully Implemented
			Purchase of 5,000 tree planting seedlings	-	-	-	Not Implemented

Policy Objective: To improve Agricultural Production and Productivity while protecting the Natural Resources							
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake monitoring and Supervising by DDO's	172	384	45%	Implemented
			Animal/Fish health Extension and Livestock Surveillance	60	96	63%	Implemented
			Agriculture Extension and farm /home visits	1,614	2,304	70%	Implemented
			Promote Local Food based nutrition, processing and home management	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Establish 6 hectares rice block in 1 community	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Celebrate Farmers Day	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
			Organize a 2-day training for MOFA staff Pig feed formulation	22	24	92%	Implemented
	Environmental Management	Climate Change and Alternative Livelihood Interventions	Tree planting in 20 communities	-	-	-	Implemented
			Sensitize coastal communities on the climate change and its effect and adoptive methods	30	40	75%	Implemented
			Agroforestry	30	50	60%	Implemented
			Beekeeping	-	-	-	Implemented
			Train 65 Farmers in Farmer Managed Natural Rgeneration (FMNR)	-	-	-	Implemented
			Train 71 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture- CSA	75	80	94%	Fully Implemented
			Natural Resource Mnagement (NRM) & CC Training for CREMA Executives and members	-	-	-	Implemented

			Awareness creation on wetland conservation and protection of mangroves	20	20	100%	Fully Implemented	
			Train GOG officials in carbon measurement Training	-	-	-	Not Implemented	
Policy Objective: To improve Agricultural Production and Productivity while protecting the Natural Resources								
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Undertake monitoring and Supervising by DDO's	198	384	51%	Implemented	
			Animal/Fish health Extension and Livestock Surveillance	72	96	75%	Implemented	
			Agriculture Extension and farm /home visits	1,574	2,304	68%	Implemented	
			Promote Local Food based nutrition, processing and home management	-	-	-	Not Implemented	
			Establish 10 rice field in 10 communities	7	10	70%	Implemented	
			Celebrate Farmers Day	1	1	1	Implemented	
			Organize a 2-day training for MOFA staff Pig feed formulation	10	12	83%	Implemented	
			Supply improved breeds and planting materials to farmers	6	10	60%	Implemented	
			Train GOG officials in carbon measurement Training	-	-	-	Not Implemented	
	Environmental management			Tree planting in 20 communities	20	20	100%	Fully Implemented
				Sensitize coastal communities on the climate change and its effect and adoptive methods	25	25	100%	Fully Implemented
				Supply beehives to farmers for beekeeping	28	30	93%	Implemented
				Agroforestry	20	20	100%	Fully Implemented

		Climate Change and alternative livelihood interventions	Train 65 Farmers in Farmer Managed Natural Rgeneration (FMNR)	-	65	100%	Fully Implemented
			Train 72 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture- CSA	72	72	100%	Fully Implemented
			Natural Resource Mngement (NRM) & CC Training for CREMA Executives and members	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Awareness creation on wetland conservation and protection of mangroves	20	20	100%	Fully Implemented
			Capacity building for the co-management of the Greater Amanzule Wetland in collaboration with WD	1	1	100%	Fully Implemented
			Train GOG officials in carbon measurement Training	-	-	-	Implemented
Policy Objective: To improve Agricultural Production and Productivity while protecting the Natural Resources							
2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Improve technology adopted by small holder farmers	-	-	-	Implemented
			Agriculture Extension and farm /home visits		2,304	-	Implemented
			Celebrate Farmers Day	1	1	-	Implemented
			Supply improved breeds and planting materials to farmers	-	40	100%	Implemented
			Introduce to farmers tree planting in root crop production	-	20	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
			Agroforestry	-	75	100%	Implemented
			Sensitize coastal communities on the climate change and its effect and adoptive methods	-	-	100%	Implemented

	Environmental Management	Climate Change and alternative livelihood intervention	Supply beehives to farmers for beekeeping	-	12	100%	Implemented
			Train Farmers in Farmer Managed Natural Rgeneration (FMNR)	-	20	-	Ongoing
			Train 71 farmers in Climate Smart Agriculture- CSA	-	100	-	Ongoing
			Natural Resource Mngement (NRM) & CC Training for CREMA Executives and members	-	12	-	Ongoing
			Awareness creation on wetland conservation and protection oof mangroves	-	24	-	Ongoing
			Capacity building for the co-management of the Greater Amanzule Wetland in collaboration with WD	-	-	-	Ongoing
			Train GOG officials in carbon measurement Training	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Train farmers in snail and mushroom production	-	50	-	Ongoing but not in MTDP
Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector							
Policy Objective: To exploit and widen opportunities for job creation							
2014	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train 8 women study groups in simple book-keeping and Accounting	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Train 22 women in soap making		22	20	Implemented
			Train 20 women in cassava processing		20	-	Not Implemented
			Train 20 fisher folks in technology efficiency and packaging in fish processing		20	30	Fully Implemented

			Train 22 MSME's in production management		20	22	Fully Implemented
			Train 20 people in fish farming		20	20	Fully Implemented
			Train garages association in House Keeping management	-	-	-	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To exploit and widen opportunities for job creation							
2015	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establish Village Savings and Loans		4	4	Fully Implemented
			Train Dressmakers associations in Baking and Confectionery		20	31	Fully Implemented
			Train women groups in batik tie and dye		20	44	Fully Implemented
			Hold stakeholders forum for MSME's		1	1	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To exploit and widen opportunities for job creation							
2016	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Establishment of Industrial Area at Elubo				Not Implemented
			Renovation of 4No. market sheds at Half Assini			100%	Fully Implemented
			Train Dressmakers associations in Baking and Confectionery		20	-	Not Implemented
			Train women groups in batik tie and dye		20	-	Implemented
			Hold stakeholders forum for MSME's		1	-	Implemented
			Tain women in soap making		20	21	Fully Implemented
			Train youth in Beads making		20	19	Implemented
			Establish Village Savings and Loans		2	-	Implemented
			Support BAC in training SME's		-	-	Implemented
Policy Objective: To exploit and widen opportunities for job creation							

2017	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade, Tourism and Industrial development	Train and Equip 500 persons on alternative livelihood project (Book keeping) in 20 communities				Not implemented
			Develop the Eco-tourism of the amanzule wetland				Ongoing
			Promote skills training for school leavers and other young men in the communities		522	100	Ongoing
			Support Hair dressers with kits		5	-	Not Implemented
			Establish initiative to support trade people to improve their economic activities		100	45	Ongoing
			Support BAC/RTF in training SME's		522	100	Ongoing
			Expansion of Takinta Market		-	-	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT							
Policy Objective: To create equal opportunity and improve access to basic social services in a healthy environment							
2014	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	• Physical and Spatial Planning	Maintenance of Jaway JN. Newtown F/RD (20km)	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Evacuation of Refuse at Half Assini, Ekpu and Tikobo No.1	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Construction of CHPS Compound at Jaway Wharf	-	-	100%	Not in MTDP but Implemented
			Completion of side ward at Half Assini hospital	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
		• Infrastructure Development	Spot Improvement and other Feeder Road at Egbazo (3.6km)	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Gravelling of Jaway Wharf market	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Extension of pipe borne water from Half Assini to metika	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Construction of 1No. 6-unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Domeabra	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented

			Construction of 1No.6-unit Classroom block at Ahobre (WIP)	-	-	60%	Ongoing
			Rehabilitation of market sheds at Half Assini	-		100%	Fully Implemented
			Construction of 1No.six unit Classroom block with ancillary facilities at Half Assini	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Construction of 2No. Mechanised boreholes at Ghana Nungua & Cocoa Town	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Improve Jaway Inc.-Jaway & other Feeder Roads (13.6km)	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Waste Disposal and Management	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Reshaping of T1-Ellenda Feeder Rd.	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Reshaping of Ebonlua Jn. to Ebonlua Feeder Road (5km)	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Reshaping of T.2 to Damfou Feeder Road (20km)	-	-	-	Implemented
			Improve New Kabenlasuazo JN.-Asempanaye Feeder Road	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Spot Improvement of Egbazo Jn. to Egbazo, Ahobre 1&2 Cambodia Roads (4.2km)	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Construction of 3No. Boreholes in selected communities	-	3	-	Not Implemented
			Construction of 10 No. Hand Pumps boreholes	-	10	-	Not Implemented
			Rehabilitation of 20 No. broken down boreholes	-	20	-	Not Implemented
			Const. of 1No.12 seater W/C toilet at Tikobo No.1	-	1	-	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: To create equal opportunity and improve access to basic social services in a healthy environment							

2015	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	• Physical and Spatial Planning	Purchase of building materials for communities (Self Help)	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Revamping works at Ekabeku health centre	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented but not in MTDP
			Development of Planning Schemes at Ohiamadwen	-	-	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
			Street Naming and Property Addressing at Half-Assini	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
		• Infrastructure Development	CHPS Compound at Tweakor II	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented but not in MTDP
			CHPS Compound at New Ankasa	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented but not in MTDP
			New OPR theatre at Half Assini	-	-	100%	Ongoing but not in MTDP
			Renovation of JDA Administration block	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Renovation of DCE Residence	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Construction of 1No.six unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Awiafutu	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			CHPS Compound at Nuba	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			CHPS Compound at Mpataba	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Maintenance of Amokwasuazo-Ankasa Forest Feeder Road	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Clearing Land slide and reshaping of Fawomang-Sue Road	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented

			Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mpeasem	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Extention of pipe-born water from Bonyere Junc. To Nawulley	-	-	-	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: To create equal opportunity and improve access to basic social services in a healthy environment							
2016	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	• Physical and Spatial Planning	Purchase of Building materials for communities (Self Help)	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Development of Planning Schemes at Nvellenu	-	-	100%	Implemented but not in MTDP
			Data collation for street naming at Tikobo No.1	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
		• Infrastructure Development	Constuction of 1No. six unit classroom block at New Kabenlensuazo	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Const. of Perimeter Fence wall at Half Assini Govt. Hospital	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented but not in MTDP
			Const. of 1No. Emergency Center (VIP ward) at Half Assini	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Renovation of 1No. 2-unit KG and Assembly Hall at Beyin	-	-	20%	Ongoing but not in MTDP
			Renovation of 1No.5 unit Classroom block at Beyin	-	-	20%	Ongoing
			Construction of 1No.6-unit classroom block at Mbem	-	-	50%	Ongoing
			Const. of 6-unit Classroom block at Cocoa Town	-	-	45%	Ongoing
			Construction of 1No.6-unit classroom block at Allengan zully	-	-	10%	Ongoing
			Construction of 1No. 12-seater W/C at Sowodadzim	-	-	77%	Ongoing
			Construction of CHPS Compound at Adusuazo	-	-	75%	Ongoing

			Construction of 2No. 6 seater W/C at Ezinlibo and Allowulley Schools	-	-	80%	Ongoing
			Construction of 4No. market sheds at Tikobo No1 and No.2	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Reshaping of Mansah Nkwanta Junction to Mansah Nkwanta	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Renovation of 1No. JHS building at Ehoaka	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Renovation of MOFA office at Half Assini	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Construction of drains at Tikobo No.1, Takinta, Adusuazo	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Const. of 1No. Area Council office with bedroom at Jaway wharf	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Construction of 5No. boreholes in selected communities	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			MP Capital Devt. Projects	-	-	90%	Ongoing
Policy Objective: To create equal opportunity and improve access to basic social services in a healthy environment							
2017	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical and Spatial Planning 	Constuction of 3No. Fire Hydrants at Half Assini and Ekpu	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Renovation of 1No. Revenue Office at Elubo	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Reshaping of feeder roads (40km) Newtown –Newtown wharf	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Construction of 1No.2 KG Classroom blocks at ellenda wharf	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Rehabilitation of Teachers Quarters at Newtown and Effasu	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Provision of 700 No. Dual and Mono desks for Schools	-	-	-	Ongoing

			Const. of 1No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mpeasem	-	-	-	Not Implemented
		• Infrastructure Development	Renovation of 1No. Health Centre & staff Quarters at Tikobo No.1	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Renovation of 5No. Staff Quarters at Half Assini	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Rehabilitation of 20 No. Boreholes District wide	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Spot Improvement of Newtown to Newtown wharf feeder road (5km)	-	-	-	Ongoing
			Reshaping of feeder roads (40km)	-	-	-	Not Implemented
Thematic Area: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
Policy Objective: To improve the quality of life of residents in the District							
2014	Social Delivery Services	• Education and Youth Development	Training in project planning and mgt for works Dept. and DPCU	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Capacity building of staff in street naming	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Organise malaria prevention programs	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Sensitize Chiefs and Queen mothers on HIV/AIDS	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
		• Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide support to people with disability	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Conduct social Enquiry, Supervise probationers and attend family tribunal	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Identify and register physically challenged persons in 3 communities	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented

			Hold Community durbars & collate views to develop rules and regulations that protect children in fishing communities	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Educate chiefs and opinion leaders about the concept of worst forms of child labour	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Facilitate School Feeding programme	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Organise STME, My first Day at Sch. And Mock Exams	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Provide financial assistance to Needy but brilliant students	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To improve the quality of life of residents in the District							
2015	Social Delivery Services	• Education and Youth Development	Provide financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support sports, recreational and cultural activities	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Educate chiefs and opinion leaders about the concept of worst forms of child labour	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Educate populace on malaria prevention	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
		• Social Welfare and Community Development	Form and inaugurate CCPC's in 5 fishing communities	-	-	-	Not Implemented
		Provide support to people with disability	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented	
		Conduct social Enquiry, Supervise probationers and attend family tribunal	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented	
		Identify and register physically challenged persons in 3 communities	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented	
		Mobilize LEAP beneficiaries	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented	

			Hold Community durbars & collate views to develop rules and regulations that protect children in fishing communities	-	-	-	Not Implemented
			Facilitate School Feeding programme	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Organise STME, My first Day at Sch. And Mock Exams	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Provide financial assistance to Needy but brilliant students	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To improve the quality of life of residents in the District							
2016	Social Delivery Services	• Education and Youth Development	Provide financial assistance to needy but brilliant students	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Support sports, recreational and cultural activities	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Educate chiefs and opinion leaders about the concept of worst forms of child labour	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
		• Social Welfare and Community Development	Form and Inaugurate CCPC's in 5 fishing communities	-	-	100%	Fully Implemented
			Mobilize Leap beneficiaries				Fully Implemented
			Identify and register physically challenged persons in 3 communities				Fully Implemented
			Conduct social Enquiry, Supervise probationers and attend family tribunal				Fully Implemented
			Provide financial support to people with disability				Fully Implemented
			Hold Community durbars on National Wildlife Laws and how CREMA byelaws can conform to it				Fully Implemented
			Educate populace on malaria prevention				Fully Implemented

			Organise stakeholders on HIV/AIDS				Fully Implemented
			Facilitate school feeding				Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To improve the quality of life of residents in the District							
2017	Social Delivery Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and Youth Development 	Scholarships and awards for teacher trainees				Fully Implemented
			Scholarship/Awards for Nursing Trainees				Fully Implemented
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Welfare and Community Development 	Public Education and Sensitization on malaria				Fully Implemented
			Implementation of HIV/AIDS related programmes				Not Implemented
			Financial Support to people with Disability				Fully Implemented
Thematic Area: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
Policy Objective: To promote participatory governance in the district and to improve revenue mobilization in a transparent manner							
2014	Management and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration 	Undertake repairs and maintenance				Fully Implemented
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Revenue mobilization 	Organise all DA meetings			
		Purchase of office supplies					Fully Implemented
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, Budgeting and Coordination 		Undertake public education and awareness creation			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Management 	Purchase Logistic for street naming exercise			
		Preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan and M&E plan					Fully Implemented
		Construction of 1No. Area council office at Jaway wharf					Not Implemented

			Construction of District Margistrate Court				Fully Implemented
			Organise Public hearings on level of plan implementation				Fully Implemented
			Organising Training seminars and conferences for staff				Fully Implemented
Policy Objective: To promote participatory governance in the district and to improve revenue mobilization in a transparent manner							
2015	Management and Administration	• General Administration	Renovation of District Assembly Block at Half Assni			100%	Fully Implemented
			Purchases of Office supplies				Fully Implemented
		• Finance and Revenue mobilization	Organise all DA meetings				Fully Implemented
			Organise training seminars aand conferences for staff				Fully Implemented
		• Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Street Naming and houe numbering addressing exercise				Fully Implemented
			Undertake public education and awareness creation				Fully Implemented
			Capacity building of staff in project planning and management				Not Implemented
		Human Resource Management	Support sub district structures				Not Implemented
Policy Objective: To promote participatory governance in the district and to improve revenue mobilization in a transparent manner							
2016	Management and Administration	• General Administration	Organise all DA meetings				Fully Implemented
			Organise training seminars and conferences for staff				Fully Implemented
		• Finance and Revenue mobilization	Purchases of Office supplies				Fully Implemented
			Renovation of 2No. staff quarters				Implemented
		• Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Renovation of 1No. Revenue office at Elubo				Not Implemented
Construction of 1No. 2 semi-detached staff accommodation			82%	Ongoing			

		• Human Resource Management	Capacity building of staff in project planning and management				Not Implemented	
			Support sub district structures				Not Implemented	
			Hold stakeholders forum on Gender Issues and child protection				Fully Implemented	
Policy Objective: To promote participatory governance in the district and to improve revenue mobilization in a transparent manner								
2017	Management and Administration	• General Administration	Gazetting of fee-fixing and bye laws				Not Implemented	
			Maintenance & repairs of official vehicles, machines and general equipment			100%	Implemented	
		• Finance and Revenue mobilization	Construction of Police head quarters		1			Not Implemented
			Preparation of DMTD Plan 2018-2021		4	100%		Fully Implemented
		• Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Project monitoring and evaluation		4	100%		Fully Implemented
			Capacity building for staff development			100%		Implemented
		• Human Resource Management	Street naming and property addressing					Not Implemented
			Compensation and Documentation of Assembly acquired lands					Ongoing but not in MTDP
			Support for Area Councils					Not Implemented

Table 1.1: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

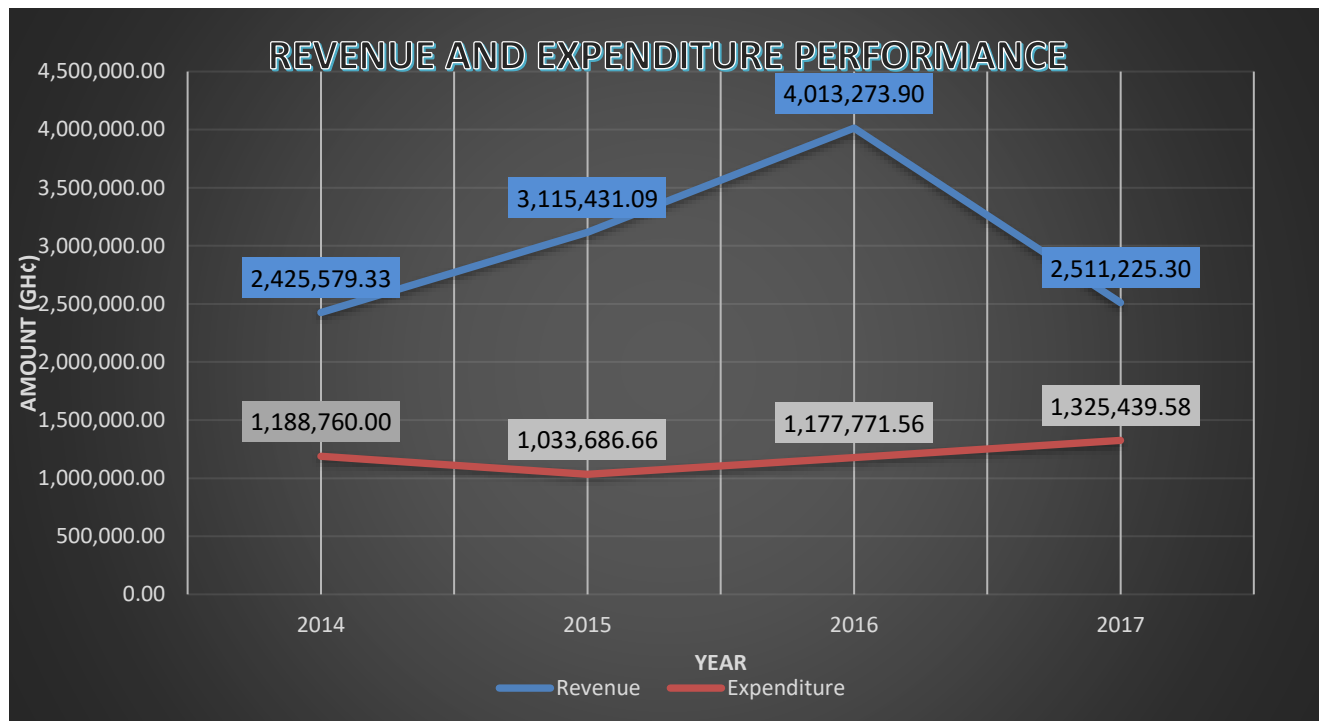
PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,167,550.00	1,167,550.00	1,167,550.00	-	-	1,167,550.00	0
2015	1,012,274.66	1,012,274.66	1,012,274.66	-	-	1,012,274.66	0
2016	1,164,138.56	1,164,138.56	1,164,138.56	-	-	1,164,138.56	0
2017	1,315,809.11	1,315,809.11	1,315,809.11	-	-	1,315,809.11	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
Year							
2014	3,275,704.34	3,275,704.34	812,692.11	-	2,463,012.23	812,692.11	0
2015	3,643,615.34	3,643,615.34	2,228,749.24	-	1,414,866.10	2,228,749.24	0
2016	4,137,370.05	4,137,370.05	3,346,869.43	-	790,500.62	3,346,869.43	0
2017	4,044,849.40	4,044,849.40	425,261.90	-	3,619,587.50	425,261.90	0
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	62,825.27	62,825.27	21,210.00	-	4,1615.27	21,210.00	0
2015	59,642.00	59,642.00	21,412.00	-	38,230.00	21,412.00	0
2016	43,295.96	43,295.96	13,663.00	-	29,632.00	13,720.00	0
2017	56,009.44	56,009.44	-	-	-	9,630.58	0

Table 1.2: All Sources of Financial Resources for the MDAs

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
IGF	492,225.00	569,244.61	77019.61	548,407.00	566,470.00	18,063.00	703,432.00	666,404.47	37,027.53	739,732	275,065.22	464,666.78
DACF	2,363,897.00	812,692.11	1,551,204.89	2,731,808.65	2,228,749.24	503,509.41	3,164,445.05	2,559,296.43	605,149.00	3,293,435.40	425,261.90	2,868,173.10
DDF	911,807.34	895,261.61	16,545.73	911,807.34	-	911,807.34	972,925.00	787,573.00	185,352.00	751,414.00	-	-
UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Partners	148,381	148,381	-	320,211.85	320,211.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GETFund												
Other (please, specify)											37500	
Total	3,916,310.34	2,425,579.33	1,490,731.01	4,512,234.84	3,115,431.09	1,396,803.75	4,840,802.05	4,013,273.90	827,528.15	5,549,192.97	737,827.12	3,332,839.88

Source: Composite budget 2017, JDA

Figure 1.0: Revenue and Expenditure chart of Jomoro District Assembly



1.2.4 Key Problems/Issues Encountered During the Implementation Stage

- Untimely release of DACF.
- Change of policy.
- Targets were not sets for some of the indicators
- Over reliance on DACF
- Other revenue sources like IGF was not encouraging for the implementation of physical projects
- Development Partners do not implement projects in the Medium-Term Development Plan
- Cooperate organisations in exercise of their Cooperate Social Responsibility do not support the implementation of the plan

- Unwillingness of philanthropist in the various communities to support the implementation of the plan
- Inconsistencies in data gathering

1.2.5 Lessons Learnt for the Implementation of District Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017)

- There should be multi-sectoral collaboration to implement plans to achieve all objectives and goals.
- There should be effective revenue mobilization not relying solely on the DACF
- There should be effective M & E of the plan to achieve value for money
- District Assembly should partner with other sister cities towards implementation of projects and programmes.
- Seek for more NGO, Development Partners and Cooperate Entities support.
- Minimizing bureaucracy.

2.0 DISTRICT PROFILE

This section provides the general characteristics of the District. These include assessment of the District Assembly's institutional capacity needs, physical and natural environment, culture, settlement systems, economic, social services and demographic characteristics. Details of these and other sectors are described in the following sections.

2.1.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

2.1.2 Organisational Structure of Jomoro District Assembly

LI 1394 created the Jomoro District Assembly in 1988. The District Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the District.

The political and executive head of the Assembly is the District Chief Executive. Under section 20(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), he is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and the supervision of its various departments.

The Executive Committee of the Jomoro District Assembly, in compliance with section 24(1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) has established the following sub-committees: Finance & Administration; Works; Social Service; Development Planning; Justice & Security; Agriculture Environment and MSE Development

The Decentralized Departments of the Assembly which constitute; Central Administration Department, Finance Department, Ghana Education Service, Ghana Health Service, Ministry Of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) Department, Department Of Town and Country Planning (Physical Planning), Social Welfare and Community Development, Trade and Industry, Works Department, Natural resource, Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Department and Disaster Prevention and Management Department also forms part of the structure.

At the bottom of the Political Structure of the Assembly are the Area Councils and the unit committees.

2.1.3 Human Resource Capacity

2.1.4 Management Capacity Index

The Management Capacity Index which is a perception index designed to determine the status of capacities within the Jomoro District Assembly in terms of management strengths and gaps at a glance was done. **Table 1.3** shows a set of criteria based on indicators namely; skills and knowledge, Staff Compliment and Qualification of Personnel as well as Availability of Funds. In the area of funds, the indicators are utilization, timely access, and availability. Others are leadership, management, motivation, incentives, logistics and equipment as well as workload.

In computing the Management Capacity Index, 10 out of the 11 DPCU member's perception on every indicator was obtained in numerical values ranging from 1 to 10 as shown in the table. The average total score for all the 11 indicators enabled the calculation of the index which has been shown on the table as *6.1* which is an average performance.

From the perspective of the DPCU, the low score was as a result of the financial indicators and motivation. The solution lies with management increasing the motivation of staff which would not be limited to financial aspects but recognition for good work where need be. Again, the Assembly should increase efforts at generating more revenue locally, so that there can be funds available, accessible and well utilized in the area of monitoring and evaluation.

Table 1.3 Capacity and Management Index for Jomoro District Assembly

No	Indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Av
1	Qualification of personnel	8	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	8	7	84	8.4
2	Staff complement	7	5	5	10	5	7	1	5	8	8	61	6.1
3	M&E Skills & Knowledge	7	1	6	5	10	10	10	5	6	7	67	6.7
4	Availability of funds	5	5	1	3	5	1	1	5	4	3	33	3.3

5	Utilization of funds	6	5	8	7	5	1	10	10	7	8	67	6.7
6	Timely Access of funds	6	7	1	3	5	1	5	5	6	5	44	4.4
7	Leadership	8	8	9	6	10	8	10	10	9	8	86	8.6
8	Management	8	10	9	7	10	6	10	10	9	10	89	8.9
9	Work Load	7	9	10	5	5	6	5	10	7	6	70	7
10	Motivation & Incentives	7	5	5	3	5	2	1	5	6	4	43	4.3
11	Equipment facilities /	8	5	5	4	5	5	1	5	6	7	51	5.1
Total Score		77	67	66	60	75	57	64	80	76	73	695	69.5
Average Score (Index)		7	6	6	5	7	5	6	7	7	7	63	6

2.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacity

The DPCU in preparing the plan assessed the Monitoring and Evaluation needs within the Assembly and also identified the constraints which have been categorised under human, material and financial resources in terms of the current situation and recommendations to address them. Table 2.3 is a summary of the assessment showing the various issues with constraints in the District. The necessary recommendations to address them have also been outlined.

Table 1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Conditions and Capacities in Jomoro

Issues	Constraints	Recommendations
Human		
Skills	Though there is full complement of DPCU, most members are not abreast with M and E Skills	On the job training in M and E should be provided Mentoring and Coaching by experienced officers

Motivation	Some forms of motivation and incentives exist in the form of allowances but not readily available	Specific budget lines should be provided for DPCU activities and adhered to
Material		
Vehicles	No Vehicle for DPCU activities	Get a dedicated vehicle for DPCU
Documentation Centre	No documentation centre	Create a documentation centre in the Central Administration and store it with relevant materials
Financial		
Availability	Inadequate funds for M and E activities	Adequate budgetary allocation should be made for DPCU activities and adhere to the provision
Releases	Delay in release of funds	Funds should be released on time Assembly should improve on Internally Generated Funds

The District Assembly however has some strengths as far as Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities and Conditions are concerned. The DPCU has full complement of staff, and office space especially at the Central Administration where the DPCU Secretariat is located. Plans are far advanced to establish an internet connectivity at the main administration which would make it easy for sharing information among members.

In order to adequately build the capacity of DPCU members to effectively carry out their Monitoring and Evaluation roles, the following training needs are identified.

- i. Project Management
- ii. Data Management
- iii. Administrative Management Skills
- iv. Facilitation Skills
- v. Social Accountability Tools

- vi. ICT training
- vii. Report writing
- viii. Proposal writing
- ix. Time management
- x. Communication skills
- xi. Participatory M and E training
- xii. Leadership and Team Building
- xiii. Financial management
- xiv. Tools for Evaluation
- xv. Introduction to Spatial Planning

2.1.6 Infrastructure and Facilities

The district Assembly in collaboration with development partners has constructed basic infrastructure and the provision of facilities to fill in the gap. Staff accommodation also poses a great challenge for staff since they are woefully inadequate. Administration has also procured considerable number of office equipments for the decentralized departments. Below are the current stocks and its state of condition in the departments;

S/N	STOCKS	STATE OF CONDITION	REMARKS
1	Office computers and accessories	GOOD	Inadequate
2	Staff Bungalows	In bad state	Needs revamping
3	Logistics	GOOD	Inadequate
4	Vehicles	Poor	Procurement of New Vehicles
5	Office furniture and fittings	Poor	Procure new furniture

Introduction

The Jomoro District is one of the 22 districts in the western Region. The District which used to be part of the then Nzema District was inaugurated to a Municipal Status by the Legislative Instrument 2285 in 2017. It has a total population of 187,795 as at 2017 and is projected to 193,901 at the end of 2018. The major occupations of the people in the district is farming, fishing and petty trading. The capital town of the Municipal is Half Assini.

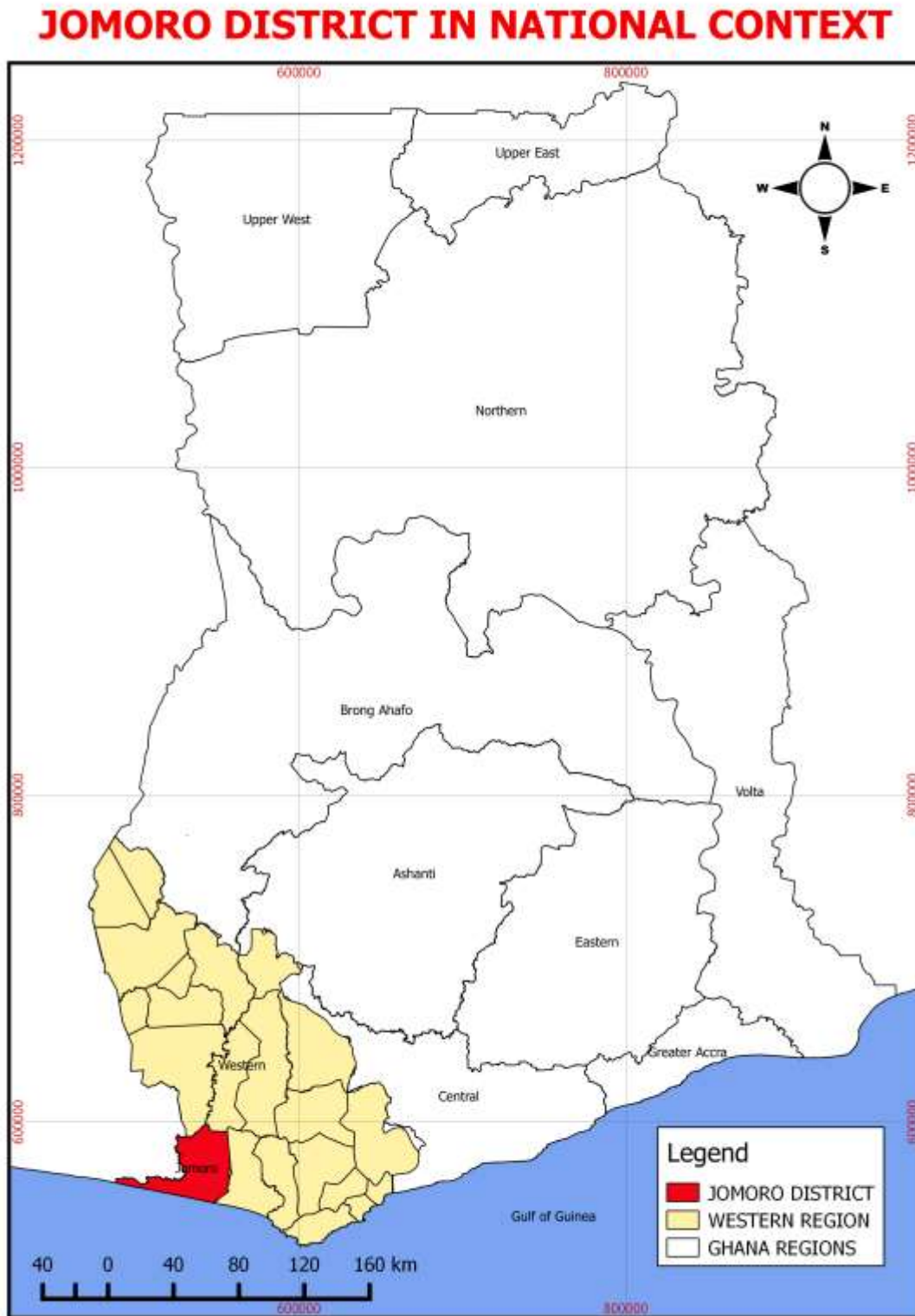
2.2 Physical Characteristics

2.2.1 Location and Size

The Jomoro Municipal is located in the Southwestern part of the Western Region of Ghana. Latitude $4,80^{\circ}$ N and the Atlantic Ocean {Gulf of Guinea} bound it on the South, Latitude $5,21^{\circ}$ N and the Nini River bound the District on the North. It also lies between Longitude $2,35^{\circ}$ W to the East and $3,07^{\circ}$ W to the West.

The Municipal covers an area of 1,344 square kilometers. This is about 5.6% of the total land area of the Western Region. It shares boundaries with Wassa-Amenfi and Aowin-Suaman Districts to the North, Ellembelle District to the East and La Côte D'Ivoire to the West and the Gulf of Guinea at the South.

Figure 2.0: Jomoro in National and Regional Context



Source: Field Survey, 2017

Figure 2.1: Jomoro in Regional Context



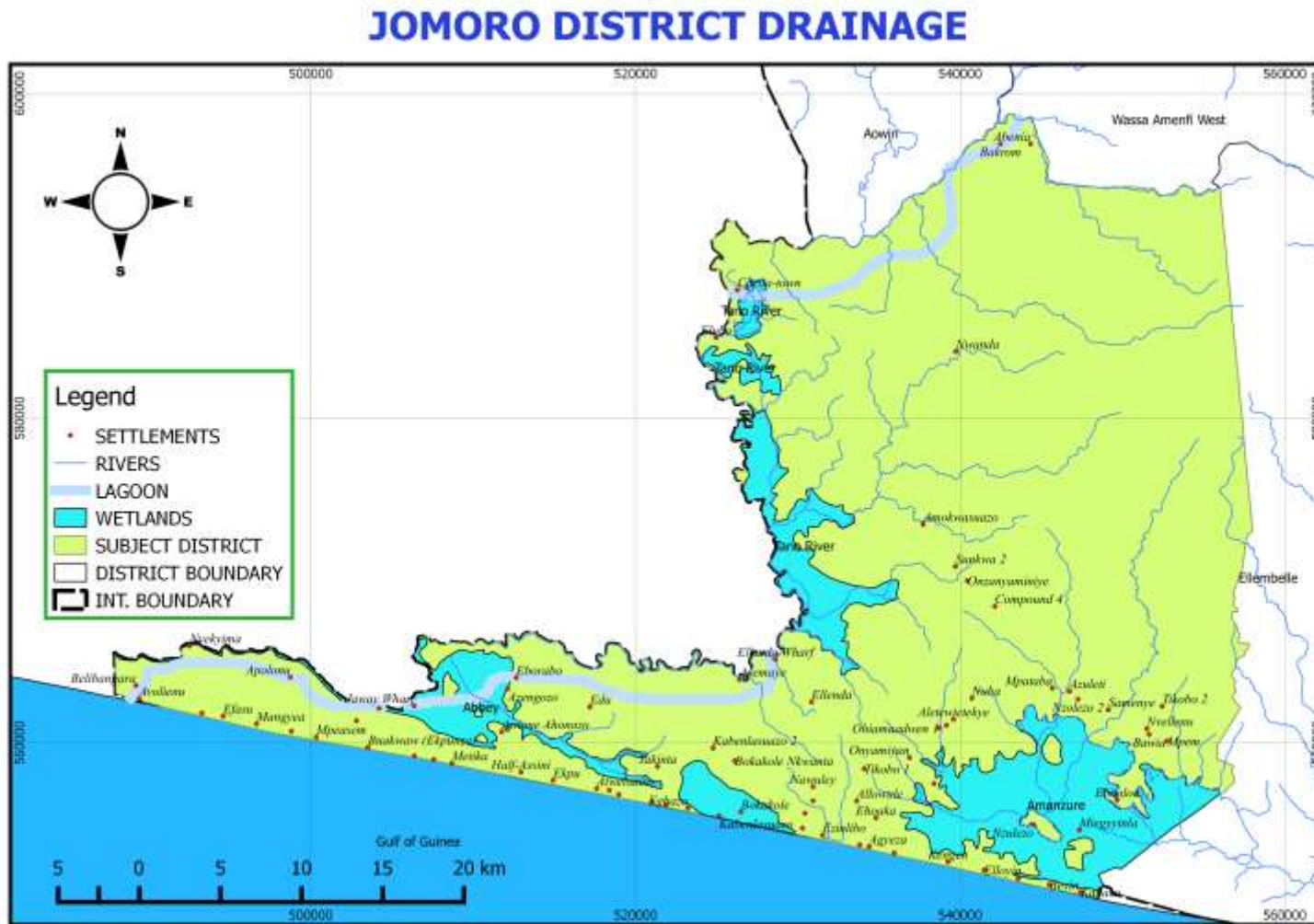
Source: Field Survey, 2017

2.2.2 Relief and Drainage

The south-central part of the district including the Ankasa Forest Reserve is an area of rolling granite topography consisting of frequent steep-sided small round hills rising to 200-600 feet or no flat uplands and no broad valleys.

Around the coastal area, the relief is lower consisting of flattish upland areas and steep valleys. A minor relief feature is the one formed by a ridge of highland running northwest to southeast from the Tano to Bonyere that terminates on its northern side in the Nawulley scarp. Mainly the Tano, Ankasa, Suhwen, Elloyin and Amanzulle Rivers and their tributaries drain the district. The other water body of importance is the Dwenye Lagoon.

Figure 2.2: Drainage in Jomoro District



Source: Field Survey, 2017

2.2.3 Climate and Rainfall

Although gaps in climatic records on the District make them unreliable for planning purposes, the district is believed to be the wettest part of the country.

Temperature in the District is generally very high with a monthly mean of 26° C. Relative humidity throughout the district is also very high about 90% during the night and falling to about 75% when temperature rises in the afternoon.

The climatic conditions including rainfall (amount, variability and distribution), relative humidity and temperature are critical for successful agriculture (including its storage and haulage to markets). Knowledge of the climatic conditions is also important in selecting the appropriate types of road surfacing and the timing of development.

A high rainfall, falling in two wet seasons and a uniformly high temperature characterizes the climate of the district. The climate is classified as Equatorial Monsoon and owes its rains to low pressure areas over the Sahara attracting winds from the South of the Equator.

The climate is favourable for plant growth and it is the climate rather than the soil, which is the greatest asset of the district. The harmattan air mass that brings dry conditions comes under the effects of the Monsoon and the Equatorial mass. The result is a variable weather, which includes moderate to very heavy rains.

The temperature conditions in the area readily support the cultivation of tropical crops such as cassava, oil palm and maize. Farmers can take advantage of the double rainfall seasons to increase production of crops. Maize, for instance, can be grown and harvested in both the major and lean seasons. The climatic conditions also favor fishing. Farmers in the District need to take advantage of the climatic condition in order to improve their income.

2.2.4 Vegetation

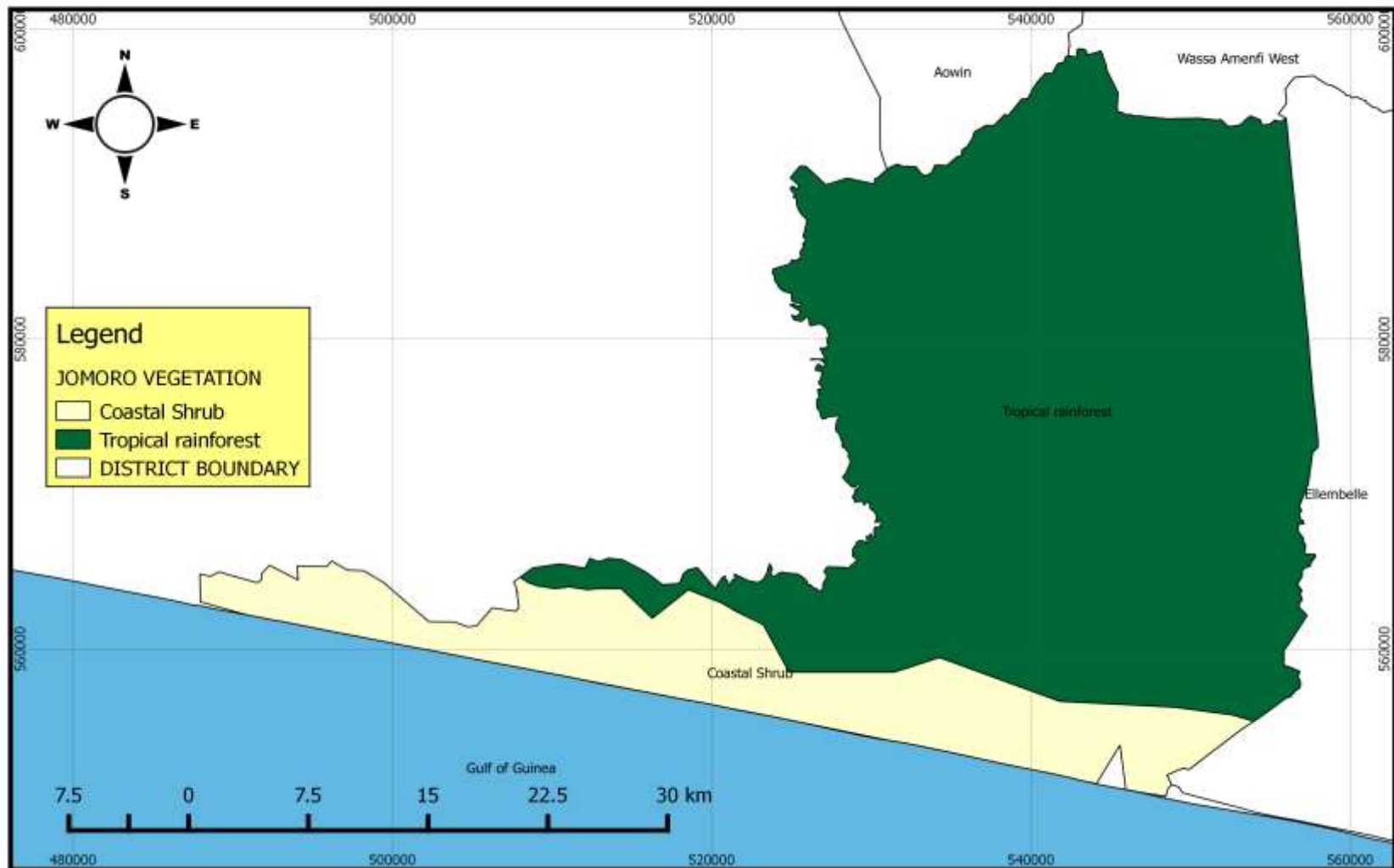
The district lies within the forest belt of Ghana. The original vegetation in the interior parts of the district is the Tropical Rain Forest type characterized by its evergreen scenery with a vast variety of plant species. The present vegetation is made up of:

- i) Forest reserve (Ankasa) characterized by original high forest where cultivation is not allowed.

- ii) Areas of fallow land and tree crops, farms/plantations and wasteland.
- iii) Major areas of swamp forest which have not seen much cultivation because of their waterlogged nature for most times of the year.

Figure 2.3: Vegetation Map

JOMORO DISTRICT VEGETATION



2.2.6 SOILS

The soils of the district belong predominately to the Boi Association, the Ankasa Association, the Tikobo Association and the Fredericksburg Association.

A THE BOI ASSOCIATION

Boi Series

- i. This is found on most of the upland sites and is the most extensive soil in the basin. The nutrient status is distinctly lower due to leaching and deep weathering.

This low nutrient status is reflected in the limited range of crops that can be grown on this series and the low yields associated with them. Cocoa is not usually successful on Boi Series, which is better adapted to coffee, rubber and oil palm.

Omappe Series

It is a poor soil, less fertile than Boi Series because of the thinner topsoil and a lower fine earth percentage, while drainage is also unsatisfactory because of the indurate layer in the lower subsoil. This makes the soil quite unsuitable for such crops as coffee, which requires free drainage.

Sutri Series

It is the acid equivalent of Nsuta Series, a shallow and highly concretionary soil overlying solid iron pan. It has no agricultural value.

Totua Series

The soil is well drained but its main disadvantages are its steep and often inaccessible site, and the consequent liability to sheet and gulley erosion when exposed through clearing.

Ebowu Series

This is relatively very extensive soil found on similar steep sites to Totua Series.

Bremang Series

It consists of highly acid topsoil. Its nutrient status is similar to or slightly better than Boi Series, while the absence of stones and gravel suggests its suitability for root crops. This series is not usually sufficiently well drained for coffee but it suited for rubber and oil palm.

vii. *Kwaben Series*

This series is the most productive soil in the association and is an alluvial soil in valley bottoms. Agricultural Value: Cocoa is often grown successfully on this soil. Extensive riverside cocoa at Elubo and Cocotown is planted on Kwaben Series. Food crops, including plantains also yield satisfactorily on this series.

(B) THE ANKASA ASSOCIATION

i. Abenia Series

This series is the usual sedentary soil of high rainfall granite areas. It is highly acid; the nutrient status is very low. This series cannot support economic cocoa, and yields of food crops are not encouraging.

ii. Minisu Series

Drainage is slightly better than in Abenia Series, and the soil remains moist throughout the year. Natural fertility is low.

iii. Adiembra Series

This series is an in extensive immature solid development on very steep slopes, consisting of a tin humus topsoil directly overlying the gritty loam of the weathered granite substratum.

iv. Ankasa Series

It is highly acid and heavily leached, so that its nutrient reserves are very low. It is the poorest major soil in the basin and has limited agricultural possibilities. Cocoa fails on this series very soon after planting, and food crops, even on newly cleared ground, are poor. Rubber and oil palm are the best crops for this series.

v. Nta Series

This series is sandy lower – slope associate of Ankasa Series. Drainage is very free. The soil is loose and easy to cultivate, but is relatively poor in

nutrients and has a low agricultural value. It is best suited for pineapples, cassava and coconut, palms.

(c) THE TIKOBO ASSOCIATION

i. Tikobo Series

This series is light-textured and very easy to work. Its light texture and free drainage is ideally suited physically to coconut and oil palm, which grow well on this series despite its low nutrient status due to the leaching effect of the heavy rainfall. For food crops, this series is somehow unsuitable. Plantain and cocoyams do not do well; yields of maize, cassava and pineapples are only moderate.

ii. Nuba Sub-Series

It is found on all sites except valley bottoms, untimely mixed with Tikobo Series.

iii. Aiyinasi Series

This soil is light-textured and easy to work, but is as low as, or lower in nutrients than the associated upland soils. Its site suggests its use for small streamside patches of sugarcane or small rice farms.

iv. Mpataba Series

This series has a poor drainage within the association. It would have to be drained before it could be used. These swampy areas have little agricultural use. However, it could be used for swampy rice production if the water level can be controlled economically.

(D) THE FREDERICKSBURG ASSOCIATION

i) Krisin Series

This series is confined to a narrow belt immediately behind the present beach. The soil is generally of low productivity but supports coconuts.

ii) Fredericksburg Series

The nutrients status of the soil is very low. The loose texture makes this series suitable for groundnut. Local farmers grow other food crops but yields are generally low, except for cassava. Maize and plantain are sometimes sown but returns are very moderate.

Figure 2.4: Soils Map

JOMORO DISTRICT SOILS

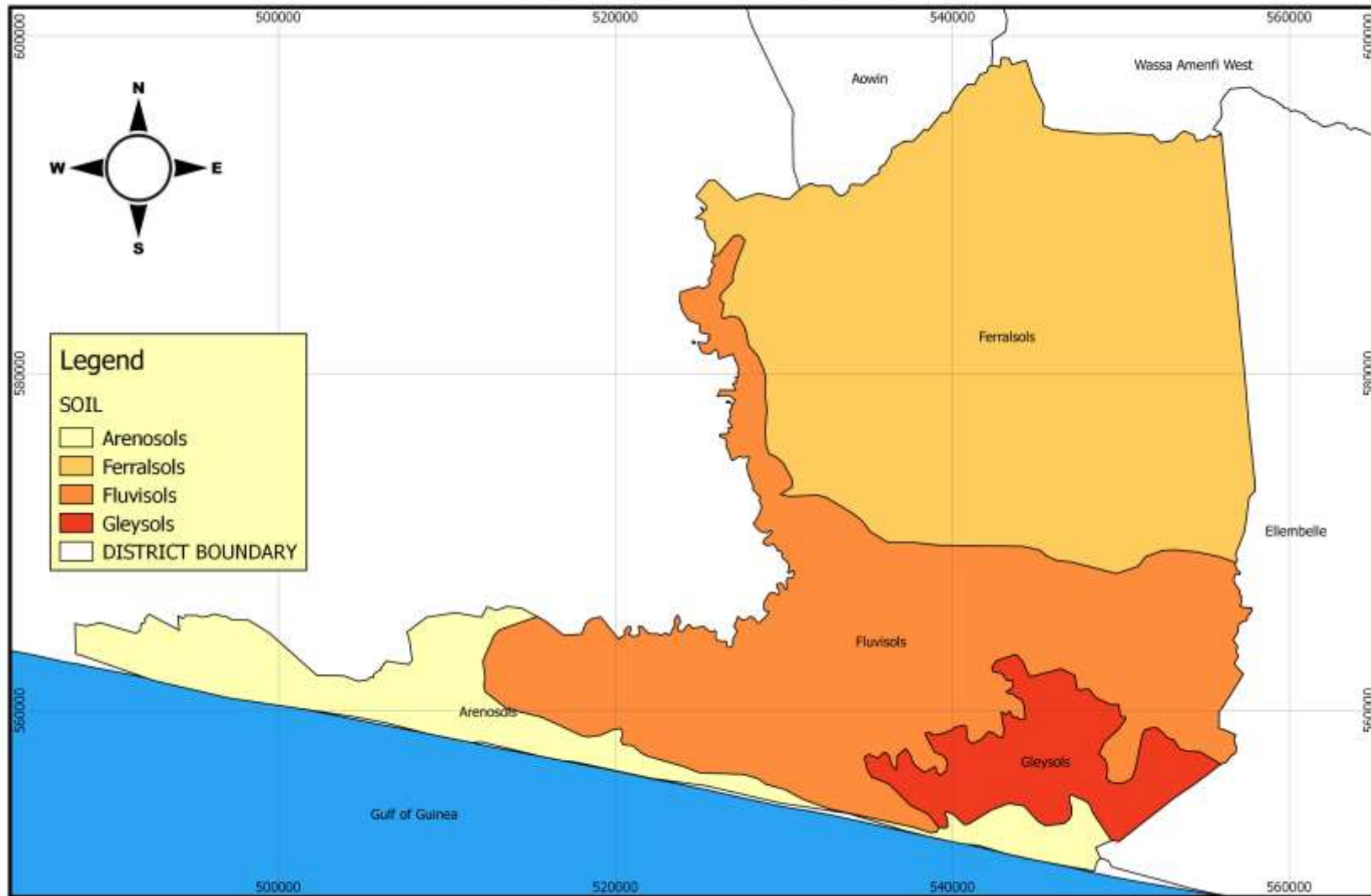


Figure 2.5: Geology Map

JOMORO DISTRICT GEOLOGY

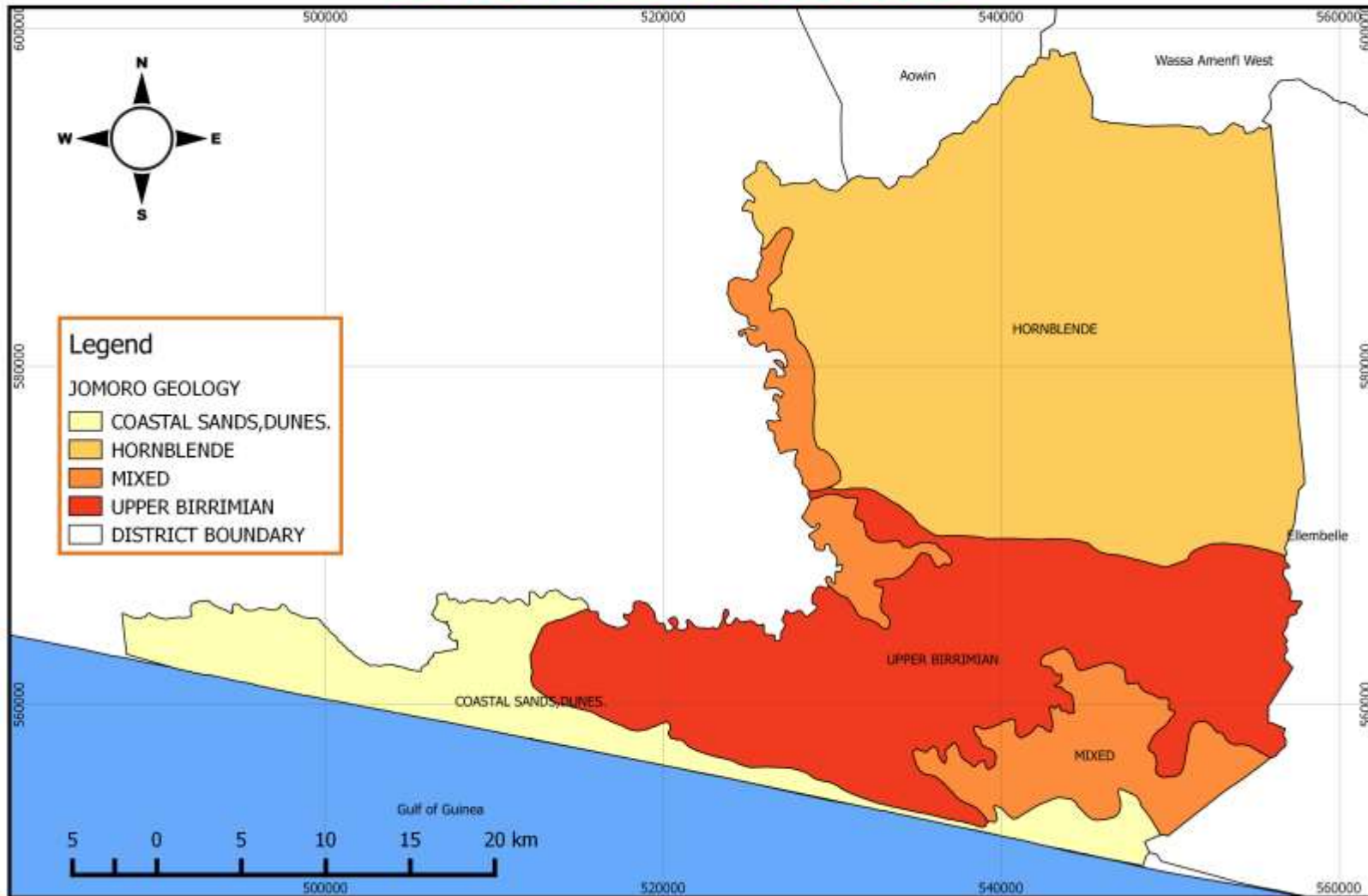
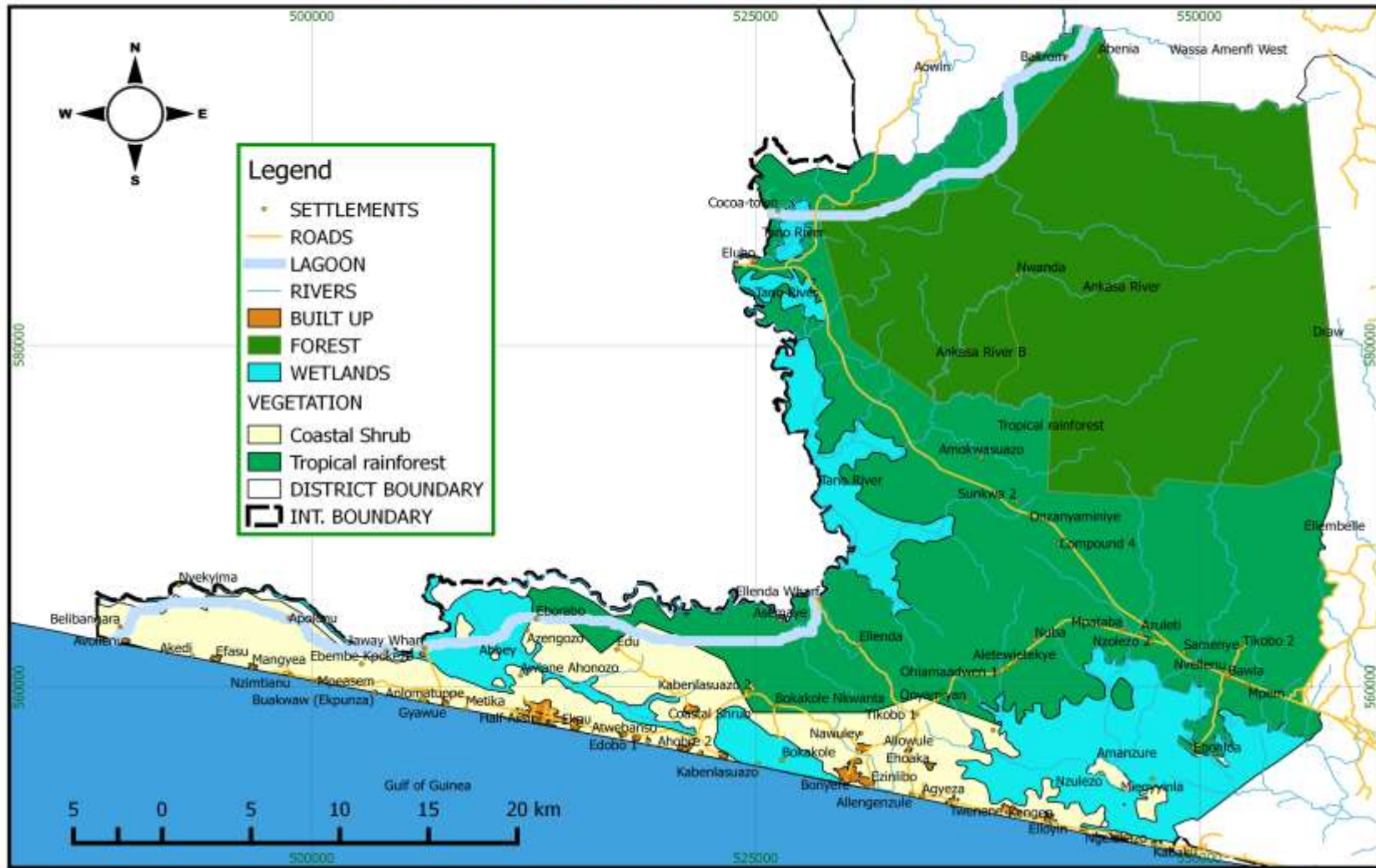


Figure 2.6: Land Cover Map

JOMORO DISTRICT LANDCOVER



2.2.7 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy and the Environment

The current majority land use in Jomoro District is by the wetlands, subsistence farms, trees and forest. Of greatest significance in terms of carbon sequestration, freshwater supply, fish habitat and flood control is the Amanzule wetland, which straddles Jomoro, Ellembelle and Nzema East and extends to the border with neighboring Côte d' Ivoire.

Even with its close proximity to the coast, this wetland is largely a freshwater system except along its southeastern terminus where the outlet parallels the coast before finally emptying into the sea near Azulenoanu. This ecosystem is composed of several wetland categories including swamp and mangrove forests and holds Ghana's only known peat swamp forest and the country's largest intact swamp forest. A baseline land cover for the Amanzule area has been defined to assist in change detection and analysis going forward.

Despite the importance for conserving biological diversity, notably the protection of endangered species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list, the GAW in the district has no formal conservation or protection status. The Wetland is threatened by degradation resulting from over-exploitation of wetland resources, poor land use emanating from oil and gas private sector investments in large scale onshore development. The Greater Amanzule Community Protected Areas Project initiated by (Hen Mpoano) an NGO seeks to preserve protected areas within the GAW landscape to preserve critical habitats of species such as the **slender snouted crocodile, white naped mangabey and hooded vulture** which are all listed as critically endangered on IUCN Red list. The protected areas will support protection of habitats of **Geoffroys black and white colobus and the Dwarf crocodile** which are also listed as vulnerable on IUCN red list. In addition, over 40 mammal species, 78 bird species and 17 amphibians and reptile species identified will be protected in these areas.

The Ankasa Forest Reserve is the major Forest Reserve in the District, and is one of the largest designated for '**protection**' rather than 'production' in Ghana. The park recognized for its guided nature walk by most tourist remains of high significance due to its high plant diversity, indigenous forest birds, monkeys especially chimpanzee and forest elephants.

2.2.7.1 Physical impacts of hazards and climate change

This section provides detailed information on the physical impacts hazards and climate change of the Jomoro District. Under the ICFG initiative, the Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island, Friends of the Nation, Sustaina Metrix and WorldFish implemented the data generated from the ICM toolkit. It is incorporated into the DMTDP through the support of Friends of the Nation.

Coastal settlements, infrastructure, habitats and population are vulnerable and exposed to varying degrees of hazards and climate-related risks. These include presence or proximity to a river, proximity to estuary, high water mark in settlement, presence and or functionality of sea defense walls, condition of coastal bridge, flood risks, a history of coastal erosion, community backed by a wetland and presence of dynamic coastal features along the beach. It is worthy to note that the combined effect of these hazards and human activities pose significant threat to key assets such as artisanal fishing settlements, fish landing sites, critical habitats, and recreational and cultural sites. Out of the 28 coastal settlements in the district, 22 are directly exposed to four or more of the above mentioned hazards and climate related risks. In all of the coastal communities, sea erosion is posing significant threat to turtle nesting beaches and landing sites, and displacing the coconut plantations that underpin the agro-industry in the district. With the exception of Ahobre No. 1 and Ezilibo, flooding is a major issue in the remaining 26 coastal communities in the district.

While sea erosion results from high wave energy and is aggravated by sand winning along the shoreline, flooding is mainly caused by increased filling of wetland and floodplains for housing construction and establishment of artisanal fishing settlements, thereby reducing the potential of the landscape to absorb water during intense rainfall events. Another major cause of flooding is as a result of overflow of rivers and streams into adjacent communities. The combination of flooding and coastal erosion has raised concerns for relocating people away from hazard prone areas. For instance, some 50 years ago, residents of Old Kabenlansuazo took steps to acquire a new site -New Kabenlansuazo due to impact of flooding and erosion. Residents of Egbazo on the other hand have similar concerns, however,

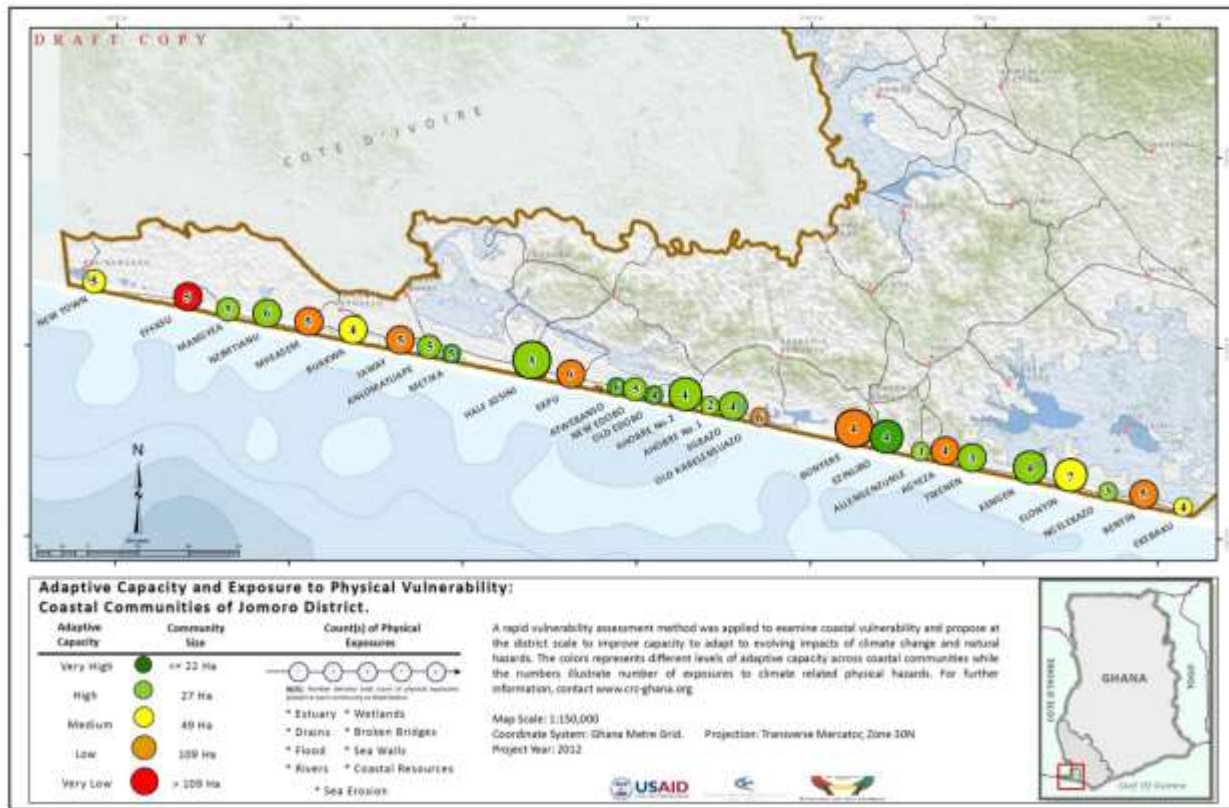
they are yet to secure site for relocation. Communities such as Metika, Twenen, Allengenzule, Ezinlibo, Egbazo and Agyeza are also threatened by coastal erosion.

The district assembly has attempted the use of bye-laws to control beach sand winning. But enforcement of this bye-law is deficient, although some violators have been arrested at Half Assini in recent times. Stakeholders at the community level ascribed this deficiency in the application of the laws to political interference.

Average scores obtained by aggregating across the eight indicators of adaptive capacity reveal low relative resilience of these communities. These communities should benefit from detailed vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning processes that identifies forward looking actions and builds local capacity for improving livelihoods, building local leadership, facilitating emergency preparedness and ensuring sustainable management of coastal resources.

The Figure below also shows marked variation in adaptive capacity and exposure to hazards across the coastal communities assessed. Elonyin is the community with the highest number of physical exposures while Ahobre No.1 has the lowest. The remaining communities are intermediate between these extremes, with total number of exposures ranging between 3 and 6. It is worthy to note that there is similarity in physical exposures across almost all the communities in the district. And this is attributed to sea erosion and flood hazards. Other climate and non-climate stressors combine with these threats to impact infrastructure, lives and livelihoods. The severity of impact from a potential hazard, is however, not dependent on the number of hazards a community is exposed to. Thus a community exposed to only one stress factor can be devastated by that hazard within a short period. Nonetheless, where the number of physical exposures appears to be relatively high and adaptive capacity remains weak, practical steps need to be taken to improve capability to plan for and respond to change at the community level. This is exemplified by the case of Effasu, Old Kabulensuazo, Bonyere, Ekpu, Anlomatoupe and Elonyin.

Figure 2.7: Community Level Adaptive Capacities And Exposure To Hazards



Source: Coastal Resources Center

2.2.7.2 Dimensions of Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity

In vulnerable coastal communities, such as those in the Jomoro district, the capability to adapt to changes manifest in several forms. The key dimensions of adaptive capacity at the community level are governance and leadership; coastal resources management; risk awareness and emergency response; and economy and society.

2.2.7.3 Governance and leadership

In most coastal communities in the Jomoro district, local leadership exists but this is fairly strong. Particularly, the interaction between community folks and their local leaders needs some improvement since the level of trust for local leaders is declining and social cohesion at the community level is breaking down as a result. This is particularly pronounced in communities where the assembly persons are non-residents of the electoral area. Over the

years, this lack of communication has negatively impacted the development of most of the coastal communities, since their needs are not adequately represented on the agenda of the district government. Moreover, in communities where conflicts prevail, other leaders from religious and youth groups are more trusted than the Chiefs or assemblymen.

Despite having challenges with leadership, the coastal settlements are relatively peaceful with no major incidents of arson, attacks, thefts and conflicts. On the average, the district attained a rank of 4, on security, law and order. And this is indicative of peace and stability in most of the coastal communities.

2.2.7.4 Coastal resources management

Management of coastal resources in the Jomoro district is poor. In most communities, wetlands, fishery, beaches, rivers and estuaries are in poor conditions. This is due to the absence of clear rules for managing these coastal resources at the community level. On the other hand, where rules exist, their enforcement is weak.

Utilization of the shoreline has been of concern to inhabitants in the coastal communities. Due to the high demand for shoreline space for siting facilities, there is a renewed interest in leasing and allocating portions of the shoreline to potential investors. This will likely displace traditional users of the shoreline for fishing and fish processing. Besides, there are no management plans that inform how the predominantly sandy and fast eroding shoreline in the Jomoro district should be utilized. Set back regulations are not clearly defined, hence facilities are usually sited in the way of hazards which in turn impairs the dynamic functions of the shoreline. Over the past decades, sand winning along the beaches has been a predominant practice on large and small-scale basis. Several years of large-scale sand winning to supply construction sand has contributed to forced relocation of some communities. This is particularly the case of new Kabenlansuazo, which was created some 50 years ago after resettlement of people from Old Kabenlansuazo.

2.2.7.5 Risk awareness and emergency response

While the level of public awareness of climate related risk and hazards is fairly low in the coastal communities, systematic response to climate related emergency and natural hazards

is starkly non-existent. By virtue of the flat topography of the coastal settlements which are backed by large swaths of wetland areas and fronted by the sea, flooding and coastal erosion are predominant risks that impact fishing infrastructure, habitats and populations in the coastal communities. Access to climate related information for planning emergency response is negligible in the coastal areas. There are no practical sources of emergency information to draw upon at the community level to facilitate response to rapid onset events and or gradual changes in climate variables. For instance, there are no early warning systems that signal potential flooding, resulting in the displacement of coastal populations during major flood events. Often times, the approach of NADMO have been the provision of post-emergency relief items, which are mostly insufficient to address the cause, and consequence of climate related impacts and hazards such as floods.

2.2.8 Characteristics of the Coastal Zone: Overview

This section provides detailed information on the coastal zone of the Jomoro District. It is incorporated into the DMTDP through the support from Friends of the Nation. The Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island, Friends of the Nation, SustainaMetrix and WorldFish gathered the information under this section from the ICM toolkit, which was developed under ICFG initiative implemented.

The Jomoro District shoreline is relatively rural with a mix of land and water uses, which underpin local cultures and livelihoods. It is characterized by a long stretch of relatively flat sandy beaches and dune systems with elevation below 10 metres. The majority of the district's population lives in dense fishing settlements with fish landing and processing areas on the first dune. This population is hemmed between the sea and the vast Amanzule wetlands. Few hills of rocky outcrops protrude between the sandy beaches and sometimes extend into the sea forming rocky seabeds. The shoreline from the western boundary of Ghana to Ahobre is part of a narrow, 7-10km wide strip of land which bounds the Abby lagoon which is mostly in La Cote D'Ivoire. until recently, this was the main international route across the border to Abidjan by ferry, with the District Capital, Half Assini, as its heart, also the centre for a thriving coconut industry. The route dips back from the coast at Ahobre

to circumvent the Domunli Lagoon, which has the town of Bonyere at its eastern side. From Bonyere to Beyin is a further long stretch of coast with coconut groves separating fishing villages. Beyin is the location of a paramount chieftaincy of the Nzema people, and a growing tourist resort with the Nzulezu stilt village inland on the Amanzule Lake, as its star attraction.

The coastline is linked to, rivers, estuaries and the greater part of the vast ecologically significant Amanzule wetland complex that provides habitats for diverse flora and fauna. In the uplands there are forests and rich agricultural lands.

2.2.9 Characteristics of Coastal Zone: Off-Shore Marine Areas and Fisheries

The off-shore areas of the coastal zone are actively used by the artisanal (traditional) fishing fleets. Fishing is also the province of larger, Ghana-based semi-industrial fishing vessels and industrial, intercontinental vessels. There are locally breeding fish, those inhabiting the Guinean current across West Africa and those that migrate across larger distances (such as blue whales). Surveys have been carried out to determine the location and type of marine life including juvenile fish and their breeding, and Marine Protected Areas are being proposed to protect fisheries and improve food security.

Marine areas experience many other uses such as for a local, national and international highway, for leisure, cables, pipelines, oil and gas exploitation. The Marine areas are subject to increasing kinds of pollution from the wastes of marine and non-marine activities (dumping of waste). As capacity for coastal management increases, spatial planning for the seascape will be necessary to ensure harmony between traditional uses of the sea for fishing and oil and gas production activities. Marine Spatial Plans are now being used throughout the world to cope with the increasing pressures.

2.3.0 Characteristics of the Coastal Zone: Areas of Restoration and Preservation

The coastal zone of Jomoro is associated with wetlands, mangroves, lagoons, rivers and estuaries. These provide essential ecosystem services and are also critical for maintaining a healthy fishery. These ecosystems are a priority for conservation. Some of these ecosystems

are already officially recognized and those that are of more local significance should also be differentiated. Ultimately this could include the marine part of the coastal zone with protected areas such as Marine Conservation Areas and Sanctuaries, Fishery Conservation and Closure Areas, and Essential Fish Habitats.

2.3.1.1 Relief, Drainage and Climate: Coastal Dynamics, Human Uses and Implications

Shoreline Beaches, Dunes and Barrier Spits: human and natural hazards

Due to the action of wind, waves, current and rising sea level in recent decades, most barrier beaches in Ghana are retreating at a rate of about 1m per year and in the Western region, are estimated to be retreating at 2m per year on the average. Erosion, sea level rise, and sand winning from the beach can all result in land loss and the inland movement of the shoreline. While the rate of erosion slightly varies from one coastal community to the other, sections of the shoreline in the district are noted to have eroded by approximately 50 meters over the past 2 decades, causing the disappearance of buildings, farm lands and other properties. This phenomenon still continues due to high sea wave energy and evolving sea level rise due to climate change. And it has initiated a difficult process of relocation. For instance, most people who lived in Old Kabenlansuazo moved to resettle at New Kabenlansuazo about 50 years ago. Other communities facing greater impact of coastal erosion include Metika and Twenen.

Most stakeholders in the coastal communities accept the fact sand winning contributes immensely to coastal erosion. But their perception is that small scale sand winning, for household use such as building and its rehabilitation does not significantly add up to the problem.

In almost all the coastal communities, there are traces of coastal erosion. In most communities, properties and activities that prevailed at the beach in the past such as playgrounds, coconuts, cemeteries, roads and houses have been destroyed. For instance, in Twenen, community members noted that their current residence marked their third settlement. Their last place was called Twenwo, and they predict that they might have to move again in the next 20 years. Similarly, in Ellonyi, a coastal community located near the

River Ellonyi; a vehicular road and coconut trees located near the beach about 35 years ago have been destroyed by erosion. Likewise in Ngelekazo, inhabitants noted that there has been increasing coastal erosion dated 70 years ago and has destroyed key recreational areas and coconut plantations. The situation and destruction of property is not different from Old Kabenlansuazo, Agyeza, Allengenzule, Ezinlibo and Egbazo. Particularly in Egbazo, residents described how their borehole that had been destroyed by erosion.

2.3.2 ENERGY

The District is connected to the national electricity grid and a sizeable number of communities and households are supplied with electricity. The Electricity Company of Ghana (E.C.G) is the sole distributor of electric power in the District. It is envisaged that many more towns and villages will enjoy electricity facility during the plan period. Energy is an important resource to move the district. However, some communities in the district are yet to enjoy electricity. Electricity is the main source of lighting in Jomoro. The total number of households using electricity is 70.9 percent, urban (87.1%) and rural (61.0%). About 17.4 percent use kerosene lamp of which 8.9 percent are at the urban locality and rural (22.6%), also 9.6 percent use flashlight/torch, urban (1.4%) and rural (14.6%). Some few households, about 0.1 percent use gas lamp, solar energy, firewood, crop residue and other source of light.

Gas supply is also irregular in the district and for that matter there is pressure on the few gas stations in the district. Firewood is the main source of energy for domestic use (cooking), 36.1% that is followed by electricity (24%), kerosene (21.7%), charcoal (13.4%) and liquefied petroleum gas (4%). A household survey conducted in the year 2010, indicates that, 49.1% of the energy used in the district is supplied or exploited from the forest. This situation has contributed to the depletion of tree species. There is the need to adopt alternative strategies for instance establishing wood lots and afforestation by NGOs and governmental agencies as an intervention.

Table 1.6: Communities with Electricity Connectivity

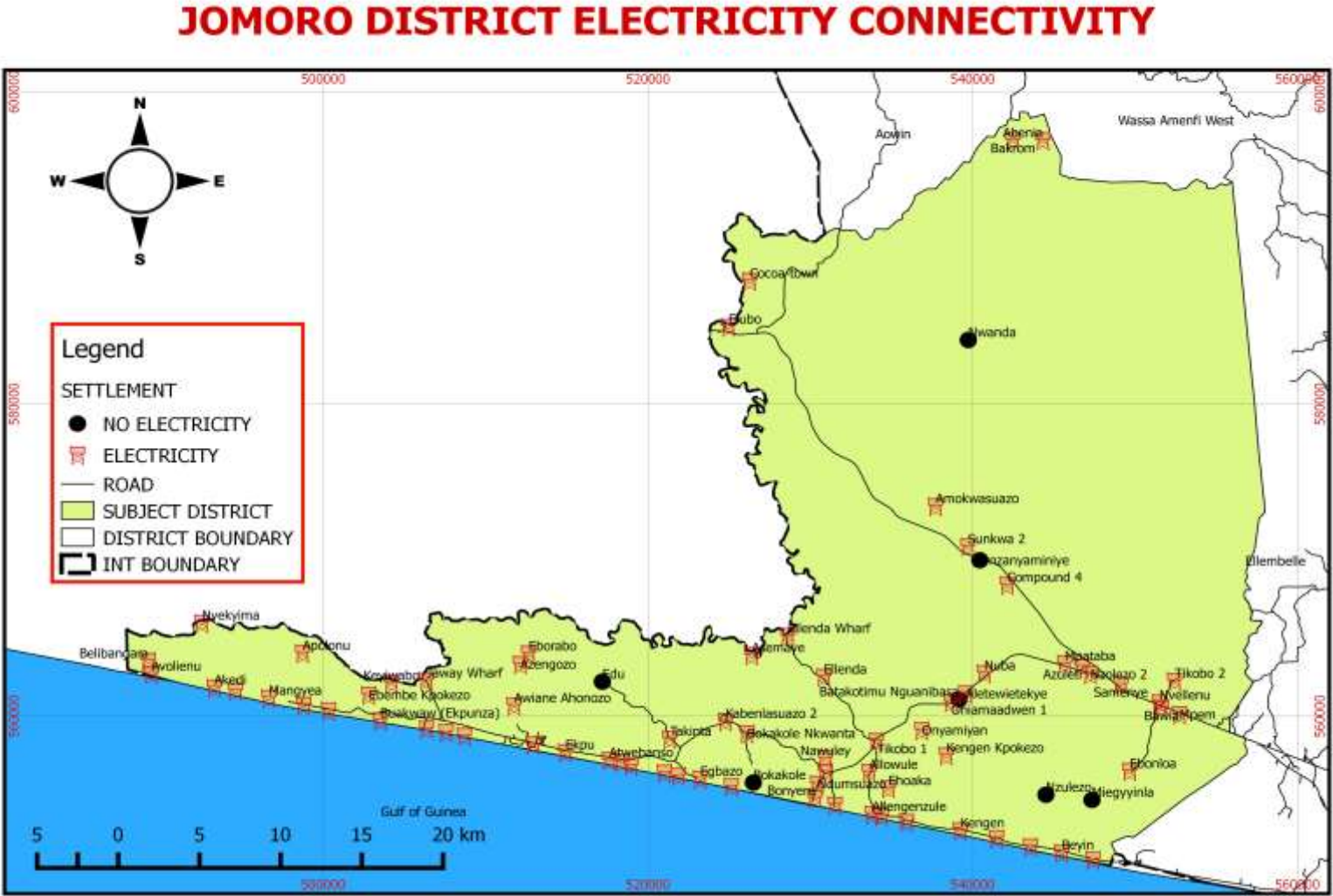
ITEM	TOWN	CUSTOMER POPULATION
1	Allowulley	250
2	Ehoaka	214
3	Allengenzulley	65
4	Agyeza	165
5	Twenen	186
6	Kengen	296
7	Elloyin	280
8	Nglekazo	102
9	Beyin	209
10	Old Nzulezu	184
11	Bonyere	545
12	Ezinlibo	257
13	Ndumsuazo	85
14	Bonyere Junction	119
15	Nawulley Town	145
16	Takinta Junction	21
17	New Kabelasuazo	376
18	Takinta	268
19	Adusuazo	158
20	Old Kabelasuazo	43
21	Egbazo	110
22	Ahobre Small	66
23	Ahobre Big	131
24	New Edobo	51
25	Old Edobo	69
26	Atwebanso	128
27	Ekpu	240
28	Half Assini Town	1561

29	Half Assini Administration	388
30	Metika	111
31	Dawda	40
32	Jaway	104
33	Kpanda Alokobanu	41
34	Kakusuazo	37
35	Appolonu	67
36	Newtown Wharf	129
37	Jaway Wharf	578
38	Anlomatuae No.4	206
39	Boakwaw	62
40	Mpeasem	127
41	Nzimtianu	195
42	Mangyea	127
43	Effasu	221
44	Newtown	410
45	Balibangara	20
46	New Ankasa	38
47	Mansa Nkwanta	35
48	Amokwaw	46
49	Odooyee	6
50	Frenchman/Fire	15
51	Old Ankasa	34
52	Tikobo No.1	1162
53	Ellenda Wharf	50
54	Ellenda	181
55	Nuba	259
56	Onzanyamele	35
57	Mile 5	15
58	Compound	95

59	Mpataba	516
60	New Nzulezu	192
61	Mbem	45
62	Dickson Suazo	33
63	Angsokrom No.1	20
64	Angsokrom	7
65	Tikobo No.2	340
66	Nvellenu Bawia	321
67	Ebonloa	85
68	Sameye	220
69	Sowodadzim	144
70	Wildlife Ankasa	9
71	James Town	31
72	Eagle Star	67
73	Elubo Town	700
74	Cocoa Town	1616
75	Ghana Nungua	141
76	Mpatase	276
77	Nsuoano	20
78	Azuleti	29
	Total	16,099

Source – ECG, Half Assini-2017

Figure 2.8: Electricity Connectivity



2.3.3 TOURISM

2.3.3.1 Tourism: Places of Attraction and Historical Facts

Ankasa National Park (the world's second richest nature reserve) – A two-in-one forest reserve, covering a total land area of about 509 sq. Km and incorporating the former Nini-Suhien National Park. Ankasa has virgin evergreen rainforest and is the most botanically diverse forest in Ghana. The park is often classified as the world's second richest nature reserve and boasts of rare botanical species like 'psychosis ankasensis' and more than 300 plant species have been logged in a single hectare. Ankasa also has a horde of mammals, including forest elephants, leopards, wildcat, African civet, bush broad fronted crocodile and chimpanzees and the bongo, which conservation experts have proposed as the great Park's symbol.

Jomoro's Pristine Wetlands – There are several wetlands within the district, the major ones are the Amanzule, Domunli and the Abby wetlands located near Benyin, Old Kabenlasuazo and Jaway Wharf respectively. The Amanzule wetland in particular, has a great national importance as Ghana's largest intact swamp peat forest; it is the only forest in Ghana whose vegetation encompasses mangrove, raffia palm, coconut palm and swamp peat. It is also a home to a wide variety of wildlife, including monkeys, crocodiles, marine turtles and birds.

Nzulezo (the village on stilts) – it is over 500 years old village and home to about 450 natives who are predominantly farmers; they live a traditional life which adapts to delicate watery environments in which all houses are built with raffia palm, erected to suspend on stilts on the Amansuri Lake. What makes Nzulezo exciting is that, it is self-sufficient in many ways and has its own primary schools, churches, shops, a walkway (streets and alleys) and even a couple of motels.

The Meandah Nature Trail – Home to the Meadah Crocodile Pond which is habitat for some Long snout, Dwarf and Nile crocodile; the Ebonloa Bird Sanctuary and Ebonloa's intriguing Local Gin Distilleries.

The Apollonia Fort – It is the very last English Fort in the Gold Coast. It is located on the beaches of Benyin and was built by the English Committee of Merchants from 1768 to 1770 following an invitation from Chief Amenihya. The fort took its name from a Portuguese explorer who first sighted the area supposedly on St. Appollonia's Day. The English gave up the fort in 1819, soon after the abolition of the slave trade. The Dutch took over the fort in 1819, soon after the abolition of the slave trade, transferring ownership to the Dutch in 1868. The Dutch rechristened the fort after their king, Willem III and held it until 1872.

The Osagyefo Barge – Conceived as an integrated energy generation project to accelerate the development of Tano basin, the Osagyefo Barge is a dual fired power generating unit which can operate on both diesel and natural gas. It was commissioned in 1999 and moved to present base at Effasu-Mangyea in the Jomoro District in March 2007. When operational, the Osagyefo Barge will generate some 185 megawatts of power to supplement electricity from the Akosombo and Kpong Hydro-electric power plants as well as the Aboadze thermal power plant.

The Abby Lagoon – This is a trans-boundary wetland important to both Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire because of its high productivity as a medium of transport and for fishing. It is widely believed that the lagoon has considerable stocks of the West African Manatees (*Trichechus senegalensis*)

Jomoro Clean Cosy Beaches – Jomoro has 50-kilometre stretch of clean sandy beaches from Ekabaku to Newtown (Ghana's last coastal community on its western frontier). Most of Jomoro's beaches have clean white sands, laced with rows of coconut trees mysteriously spared by the onslaught of the Cape Saint Paul Wilt Disease, which ravaged most of the coconut crop along Ghana's coastal belt. Besides their suitability for hospitality and recreation, Jomoro beaches are Ghana's most favourable nesting habitat for marine turtles, which are of global conservation interest.

2.3.4 Agriculture

2.3.4.1 Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practices: The Jomoro District Assembly with the support of CSLP has implemented considerable number of interventions in climate smart agriculture to help transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in changing climate.

The Jomoro District Assembly through the District Agricultural Department Unit have trained over 810 Farmers and efforts are under way to train more farmers to adopt to organic ways of improving soil and adopting to good farming practices.

The focus of these trainings has been on organic vegetable production and entrepreneurship. Registration of CSA Groups at the District have been done and modular trainings have been conducted for the groups as well as drafting of CSA & Entrepreneurship handbook. However, 6 demonstration sites have been established in the following communities; Adusuazo, Fawomang, Navrongo, Tweakor 2, Beyin and New Ankasa.

Trainee of Trainers for 36 farmers from 13 communities with MOFA and East West Seed International was done during the period. There was also CSA hands on training for the trainers. Farmers (155) have also benefited from Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration.

Agro Forestry and Tree planting: MOFA in collaboration with CSLP have nursed and supplied 18,907 tree seedlings to farmers in 15 communities. The Seedlings include; Prekese, Cassia and Afram.

Beekeeping: A total of 147 farmers have been trained in Beekeeping accumulating from 2014. Trainings are being ushered for 58 new interested farmers, among the communities include Azuleti, Samenye and the people along the Greater Amanzule Wetland communities. Trainings in honey harvesting for existing beekeepers is also ongoing as well as the Monitoring of colonized beehives. Communities Visited during the period include: Navrongo, Tweakor and Tikobo No1.

Alternative Livelihood Interventions: village savings and loans: The activities carried out with the intervention include; Discussions with 5 District Financial Institutions to provide

assistance to the groups, Share-out by 8 groups, NRM and Climate Change Awareness trainings for VSLA as well as Book-keeping trainings organized for some VSLA.

2.3.5 Built Environment and Urban Planning

Traditionally, land was in the “customary ownership” of chiefs, who dispensed and allocated it on behalf of their people. Subsequently the colonial authorities negotiated treaties under Romano-British law, which led to individual land titles and leases being granted, and substantial land being taken into government ownership. Where most land is not registered, there are frequent conflicts over its ownership. Families who have subsisted on the land for generations are summarily evicted without compensation, and incoming investors are caught up in land disputes so that nothing materializes. In areas around Bonyere and old Kabelasuazo, for example, farmers (coconut plantation owners) are agitating for adequate compensation for fruit trees destroyed by authorities to make way for gas pipeline laying. All of this requires that the land agencies should work more closely with local communities; that land transfers by chiefs should be transparent; and that adequate compensation systems are in place where families are dispossessed of their land by development. The land agencies currently operate in a very separate institution. By resolving this element, the implementation of Integrated Coastal Management will become easier.

Figure 2.9: Focus On Residential and Industrial Land

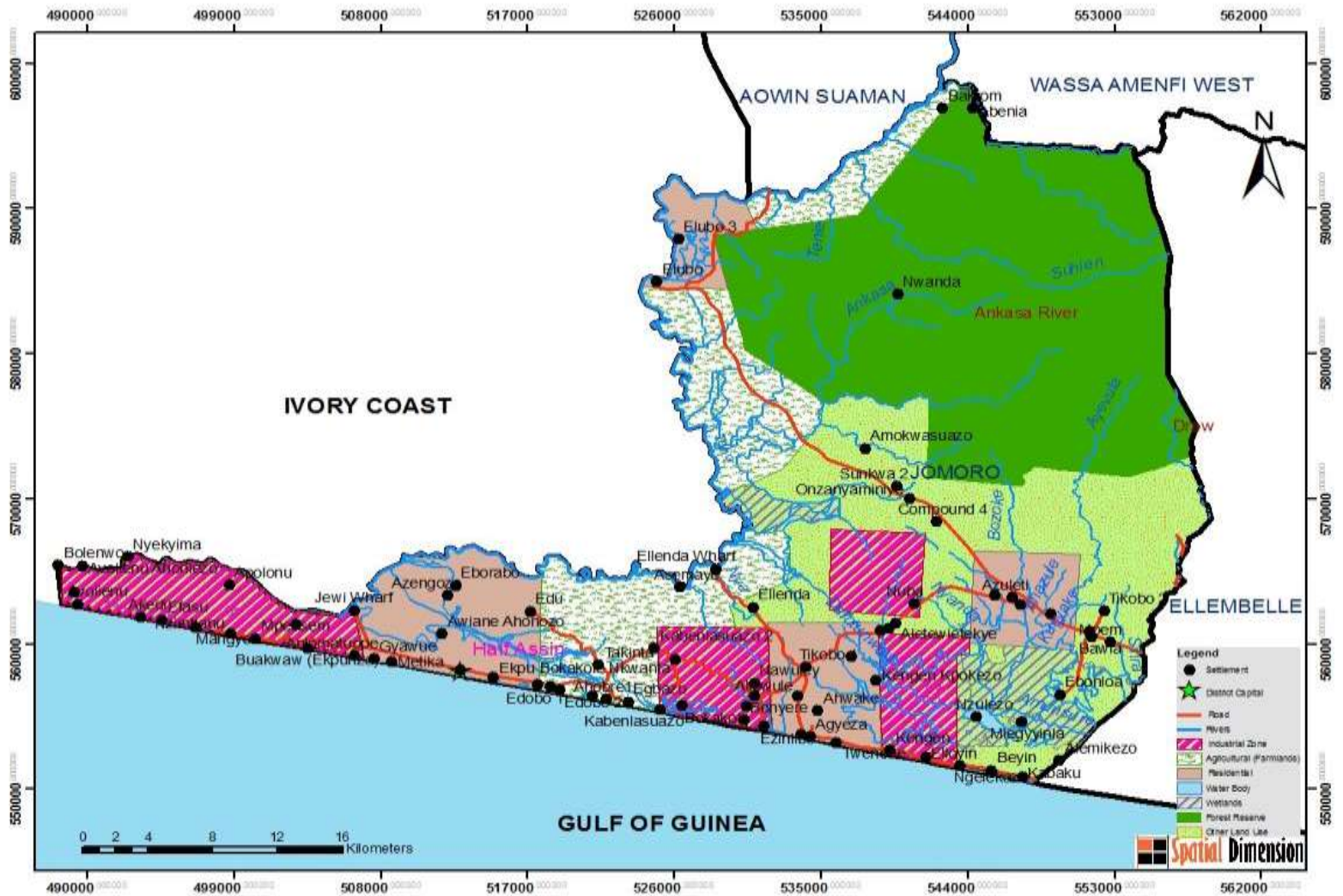


Figure 3.0: Focus on Tertiary Industry and Eco-Tourism

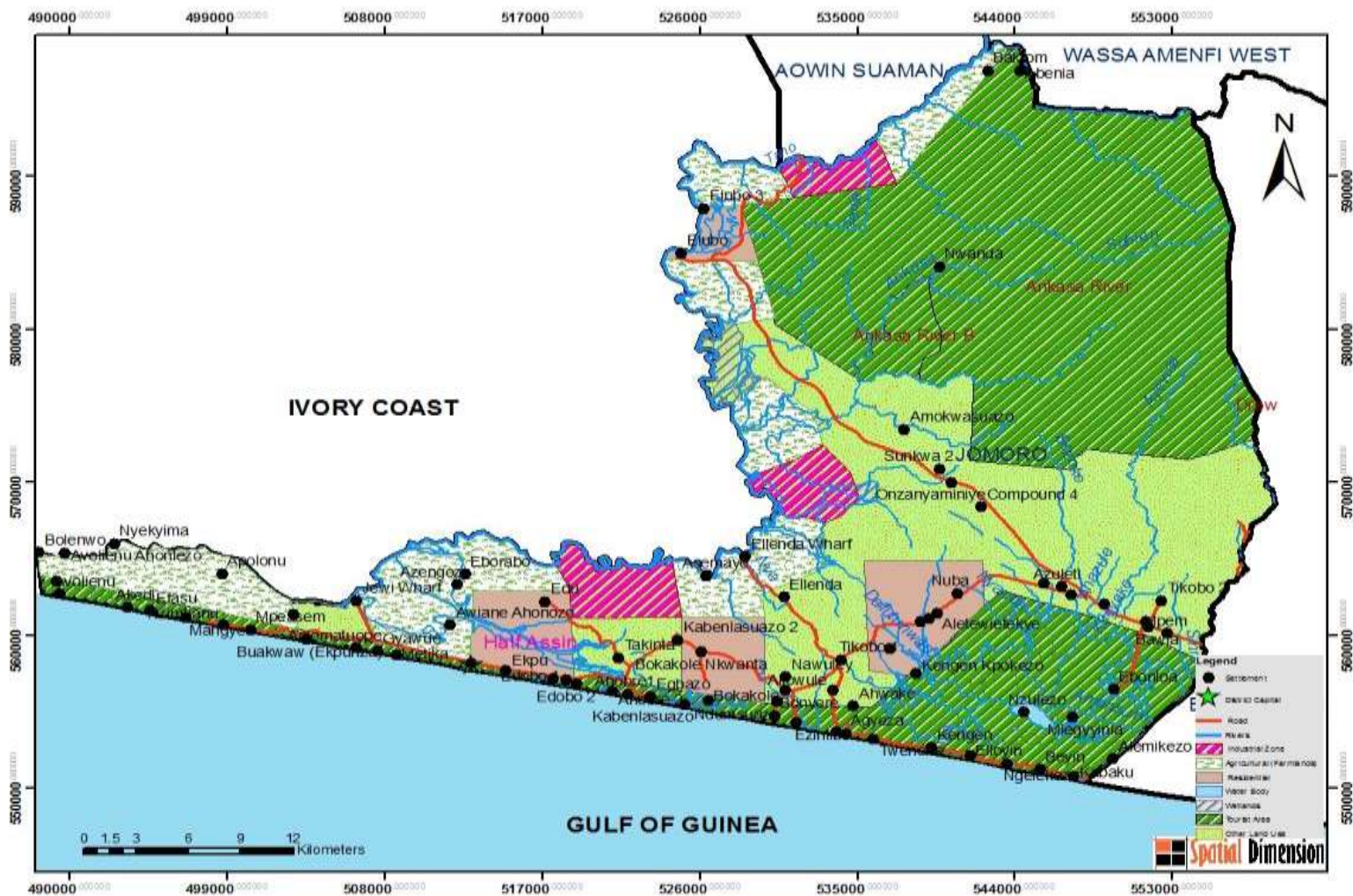


Figure 3.1: Aerial Photo - Half Assini (District Capital)



2.3.6 Water Security

Water Situation

In 2014, CWSA undertook a baseline survey in all existing rural and small towns water services in 6 regions of which Jomoro in the western region is included. The findings from the respective regions were presented in factsheets. This includes findings on number and functionality of water facilities, the level of service provided and compliance of community based service providers and service authorities with national norms, standards and guidelines for community water supply set by the Community Water and Sanitation Agency. The factsheet was updated in June 2016 and distributed to the MMDA's in the region. Below are water supply facilities in the Municipal.

Water Supply Facilities

The table presents an overview of the number and types of water supply facilities in the rural communities and small towns in the ten Area Councils in the municipal.

Area Council	No. of hand pumps	Functionality	No. of Piped Schemes	Functionality	Population Served (Area Council)
Newtown	16	50%			1,500
Tikobo No.1	14	29%			12,296
Bonyere	9	11%			18,358
Beyin	18	50%	1	100%	4,649
Half Assini	16	50%	2	100%	21,950
Mpataba	25	48%	3	100%	5,400
Elubo	4	75%			21,692
Tikobo No.2	6	17%			19,721
Takinta	22	41%	5	60%	3,900
Dwenye	14	57%			1,800
Total	144		11		111,266

Source: CWSA Fact Sheet Report, 2016

The Hand pump functionality in the Municipal is 33%. Out of the 11 piped schemes in the district 9 are found to be functional. The proportion of handpumps meeting the standards on all service level indicators is 8%. 18% of the pipe schemes in the district provide basic services. (CWSA, 2016 report)

The high number of non-functional water facilities could be attributed to several factors, prominent among them being the pressure on some of the facilities as a result of the

population and the non-availability of spare parts to maintain the system. This contribute to the non functionality of the existing water facilities and routine maintenance of the existing facilities to enhance the facilities meeting the standards of the service level indicators.

There are currently 55 WATSAN Committees spread throughout the District. Unfortunately, only 17 of the committees are active. The constant change in membership, interference from traditional rulers and opinion leaders, inadequate logistics and funds for the District Water and Sanitation Team and finally the lack of motivation for members has rendered the majority of the committees inactive.

2.3.7 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The Jomoro District is a relatively low-lying coastal District. These low lying areas are mostly the flood prone areas. Communities along the Abbey Lagoon and Balibagela River, which usually overflow their banks after heavy downpours, are affected.

The district is intensely affected by the high amount of rainfall of the Western Region. The perennial flooding situation in the district displaces so many people. The most recent flooding in 2014 affected fifteen (15) communities (Effasu, Allomatoape, Adusuazo, New Kablensuazo, New Edobo, Old Edobo, Atwebanso, Newtown Wharf, Epku, Beyin, Boakwa, Agyeza, Elubo, Half Assini and Nuba) resulting in the destruction of property running into millions of Ghana Cedis. A total of 973 houses were affected. The floods affected a total population of 7,771 with 4,930 children and 2,841 adults causing 1 death. Farmlands were also affected destroying Crops such as cassava, tomatoes, plantain, groundnuts, etc. 10 schools in the district have also been affected.

In addition to flooding, fire outbreak in the district is also a disaster concern. It becomes particularly difficult due to the poor layout of buildings. Haphazard building of houses have reduced mobility and closed access routes. Thus the fire van and disaster personnel go through a lot of difficulty to rescue disaster victims. Six (6) communities (Mpataba, Agyeza, Bokakole, Takinta, Elloyin, and Epku) were affected by fire outbreaks caused by bad

electrical connections. Building on water ways, low lying areas, shallow culverts, overflow of rivers banks, poor drainage system, poor spatial planning, and blocked drainages amongst others are the major causes of these disasters in the district. (District NADMO office)

2.3.8 Natural Resource Utilization

The natural resource endowments in the District are; Ankasa Forest Reserve, Amanzule Wetlands, Dormuli and Abby wetlands located near Beyin, Old Kabenlasuazo and Jaway Wharf respectively the meander nature trail. In order to enhance the utilisation of the natural resources, there should be measures to adopt sound and efficient conservation practices without compromising the good quality of the resources. The effective utilisation of these resources and providing the needed support will go a long way to generate income and improve the general economic development of the local people.

2.3.8.1 Water Resources: *River estuaries, Drainage Outflows, Mangroves, Wetlands, Marshlands and Coastal Lagoons*

Wetlands and coastal water resources serve vital functions in the environment. They provide habitat for many plants and animals, including migratory birds and many types of fish. Mangrove areas, in particular, are important to the overall health of the marine fisheries, because they provide habitats for shellfish as well as nursery grounds to juvenile fish. Mangrove wood is harvested for a variety of purposes, but this practice should be limited due to the damage to wetlands that overharvesting causes.

From a hydrologic perspective, wetlands serve to dampen the effects of changing water levels, thereby providing protection from flooding. In the process of slowing floodwaters, wetlands trap and store sediments, limiting erosion and in some cases actually building up soil. Through this process, they protect coastal waters from excessive runoff and sedimentation. Coastal communities often rely on these areas for their drinking supply, so maintaining the flow levels and cleanliness of the water is vital to community health.

Wetlands are easy targets for dumping of waste and infilling because they lack existing users or owners. They are also under threat from indiscriminate cutting of mangroves for fire

wood for cooking and fish smoking. The practice is very common, partly due to low level of awareness of their ecological functions and services.

In most coastal communities in the Jomoro district, there is intense cutting of mangroves around the lagoon as well as building of houses near wetlands.

2.3.8.2 Mineral Resources

There are indications of quarrying activities in the Jomoro District but not mining. As a result, there is not much small scale mining activities in the district as pertains in the adjoining districts. There is a limestone quarry in the Nawuli area. This is an initiative of Ghacem Ltd., a leading Cement manufacturer in Ghana. There has been the discovery of gold in small quantities in the district. Preliminary surveys are ongoing to detect if the area can be mined in large quantities

2.3.8.3 Forest Resources:

The Ankasa Forest Reserve is the major Forest Reserve in the District, and is one of the largest designated for 'protection' rather than 'production' in Ghana. The park recognized for its guided nature walk by most tourist remains of high significance due to its high plant diversity, indigenous forest birds, monkeys especially chimpanzee and forest elephants.

2.3.9 Population Characteristics

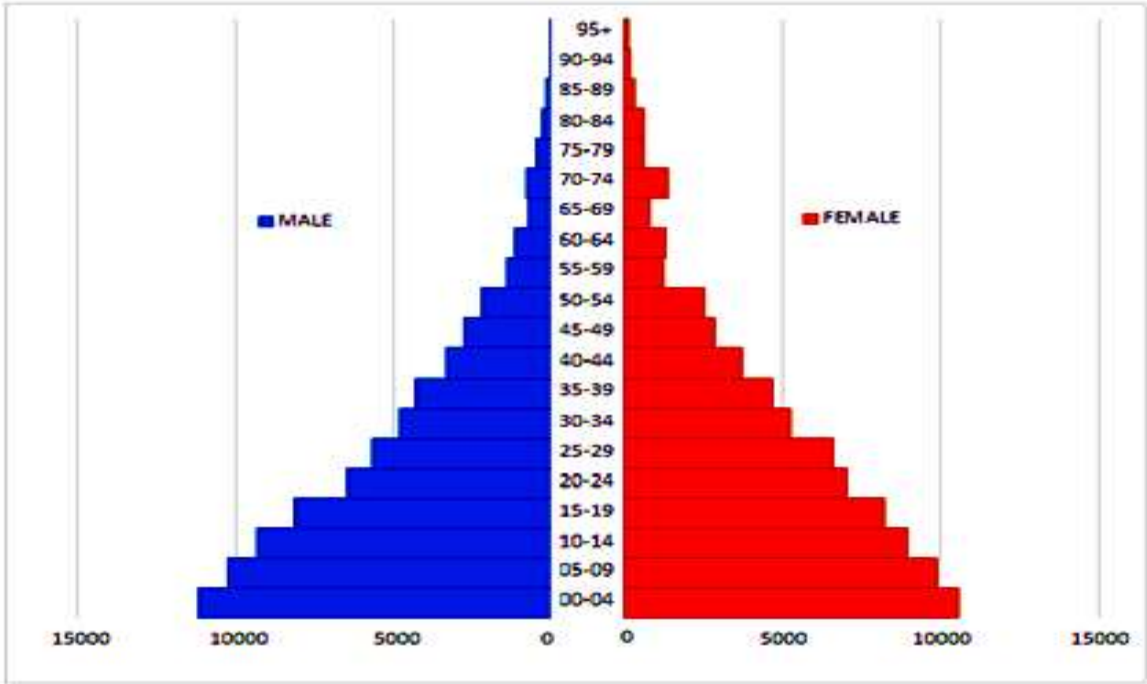
The total estimated population of Jomoro is One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Five people (187,795). The females (95,764) dominated the population of the Municipal. There are more people residing in the rural (97,023) areas in the district than urban (53,084) communities. This may be attributed to the fact that there are more rural communities in the district than urbanized areas. The population distribution in the district is influenced by factors such as economic activity, infrastructure, and cultural, political and administrative policies.

Jomoro constitutes about 6.3% the size of the Region's population. At the current growth rate of 3.2% it is estimated that the population would be 213,438 by 2021.

Jomoro recorded a higher total fertility rate (3.74), general fertility rate (94.3) and crude birth rate (28.7) as compared to the regional figures. This coupled with a young age structure

is indicative of a rapidly growing population in the District. Jomoro District has a youthful population structure with a broad base and a conical top. The district depicts a pattern of reducing population as age increases, which shows effects of mortality. The population has a broad base which indicates a youthful population and a narrow apex which denotes fewer aged persons. The pyramid further shows that more males are likely to be born in Jomoro than female babies. The male population from age 0-4 years decreases more than the female all through the various age cohorts except 70-74 and that of females 60-64 and 70-74. Higher proportions of the population are within the ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. This implies that child dependency ratio will be higher for the district. The age from 20years to 64year decreased at a decreasing rate. This trend may be due to migration and mortality.

Figure 3.1 Population Pyramid Of Jomoro District



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

This is typical of age structure in developing economies where there is often too much demand on national and local structures to provide services consumed by children and youth.

TABLE 1.8: AGE SEX STRUCTURE

Major Age groups	Sex		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
0-14	38,422	36,700	75,122	40%
15-64	50,356	54,068	104,424	55.6%
65 and above	3,253	4,997	8,250	4.4%
Total	92,030	95,764	187,795	100%

According to the 2010 census, Crude death rate is 28.7 percent. The results further indicate that Mortality is still higher for children under- five years in the district. The sex ratio (the number of males to females) is given for the various age groups across the population. The sex ratio for all ages in Jomoro is 96 (GSS 2010 PHC). This indicates that for every 100 females, there are 89 males.

The dependency ratio (ratio of persons under 15 years of age plus persons 65 years and older to adults aged 15-64 years) for the District is 79.84 which is higher than the National and Regional ratio of 75.6 and 74.6 respectively. Male dependency ratio (82.76) is higher than females (77.12). Age-dependency is also higher in rural (84.23) areas in the district than in the urban (72.33) areas. (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Half-Assini is the District capital and there are 84 communities (Source: CWSA, National Coverage Statistics, 2012). Jomoro District is among the few urban districts in Ghana. The 2010 population census indicates that 35.4 percent of the population live in urban areas and the remaining 64.6 percent live in rural areas. The urban communities include Half-Asini, Elubo, Tikobo No.1, Bonyere.

The District is made up of mixed religious beliefs and practices. However, Christianity is the dominant religion in the District and constitutes about 82.1% of the population. Islam is

second with about 7.3% whilst the other religions including traditional religion make up the remaining 10.7%.

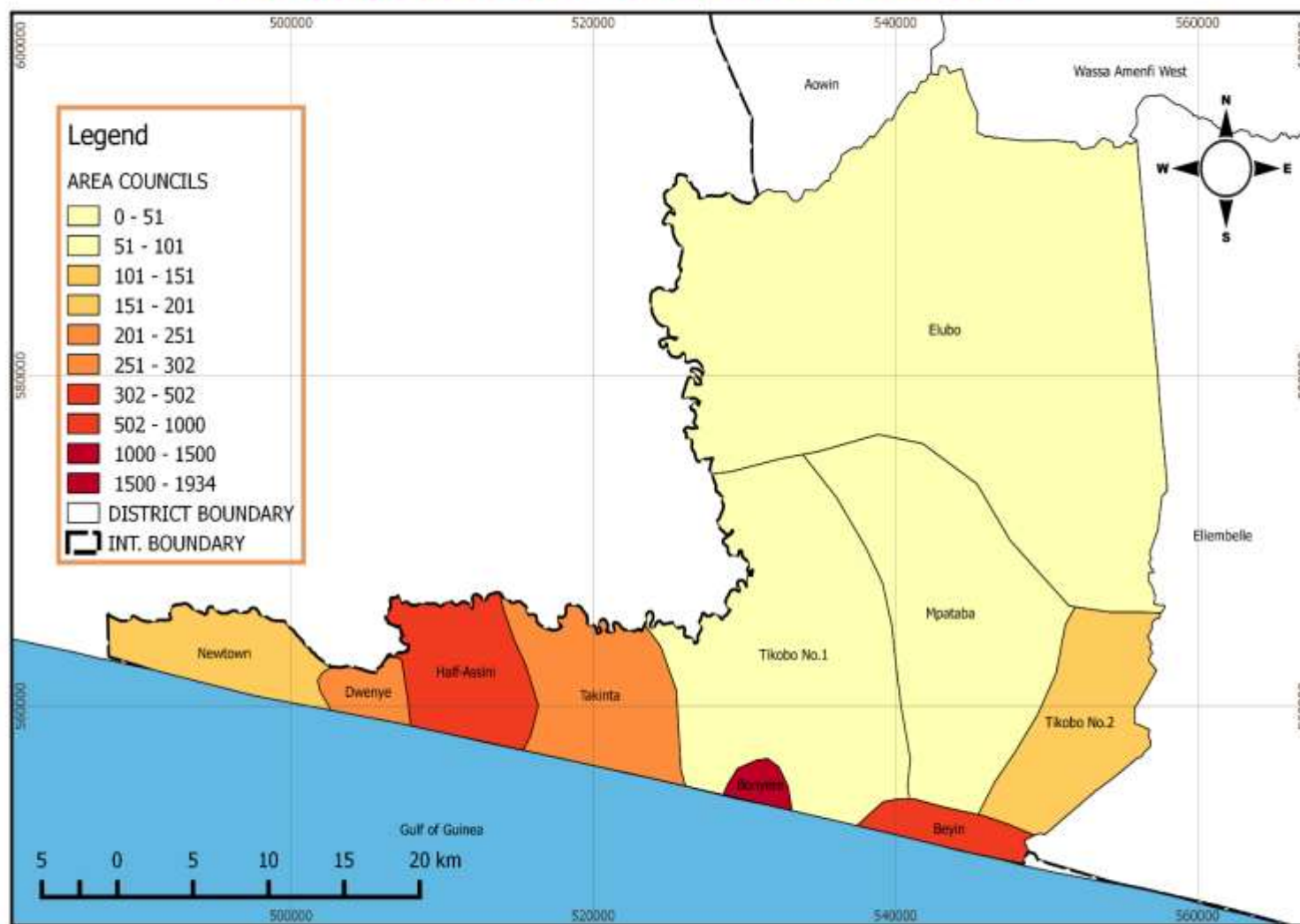
Table1.9: Religious Affiliations

Categories	Counts	%
Christians	154,232	82.1%
Islam	13,736	7.3%
Traditionalist	2,259	1.2%
No Religion	15,048	8%
Others	2520	1.3%
Total	187,795	100.00%

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

FIGURE: 3.2 POPULATION DENSITY

JOMORO DISTRICT POPULATION DENSITY



2.4.0 MIGRATION

Migration is one of the determinants of population growth, which is the movement of people to and from a defined geographical area. Migration has socio-economic implications and it is influenced by social, economic and political factors.

Table 1.6 below shows the birthplace by duration of residence of migrants in Jomoro District. Out of the total of 50,958 migrants enumerated in the district, 29.3 per cent were residents between the periods of 1-4 years. About 22 per cent had stayed in the district between 10 – 19 years, and 18.3 had lived in the district for 20 or more years. This trend shows that more and more migrants continue to move into the district especially in recent years. This has an implication on development within the district. Even though the in flow of migrants means availability of labour, it may also impact negatively on the lifespan of social amenities provided within the district. This has the tendency to exert more pressure facilities provided thus leading to their early deterioration.

Table 2.0: Birthplace by duration of residence of migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 19 years	20+ years
Total	50,958	12.9	29.3	17.7	21.7	18.3
Born elsewhere in the region	20,937	12.9	31.3	17.6	19.7	18.4
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	-	0	0	0	0	0
Central	12,168	13.3	27.2	17.8	22.7	19.1
Greater Accra	1,131	16.9	32.4	13.6	22.3	14.8
Volta	3,925	9.5	20.7	17.2	25.2	27.3
Eastern	1,390	10.9	29.7	14.2	26.6	19.3
Ashanti	3,085	13.8	27.9	16.1	21.6	20.6
Brong Ahafo	1,283	9.4	28.7	19.4	26.7	15.8

Northern	998	14.5	34.6	18.6	20.7	11.5
Upper East	1,287	12.3	32.6	19.6	25.4	10.2
Upper West	445	9.2	41.1	13.9	24.7	11.0
<u>Outside Ghana</u>	<u>4,309</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>12.1</u>

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

2.4.1 Gender and Equality

Majority of women in the Jomoro District act as housewives and also engage in petty trading. Women in the southern part of the District (Along the beaches) are involved in fishing activities while the others away from the sea assist their husbands in their farms.

Men are mostly dominant in Leadership and other administrative functions. Women representation in decision-making and employment opportunities is very limited. However, the District can boast of a sizeable representation of women discharging their duties at management level. Some NGOs organize training for women in leadership. Notably among them is Network for Women's Rights.

Some women are encouraged and sponsored by NGOs to compete in some of the District Level Elections. However, the various communities do not vote such women to represent them at Assembly meetings. Thus, the JDA has pushed for more women to be chosen as government appointees to allow women representation in decision-making.

[Source: 2010 PHC]

2.4.2 Settlement Systems

The population distribution of the district is influenced by various factors including vegetation, type of economic activity, infrastructure, and cultural and administrative policies.

The District capital Half Assini has the largest population. The town has the infrastructure and economic influence to attract migration and retain residents. Elubo, Tikobo No. 1 and Bonyere follow this.

The distribution of the population in the District is uneven. This is reflected in the difference between the population size and land area.

The District can best be described as typically rural. Out of the total 89 settlements, only 9 settlements could be described as urban in 2010, i.e. settlements with a population of 5,000 and above. However, three settlements namely, Ezinlibo, Jewi Wharf and Mpataba are projected to attain urban status by the end of the planning period in 2021. The projected population for twenty largest settlements in Jomoro District is shown in the table below.

Table 2.1: Projected Populations of 20 Largest Settlements In Jomoro District.

S/N	COMMUNITY NAME	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	ELUBO	21,956	22,602	23,267	23,952
2	HALF ASSINI	21,361	21,989	22,636	23,302
3	TIKOBO NO.1	9,270	9,543	9,824	10,113
4	BONYERE	7,891	8,123	8,362	8,608
5	TIKOBO NO.2	6,467	6,657	6,853	7,055
6	NUBA	5,188	5,341	5,498	5,660
7	AHOBRE NO.2	5,157	5,308	5,465	5,625
8	SAMENYE	5,099	5,249	5,403	5,562
9	TAKINTA	5,073	5,223	5,376	5,535
10	EZINLIBO (ZINIBO)	4,766	4,906	5,050	5,199
11	JEWI WHARF	4,573	4,707	4,846	4,988
12	MPATABA	4,544	4,678	4,815	4,957
13	EKPU	3,636	3,743	3,853	3,966
14	ELLEDA	3,251	3,347	3,445	3,547
15	ALLOWULE	3,178	3,272	3,368	3,467
16	NDUMSUAZO	3,154	3,247	3,342	3,441
17	KENGEN	3,150	3,243	3,338	3,437
18	ADUSUAZO	2,990	3,078	3,169	3,262
19	AVOLENU (NEW TOWN)	2,812	2,895	2,980	3,068
20	EFASU	2,700	2,780	2,861	2,945

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

FIGURE 3.3: SETTLEMENTS IN JOMORO

JOMORO DISTRICT SETTLEMENTS



Figure 3.4: HIERACHY OF SETTLEMENTS

JOMORO DISTRICT HIERACHY OF SETTLEMENTS



2.4.3 CULTURE

Culture is broad and may be defined from many perspectives. It is a way of life of a group of people, which deals with customs and beliefs and social organization. Unlike many districts of this country, Jomoro in its entirety is under one paramountcy at the traditional capital located at Beyin. The annual festival of the people called kundum brings all the citizenry from afar and near to their respective towns and villages.

2.4.3.1 Ethnicity

Large proportions of the population are the Nzemas who are the natives and constitutes as high as 65.4% of the total population. The other significant tribes are Fantis (13.8%), Ewes (8.8%), Twi speaking extraction (3.2%). This portrays the District as being heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity, but has a positive repercussion in terms of development since the people will see development projects as theirs and for that matter would be willing to contribute towards it as well as ensure their sustainable use. The minority groups; Ewes, Fanti, Twi speaking extracts and others have lived in the District for the past twenty (20) years and are therefore attached to the area.

2.4.3.2 Communal Spirit

While in the rural areas communal spirit is high through participation in the construction of school blocks, toilet, clinics, community centres etc, the same cannot be said of the urban centres. This might be the cosmopolitan nature of the urban areas as there is the general knowledge that Government is to provide for everything. In the urban centres, organizations, churches and the District Assembly only carry on activities.

2.4.3.3 Attitude and Practices

The people in the District are largely traditionalists. Their attitudes to traditional practices are very high. This is evidenced in respect to elders, and the high premium given to funerals to honour the dead.

2.4.3.4 Religion

Western Christian religions are widely practiced in the District, but the interesting feature is its adaptation of the practice to local traditions. Because majority of the people in the District are traditionalists, the degree/or level of behavioural effect is maintained at a high pitch in context of vengeance, fear, magic and exorcism. It is the belief that disobedience of the social order brings vengeance from the gods.

It is in this context that illness is seen as a cause and effect relationship i.e. vengeance or repressive action from the gods. In such circumstance the sick visits the traditional practitioners than to visit the western or orthodox practitioner. Pregnant women especially from the rural areas do not visit ante-natal clinics because of the belief in the traditional medicine. With the advent of formal education there is a form of conflict between the old and the new concepts. While the educated and the young tend to look down upon traditional values, norms and practices, which turn to retard development and progress the aged and uneducated, hold to the traditional values.

On the other hand, the high degree of behavioral effect which is maintained by traditionalist could be seen as unifying factor which when properly harnessed would bring about coordination to promote communalism, development and progress

2.4.3.5 Chieftaincy Disputes

Though the District is said to be peaceful, there are pockets of chieftaincy disputes at Bonyere, Newtown and some few areas, which should be looked at seriously. The dispute has divided these areas into factions and has even affected local level governance in terms of the performance of the Area Councils. The non-functioning of the Bonyere Area Council is attributed to the endemic conflict in the area. This situation has retarded development, as the council cannot meet to generate revenue for development

2.4.4 Governance

The development process is directly linked with the institutional and administrative set up in the district. This section examines the administrative and institutional framework of the

District Assembly and Non-Governmental Organizations contributions in the planning process.

2.4.4.1 Administrative and Institutional Development

LI 1394 created the Jomoro District Assembly in 1988. Jomoro District Assembly has been elevated to a Municipal status in November, 2017 created by the LI 2285. The Municipal Assembly is the highest administrative and political authority in the District. Under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) the Assembly exercises deliberative, administrative and executive functions in the district. It is responsible for the overall development of the district. Its functions include:

- Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the districts resources;
- Promoting and supporting productive activity and social development in the district;
- Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure;
- Developing and managing human settlements and the environment;
- Ensuring ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice; and
- Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonizing the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, Public corporations and other Statutory bodies and non-governmental organizations in the district

The political and executive head of the Assembly is the District Chief Executive. Under section 20(2) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), he is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Assembly. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly and the supervision of its various departments. (Organizational Chart – refer to Appendix)

The Executive Committee, under Section 21 of the Local Governance Act 2016 (Act 936), exercises the executive and co-ordinating functions of the District Assembly. Its functions include:

- Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the Sub-Committees and submitting these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly
- Implementing resolutions of the District Assembly
- Report to members of the DA the decisions of the executive committee
- Overseeing the administration of the District in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive
- Recommending to the District Assembly, the economic, social, spatial and human settlement policies relating to the development of the district;
- Initiating and co-ordinating the process of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation; and
- Monitoring and Evaluating all policies, programmes and projects in the district.

The Executive Committee of the Jomoro District Assembly, in compliance with section 24(1) of the Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936) has established the following sub-committees:

- Finance & Administration;
- Works;
- Social Services;
- Development Planning;
- Justice & Security;
- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Sanitation and Environment
- Extractive, Micro and Small Scale Development

Under section 25 (i & ii) of Act 936, every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it and shall submit its recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Assembly. The existing organizational structure of the Jomoro District Assembly is shown in the appendix.

The Assembly, in the performance of its functions is, however, limited by the following challenges:

- Inadequate office/staff accommodation;

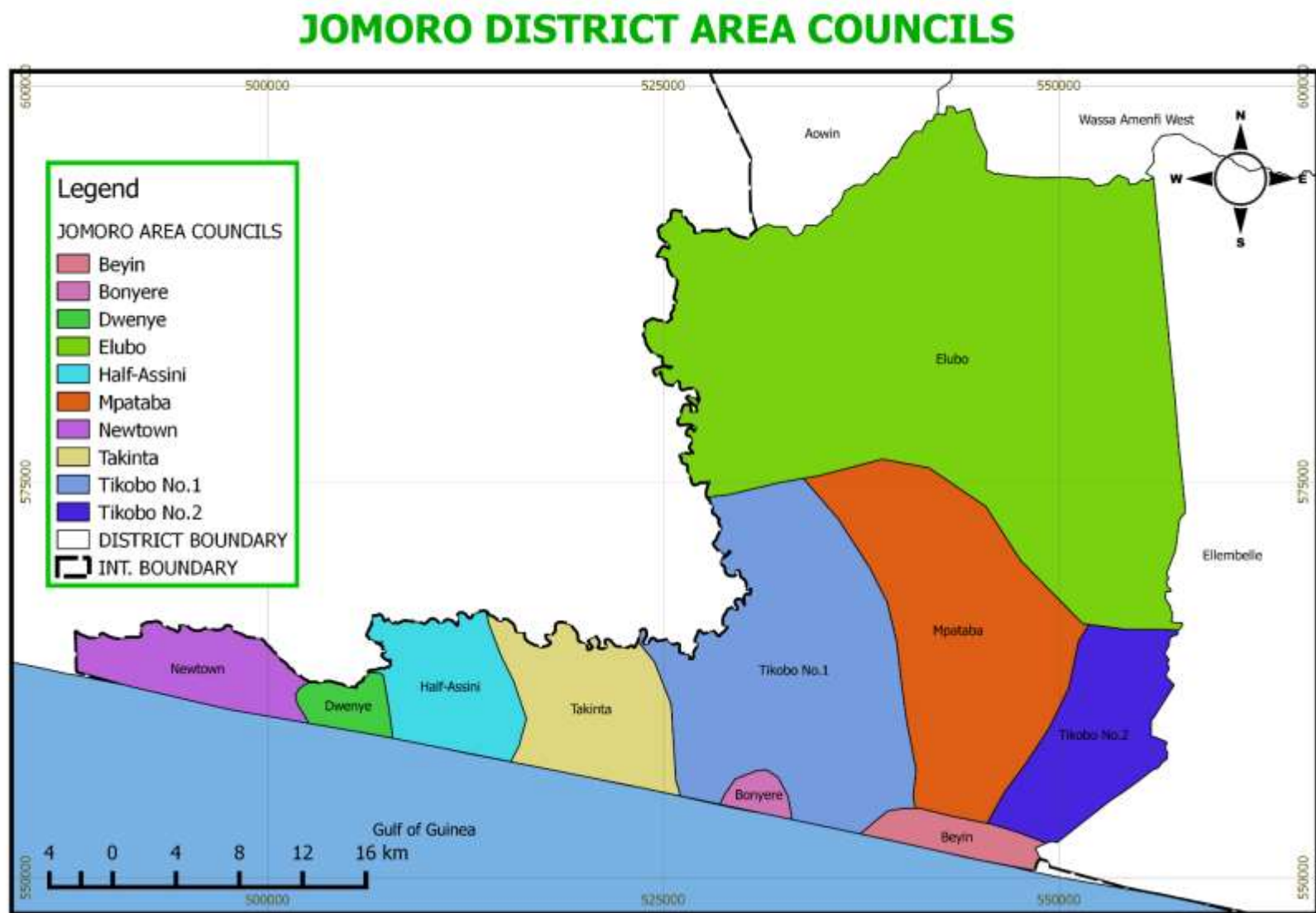
- Lack of equipment for information storage and retrieval

At the bottom of the Political Structure of the Assembly are the Area Councils. The Jomoro District Assembly has 10 Area Councils. They are as follows;

- Half Assini Area Council with headquarters at Half Assini
- Takinta Area Council with headquarters at Takinta
- Gwenye Area Council with headquarters at Jaway Wharf
- Newtown Area Council with headquarters at Newtown
- Bonyere Area council with headquarters at Bonyere
- Mpataba Area Council with headquarters at Mpataba
- Tikobo No. 1 Area Council with headquarters at Tikobo No. 1
- Tikobo No. 2 Area Council with headquarters at Tikobo No. 2
- Elubo Area Council with headquarters at Elubo
- Beyin Area Council with headquarters at Beyin

They are essentially rallying points for promoting programmes and policies to support the development of the Assembly.

FIGURE 3.5: AREA COUNCIL MAP OF JOMORO DISTRICT



2.4.4.2 Unit Committees

Unit Committees form the base structure of the New Local Government System. They are expected to play important roles in educating and organizing communal labour, revenue mobilization, ensuring environmental cleanliness and implementation and monitoring of self-help projects. There are 34 Unit Committees in the district.

2.4.4.3 Non-Governmental/International Organizations

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are a group of individuals or social organizations that pull their resources together for development. They are neither controlled nor funded by the government, but operate within the national and district development framework, as well as laid down regulations of the area within which they operate.

In Ghana, the NGO fraternity includes a wide spectrum of organizations (both local and international), ranging from single community welfare groups to churches based multi-community NGOs with relief or a strong development orientation. The role NGOs are playing in the socio-economic development of the Jomoro District cannot be over-emphasized.

The under listed Non-Governmental Organizations are operating in the district:

- FON- Friends of the Nation
- CSLP - Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project
- WRCF-Western Region Coastal Foundation
- COLANDEF- Community Land and Development Foundation
- OICI- Opportunities Industrialisation Centers International
- UCSOND- United Civil Society Organisation for National Development

Development partners include all the coconut operators, oil companies (Tullow and Jubilee partners); the filling stations in the District, Zoil, Jomoro Rural Bank, Ghana Commercial Bank and all satchet water producers

2.4.5 SECURITY SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The Police at Jomoro has been elevated to a divisional status without the commensurate office accommodation, personnel and some needed logistics, even though a Divisional commander has been posted to the district. The Divisional commander is to supervise all the activities of the police in the two police district which include Half Assini and Elubo.

There are five police station under half Assini District comprising Half Assini, Mpataba, Bonyere, Tikobo no. 1, and Beyin. Elubo District has only one police station and that is Elubo police station. All the police stations lack adequate personnel and with the exception of half Assini and Elubo, the remaining police station operate from dilapidated structures.

There is a police post at Jaway Wharf but it is yet to function to cater for Jaway Wharf and its environs. The distances between Jaway Wharf and Newtown is very long and the road very deplorable. Therefore, establishing a new station **Newtown** is imperative. It is also recommended to establish new station at Bawia/Nvellenu all in the Half Assini district for expediency. In the case of Elubo District, establishing more police station at Nsuoano, cocoa town would be necessary.

Some of the criminal offences committed within the Jomoro district ranges from offensive conduct, assault, threatening, stealing, fraud, murder, and recently two incidents of robbery at Elubo. Prevalent among these are stealing of dried coconuts and assault.

Notwithstanding these criminal activities, there are chieftaincy disputes in some areas within the district which includes Tikobo no.2 where a fraction was against the installation of new chief already installed. The issues is currently before the Regional House of chiefs, Sekondi for arbitration. Newtown is also having problems whilst some members of the Ellanda community have problem with the chief of Ellanda. Several attempt have been made by members who have mass following to destool the chief of Ellanda. Some of the cases reported to the police by pending before the law court in Half Assini and Sekondi for determination. The most volatile one is that of Bonyere where the two clans Mafele and

Adahole are disputing over who has the rightful claimant to the stool. There has also been a long standing dispute between Bawia and Nvellenu.

Half Assini district police has four vehicles for use and Elubo has one. What is lacking is adequate manpower and fueling of the vehicles. This is hindering effective policing. For instance, patrols cannot be embarked upon let alone being sustained to reduce criminal activities.

A lot of motor accidents have been occurring on our roads both minor and fatal accidents. Of late the emergence of “okada” business in the district is becoming a menace to human lives as deaths involving the use of motorbikes most of which are not reported to the police for action, occur in most remote parts of districts.

Maintenance of peace and security is a shared responsibility. The citizens owe it a duty to volunteer pieces of information to the police to clamp down criminal activities but instead they unconsciously shield criminal thereby promoting their activities. The district Assembly and by extension the state may support financially the police to be able to discharge their duty effectively. Likewise other stakeholders may also come in support financially.

Police station in Half Assini Districts lacks accommodation and adequate manpower to perform their mandatory task. The underlying reasons being attributed to transfers without reliefs, retirements and in some instances death.

From the information provided above, it is discernible that , giving the police the needed manpower and adequate financial support by way of fueling of vehicles for patrols and financing sensitization programs on roads safety measures and for the creation of awareness of the people regarding the dangers associated with the use of “okada” and their expected roles or contributions which would complement the effort by the police in the provision of security, criminal activities could be reduced and the people within the district would continue to enjoy their peace.

Provision of better structures for the various police stations which is key, would serve as a morale booster and help the police to discharge their duties effectively.

[Source: GPS Jomoro, 2017]

2.4.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The major economic infrastructure of the district is its road network. It consists of 40.5km of highways and 471.2 km of feeder roads. Most of the feeder roads are in very deplorable state and becomes immotorable during heavy downpours.

There are vibrant weekly market centres located at Jaway wharf, Elubo and Tikobo No1. These attract large number of traders from far and near. In order to boost intra and inter-trade, the Jomoro District Assembly plans to construct a modern market complex at Elubo. This will also go a long way to improve local economic development within the district. The challenge associated with these markets is inadequate provision of market infrastructure.

The District has considerable number of local businesses with majority of the businesses constituting Micro and Small and Medium Entreprises. However, these businesses need more business counselling and trainings inorder to develop. Access to credit facilities posses a huge challenge to these businesses as majority of the credit agencies requires collaterals and other documents making it difficult for the businesses to access grants to expand.

In order to bolster Local Economic Development within the district, the Jomoro District Assembly has a Business Advisory Centre which is to facilitate training programmes such as soap making, beads production, batik tye and dye, etc. for groups and associations in the district giving priority to gender equality. However, there have been the establishment of Rural Technology Facility with an ongoing construction of accommodation for trainees who are far from the facility. The Facility usher's trainings in Welding and Fabrications, Capentry among others at Ekpu. The DA shall continue to provide the necessary support in order to achieve accelerated local economic development within the district.

Table 2.2: BAC/RTF Trainings: 2014-2017

Activities	Total implemented (2014-2017)	Male	Female	Total participants
Business Stake holders Forum	2	45	5	50
Business Counselling	2	40	10	50
Beads Making	1	4	16	20
Soap Making	4	9	62	71
Baking and Confectionery	1	6	25	31
Cosmetics and Bleach Prod.	1	2	15	17
Batik tie and Dye	1	4	40	44
Welding and Fabrication		40	1	41
Metal machinery		18	2	20

Source: Business Advisory Centre, JDA 2017

2.4.6.1 Challenges at the Sector

- Inadequate funds to implement all planned programmes
- Lack of Credit facilities to businesses and grants to beneficiaries to start-up their businesses
- Inadequate Financial Institutions in the district
- Inadequate Logistics, tools, machines and equipment
- Inadequate market Infrastructure
- Inadequate Staff at the RTF facility

2.4.7 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

The structure of the local economy in the district can be described in terms of the majority of people engaged in **Production, Manufacturing, Commerce and Services**. The economy of the district is mixed consisting of large traditional agricultural sector made up of mostly small-scale peasant farmers, fishermen, a growing informal sector of small businessmen, artisans and technicians and an insignificant proportion in the processing and manufacturing sector.

The major occupational structure in the district is agriculture, which absorbs 54.1% of the total labour force in the district. Population engaged in industry and service is comparatively small. According to 2010 PHC, farming activities include crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The district is made up of 34,503 households, of which 15,409 households representing 44.7% are engaged in agriculture activities. Out of the households that engage in agriculture activities, 53.8 percent are at the rural sector while, 29.7 percent are urban settlers. A difference of 24.1 percent of rural households, more than urban households, shows more rural household members engage in agriculture activities than urban household members.

2.4.7.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of the District's economy. Besides employing about 65-70% of the District's labour force, it has a great potential of sparking off agro-based industrial activities and producing a wide range of food and cash crops for internal and external markets. This sector is, however beset with numerous problems basic among them are:

- Destruction of crops by pests and diseases
- Inadequate finance
- Inaccessible farm roads
- Low access to extension services
- High cost of farming inputs
- Limited access to credit
- Limited access to extension services

- Inadequate disease and pest control
- Lack of storage facilities
- Limited land for farming

These and other associated problems have limited the ability of agriculture to act as the engine of growth for the district.

2.4.7.2 LIVESTOCK

This is an area in the District, which has high potential for growth. However, it is not well developed. Very few people are engaged in livestock. Animals, which are mostly reared in the District, are pigs, sheep, goats, cattle and poultry including local fowls.

Table 2.3 ANIMALS REARED IN THE DISTRICT

TYPE	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cattle	1,000	960	860	980
Sheep	7,500	7,850	8,110	9,085
Goats	3,000	3,440	3,600	3991
Pigs	22,400	26,780	31,450	3,360
Poultry	71,500	74,500	81,400	85,550
TOTAL	105,400	113,530	125,420	102,966

Source: MOFA, JDA 2017

Pigs used to be the most populated livestock in the District because of the availability of coconut chaff used as a basal diet to feed the pigs. This livestock feed has faced serious challenges due to aliens from Nigeria who come to the District to buy the whole nut and transport them to Nigeria. The challenge makes it necessary for the district Assembly to find ways to lessen the threat it poses to the industry otherwise an alternative source of livelihood should be found for the pig farmers.

The table below shows the livestock mostly reared in the district and its population in percentage.

2.4.7.3 Poultry

Although poultry production is not popular in the District, it is an area that has the potential in generating revenue for the animal farmers in to alleviate poverty. It is less capital intensive and materials needed to construct the structures to keep the birds are available. In addition to that, marketing is quite easy because of the high consumption rate than livestock. Currently, there are only a few people in the commercial poultry industry, which are on small scale. They are scattered in the District with most of them found in New Kabenlasuazo. Metika, Ehoaka, Takinta, Mpataba, Elubo and other places.

The main problems in livestock farming are inadequate veterinary service, diseases, high cost of chemicals and poor condition of structures.

2.4.7.4 Challenges in the Agric Sector

Currently, about 80% of farmers depend on their own savings and loans from relatives and friends for their farming activities. As a result of this they cannot hire labour to expand their farms. The effect is that farm sizes are relatively small and work is not done at the right time leading to poor crop growth yield and post-harvest losses.

The Banks in the District have not been regular partners in the agricultural development due to the fact that farmers do not have the needed collaterals and also default in payment of credits. They will therefore opt to give loans to traders and commercial vehicle owners. Again farmers are often reluctant to access credit from the banks because of the bureaucracies involved.

The only credit facility initiated in 2006 under the Food and Agricultural Budgetary Support through the Jomoro Rural bank to two (2) farmer's groups has collapsed. As a result of lack of credit facilities to farmers, productivity is low. Apart from personal savings and loans from relatives and friends NGOs have also played significant roles in the development of agricultural productivity in the District. CARE International (GH. LTD.) Currently operating in the District supplied the following inputs to some farmer groups in the District.

These are:

- a) Sheep breeding stock to Ndusuazo, Cocotown and Ghana Nungua.

- b) Vegetables seeds, Insecticides, Weedicides and Knapsack Spraying machines to Domeabra and Tweako 2 communities.
- c) Improved fingerlings to Tweako/Navrongo, Ghana Nungua and Nsuano communities.
- d) Improved cockerels supplied to Tweako/Navrongo, Domeabra and Cocotown communities.

Physical cash was given to Tweakor 1 & 2 communities for land preparation and purchase of high yielding cassava sticks for planting.

2.4.7.5 Farming Input

Farmers continue to use traditional method of farming i.e. slash and burn with hoe and cutlass. This method results to farmers cultivating small areas, hence low productivity. Lack of recognized input dealers also hinders agricultural development. Farmers have to travel long distance to purchase farming inputs. The few unregistered input dealers in the District sell inputs at exorbitant prices to farmers. They also dispense wrong application rates of chemicals to farmers.

2.4.7.6 Disease and Pest Infestation

Due to the upspring and non-professionalism of agro-chemical dealers in the District, disease and pest control has not been perfectly achieved. Farmers do not use the appropriate recommendations of pesticides. There is therefore the need to educate farmers and train the agro-chemical dealers respectively.

2.4.7.7 Lack of Storage Facilities

Farmers continue to store their produce (grain) on barns instead of improved ventilated narrow cribs. Thus, 30% of farm produce gets spoilt after harvesting due to poor storage facilities. This is further aggravated by poor transportation network and marketing.

2.4.7.8 Limited Land for Farming

Land for farming is becoming a major drawback to agricultural development in the District since it is scarce. The Ankasa Conservation Project takes about 30% of land in the district. The table below shows the land use in Jomoro District.

Table 2.4 AGRICULTURE LAND USE

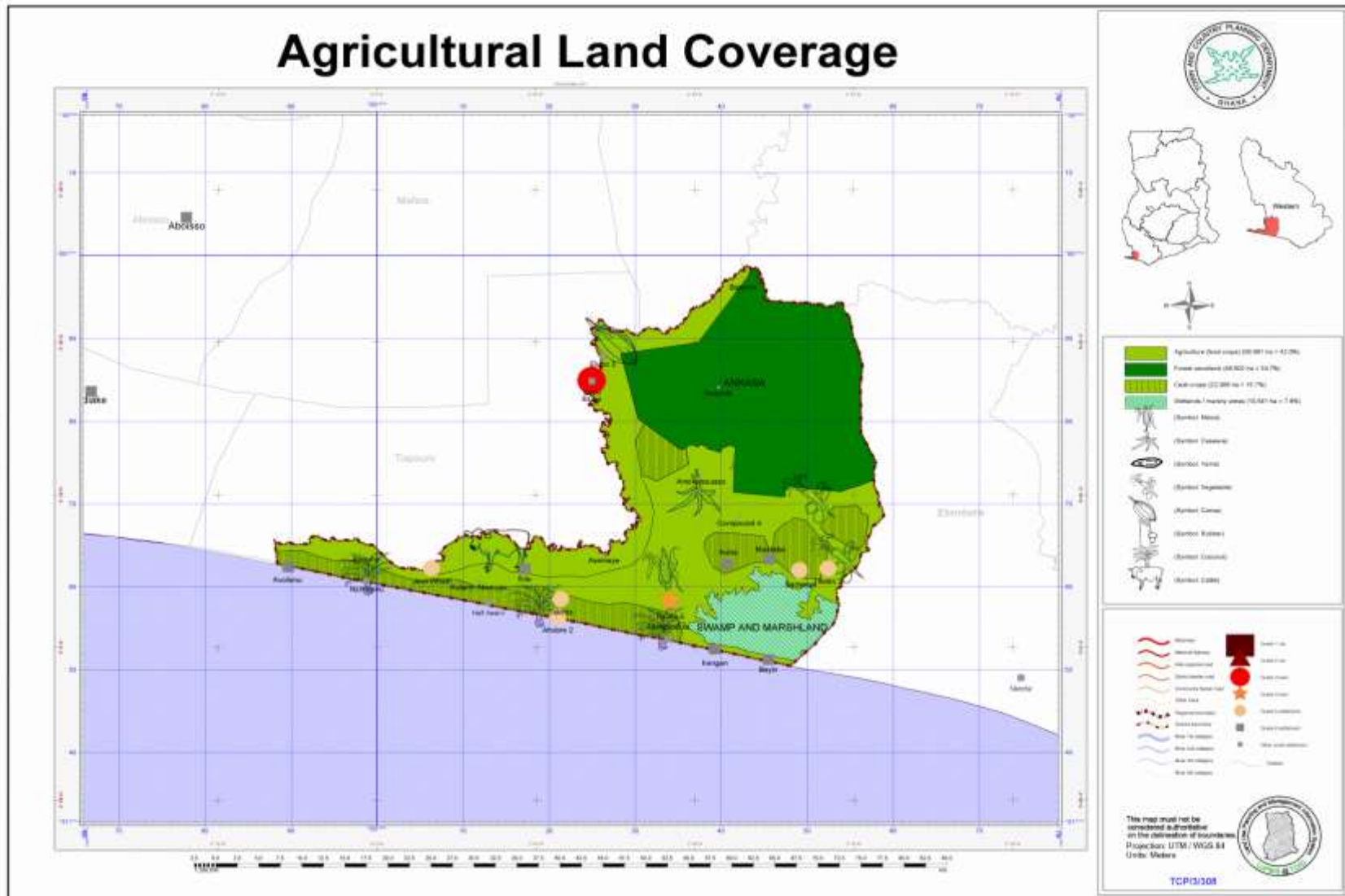
LAND USE (2014)			LAND USE (2017)	
LAND USE	AREA UNDER CULTIVATION	%	AREA UNDER CULTIVATION	%
Forest Reserve	50,900	34	50,900	34
Tree Crops	69,020	46.3	72,900	48.8
Food Crops	24,650	3.2	2,700	1.8
Fallow Lands	4,930	3.2	2,700	1.8
TOTAL	149,500	100	149,500	100

Source: MOFA, JDA 2017

Farmers acquire land from family members or traditional authorities on the basis of Abusa, Abunu or outright purchase. Most farmlands are owned by families and fragmented among family members.

This results in smaller holdings. Average holding for food crops ranges from 0.5 to 2 acres while that of plantation crops ranges from 2-10 acres.

FIGURE 3.6: AGRICULTURAL LAND COVERAGE



2.4.7.9 AQUACULTURE

There are suitable and vast lands for aquaculture in the District. This of late has prompted many farmers to invest in this sector. Major production areas in the District are: Tikobo No. 2, Elubo and New Kabenlasuazo. Average pond size is 100x100m and average number of ponds per farmer is 2.

However, the sector faces a lot of challenges. Among them are:

1. Funds for construction and expansion
2. Lack of excavators
3. Inadequate improved fingerlings
4. Inadequate balance feed

2.4.8.0 MARINE FISHING

Marine fishing plays an important role in the economy of the Jomoro District. It employs about 20% of its labour force and contributes to almost half (1/2) of the total protein requirements of the District. Fishing gears used are: Beach Seine (Twuii), Line and Hook (Asosow), and Drift Gill net (Ashekon), Ring net ("Wakye") "" and Mpataku".

In recent times fish stock has dwindled and this has resulted to the importation of imported cold fish from Takoradi to meet the demand.

The dwindled fish stock may be attributed to the following:

- Use of light for fishing
- Use of monofilament nets
- Use of chemicals by fishermen
- Use of unapproved mesh size of nets
- The invasion of the Algal Bloom in the sea
- High cost of fishing inputs: e.g. outboard motors, canoes, fishing gearsetc.

Another challenge facing this sector is lack of storage facilities at the landing sites. This results to high post-harvest losses. Currently, construction work on a cold store facility is underway at Half Assini market.

2.4.8.1 FISHING

Active fishing activities occur in about 28 fish landing sites dotting the coast of Jomoro district. Fish landings have declined over the last 15-20 years, attributable in the first instance to simple increase in population leading to over-fishing. But more damaging methods have been used to catch up, such as light fishing, use of monofilament nets, dynamite, carbide, pair trawling and fishing with obnoxious substances. Illegal practices result in poor fish quality, with fishmongers and processors in particular expressing greater worry about the short shelf-life of processed fish. Added to this is the arrival of algae bloom, which adversely affects artisanal marine fishing. Since 1993, marine algal blooms caused by the filamentous green alga *Enteromorpha flexuosa* - known locally as green-green - have been occurring every year (December- February) from Newtown to Cape Three Points. It has also been reported in the rivers and wetlands of the Amanzule at Bakanta and Ankobra at Sanwoma respectively. The dramatic decline in fisheries can be reversed through significant reductions in fishing effort, best decided by co-management institutions including community-based. Management of pelagic, demersal and those small scale fish stocks found in estuaries, lagoons, rivers, lakes and near-shore marine areas will require different co-management approaches with expressions at the national, regional and community scales respectively.

2.4.8.2 Institutional Problems of Agriculture

Just like any other institution, the Agriculture Unit faces some challenges. The problem of the unit that affects the success of the Unit includes:

- Lack of logistics, e.g. motorbikes, tape measure, rain coats, computers, wellington boots, etc
- Inadequate office space for the District Department of Agriculture
- Delayed promotions
- Lack of Travel and Transport allowance for field staff
- Difficult of public in the District accessing Veterinary health services.
- Absence of Official Vehicle for the Director and a pool Vehicle for District Officers for monitoring and supervision.

2.4.9 Transportation

Transportation in the District is mainly by land and water. The Tano river and the Abby lagoon are the principal water bodies, which facilitate the transportation of goods and passengers in the District. There is a total of 150.1 kilometers of feeder roads. The condition of the road networks is below average. Some of the roads in the northern part are not motorable in the rainy season. The total unmotorable roads in the district constitute 41%. The resultant effect is that transportation fares are exorbitant for the conveyance of passengers and foodstuffs to the market.

The interior part of the District is serviced largely by untarred feeder and seasonal roads, which are often rendered impassable, especially during the raining season thereby calling for their regular maintenance.

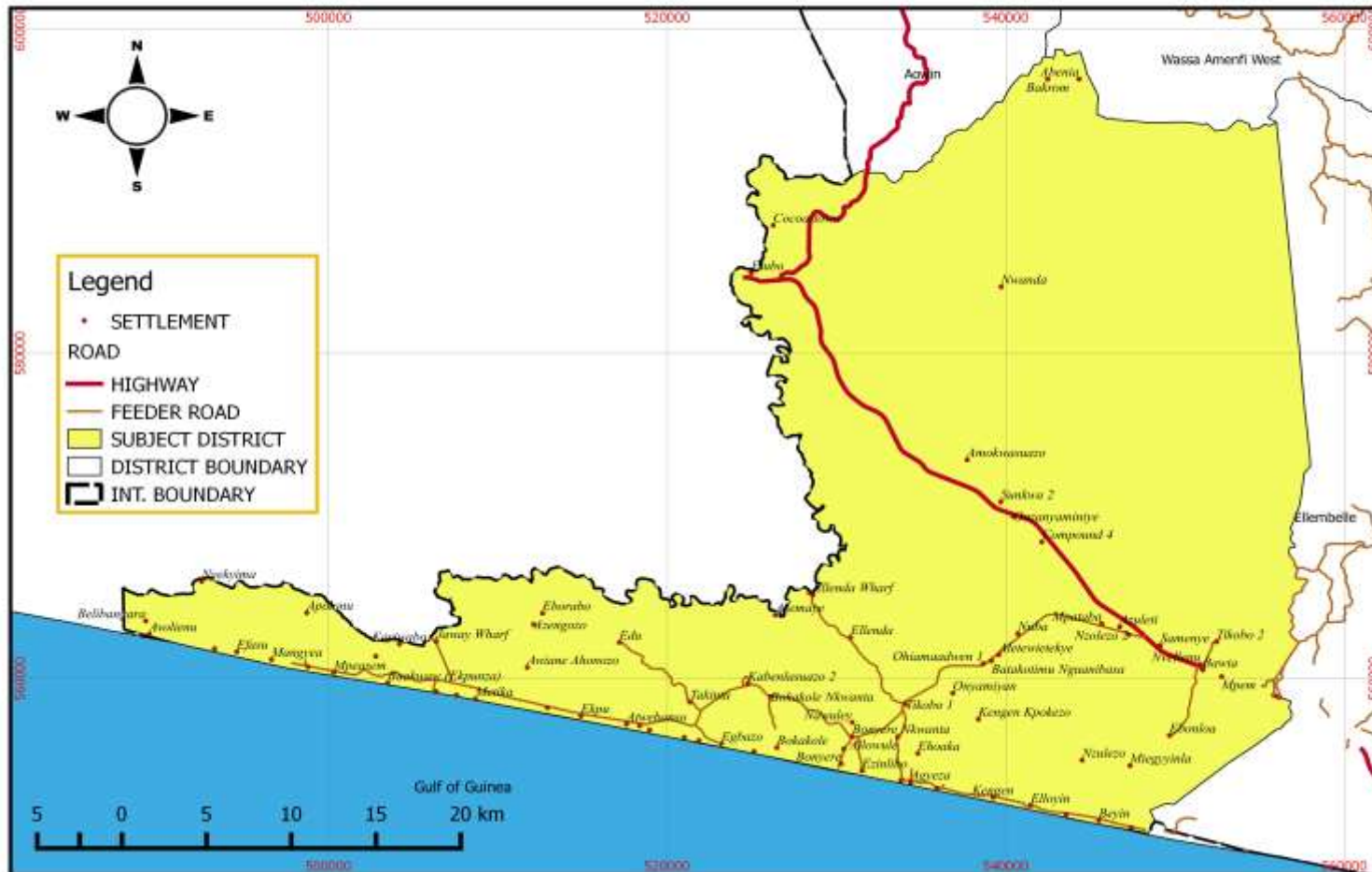
Water transport is not developed in the District. However, the region can still boast of water transport from Jomoro to neighboring Cote D'ivoire.

Buses, mummy trucks, motor bikes and taxis are the main means of transport for certain passengers and goods to and fro the District. The main passenger terminals in the District are located at Jaway Wharf, Half-Assini and Elubo. Most vehicles that provide public transportation is privately owned, the largest number belonging to the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU).

The nearest Airport is the Takoradi Air force station, about 180km from Jomoro. However, the nearest international airport is the Kotoka International Airport in Accra. The nearest Rail terminal and Seaport are located in Takoradi.

Figure 3.7: ROAD NETWORK

JOMORO DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK



Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 2.5: The Road Network and Conditions in the District

NO	ROAD NAME	LENGTH(KM)	SUPERVISORY AGENCY	CATEGORY OF ROAD	REMARKS
1	SAMENYE-JAWAY WHARF	60	GHANA HIGHWAYS	SURFACED ROAD	IS UNDER CONTRACT
2	HALF ASSINI TOWN ROAD	12.3	URBAN ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	AWARDED ON CONTRACT
3	ELUBO TOWN ROAD	5.5	URBAN ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	IS UNDER CONTRACT
4	JAWAY WHARF JN-NEWTOWN	21.3	FEEDER ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	IS UNDER CONTRACT
5	JAWAY WHARF JN -JAWWAY WHARF	0.8	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	
6	EGBAZO JN – EGBAZO	2.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	
7	AHORBRE JN – AHORBRE	1.0			
8	EZINLIBO JN – EZINLIBO-BONYERE	2.5	FEEDER ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	DEVELOPED POTHLES
9	BONYERE JN – BONYERE	2.1	FEEDER ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	DEVELOPED POTHLES
10	BONYERE JN – NAWULEY	1.3			
11	TIKOBO NO.1 – ELLANDA WHARF	9.6	FEEDER ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	IS UNDER CONTRACT
12	ELLANDA NSELLENU	5.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NOT MOTOROABLE(ABONDON)
13	ALLOWULE-AHOAKA	4.0			
14	AZULETI LINK	0.8			
15	AWONAKROM-MPATABA	1.8			
16	ANHWIAFUTU JN-KOFIGYAN	7.6	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
17	AMOKWAZUASO-ANKASA FOREST	15.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED SPOT IMPROVEMENT
18	ODO YEFE-FADE-PARADISE	2.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED SPOT IMPROVEMENT
19	FRENCHMAN JN-FRENCHMAN	2.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	

20	NUBA-SOWDADEN	10.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NOT MOTORABLE (ABANDON BRIDGE)
21	NYAMLE KWAME-NYAMLE KWAME JN	5.6	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NOT MOTORABLE (ABANDON)
22	TWEAKOR-NAVRONGO	6.3	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	PROPOSED BRIDGE AT THE END OF THE ROAD
23	EBOLEKPOLE JN - EBOLEKPOLE	4.8	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	
24	METIKA JN - METIKA	0.6	FEEDER ROADS		UNDER CONTRACT
25	COACO TOWN-ELUBO ENCHI LINK	2.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NOT MOTORABLE (ABANDON BRIDGE)
26	FAWOMAN -SUE RIVER	5.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATTION
27	AZULETI-ETWEAKOR	7.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED SPOT IMPROVEMENT (IT HAS TWO WEAK WOODEN BRIDGES)
28	SAMENYE-TWEAKOR	8.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
29	TAKINTA-ADUSUAZO	8.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
30	HALF ASSINI-ADUSUAZO	7.6	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NOT MOTORABLE THERE IS A WOODEN BRIDGE (STEEL BRIDGE ABONDONED)
31	TIKOBO NO.2 - DAMAFOU	5.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
32	MILE 5 - NAVRONGO	6.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
33	ELUBO -COCOA TOWN-NUGUA	7.5	FEEDER ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	UNDER CONSTRUCT
35	NVELLENU-EBONLOA	5.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
36	AZULETI-ETWEANKOR-SAMENYE	6.4	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED RE-HABITATION
37	NEW KABENLAZUASO-ASEMPANEYE	5.9	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NEED SPOT IMPROVEMENT
38	ALOMATUAPE JN-ALOMATUAPE	0.6	FEEDER ROADS		

39	TIKOBO NO. 1 – NYAMAMA	2.3	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	NOT MOTORABLE
40	TIKOBO NO. 1 – EKABEKU	20.0	FEEDER ROADS	SURFACED ROAD	ONE STEEL BRIDGE WEAK
41	OHIAMADEN JN-OHIAMADWEN	5.0	FEEDER ROADS	GRAVEL ROAD	UNDER CONTRACT BUT ABONDON
42	TOTAL UNMOTORABLE ROADS IS ABOUT (41%)	95.2			

Jomoro Feeder Roads Unit, 2017

2.4.9 Mining and Quarrying

There are indications of quarrying activities in the Jomoro District but not mining. As a result, there is not much small scale mining activities in the district as pertains in the adjoining districts. There is a limestone quarry in the Nawuli area. This is an initiative of Ghacem Ltd., a leading Cement manufacturer in Ghana. There has been the discovery of gold in small quantities in the district. Preliminary surveys are ongoing to detect if the area can be mined in large quantities

FIGURE 3.8 MINERAL DEPOSITS



2.5.0 TOURISM

'Kundum' is the yearly cultural festival of the Jomoro Traditional Area. This festival attracts tourists to the Jomoro Traditional Area.

Jomoro has 50 kilometres stretch of clean sandy beaches which lie from Ekabaku to Newtown, Ghana's last coastal community on its western frontier. Most of Jomoro's beaches have clean white sands, laced with rows of coconut trees mysteriously spared by the onslaught of the Cape Saint Paul Wilt Disease which ravaged most of the coconut crop along Ghana's coastal belt. Besides their suitability for hospitality and recreation, Jomoro beaches are Ghana's most favourable nesting habitat for marine turtles which are of global conservation interest.

Some of the beaches of Jomoro have been developed to attract tourist to the site. Apart from erratic power supply that destructs investors from developing beaches, most of the beaches have been reduced to ordinary landing beaches for fisherman. However, some investors are currently developing some beaches in the district at Beyin. There are few hotels and Guesthouses in the District, which can accommodate guest during their visits. They include;

The Jomoro District has a few known historical sites. This includes Fort Appolonia in Beyin, Miegyinla community, Nzulezo (the village on stilts), Captain William's Tomb in Half Assini and the mystery site in Kengen. With the exception of Fort Appolonia, the other historical sites have not been well developed to attract tourist. These potential sites when developed would diversify the tourism activities in the district.

Figure 3.9: TOURIST MAP OF JOMORO DISTRICT

JOMORO DISTRICT TOURIST SITES



2.5.1 FOOD SECURITY

Food Security is the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food. Commonly, the concept of food is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs as well as their food preferences. The enhancement of food security is a key measure of improved standard of living and a major objective of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero hunger).

There is therefore the need to identify and sustain measures to ensure food security in the district. The balance between income from food crops and land available for food is a key factor in sustaining livelihoods and food security.

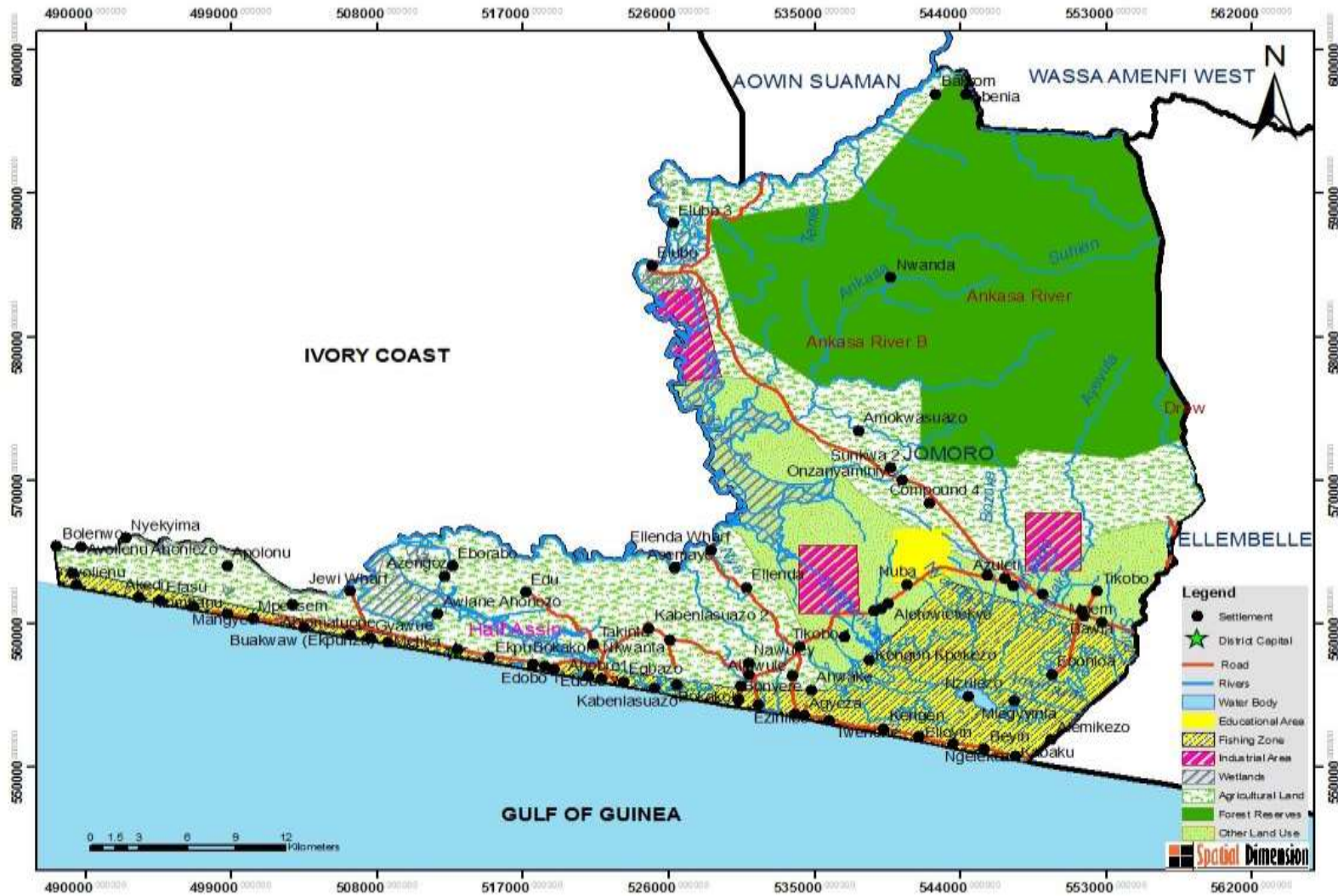
A major focus is on how to reduce post-harvest losses to maintain and increase the food security level. Most of the Farmers benefiting from trainings such as Pest control and management, harvesting methods and storage as well as agro processing activities has been on factors associated with post harvest losses.

Again, there are some cold stores to improve the preservation of fish, improve farmer's income and ensure food security. It is anticipated that a storage facility would be provided for the preservation of crops. Meanwhile, extension officers train farmers on local storage techniques of storing foodstuffs on their routine inspections.

2.5.2 Nutrition

Nutrition is addition of nutrients in food substances for the effective growth and healthy living. The deficiencies in growth is as a result of poor nutritional contents in food. However, measures are being taking to scale up nutritional programmes in the district hospitals and health centres and the communities at large.

FIGURE 4.0: FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE AND FISHING



2.5.3 Social Services

In the preparation of the Medium-Term Development Framework for the Jomoro District, the development of key social services is of significant importance. For this purpose, the various social services found within the District have been well considered to have an appreciation of the current social development in the District.

2.5.3.1 Health care in Jomoro District

Jomoro district has thirty-eight (38) health service delivery facilities. There is only one hospital which serves as a refer facility in the periphery. The district has seven (7) health centres, namely Elubo, Ekabeku, Tikobo 1, Tikobo 2, Samenye, Newtown and Twenen. There are also twenty seven community Health, Planning and Services (CHPS), namely, Newtown wharf, Effasu, Enzemetianu, Anlomatuaepe, Jaway Wharf, Ekpu, Old Edobo, Ahobre, Egbazo, Takinta, Adusuazo, New Kabenlasuazo, Nawuley, Ezinlibo, Ellenda, Allowulley, Agyeza, Kengen, Nuba, Mpataba, Nvellenu, Tweakor, Sowodadzemu, Anweafutu, New Ankasa, Ghana Nungua and Fawoman and there is other two private clinics, Our Lady of Fatima and Vins. One Mission clinic is (Siloam Gospel)

Below show the distribution of health facilities and their location and its current condition.

Table 2.6: Health Care Facilities In the Jomoro District

S/No	Name Of Facility	Location	Condition	Remarks
1	Newtown Health Centre	New Town	Good	
2	Effasu Chps	Effasu	Good	
3	Enzemetianu Chps	Enzemetianu	Good	
4	Jaway Wharf Chps	Jaway Wharf	Good	
5	Half Assini Gov't Hospital	Half Assini	Good	
6	Old Edobo Chps	Old Edobo	Good	
7	Ahobre Chps	Ahobre	Good	
8	Egbazo Chps	Egbazo	Good	
9	Takinta Chps	Takinta	Good	
10	Adusuazo Chps	Adu	Good	Under construction
11	New Kabenlasuazo Chps	New Kabenlasuazo	Good	Temporal structure
12	Siloam Gospel Clinic	Bonyere Junction	Good	
13	Our Lady Of Fatima Clinic	Bonyere	Good	
14	Tikobo 1 Health Centre	Tikobo 1	Good	
15	Allowulley Chps	Allowulley	Good	
16	Agyeza Chps	Agyeza	Good	Temporal structure
17	Twenen Health Centre	Twenen	Good	
18	Kengen Chps	Kengen	Good	

19	Ekabeku Health Centre	Ekabeku	Good	
20	Nuba Chps	Nuba	Good	
21	Mpataba Chps	Mpataba	Good	
22	Samenye Health Centre	Samenye	Good	
23	Nvellenu Chps	Nvelenu	Good	Temporal structure
24	Tikobo 2 Health Centre	Tikobo 2	Good	
25	Tweakor 2 Chps	Tweakor 2	Good	
26	Anweafutu Chps	Anweafutu	Good	
27	New Ankasa Chps	New Ankasa	Good	
28	Vins Clinic	Elubo	Good	
29	Elubo Health Centre	Elubo	Good	
30	Ghana Nungua Chps	Ghana Nungua	Good	
31	Fawoman Chps	Fawoman	Good	
32	Anlomatuaepe Chps	Anlomatuaepe	Bad	No structure
33	Nawuley Chps	Nawuley	Bad	No structure
34	Ezinlibo Chps	Ezinlibo	Bad	No structure
35	Ellenda Chps	Ellenda	Bad	No structure
36	Sowodadzemu Chps	Sowodadzemu	Bad	No structure
37	Ekpu Chps	Ekpu	Good	Temporal structure
38	Newtown Wharf Chps	Newtown Wharf	Bad	No structure

Table 2.7: Top Ten Causes of out Patient Attendance In Jomoro District -2015- 2017

Malaria and Acute other Respiratory Tract Infection continued leading causes of OPD cases in the district. Both have occupied the first and second position since 2015. Malaria accounted for (24172) 36.0%, (931667) 35.0% and (21445) 33.3% respectively and other Acute Respiratory Tract Infection also accounted for (12006) 17.9%, (11398) 18.4% and (10,889) 16.9%

RANK	2015(67,056)			2016 (61,905)			2017 (64,493)		
	Diseases	Total Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T Cases	% T.C	Diseases	T Cases	% T.C
1	Malaria	24172	36.0	Malaria	21,667	35.0	Malaria	21,455	33.3
2	Other Acute Respiratory tract Infection	12006	17.9	Other Acute Respiratory tract Infection	11,398	18.4	Other Acute Respiratory tract Infection	10,889	16.9
3	Intestinal worm	6151	9.2	Diarrhoeal Disease	4935	8.0	Diarrhoeal Disease	5467	8.5
4	Diarrhoeal Disease	4757	7.1	Rheumatism and Joint pains	4839	7.8	Rheumatism and Joint pains	4936	7.7
5	Rheumatism and Joint pains	4671	7.0	Intestinal worm	4242	6.9	Anaemia	4198	6.5
6	Skin Diseases	3963	5.9	Skin Diseases	3440	5.6	Intestinal worm	3065	4.8
7	Pregnancy and related complication	1823	2.7	Anaemia	2366	3.8	Skin Diseases	2946	4.6
8	Typhoid fever	1507	2.2	Pregnancy and related complication	1961	3.2	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2809	4.4
9	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	883	1.3	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1945	3.1	Typhoid fever	2217	3.2
10	Dental Carries	413	0.6	Typhoid fever	1516	2.4	Otitis Media	1431	2.2
11	All Other Diseases	6710	10.0	All Other Diseases	3596	5.8	All Other Diseases	5050	7.8
			100.0			100.			100.0

TABLE 2.8: Health Facilities by Ownership

S/NO	SUB-DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP			
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	CHAG	TOTAL
1	Newtown	6			6
2	Half Assini	8			8
3	Beyin	5			5
4	Tikobo 1	4	1	1	6
5	Samenye	6			6
6	Elubo	6	1		7
	Total	35	2	1	38

TABLE 2.9: Health Facilities By Type

S/No	Sub-District	Types of facility				
		Hospital	Health Centre	Clinics	CHPS	TOTAL
1	Newtown)		1		5	6
2	Half Assini	1			7	8
3	Beyin		2		3	5
4	Tikobo 1		1	2	3	5
5	Samenye		2		4	6
6	Elubo		1	1	5	7
	Total	1	7	3	27	38

TABLE 3.0: General Health and Demographic Trends

Rates	YEAR			
	2014	2015	2016	2017 (2 ND QTR)
Infant Mortality rate	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8
Maternal mortality ratio		9.9/10,000	17.6/10,000	13.7/10,000
Total fertility rate	34.5%	31.1%	33.6%	18.6%

Total mortality	2.5%	0.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Incidence of teenage pregnancy	12.1%	13.6%	12.3%	17.9%

Table 3.1: Human Resources – Critical staff

No	Category	Sub district	Hospital	Total	Expected	Gap
1	Doctors	0	2	2	2	0
2	Midwives	10	12	22	36	14
3	Community health nurses	47	5	52	100	48
4	Staff nurses	2	32	34	80	48
5	Physician Assistants	3	2	5	10	5
6	Pharmacy Technicians	0	1	1	5	4
7	Laboratory Technicians	0	1	1	5	4

The staff strength in the district is not encouraging due to the fact that, significant number of health workers left for school and other districts in and out of the region. The mix is inappropriate as critical staff like doctors, Physician Assistants, midwives, Pharmacy Technicians, Laboratory Technicians and Staff nurses are woefully inadequate. The facilities in the sub district do not have Pharmacy Technicians, Laboratory Technicians and Staff nurses at all. The number of midwives have reduced compared to the last quarter. Generally, the staff situation has worsened as compared to the same period last year.

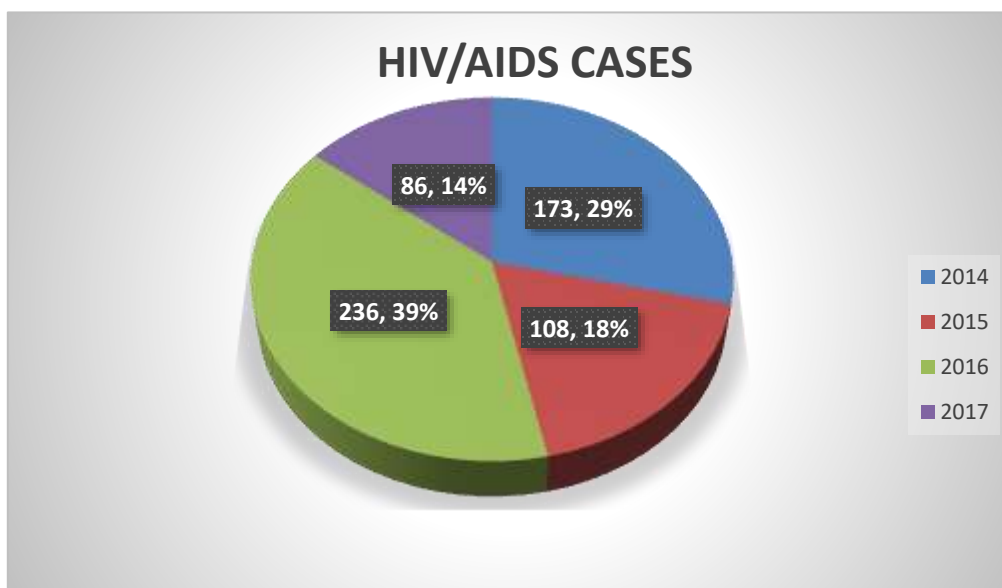
TABLE 3.2: Morbidty and Mortality On Hiv/Aids 2014- 2017

Year	Total No. of Cases	OPD	IPD	Lab Confirm	Deaths	% Deaths
2014	173	173	25	173	9	5.2%
2015	108	108	9	108	5	4.6%
2016	236	236	0	236	0	0

2017	86	86	0	86	2	2.3%
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Source: District Health Directorate, 2017

Figure 4.1: HIV/AIDS CASES 2014-2017



The HIV/AIDS situation in the District is worrisome considering the fact that Jomoro shares common border with La Cote D'Ivoire, which has the highest rate of infection in the sub-region. More worrying is the fact that both nationals share things in common. The HIV/AIDS prevalent rate is 10.1% [GHS Report, 2016]

There are regular cross border activities between the two countries as far as Jomoro is concerned. Elubo, Newtown and Jaway Wharf are the main points of entry. Long distance truck drivers from neighbouring countries pass through Elubo where most often they spend nights waiting for their goods to be cleared. The situation gives rise to immoral sexual practices. This has given rise to the influx of school dropouts and commercial sex workers.

2.5.3.2 CHALLENGES

- 1) Inadequate CHPS compounds for functional CHPS – 6 compounds
- 2) Low TB case detection rate and high death rate
- 3) Poor health infrastructure- most buildings needs renovation
- 4) High population estimates for service delivery
- 5) Inadequate critical staff mix
- 6) Low vaccination coverage
- 7) Low skilled delivery, antenatal care and postnatal care
- 8) High Teenage pregnancy
- 9) Low family planning acceptor rate

Figure 4.2 Health Facilities

JOMORO DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



2.5.3.2 Status of the District Health Insurance Scheme

The Jomoro District Health Insurance Scheme commenced operation in October 2004 after it had fully registered with the Registrar General Department and the National Health Insurance Council (NHIC).

The Insurance Scheme is currently the main alternative health care payment system, which has a risk pooling effect. This is against the backdrop of several efforts by government to replace the “Cash and Carry” Health Financing System.

The system is a health care payment that spreads the risk of incurring health care cost over a group of subscribers. Thus, an insured patient does not have to pay directly from his or her pocket for health service at the time of use.

The scheme seeks equity and bridging inequality gap in health status that exists across the regions and also provide protection for the poor through cross-subsidization from the better offs to the poor.

Performance: Generally about 75-80% of the people have registered. The key challenge of the Jomoro Scheme is that people wait until they are sick before they register. This is a bad attitude, which defeats the purpose of the scheme.

Table 3.3: Health Insurance Statistics

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fully Paid	19,032	16,874	15,939	9,638
Pregnant Women	4,228	4,214	3,692	2,544
Hospital Attendance	198,209	169,247	9,2016	N/A
Gross Premium	GH¢186,000.00	GH¢ 248,618.00	GH¢275,856.0	GH¢163,843.0

Source: District Health Insurance Scheme, Half Assini

Fully paid on the table indicates those in the informal sector who paid premium from 2014 to 2017. The annual rise and fall trend of the fully paid indicates that most of the scheme

beneficiaries in the informal sector had their ID Cards expired and came to renew their cards in the succeeding years.

The increasing pregnant women who attend hospital from the records of the scheme office and the Half Assini Hospital indicate that teenage pregnancy is very high. The problem could be the result of lack of parental care or control and poverty.

2.5.3.4 Challenges In The Health Insurance Scheme

- ❖ Inadequate office furniture
- ❖ Vehicle Challenge

2.5.3.5 Recommendations/Way Forward

- ❖ NHIA must assist the scheme to acquire its own accommodation

2.5.3.6 EDUCATION

2.5.3.7 I C T for Data Management

The District Education Office (EMIS Office) has 3 computers with all the necessary accessories for Data Collection, but only two are functional which makes data management difficult.

The two personnel managing the office are inadequate and have not gone for any professional refresher courses for the past three years.

2.5.3.8 School Enrolment

Enrolment rates for all the basic school types have witnessed increases since the introduction of the Capitation Grant which made basic school education fee free. However, enrolment levels in the public schools have started to fall or decrease as compared to national targets. This is due to some parents removing their wards from the public system

Table 3.4 SCHOOL ENROLMENTS IN THE JOMORO DISTRICT

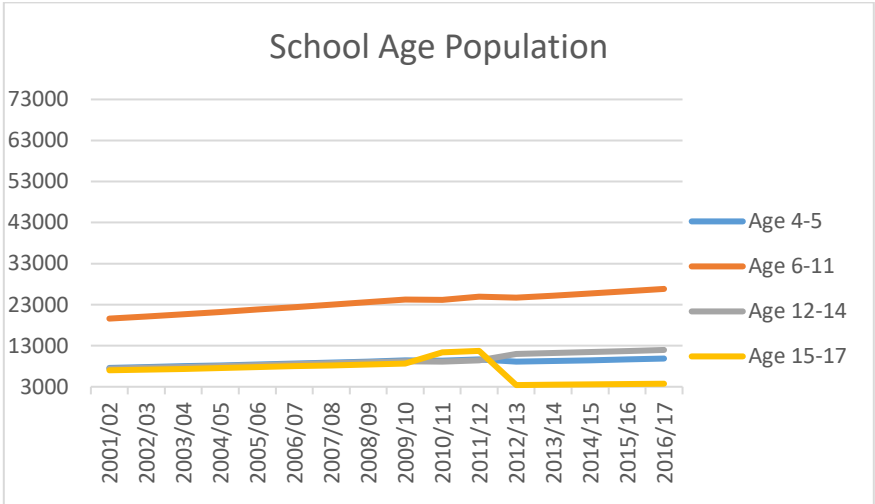
	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
KG	6,331	4,307	6,032	4,762	5,511	4,991	5,183	5,106

Primary	13,998	7,288	14,174	7,479	13,577	7,647	13,580	7,146
JHS	5,157	2,552	4,912	2,629	4,911	2,680	5,174	2,826
SSS	2,264	256	2,717	188	2,632	219	2,257	110

Source: Ghana Education Service, Jomoro 2017

Trend of school age population in the district since 2001

Chart : Trends of School Age Population (KG/Primary/JHS/SHS)



The trend of school age population in the district has seen a significant increase over the period since 2001 especially at the Basic school level. The Senior High School suffered a bit of a decline at the private sector and this is due to the inability of administrators or owners to run it properly. The increase at the basic can be attributed to the establishment of more private and public schools in the district. It would therefore be prudent to do proper school mapping to enable the DA to build more schools at the various localities where they are needed most.

2.5.3.2 Overall Performance against ESP 2010-2020 Priority Indicators

Kindergarten

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

With a target of 127 for Kindergartens in the district by 2017 i.e. 65 public and 62 private schools, the total number of kindergartens established were 130 i.e. 65 public and 65 private thereby surpassing the set target of in the 62 private schools.

b. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

The GER at the Kindergarten level decreased from 96% in 2016 to 91% in 2017. The set target of 94% was not achieved because some parents still failed to enroll their children in school. Though there has been some significant improvement in the GER at the KG level over the years per the graph.

c. Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

The NER at the Kindergarten level is 56% not meeting the target of 67% by 2017, The district target of NER was not met because of the failure of parents to enroll wards at the required school going age. And this could be attributed to the movement of parents especially fisher folks in and out the district.

d. Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER

The GPI on GER is 1.09 at the kindergarten level surpassing target of 0.99 by 2017. This means parents have seen the need to educate their female children.

Chart : Five year trends of GER (total), NER (total) and GPI

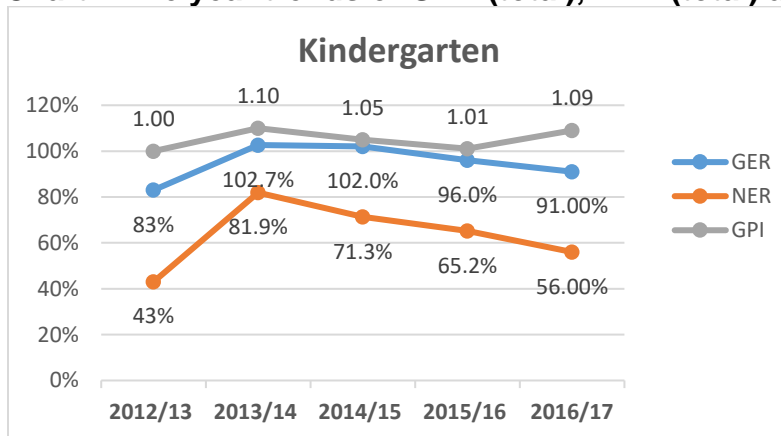
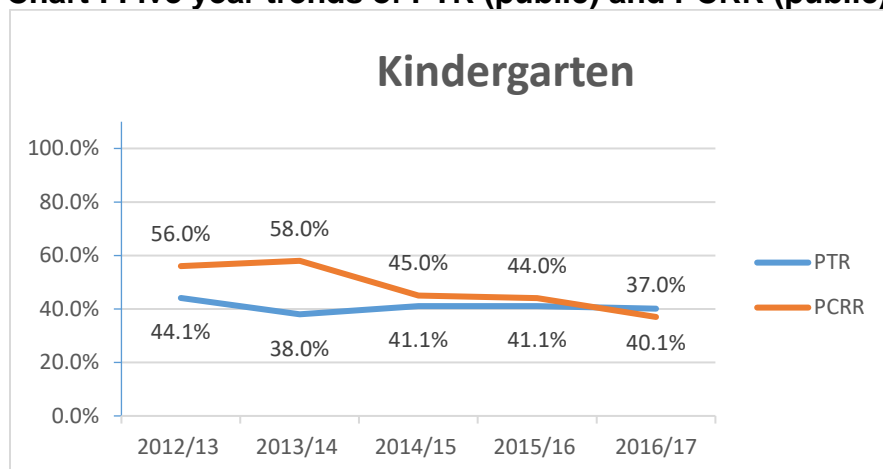


Chart : Five year trends of PTR (public) and PCRR (public)



a) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

With the national norm of 1:35, the achieved PTR at the KG level was 40:1. The target of 35:1 was not achieved. There is the need to deploy more teachers to KG level to meet national norms.

b) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)

Pupil classroom Ratio (PCRR): There has been a gradual reduction from 44:1 in 2016 to 37:1 in 2017. The District Assembly has done well by providing classroom structures to reduce the deficit of classrooms though we have not achieved the national target of 35:1.

Primary School

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

With a target of 127 for Primary in the district by 2017 i.e. 65 public and 62 private schools, the total number of Primary established were 130 i.e. 65 public and 65 private thereby surpassing the set target 65 public and 62 private schools.

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

The GER at the Primary level declined from 86.2% in 2016 to 81.0% in 2017. This fall was due the nomadic fishing being practice in the district, as parents tend to move with their wards anywhere they go for fishing out of the district.

c) *Net Enrolment Rate (NER)*

The primary NER is 62.6% which is a decline from the previous year which was 71.1% not achieving the target of 75.0%. This is because most parents are not enrolling their wards at the required school going age. And there is the need for sensitization for the parents.

d) *Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER*

The GPI on GER recorded at the primary level was 1.03. This means parents have seen the need to educate their female children and now enrolling more girls in school. There is the need to sensitize the parents to send their boys to school.

Chart : Five year trends of GER (total), NER (total) and GPI

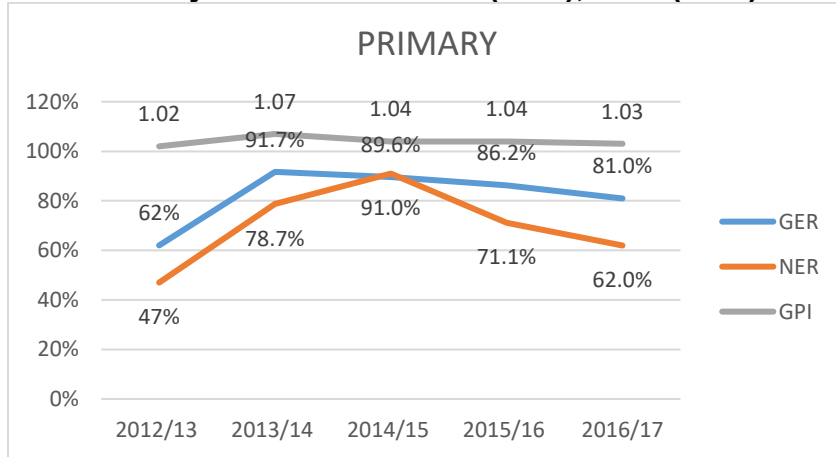
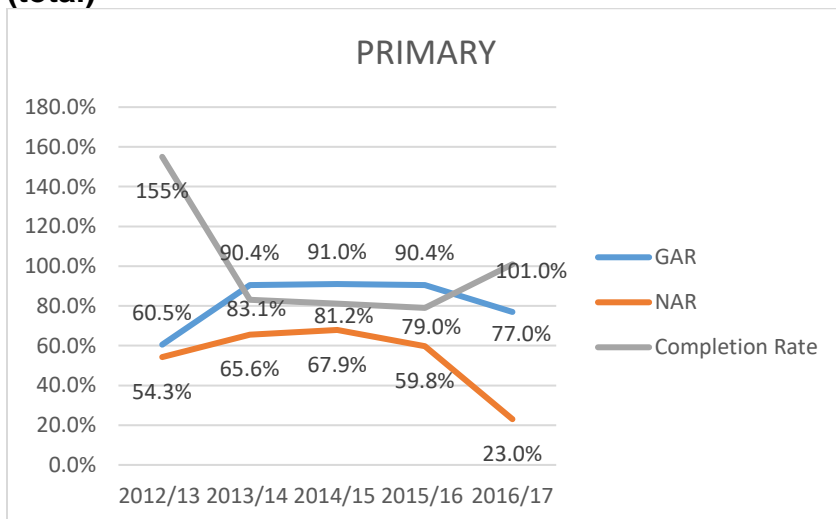


Chart: Five year trends of GAR (total), NAR (total) and Completion Rate at P6 (total)



c) *Gross Admission Rate (GAR)*

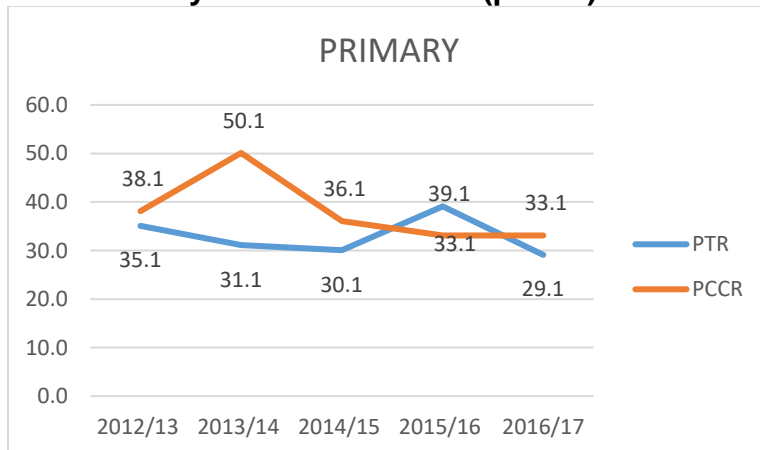
With the set target of 92.0% by 2017 the achieved GAR was 77.0%. This was not achieved because, some parents still find it difficult to provide basic material needs for their wards in order to send them to school at the required age. The District Education Directorate and Assembly can also help by providing other basic material needs for brilliant but needy students. This can help boost the Admission Rate in the district.

d) *Net Admission Rate (NAR):* The NAR achieved in 2017 was 62.0% not achieving the district set target of 75.0%. The NAR in the district has reduced drastically in the year under review which shows that still some children are not being admitted in schools at the required age.

e) *Completion Rate at P6*

Completion Rate has increased from 76.0% in 2016 to 101% in 2017 thereby achieving the district target of 90%. This is due to the influx of people into district.

Chart : Five year trends of PTR (public) and PCRR (public)



f) *Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

The primary recorded a PTR of 36:1 and 19:1 at the public and private respectively. This can be attributed to the deployment of the newly trained teachers to the primary schools while more pupil teachers in private schools are also upgrading themselves.

g) *Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)*

Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR): There has been a significant improvement over the years from 33:1 in 2016 maintaining same in 2017. This has been so due the unequal enrolment in the schools.

3.3. Junior High School

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

Though the target set was 98 for Junior High Schools by 2017 i.e. 50 public and 48 private, the District recorded 100 Junior High Schools with 50 public and 50 private. This is due to the proliferation of private schools in the District.

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

With the set target 68 % at the JHS level the achieved GER was 67%. The District target was not achieved because some students migrated to other districts.

c) Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

The JHS level recorded NER of 43.2% surpassing the district target of 40%. This is because most parents are beginning to enrol their wards at the required school going age.

d) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER

With the district target of 0.99 GPI by 2017 the recorded GPI was 1.00. This shows that more girls are being enrolled and retained in schools.

Chart : Five year trends of GER (total), NER (total) and GPI

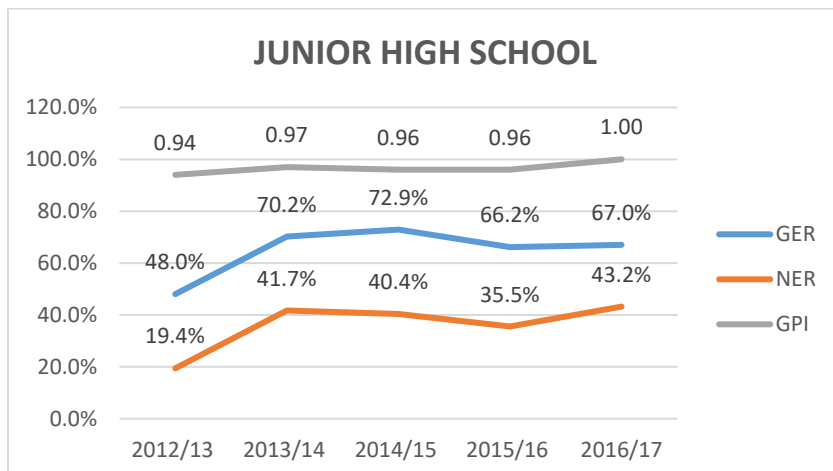
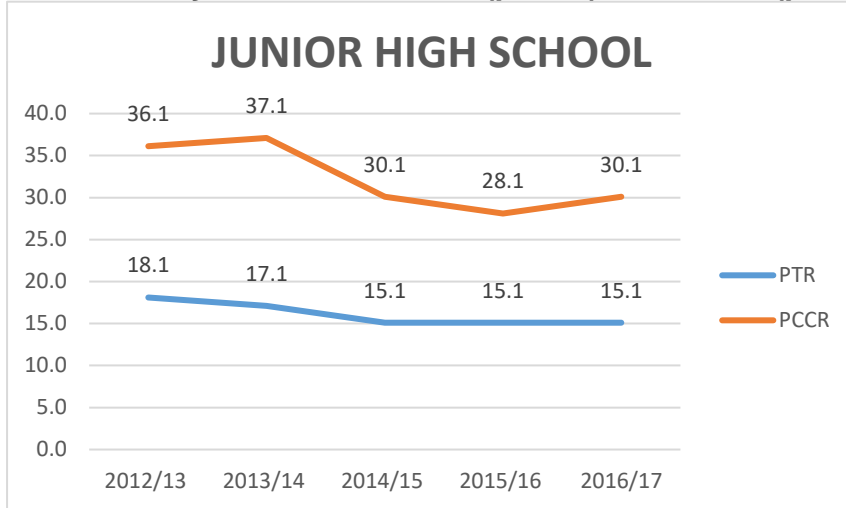


Chart : Five year trends of PTR (public) and PCRR (public)



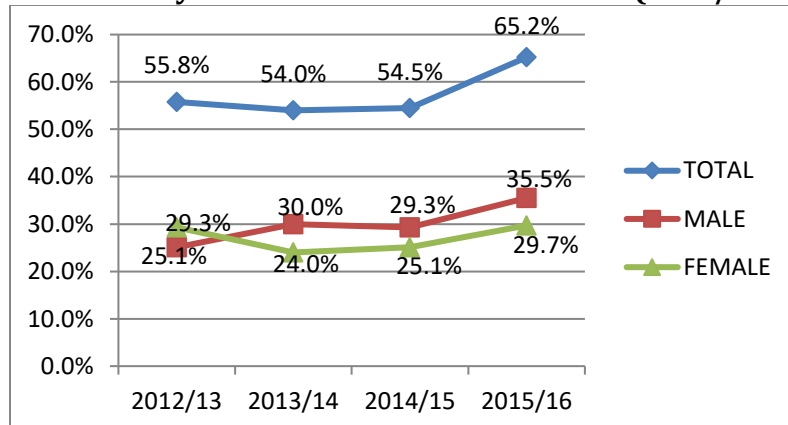
a) Pupil Teacher Ratio, (PTR)

With the national norm 35:1 the JHS had a PTR of 15:1 in 2017. Even though PTR is below the national norms, some schools have more teachers compared to their enrolment due to subject teaching. Special example is a school like Amokwaosuazo D/A JHS with enrolment of 19 students can't be given one teacher to handle the 9 subjects and the 3 classrooms.

b) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR)

Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCRR): There has been a significant improvement over the years from 28:1 in 2016 to 30:1 in 2017 with a set target of 29:1.

Chart: Five year trends of BECE Pass Rates (total/male/female)



a) BECE Pass Rates

The BECE Pass Rates has seen a steady increase from 54.0% in 2014 to 65.2% in 2016 and this is because the district organizes common exams for all JHS students and potential BECE candidates.

Senior High School

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

The number of schools in 2016 was 5 schools thus 2 public and 3 private. With a set target of five (5) Senior High Schools by 2017 i.e.2 public and 3 private. The District maintained the 2 public and decrease of 1 in the private schools making 4 in the District. This happened because of unavailability of funds to run the school.

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

With the set target 26.0% at the SHS level, the achieved GER was 20.0%. The District target was not achieved because of closure of one of the private schools and also the inability of parents to pay fees.

c) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER

The GPI at the SHS level increased from 1.00 in 2016 to 1.02 in 2017. This shows that more girls are being enrolled in the SHS system. This is as a result of the good work done by the Girl Child Coordinator.

Chart: Five year trends of GER (total) and GPI

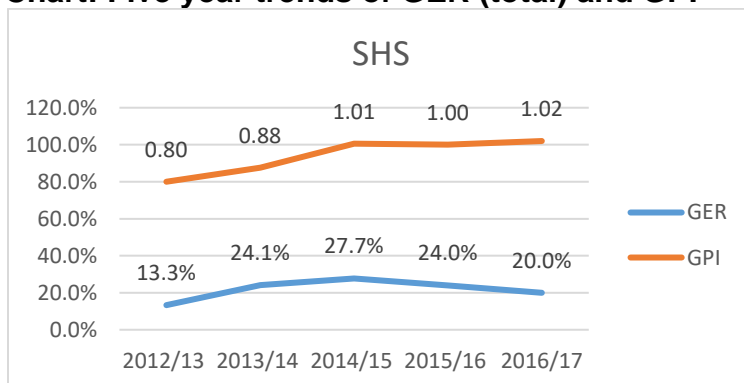
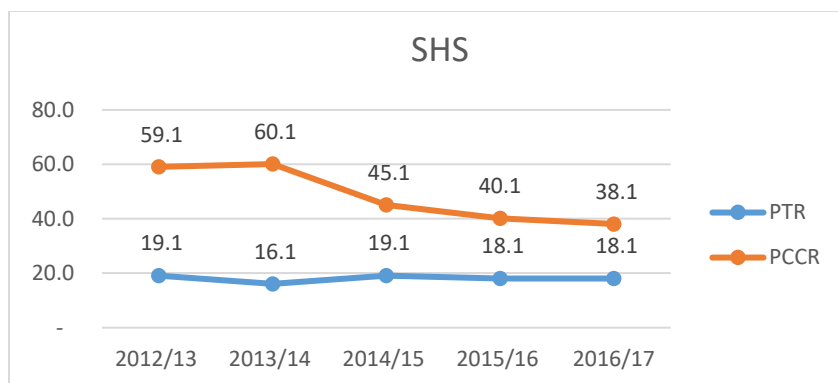


Chart: Five year trends of PTR and PCRR



c) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The SHS had a PTR of 18:1, with the national target of 35:1. This is due to the subject teaching.

d) Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCCR)

With the district target of 42:1 by 2017 the achieved target was 38:1 which shows a significant growth in the construction of classrooms in public schools.

The technical and vocational school in the district is inadequate compared to the active population growth in the district. It is however recommendable that, to deal with high unemployment growth in the district more of these training institutes be established to help improve the technical and vocational skill of the people.

Table 3.5: School Structures in Demand

CIRCUIT/SCHOOL	STRUCTURES IN DEMAND			
	LOCATION	TOILET	WATER	CLASSROOM
BONYERE				
Ezinlibo Catholic	Ezinlibo	Needed	Needed	2-unit (major repairs-Primary)
Bonyere Catholic	Bonyere	-	"	-
Bonyere Meth.	Bonyere	-	"	-
Egbazo D/A	Egbazo	-	"	-
Takinta D/A	Takinta	-	"	-
Nawule Cath.	Nawule	-	"	2-unit (KG) (Primary -1 unit)

New Kabenlasuazo D/A	New Kabenlasuazo	-	“	-
Atwebanso/Edobo D/A	Atwebanso/Edobo	-	“	-
Ahobre	Ahobre	-	“	-
<u>ELUBO</u>				
Compound D/A	Compound	-	Needed	KG (2 unit)
Tweakor/Navrongo D/A	Tweakor/Navrongo	-	“	-
Sowodadzem D/A	Sowodadzem	Needed	“	-
Amokwawsuazo D/A	Amokwawsuazo	-	“	-
Anwiafutu Junct. D/A	Anwiafutu Junct.	Needed	“	-
Anwiafutu Town D/A	Anwiafutu Town	Needed	“	-
Prophet Nkands D/A	kwabre	Needed	“	-
Ankasa D/A	New Ankasa	-	“	-
Nashrudeen Islamic	Elubo	Needed	“	-
Elubo Catholic	Elubo	Needed	“	1 unit (Primary- major repairs)
Cocotown D/A	Cocotown	Needed	“	-
Nungua Catholic	Nungua	-	“	-
Domiabra D/A	Domiabra	Needed	“	-
<u>HALF ASSINI</u>				
Jaway Catholic	Jaway	Needed	Needed	-
Half Assini Methodist	Half Assini	Needed	-	-
Nana Ayebie Amihere	Half Assini	Needed	Needed	-
Newtown D/A	Newtown	-	Needed	-
Anlomatuaepe D/A	Anlomatuaepe	Needed	Needed	2-unit (KG)
Mpeasem D/A	Mpeasem	Needed	Needed	4-unit (major repairs-primary)
Nzintianu D/A	Nzintianu	Needed	Needed	2-unit (KG)
Mangyea D/A	Mangyea	Needed	Needed	-
Effasu D/A	Effasu	-	Needed	2-unit (KG)
Jaway Wharf D/A	Jaway Wharf	Needed	Needed	1-unit (Primary)
Adusuazo D/A	Adusuazo	Needed	Needed	-

Ekpu Catholic	Ekpu	Needed	Needed	-
Jaway wharf Islamic				1-unit (Primary)

2.5.3.3 School Infrastructure

Over the last five (5) years the District Assembly with support from Central Government and some development partners such as the USAID, ADB, World Bank have provided classroom blocks to augment existing ones under various Education Sector Support Programmes.

As compared to other districts the Jomoro District has less problem with infrastructure. However, there are some schools with deplorable infrastructure conditions that need both major and minor repairs. Table 3.2 indicates various schools and the type of infrastructure needed.

Table 3.6: State of Infrastructure for Basic Schools (Primary)

CIRCUIT/SCHOOL	STRUCTURES IN DEMAND			
	LOCATION	TOILET	WATER	CLASSROOM
Samenye D/A	Samenye	Needed	Needed	KG (2 units)
Tikobo No. 2 Catholic	Tikobo No. 2	“	“	KG (2-unit)
Mbim D/A	Mbim	-	“	-
Tikobo No. 2 Anglican	Tikobo No. 2	“	“	KG (2-unit) Classroom (major repairs)/6unit primary major repairs
Bemant D/A	Bemant	-	“	KG 3-unit (major repairs)
Ebonloa D/A	Ebonloa	“	“	KG 1-unit (major repairs)/3unit primary
MANS Catholic	New Nzulezo	-	-	KG 2 unit (major repairs)
Azuleti D/A	Azuleti Mpataba	-	“	KG & Primary (2x6 units)

Mpataba Methodist	Azuleti	-	-	-
Nuba Catholic	Nuba	-	-	1 unit (major repairs)
<u>TIKOBO NO.1</u>				
Twenen D/A	Twenen	-	Needed	KG (2 unit)
Elloyin SDA	Elloyin	-	"	KG (3 unit)
Allengenzule Catholic	Allengenzule	Needed	"	-
Ellenda Catholic	Ellenda	-	"	-
Allowule D/A	Allowule	Needed	"	-
Nzulezo D/A	Nzulezo	Needed	"	KG & Pry (2x6 units)
Ehoaka D/A	Ehoaka	Needed	"	-
Kengen Catholic	Kengen	Needed	"	2 unit KG/6unit major repairs
Beyin Catholic	Beyin	Needed	"	1 unit primary major repairs
Tikobo No.1 D/A	Tikobo No.1	-	-	-

Table 1.18 Junior High School

CIRCUIT/SCHOOL	STRUCTURES IN DEMAND			
	LOCATION	TOILET	WATER	CLASSROOM
Bonyere Catholic	Bonyere	Needed	Needed	-
Bonyere Methodist	Bonyere	-	"	1unit
Egbazo D/A	Egbazo	-	"	2-unit major repairs
New Kabenlasuazo D/A	New Kabenlasuazo	Needed	"	repairs
Edobo/Atwebanso D/A	Edobo/Atwebanso	"	"	-
Ahobre D/A	Ahobre	"	"	3 units
Takinta D/A	Takinta	"	"	-
Nawule D/A	Nawule	-	"	-
Ezinlibo Catholic	Nawule	Needed	"	3-unit

	Ezinlibo			-
<u>ELUBO</u>				
Amokwawsuazo /Comp. D/A	Onzanyamenle ye	Needed	Needed	-
Anwiafutu Junct. D/A	Anwiafutu Junct.	Needed	"	3 unit major repairs
Anwiafutu Town D/A	Anwiafutu Town	Needed	"	3 unit (major repairs)
Elubo Catholic	Elubo	Needed	"	2 unit (major repairs)
Amokwawsuazo D/A	Amokwawsuazo	Needed	"	-
Cocotown D/A	Cocotown	Needed	"	-
Nungua D/A	Nungua	-	"	3 unit
<u>HALF ASSINI</u>				
Adusuazo D/A	Adusuazo	-	Needed	-
Ekpu D/A	Ekpu	Needed	Needed	1 unit (major repairs)
Half Assini Methodist	Half Assini	Needed	-	-
Jaway D/A	Jaway	Needed	Needed	1-unit (major repairs)
Jaway Wharf D/A	Jaway Wharf	Needed	Needed	-
Anlomatuaepe D/A	Anlomatuaepe	Needed	Needed	-
Effasu D/A	Effasu	Needed	Needed	-
Newtown D/A	Newtown	Needed	Needed	-
Half Assini Catholic	Half Assini	-	-	3 unit
Nana Ayebie Amihere D/A	Half Assini	Needed	Needed	3 unit
Mpeasem D/A	Mpeasem	Needed	Needed	3 unit
Mangyea	Mangyea	Needed	Needed	3 unit
<u>MPATABA</u>				
Nana Nda Blay D/A	Tikobo No. 2	Needed	Needed	-
Tikobo No. 2 D/A	Tikobo No. 2	Needed	Needed	-
Bemant D/A	Nvellenu/Bawia	Needed	Needed	3 unit
Samenye D/A	Samenye	Needed	-	-
MANS D/A	New Nzulezo	Needed	-	2-unit (major repairs)

Mpataba D/A	Mpataba	Needed	-	4-unit (major repairs)
Nuba D/A	Nuba	-	Needed	-
Nana Anvo Nweah	Forest Junction	Needed	Needed	3-unit
<u>TIKOBO NO. 1</u>				
Beyin Catholic	Beyin	-	Needed	-
Allengenzule D/A	Allengenzule	Needed	Needed	-
Ehoaka D/A	Ehoaka	Needed	Needed	3-unit (major repairs)
Kengen D/A	Kengen	Needed	Needed	-
Elloyin SDA	Elloyin	Needed	Needed	3-unit (major repairs)
Ellenda D/A	Ellenda	Needed	Needed	3 unit
Allowule D/A	Allowule	-	-	-
Twenen D/A	Twenen	Needed	Needed	-
Tikobo No. 'A' D/A	Tikobo No. 1	-	-	-
Tikobo No. 'A' D/A	Tikobo No. 1	-	-	-

2.5.3.4 Availability of Teachers

Generally trained teachers do not like posting to the Jomoro District because of the rural nature of the place. As a result of this, the district has only 37% of trained teachers as compared to the 63% untrained teachers in the public schools. The present policy where trainee teachers are to be sponsored by the District Assemblies is not helping the District. This is as a result of the overstretched budget poor revenue base of the District Assembly. For the District Assembly to meet its teacher manpower needs, it has to allocate more resource to train personnel to fill the various vacancies in the District. On a whole the P.T.R. is not bad as compared to the national norm of 1:25, 1:35 and 1:25 in the Primary and Junior High School respectively

2.5.3.5 Pupil – Teacher Ratio

The Pupil/Student Teacher Ratio of primary, junior and senior high schools in the district were found to be a little lower as compared to the national norm of 1:25, 1:35 and 1:25 in the KG, primary and JHS respectively.

Table 3.7: Pupil – Teacher Ratio 2014-2017

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
KG	63:1	21:1	53:1	34:1	55:1	33:1	52:1	52:1
Primary	38:1	23:1	37:1	23:1	35:1	21:1	36:1	19:1
JHS	20:1	15:1	17:1	12:1	18:1	9:1	19:1	11:1
SHS	13:1	6:1	21:1	8:1	19:1	12:1	19:1	7:1

Source: Ghana Education Service, Jomoro 2017

The low pupil teacher ratio in the district implies that the existing staff is under utilized and there is therefore the need for every parent to send his/her child to school or transfer teachers to where they are most needed. The district has only 37% of trained teachers as compared to 63% untrained teachers in the public schools. The reason for lack of qualified teachers in the district is due to the absence of accommodation, and the lack of social amenities that could serve as pull factors to teachers.

2.5.3.6 Educational Management

2.4.5.7 School Supervision and Monitoring

For effective administration and management of the directorate, the district has been divided into five educational circuits. Each of which is headed by a circuit supervisor who supervises the work of an average of 10 schools and reports to the Assistant Director (supervision and management). From time to time the latter is expected to pay working visits to schools to acquaint him with the activities of the schools.

But unfortunately, this has rarely materialized as a result of inadequate funding to finance these monitoring visits. Additionally, the District Education Office Circuit Supervisors are without motorbikes to facilitate their movements to the schools.

The effect of this is that, there are still traces of absenteeism, failure to prepare lesson notes and inadequate pupils class exercises on the part of some teachers. Head teachers who are supposed to be overseeing the work of their subordinates have defaulted themselves. These unprofessional acts, invariably, reduce the maximization of instructional time.

2.5.3.7 Community Participation

Many of the basic schools in the district were originally initiated by communities, which willingly recruited teachers and provided places of learning for their children. As the schools progressed, they were absorbed into the public school system.

However, after management and control of the schools were shifted to the District Education Office authorities and communities tended to be less involved. This centralized control and management of the schools had a reverse effect on local community commitment and involvement in education delivery. To address this situation, GES institutionalized the formation of community-based organizations such as PTAs and SMCs in all schools to play a major part in the regeneration of their schools.

Many of the PTAs and SMCs only exist in name. They are simply not performing their work of mobilizing their communities to support their schools. This is creating a situation where some schools are on the verge of collapse as many pupils and their teachers do not attend school regularly and there is no check on them at least from the level of the community.

FIGURE 4.8: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

JOMORO DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



2.5.4 WATER AND SANITATION

2.5.4.2 SANITATION SITUATION

2.5.4.3 Liquid Waste

The District abolished the Pan Latrine System over a decade ago. The Disposal of night soil of that nature has therefore ceased to be a problem. However, the new residential structures being constructed and those, which were constructed over and within the decade of abolishing of the pail system, have toilet facilities.

About 20% of the 12,017 (2010 census) households in the district have septic tanks. The district needs two (2) standard cesspit emptier.

With the current rate of residential buildings rising daily, there is the fear of an equally swelling problem of haphazard disposal of excreta all over the district, which is likely to promote diseases.

The distribution of public latrines in the bigger and commercial towns like Elubo, Half Assini, Tikobo 1, Samenye and Jaway Wharf could be said to be woefully inadequate.

With the fast growing population in most of these towns due to the growing economic/marketing activities and festivals, the district needs to introduce and support ventilated improve latrines in residential and business oriented operators in these communities to augment this challenges.

With the fast growing population in most of these towns due to the growing economic/marketing activities and festivals, the district needs to construct more public latrines and also encourage private sector interventions to augment her efforts.

2.4.6.4 Solid Waste

The District has Zoomlion Ghana Limited as the only waste management department to cater or manage refuse collection, storage and disposal effectively. Currently solid waste generated per capita is about 3.15 kg/wk; measuring up to about 62,641.8 tonnes/day or 438,492.6 tonnes/wk or 22926898.8 tonnes/year for the entire district.

About 50% of the total wastes generated are disposed of indiscriminately in open space of swampy environment. Such refuse gets back to the sea which are then brought back shores as result on shore drift.

The District needs two refuse trucks, one (1) Cesspit Emptyer, at least twenty (20) more communal metal containers and Five Hundred (500) community plastic litterbins to control household as well as publicly generated refuse. Only (20) twenty litterbins were distributed to Tikobo 1 and Elubo in October 2005. The District needs over (200). There is only one final disposal site, which is in Half Assini. The Assembly needs to acquire additional ones to cater for the Tikobo No. 1 and Elubo and other satellite towns surrounding them.

2.5.4.4 Key Issues of Water and Sanitation

In order to come out with appropriate solutions to address the water and sanitation problems faced by the District, there is the need to make an in-depth assessment of the present situation.

The following key issues are identified in the area of water and sanitation.

2.5.4.5 Water

- Inadequate water facilities in both public and private institutions.
- Inadequate number of boreholes in the district
- High incidence of water and sanitation related diseases
- Pressure on limited water facilities resulting in frequent breakdown of water facilities
- Inadequate financial resources of the District Assembly
- Deep water table in some communities such as Adusuazo and Annor Adjaye areas
- High iron content in some areas such as Ahobre, Enzimetianu and Beyin
- Weak management and co-ordination in managing the existing water system.
- Unwillingness of users to pay for preventive maintenance on existing water facilities.

2.5.4.6 Key Issues In Sanitation

- Inadequate toilet facilities in institutions like schools, clinic, car parks etc.
- Limited household latrines
- Non-compliance to basic building regulations

- Encroachment of land earmarked for dumping sites
- Frequent breakdown of refuse truck
- Increase in the generation of waste due to increasing population in urban and market centers
- Free range especially at coastal towns

2.5.4.7 Solid Waste Management

The District has no Waste Management Department to manage refuse storage, carting and disposal effectively.

Data collected for solid waste indicated that the various types were generated from schools, markets, lorry parks, offices, health institutions restaurants etc.

About 35% of these solid wastes are disposed off in bushes or unauthorized dumps, creating nuisances and conditions for the occurrences of diseases. There are over 100 unapproved refuse dumps with only 3 counted as approved in the district. This shows that the control of refuse generated in most of the communities is poor.

2.5.4.8 Method of Solid Waste Management

The method for solid waste disposal in almost all the communities in the District is open dumping and burning. It is only a negligible percentage, which control disposal by burial. Household refuse is disposed off by head loads mostly by children and women. Find below methods used by the various communities and Area Councils.

Table 3.9: Method of Solid Waste Management In The District

NAME OF AREA COUNCIL	CRUDE DUMPING	BURIAL	OPEN SPACE	BUSH	FILLING ESCAVATION	SEA
HALF ASSINI	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
DWENYE	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
TAKINTA	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
BONYERE						

MPATABA	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
ELUBO	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-
TIKOBO 1	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
TIKOBO 2	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
BEYIN	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
NEW TOWN	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-

The District has only one (1) properly acquired final disposal site at Half Assini measuring about 8 acres. This is a sandy land with no clay base and refuse is openly dumped on it without any control. The danger of underground water being polluted by leachates from accumulated refuse is very clear, as the site has no clay base to assist in quality filtration of fluids from the refuse.

The Environmental Health and Sanitation Department is capable of controlling the site but does not have the logistical support – that is excavators and earth moving equipment to burying refuse and incinerators to burn very dry refuse – to affect such control. The farthest and closest communities of refuse generation concern are about 4.5 and 2.5 kilometres respectively from the final refuse dump site at Metika near Half Assini.

2.5.4.9 Storm Water Drainage and Sullage Conveyance

Storm water drainage is currently a problem in the District because there are no drains of any sort in some parts of the district. Storm water drains out in all directions causing erosion on feeder roads and open public places. To stop such torrents from causing havocs, trenches carved by erosion are filled with all sorts of refuse. These reduce the aesthetic beauty of these communities as well as create conditions for diseases. Areas like Bonyere and Ezinlibo in the Bonyere Area Council have suffered such problems for decades. There is also a washout into the sea that crosses the Allengenzulley-Twenen road in the Tikobo No. 1 Area council. This causes problems to vehicular traffic during the rainfall season.

The major rainfall season comes with flooding in most of the coastal villages and towns, which are mostly low-lying. They include parts of the Half Assini, New Town, Dwenye, Bonyere and Beyin Area Councils.

Most tertiary drains from houses in the district are mostly earth or made of short asbestos or PVC pipes. Additionally, construction on waterways, poor construction and choices of site, alteration of layout by individuals or communities and building of unauthorized structures in the district have been the main cause of flooding in the built-up areas. A District Building Inspector and the T&CP officers could help correct some of these technical faults. Although the District has not had its byelaws reviewed, the General Building regulations could be used to bring some control into the system.

Table 4.0: Data on Bath Houses In The District As At 2017

Source: DESSAP DATA

Name of Area Council	Inside House	Outside House	Shared	Public	Sewer	Soak-pit	Gutter	Ditch	Open Space
HALF ASSINI	2192	220	51	4	93	30	-	-	2141
DWENYE	479	57	97	6	40	45	-	-	499
TAKINTA	720	271	54	0	0	25	-	126	646
BONYERE	603	353	37	-	-	60	-	111	779
MPATABA	240	251	29	-	-	17	-	76	211
ELUBO	142	375	39	1	2	65	7	90	504
TIKOBO 1	161	292	57	-	-	54	-	79	348
TIKOBO 2	459	313	92	-	-	-	-	67	789
BEYIN	96	286	36	-	-	-	-	-	415
NEWTOWN	394	93	5	-	-	12	-	-	474
TOTAL	5486	2511	497	11	135	298	7	549	6806

Although the district has not had its bye-laws gazzeted, the General Building regulations could be used to bring some control into the system.

2.5.5.0 Types of Bathrooms And Drainage

Bathhouses are of great relevance when sullage issues are being discussed. They affect the environment in several ways especially the status of sanitation of the area where they are found. The ill conditions they create come with the promotion of mosquito breeding and destruction of the aesthetic beauty of wherever they are found. The district has an estimated number of 7935 or more bath houses with over 62% (4916) termed inside-house and about 3019 (38%) as out-house, shared and public. There are about 113 soak-away pits attached to the same number of bathhouses with an additional figure of 135 directed into septic tanks by sewers. This renders a total of 7687 (97%) bathhouses insanitary.

The various forms of Sullage disposal from bath houses were recorded as through sewers – a pipe or passage under the ground that carries away waste material and used water from houses- soak –pits, gutter, ditches and the bulk are by open spaces.

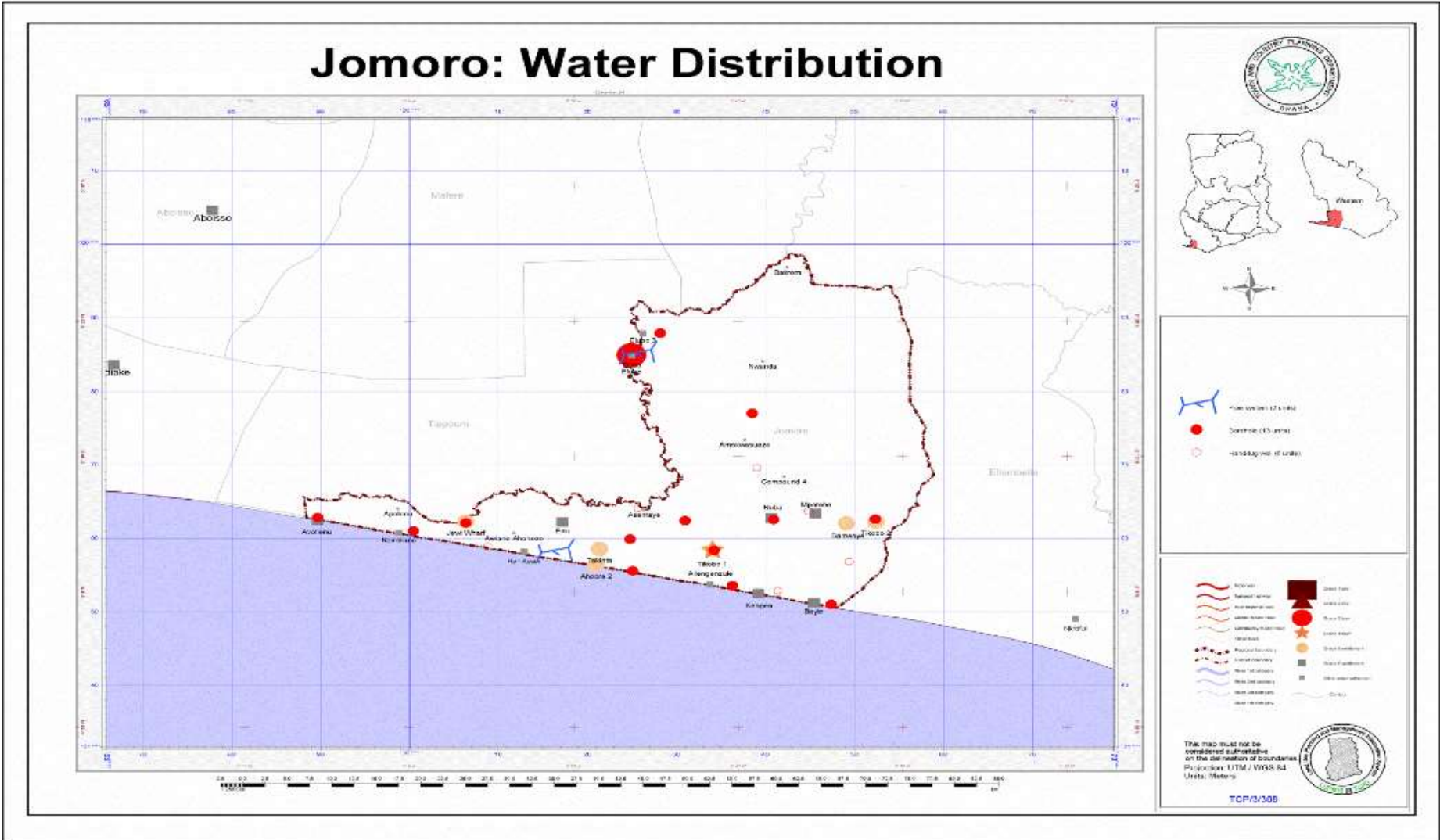
Table 4.1: Sources of Drinking water for Households

Categories	Counts	Percentage%
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	1,363	4.0
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	9,508	27.6
Public tap/Standpipe	9,316	27.0
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	4,016	11.6
Protected well	2,176	6.3
Rain water	36	0.1
Protected spring	88	0.3
Bottled water	99	0.3
Satchet water	1,651	4.8
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	378	1.1
Unprotected well	2,155	6.2
River/Stream	45	0.1

Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	3,557	10.3
Other	87	0.3
Total		

Source: 2010, PHC

FIGURE 4.9: Water Distribution



2.5.5.1 Information and Communication Technology

ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been at the heart of economic changes for decades. ICT sector plays an important role, notably by contributing to rapid technological progress and productivity growth.

ICT is fundamental in many ways as it makes learning interesting, especially for hard topics. It bridges distances, for instance, use of phones and e-mails. It provides easy access to information in this fast growing socio-economic world on jobs and internships. It enables research and useful information sharing through the Internet. It enables creation of employment, entertainment opportunities and also health information. It is in this view; this chapter tends to analyze access to ICT, use of the Internet, ownership of laptop/desktop computers, fixed telephone lines, ICT Technologies/facilities by households and sex of heads.

Table 1.32 describes the population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership, Internet facility usage, and sex. The population 12 years and older consist of males (48.1%) and females (51.9%) with a difference of 3.8 percent. The percentage of population 12 years and older, having phones for males and females differ by 12.6 percent with males (56.3%) and females (43.7%)The percentage differences shows, females exceed males by 3.8 percent in a population 12 years and older and in a population 12 years and older having phones, males exceed females by 12.6 percent. There is 8.8 percent males more than females who are 12 years and older and having phones.

Table 4.2: POPULATION 12 YEARS AND OLDER BY MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP, INTERNET FACILITY USAGE, AND SEX

ICT Indicators	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 12 years and older			Population having mobile phone		Population using internet	
Total	100,611	100.00	39,483	100.00	2,818	100.00
Male	48,346	48.1	22,243	56.3	1,998	70.90
Female	52,265	51.90	17,240	43.7	820	29.1

Percentage of population 12 years and older using mobile phone			39.2			
Percentage of population 12 years and older using internet facility			2.8			

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

2.5.5.2 GENDER

Majority of women in the Jomoro District act as housewives and also engage in petty trading. Women in the southern part of the District (Along the beaches) are involved in fishing activities while the others away from the sea assist their husbands in their farms.

Men are mostly dominant in Leadership and other administrative functions. Women representation in decision-making and employment opportunities is very limited. However, the District can boast of a sizeable representation of women discharging their duties at management level. Some NGOs organize training for women in leadership. Notably among them is Network for Women’s Rights.

Some women are encouraged and sponsored by NGOs to compete in some of the District Level Elections. However, the various communities do not vote such women to represent them at Assembly meetings. Thus, the JDA has pushed for more women to be chosen as government appointees to allow women representation in decision-making.

2.5.5.3 POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

2.5.5.4. Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability Analysis is the process of assessing the ability of an individual or group to withstand shocks or manage risks, the probability of becoming poor or poorer. This could come as a result of the following factors-social, environment, economic, or physical.

The continuous migration of other tribes into the strategic towns namely: Jaway Wharf, Elubo and the fishing and cocoa growing areas along the coast and the hinterland to engage

in economic activities result in the growth of communities without corresponding growth in the provision of facilities to improve their well-being.

Lack of social cohesion and the absence of neighborliness tend to have negative impact on the society. Social problems such as child labour, child trafficking, Streetism and disability occur as a result of the absence of care for the children in the district.

2.5.5.5 Child Labour

Though no reliable data on this issue has been provided, visible indicators prove that most of the school drop outs still engage in both coconut loading in coconut growing areas and as farm hands in areas noted for cocoa production in the districts. Communities mostly affected are Half Assini, Tikobo No. 1, Bonyere and Tikobo No.2. Cocoa growing areas affected by child labour are Elubo, Anwiafutu, Samenye, Cocoa Town and Ghana Nungua.

The Jomoro District Assembly in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare have applied to the National Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour in cocoa to assist in the assessment of the impact of child labour in the district. Eventhough the application was drafted , this important programme has not been given the needed support to kick start.

2.5.5.6 Child Trafficking

As indicated, many of the children trafficked into the district are mostly from the Northern part of the country. As a boarder district (sharing boundary with La Cote D'Ivoire) incidents of Child Trafficking are often reported to the Department. Currently children from the central region recorded the highest number of trafficked children. 109 of the same mostly from Elmina and Moree

2.5.5.7 STREETISM

The most visible signs of child labour (street children) are mostly found in the major marketing areas in the district namely; Tikobo No. 1, Jaway Wharf and Half Assini. These children mostly engage in-door games, stealing of coconuts and other activities. Parental irresponsibility on the part of parents had been the main problem. Children are therefore left to care for themselves thereby exposing them to moral and physical danger.

In 2014-2017 no baseline survey was conducted on Streetism, the number of cases on child maintenance started reducing as those at the Family Tribunals continued rising up as indicated below:

Table 4.3: MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN

YEAR	NO. OF CASES SETTLED	CASES SETTLED BY FAMILY TRIBUNAL
2014	13	18
2015	17	20
2016	13	21
2017	19	24

Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2017

2.5.5.8 Children in conflict with the law

Juveniles engaged in criminal activities were on the ascendency. During the period the district recorded **twenty-four (24)** cases. These cases included stealing, defilement and riding of bicycles in the night without light. The District Social Welfare Officer investigated these cases and Social Enquiry Reports submitted to the Court for suitable punishment to these children.

2.5.5.9 Social Protection

Five (5) communities namely; Beyin, Egbazo, Ghana Nungua/Cocoa Town, Enzemtianu and Mpeasem benefited from the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty. The purpose of these programmes was to identify the most extremely poor people in these communities so that they were financially supported to leap from one step to another. In view of this Two Hundred and Fifty (250) extremely poor people (vulnerable) were identified during the period and were to benefit from this package.

The District is widely serviced by mobile telephony provided by private telecommunication organizations. Radio and television reception in the District is not of good quality. Many people own radio sets and sizeable number of people also have television sets. In addition, satellite dishes are in use in the District. Notable among them are Multi TV, Strong TV and a few DSTVs.

2.5.6.0 Social Protection Interventions

This section discusses programs and intervention to protect the vulnerable and the marginalized in the society. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), interventions for the disable and school feeding programs are part of these interventions to protect the vulnerable groups.

2.5.6.1 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (Leap)

The government is making efforts to support the vulnerable through the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme. The LEAP Programme is a component of the National Social Protection Strategy, which aims at reducing extreme poverty in communities and the nation as a whole. This is achieved by giving of cash transfers to extreme poor households by the government through the Department of Social Welfare, which is the implementing agency. Currently, the programme is being implemented in Thirty-Eight (36) communities in the District.

About One Thousand and Seventy-Three (1,073) households are beneficiaries of the Leap intervention and effort are underway to enroll the unidentified households unto the scheme for payment. Beneficiaries are sensitized on the leap programs by the department of social welfare. There are conversations to demonstrate the dos and don'ts of beneficiaries on the leap program and how much each beneficiary is paid every two months. The challenge to this intervention is the delay in the release of funds to the beneficiaries.

2.5.6.2 Disability

Persons with disability are defined as those who are unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

Physical Disability remains the major disability in the District constituting 3.2 percent of the entire population. The distribution of the percentages for the type of disability is as follows. Sight disability was the highest in the district with 36.6 percent, followed by physical disability with 30.5 percent. Other disability was 18.3 percent, intellectual disability

(12.8%), hearing disability (12.6%), speech disability (12.1%) and emotional disability (11.1%). (GSS 2010 PHC).

The 2% District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) for persons with Disability (PWDs) is used to support PWDs in education, to improve their livelihood and health. The DACF for PWDs are to minimize poverty among all PWDs particularly those outside the formal sector of employment and to enhance their social image through dignified labour.

There is a fund Management Committee that approves the disbursement of funds to support the disable in the district. Applicants who need the support to improve their lives through petty trading and applicants who need money to support their education and other purposes are vetted and paid by the Fund Management Committee. There are three (3) major disability associations in the district. They include

1. Ghana Society of the Physically Disabled
2. Ghana National Association of the Deaf
3. Ghana Blind Union

The plight of people living with disabilities is of major concern to the Jomoro District. They range from various degrees of disabilities namely; moving, seeing, hearing, speaking, learning, fits and strange behaviour.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development was assigned the duty of collecting data on all the disabled persons in the District in 2017 for onward transmission to the office of the Common Fund secretariat. The number of disabled recorded in the District was Six Hundred and thirty-Eight (638). Below is the table for the disabled and the vulnerable analysis

Table 4.4: Disability and Vulnerability Analysis

S/N	DISABILITY TYPE	AGE GROUP	TOTAL By Age	SEX			EMPLOYMENT STATUS	
				M	F	T	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED
1	Blindness	0-14	4	30	27	57	3	54
		15-60	16					
		60+	37					
2	Partial Blindness	0-14	4	20	34	54	21	33
		15-60	22					
		60+	28					
3	Deaf and Dumb	0-14	20	29	34	63	6	57
		15-60	37					
		60+	6					
4	Physically Challenged	0-14	44	196	192	388	81	307
		15-60	259					
		60+	85					
5	Mental Illness	0-14	0	5	3	8	-	-
		15-60	8					
		60+	0					
6	Intellectual Disability	0-14	7	10	7	17	0	17
		15-60	10					
		60+	-					
7	Dwarfism	0-14	2	3	2	5	-	5
		15-60	3					
		60+	-					
8	Hunch Back	0-14	1	8	3	11	3	8
		15-60	10					
		60+	-					
9	Albinism	0-14	-	1	3	4	3	1
		15-60	4					
		60+	-					
10	Leprosy	0-14	1	2	2	4	0	4
		15-60	2					
		60+	1					
TOTAL				304	307	611	117	486

Source: Department of Social Welfare, 2017

2.5.6.3 Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (Gyeeda)

The Youth Employment Agency is an agency set up by the Ghana Government to reduce massive unemployment among the Ghanaian youth. The District is a beneficiary of the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) which was formerly called National Youth Employment Programme.

In respect of the broad mission of the Youth Employment Agency of reducing the rate of unemployment among youth in Ghana, the Agency undertook some modules to recruit, select, train and place beneficiaries in respective institutions in all the Districts in Ghana of which Jomoro District is of no exception.

2.5.6.4 MODULES

- Youth in community police assistant (cpa)
- Youth in community fire service assistant (cfsa)
- Youth in community health assistant (chw)
- Youth in e-health
- Youth community education teaching assistant (ceta)
- Youth environmental protection assistant (epo)
- Youth in arabic education (yae)
- Youth in coastal sanitation (yca)

TABLE 4.5: 2014-2017 MODULES

S/N	MODULE NAME	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL NUMBER
1	COMMUNITY POLICE ASSISTANT	1	9	10
2	COASTAL SANITATION	85	64	149
3	FIRE SERVICE ASSISTANCE	4	7	11
4	E-HEALTH	1	2	3
5	COMMUNITY EDUCATION TEACHING ASSISTANCE	40	29	69

6	ARABIC TEACHING	5	6	11
7	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICER	5	1	6
8	COMMUNITY HEALTH ASST.	46	38	84
	TOTALS	187	156	253

Source: YEA, 2017

The prospect of the program is plagued by a number of factors:

1. Insufficient quota for recruitment
2. Delay in the payment of beneficiaries allowances
3. Lack of vehicle for monitoring and supervision
4. Inadequate materials and logistics

2.5.6.1 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

The Jomoro Education Directorate has instituted an office responsible for the advancement and development of science, with the recent emphasis in technology and scientific innovations. The core objective of the department is to encourage women in Science and Maths to deflate the myth surrounding studying of Science and Maths among girls in schools. The need to promote the interest in studying Science and Mathematics among basic schools cannot be overemphasized as they remain among the key core subjects to qualify one into both high schools and tertiary schools. The district has recognised that students lose interest in the subject whiles at basic school and thus seeks to demystify the myth surrounding passing Science and Mathematics.

Science and Maths quizzes are organised for students to partake at both regional and district levels. In addition to educational trips, science and maths quiz are organised for students during the Science Clinic.

The influence of these interventions on the development of the district has been immense. There has been an improvement in Science and Mathematics results at the BECE level

especially among females. Thus more students enrolled on science programs at the various Senior High Schools in the District and beyond the District.

Notwithstanding these useful interventions by the directorate to promote science and technology, the sustainability of these promotions are endangered by inadequate funding. As a result, such motivational competitions are not conducted every year. The Coordinator of the Unit in charge of Science and Mathematics manages to secure some few sponsors from the District Assembly and other development partners. It is recommended that the District should collaborate with the Education Directorate to organise such competitions and programs to develop students' interest and talents in science education

2.5.6.2 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

A summary of key development problems identified under each thematic areas arising out of the situational analysis is as follows:

Thematic Areas of GSGDAII	Key identified issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs and aspirations)
Ensuring Macro-economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of savings • Low level of investment • High rate of inflation • High interest rate
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited exploitation of the tourism sector • Inadequate promotion of existing tourist attractions • Limited managerial skills and entrepreneurial training • Inadequate market Infrastructure • Inadequate credit facilities
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities for farm and fishing products • Inadequate value addition to products along the value chain • Low technology uses in farming and fishing • Emergence of sea weeds leading to low fish catch • Weak governance of the fishing sector • Use of illegal methods for fishing • Lack of agro-processing facilities • Lack of credit facilities for agricultural production • Undulating nature of the land • Bad roads and farms tracks • Reliance on traditional methods of farming • Inadequate Extension Services to farmers and fishers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High environment degradation • Degradation of wetlands, mangroves and forests • Illegal sandwinning practices • Low yielding coconut plantations due to poor soil fertility • High cost of farming and fishing inputs
<p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health facilities and personnel • Lack of industrial sites • Poor drainage and waste management • Inadequate road Infrastructure and poor access roads • Inadequate public places of convenience. • Teenage pregnancy • Inadequate planning schemes • Inadequate school infrastructure • Inadequate extention of electricity
<p>Human Development Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Education on HIV/AIDS • Inadequate employable skill • Inadequate school infrastructure • Inadequate ICT facilities and library • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate coverage for school feeding • Inadequate water facilities • Inadequate school furniture • Inadequate school teachers • Inadequate support to education • Child labour • Drug Abuse • Malnutrition • Prevalence of communicable/preventable diseases • Inadequate health professionals • Inadequate health facilities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial support for Leap beneficiaries • Inadequate final disposal site
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate participation in governance on the part of citizenry • Inadequate participation in maintenance of public facilities • Unwillingness on the part of the people to pay for services rendered • Low communal spirit • Civic inertia • Apathy • Resistance to change • Poor co-ordination among the various actors and programmes • Poor and unreliable database • Inadequate infrastructure and personnel for information management and dissemination • High rate of illiteracy which breeds high level of ignorance • Chieftaincy and family disputes • Inadequate police personnels • Weak decentralization structures

CHAPTER TWO

3.0 PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan makes it imperative to have a group of some of the development gaps of the district for the issues to be addressed.

Chapter Two highlights the harmonization of community needs and aspirations as captured in the planning guidelines with identified development gaps in the performance review of the GSGDA II. The output, therefore, would be harmonized development gaps or issues of the Jomoro District Assembly.

- **Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues.**

The need to harmonize the development gaps with the current needs and aspirations of the communities to ascertain the feasibility of needs and aspirations is very important in the planning process. The table below indicates the scoring scale for the harmonization with respect to the current situation of the district. The criteria for the harmonization is as follows;

Table 4.6: SCORING SCALES

DEFINITION	SCORE	MEANING
Strong relationship	2	A strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development problem.
Weak relationship	1	A weak harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development issues.
No relationship	0	Signals no/new harmony of needs and aspiration identified

S/N	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/ problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1	Inadequate technological support for coconut and other agro processing products	Lack of agro-processing facilities	2
2	Poor market infrastructure such as market sheds	Inadequate market infrastructure	2
3	Lack of markets in some communities	Inadequate market infrastructure	2
4	Lack of sanitation facilities to enhance business activities at the market centers	Inadequate market infrastructure	2
5	Lack of industrial sites to help businesses	Lack of industrial sites	2
6	Low empowerment of women	Limited managerial skill and entrepreneurial training	2
7	Inadequate classrooms and lack of school infrastructure	Inadequate school infrastructure	2
8	Lack of community library and computers for ICT studies in most communities	Inadequate ICT facilities and library	2
9	Lack of computers and library for ICT studies in schools	Inadequate ICT facilities and library	2
10	Inadequate skill/vocational training centers	Limited managerial skill and entrepreneurial training	2
11	Lack of and poor state of teachers quarters	Inadequate school infrastructure	2
12	Poor access to scholarship scheme for the needy but brilliant students	Inadequate support for education	1
13	Inadequate school feeding program in most deprived areas	Inadequate coverage for the school feeding programme	2
14	Inadequate health facilities (CHPS) and lack of upgrading of health centres to take care of health emergencies in some communities	Inadequate health facilities	2
15	Inadequate midwives at community health facilities	Inadequate health professionals in district health facilities	2
16	Extention of Leap programmes	Inadequate financial support for leap beneficiaries	1
17	Inadequate source of portable drinking water	Inadequate water facilities	2
18	Inadequate Extention of electricity to newly developed sites and other rural areas	Inadequate extention of electricity	2
19	Poor drainage systems to control flooding	Poor drainage and waste management	2
20	Inadequate foot bridges	Poor road infrastrucuture	1

21	Poor road networks and infrastructure	Inadequate road infrastructure and poor access roads	2
22	Inadequate public toilets facilities	Inadequate toilet facilities	2
23	Provision of sea defence in some coastal areas	High environment degradation	1
24	Low Development of tourist sites in the district	Limited exploitation of tourist sites	2
25	Lack of Employment opportunities for the youth	Limited managerial skill and entrepreneurial training	2
26	Low fish catch resulting from the lightening system from the oil field	Weak governance of the fishing sector	1
27	Light fishing leading to low fish catch	Use of illegal methods for fishing	2
28	Lack of premix station	Weak governance of the fishing sector	0
29	Lack of alternative livelihood for fisherfolks	Inadequate alternate livelihoods	2
30	Inadequate support for fish smoking equipments for mongers	Lack of credit facilities for agricultural production	2
31	Inadequate marketing avenue for farm products like cassava, pigs, etc.	Inadequate market infrastructure	2
32	Lack of financial support for traders in their trading activities	Inadequate credit facilities	2
33	Destruction of cassava and coconut plantations by oil extraction	Low yielding coconut plantations due to poor soil fertility	1
34	Galamsey activities resulting in Fishes dying and Disappearing from River Tano and Newtown Wharf	High environmental degradation	2
35	Soil infertility causing poor yields from the farms	Poor soil fertility	2
36	Unregulated cutting down of trees in the forest by chain saw operators	Degradation of wetlands, mangroves and forests	2
37	Sea weeds leading to low fish catch and environmental pollution	Emergence of sea weeds leading to low fish catch	2
38	Excessive heat from the flaring of the gas at Atuabo which results in strange infections and diseases	High environmental pollution	2
39	Inadequate refuse dumping sites and refuse containers	Inadequate final disposal site	2
40	Destruction of aquatic life like whales	Use of illegal methods for fishing	1
41	High rates of security related issues eg. stealing	Inadequate police personnels	2

42	Construction and furnishing of the Area Council offices	Weak decentralization structures	2
43	Inadequate capacity of sub structures	Weak sub-district structures	2
44	Inadequate sanitation facilities in schools	Poor state of school infrastructure	2
45	Inadequate residential accommodation for DA staff.	Weak decentralization structures	1
46	Development of community schemes	Inadequate planning schemes	2
47	Reservation of land banks	deforestation	1
48	Inadequate agricultural inputs and credit support.	Inadequate extension officers to support and build capacity of farmers	1
49	Poor environmental sanitation	Indiscriminate waste disposal	2
TOTAL SCORE (TS)			86
NUMBER OF ISSUES (NI)			49
AVERAGE SCORE(AS) = (TS/NI)			1.75

The average score 1.75 indicates that there is a strong harmony of community needs and key development issues which has implications for the 2018-2021 MTDP.

Table 4.7: Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

	Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Prioritized development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
1.	Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of agro-processing facilities 2. Inadequate market infrastructure 3. Lack of industrial sites 4. Limited managerial skills and entrepreneurial training 5. Limited exploitation of tourism potential 6. Inadequate credit facilities 7. High rate of interest 8. Low level of saving 9. Inadequate technical/vocational training centres
2.	Accelerated Agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resources management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High environmental degradation 2. Weak governance of the fishing sector 3. Use of illegal methods of fishing 4. Lack of credit facilities for agricultural production 5. Low yielding coconut plantations due to poor soil fertility 6. Poor soil fertility 7. Degradation of wetlands, mangroves and forests 8. Emergence of sea weeds leading to low fish catch 9. High environmental degradation 10. Deforestation 11. Inadequate extension officers 12. Indiscriminate waste disposal 13. Poor drainage and waste management
3.	Oil and Gas development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction of fishing activities around offshore oil and gas installations affecting the fishing the industry. 2. Loss of land and other properties to oil and gas related activities. 3. High cost of living 4. Influx of people into the district which will bring pressure on the existing facilities. 5. Security problems. 6. high levels of environmental pollution
4.	Infrastructure, Energy and Human settlement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate water facilities 2. Inadequate access to electricity supply 3. Poor road infrastructure 4. Inadequate sanitation facilities 5. Lack of engineered final disposal site 6. Poor state of school infrastructure

		7. Inadequate planning schemes
5.	Human development, productivity and employment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High incidence of malaria. 2. Inadequate school infrastructure. 3. Inadequate ICT centres and libraries. 4. Inadequate coverage for the school feeding programme 5. Inadequate staff accommodation 6. Inadequate coverage of family planning services 7. High level of unemployment 8. Lack of decent jobs 9. Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS. 10. Inadequate health facilities 11. Inadequate health professionals in the district 12. Low coverage of the LEAP programme 13. Inadequate residential accommodation for workers.
6.	Transparency and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak sub-district structures 2. Low participation of sub-district structures in local governance. 3. Weak internal revenue mobilization. 4. Inadequate police personnel 5. Incidence of crime in the district

Table 4.8: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
THEMATIC AREAS	ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of agro-processing facilities 2. Inadequate market infrastructure 3. Lack of industrial sites 4. Limited managerial skills and entrepreneurial training 5. Limited exploitation of tourism potential 6. Inadequate credit facilities 7. High rate of interest 8. Low level of saving 9. Inadequate technical/vocational training centres 	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget 2. Weak capacity for policy management and coordination 3. Limited availability and accessibility of economic data 4. High cost of electricity tariff 5. Inadequate and unreliable electricity 6. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 7. Limited number of skilled industrial manpower 8. Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities 9. Limited local participation in economic development 10. Limited access to credit by SMEs 11. Predominant informal economy 12. Poor marketing systems 13. High cost of production inputs

<p>Accelerated Agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resources management.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High environmental degradation 2. Weak governance of the fishing sector 3. Use of illegal methods of fishing 4. Lack of credit facilities for agricultural production 5. Low yielding coconut plantations due to poor soil fertility 6. Poor soil fertility 7. Degradation of wetlands, mangroves and forests 8. Emergence of sea weeds leading to low fish catch 9. High environmental degradation 10. Deforestation 11. Inadequate extension officers 12. Indiscriminate waste disposal 13. Poor drainage and waste management 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 15. Low level of irrigated agriculture 16. Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 17. Erratic rainfall patterns 18. Lack of database on farmers 19. Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 20. Limited application of science and technology 21. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition 22. Lack of youth interest in agriculture 23. Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 24. Lack of credit for agriculture 25. Inadequate access to land for agriculture production 26. Weak extension services delivery 27. Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) 28. Over-exploitation of fisheries resources 29. Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management 30. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 31. Low skills development
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction of fishing activities around offshore oil and gas installations affecting the fishing the industry. 2. Loss of land and other properties to oil and gas related activities. 3. High cost of living 4. Influx of people into the district which will bring pressure on the existing facilities. 5. Security problems. 6. high levels of environmental pollution 		

<p>Human Development Productivity and Employment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High incidence of malaria. 2. Inadequate school infrastructure. 3. Inadequate ICT centres and libraries. 4. Inadequate coverage for the school feeding programme 5. Inadequate staff accommodation 6. Inadequate coverage of family planning services 7. High level of unemployment 8. Lack of decent jobs 9. Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS. 10. Inadequate health facilities 11. Inadequate health professionals in the district 12. Low coverage of the LEAP programme 13. Inadequate residential accommodation for workers. 	<p>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels 3. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 4. Gaps in physical access to quality health care 5. Inadequate emergency services 6. Poor quality of healthcare services 7. Unmet needs for mental health services 8. Unmet health needs of women and girls 9. Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases 10. High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS 11. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 12. High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons 13. Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms) 14. Prevalence of hunger in certain areas 15. Household food insecurity 16. Infant and adult malnutrition 17. Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases 18. Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition 19. Inadequate nutrition education 20. High fertility rate among adolescent 21. Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services 22. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 23. Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes 24. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates
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			<p>25. Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>26. Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</p> <p>27. Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>28. Widespread pollution of surface water</p> <p>29. Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>30. Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>31. Delay in implementing plans for water sector</p> <p>32. River bank encroachment</p> <p>33. Poor quality of drinking water</p> <p>34. Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)</p> <p>35. Low levels of material for re-use and recycling</p> <p>36. High prevalence of open defecation</p> <p>37. Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <p>38. Unsustainability of sanitation and health services</p> <p>39. Poor hygiene practices</p> <p>40. Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans</p> <p>41. Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth</p> <p>42. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p> <p>43. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <p>44. Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children</p> <p>45. High incidence of children's rights violation</p> <p>46. Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour</p> <p>47. Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour</p> <p>48. Child neglect</p> <p>49. Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development</p> <p>50. Inadequate care for the aged</p> <p>51. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality</p>
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			<p>52. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities</p> <p>53. Weak social protection systems</p> <p>54. Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups</p> <p>55. Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society</p> <p>56. Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs</p> <p>57. Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs</p> <p>58. Poor living conditions of PWDs</p> <p>59. High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth</p> <p>60. Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector</p> <p>61. Low levels of technical and vocational skills</p> <p>62. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</p> <p>63. Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities</p> <p>64. Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>65. Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p> <p>66. High incidence of violence and crime</p> <p>67. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>68. Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>69. Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</p> <p>70. Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p> <p>71. Lack of gender equity in sports</p>
<p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate water facilities 2. Inadequate access to electricity supply 3. Poor road infrastructure 4. Inadequate sanitation facilities 5. Lack of engineered final disposal site 	<p>ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of forest cover 2. Encroachment of conservation areas 3. Increasing loss of endangered species 4. Inadequate staff 5. Weak enforcement of regulations 6. Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas

	<p>6. Poor state of school infrastrucuture</p> <p>7. Inadequate planning schemes</p>		<p>7. Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones.</p> <p>8. Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change</p> <p>9. Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste</p> <p>10. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants</p> <p>11. Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems</p> <p>12. Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles</p> <p>13. Incidence of wildfire</p> <p>14. Inappropriate farming practices</p> <p>15. Indiscriminate use of weedicides</p> <p>16. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p> <p>17. Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</p> <p>18. Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>19. Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p> <p>20. Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>21. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>22. Rapid deterioration of roads</p> <p>23. Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)</p> <p>24. Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations</p> <p>25. High incidence of road accidents</p> <p>26. Poor quality ICT services</p> <p>27. Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>28. Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p> <p>29. Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network</p> <p>30. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>31. Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <p>32. Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 33. Major land use challenges in the oil belts especially Western Region 34. Recurrent incidence of flooding 35. Poor waste disposal practices 36. Poor drainage system 37. Silting and choking of drains 38. Uncovered drains 39. Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure 40. Complex land tenure system 41. Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) 42. Protracted Land disputes 43. Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements 44. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 45. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs 46. Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning 47. Scattered and unplanned human settlements 48. High rate of rural-urban migration 49. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 50. Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources 51. Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers 52. Growth of slums 53. Deteriorating conditions in slums 54. Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak sub-district structures 2. Low participation of sub-district structures in local governance. 3. Weak internal revenue mobilization. 4. Inadequate police personnel 5. Incidence of crime in the district 	<p>GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ineffective sub-district structures 2. Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level 3. Poor service delivery at the local level 4. Weak capacity of local governance practitioners 5. Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation 7. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation 8. Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level 9. Implementation of unplanned expenditures 10. Inadequate and delays in central government transfers 11. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure 12. Inadequate personnel 13. Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) 14. Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances 15. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 16. High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry 17. Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development 18. Negative cultural practices 19. Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development 20. Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state 21. Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life 22. Political and civic apathy 23. Political polarization 24. Ineffective advocacy strategies 25. Poor appreciation of national culture 26. Growing negative influence of foreign culture
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Table 4.9: ADOPTED DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS AND ISSUES OF DMTDP

DMTDP DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1.1 Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget 1.2 Weak capacity for policy management and coordination 1.3 Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	1.4 High cost of electricity tariff 1.5 Inadequate and unreliable electricity 1.6 Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 1.7 Limited number of skilled industrial manpower 1.8 Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities 1.9 Limited local participation in economic development
	1.10 Limited access to credit by SMEs 1.11 Predominant informal economy
	1.12 Poor marketing systems 1.13 High cost of production inputs 1.14 Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 1.15 Low level of irrigated agriculture 1.16 Seasonal variability in food supply and prices 1.17 Erratic rainfall patterns 1.18 Lack of database on farmers 1.19 Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain 1.20 Limited application of science and technology 1.21 Lack of youth interest in agriculture 1.22 Inadequate start-up capital for the youth 1.23 Lack of credit for agriculture 1.24 Inadequate access to land for agriculture production
	5.1 Weak extension services delivery 5.2 Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers) 5.3 Over-exploitation of fisheries resources 5.4 Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management

	<p>5.5 Poor tourism infrastructure and Service</p> <p>5.6 Low skills development</p>
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<p>1.1 Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>1.2 Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels</p> <p>1.3 Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p> <p>1.4 Gaps in physical access to quality health care</p> <p>1.5 Inadequate emergency services</p> <p>1.6 Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>1.7 Unmet needs for mental health services</p> <p>1.8 Unmet health needs of women and girls</p> <p>1.9 Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases</p> <p>1.10 High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs</p> <p>1.11 Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>1.12 High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons</p> <p>1.13 Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)</p> <p>1.14 Prevalence of hunger in certain areas</p> <p>1.15 Household food insecurity</p> <p>1.16 Infant and adult malnutrition</p> <p>1.17 Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases</p> <p>1.18 Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition</p> <p>1.19 Inadequate nutrition education</p> <p>1.20 High fertility rate among adolescent</p> <p>1.21 Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services</p> <p>1.22 Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>1.23 Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes</p> <p>1.24 Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates</p> <p>1.25 Inadequate sexual education for young people</p> <p>1.26 Inappropriate management of freshwater resources</p> <p>1.27 Surface mining, desertification,</p> <p>1.28 Negative impact of climate variability and change</p> <p>1.29 Widespread pollution of surface water</p> <p>1.30 Increasing demand for household water supply</p> <p>1.31 Inadequate maintenance of facilities</p> <p>1.32 Delay in implementing plans for water sector</p> <p>1.33 River bank encroachment</p> <p>1.34 Poor quality of drinking water</p>

1.35	Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)
1.36	Low levels of material for re-use and recycling
1.37	High prevalence of open defecation
1.38	Poor sanitation and waste management
1.39	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
1.40	Poor hygiene practices
1.41	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans
1.42	Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth
1.43	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
1.44	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
1.45	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children
1.46	High incidence of children's rights violation
1.47	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour
1.48	Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour
1.49	Child neglect
1.50	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development
1.51	Inadequate care for the aged
1.52	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
1.53	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
1.54	Weak social protection systems
1.55	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
1.56	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society
1.57	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
1.58	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
1.59	Inadequate of education on accessibility standards
1.60	Poor living conditions of PWDs
	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector • Low levels of technical and vocational skills • Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment
	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities

	<p>1.61 Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development</p> <p>1.62 Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices</p> <p>1.63 High incidence of violence and crime</p>
	<p>1.64 Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure</p> <p>1.65 Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities</p> <p>1.66 Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands</p> <p>1.67 Limited community level sports and recreational activities</p> <p>1.68 Lack of gender equity in sports</p>
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Encroachment of conservation areas <p>Increasing loss of endangered species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff • -Weak enforcement of regulations <p>Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones. • Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants • Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems <p>Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wildfire • Inappropriate farming practices • Indiscriminate use of weedicides • Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources <p>Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources</p>
	<p>Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p>Vulnerability and variability to climate change</p>
	<p>Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Rapid deterioration of roads • Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT) • Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations <p>High incidence of road accidents</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality ICT services <p>Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network • Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities <p>Limited awareness of energy conservation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts <p>Major land use challenges in the oil belts especially Western Region</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent incidence of flooding • Poor waste disposal practices • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains <p>Uncovered drains</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex land tenure system • Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing) • Protracted Land disputes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning <p>Scattered and unplanned human settlements</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of rural-urban migration • Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services • Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources <p>Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of slums
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deteriorating conditions in slums <p>Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development</p>

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level • Poor service delivery at the local level <p>Weak capacity of local governance practitioners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level <p>Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation • Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level • Implementation of unplanned expenditures <p>Inadequate and delays in central government transfers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure • Inadequate personnel • Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.) • Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances <p>Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development <p>Negative cultural practices</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state • Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life • Political and civic apathy Political polarisation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor appreciation of national culture • Growing negative influence of foreign culture

3.1.1 Prioritization of Adopted Development Issues

In prioritizing the adopted development issues, members of the DPCU were grouped into four. Each group scored the adopted issues by consensus among the members. A scoring system of 1 – 3 in terms of priority in an ascending order with 1 representing the least prioritized issue and 3 representing most prioritized issue was used by the groups. The prioritization was guided by the following criteria;

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

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

Table 5.0: Prioritization of adopted development issues

NO	ISSUES	SCORES				TOTAL SCORE	RANK
		A	B	C	D		
	BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY						
1	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	Limited access to credit by SMEs	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3	Weak extension services delivery	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4	Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	3	3	3	3	12	1st
6	Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	3	3	3	3	12	1st

7	Poor marketing systems	3	3	3	3	12	1st
8	Lack of youth interest in agriculture	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
9	Inadequate start-up capital for the youth	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
10	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
11	Low skills development	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
12	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
13	High cost of production inputs	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
14	Lack of database on farmers	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
15	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
16	Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
17	Inadequate and unreliable electricity	2	2	3	2	9	4th
18	Limited local participation in economic development	2	2	3	2	9	4th
19	Predominant informal economy	2	3	2	2	9	4th
20	Erratic rainfall patterns	2	3	2	2	9	4th
21	High cost of electricity tariff	2	1	2	3	8	5th
22	Lack of credit for agriculture	2	1	2	3	8	5th
23	Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources	2	2	2	2	8	5th
24	Limited application of science and technology	2	2	2	1	7	6th
25	Weak capacity for policy management and coordination	1	1	2	2	6	7th
26	Limited number of skilled industrial manpower	1	2	1	2	6	7th
27	Low level of irrigated agriculture	2	1	1	2	6	7th
28	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	1	2	2	1	6	7th
29	Inadequate access to land for agriculture production	1	2	1	2	6	7th
30	Low levels of private sector investment in aquaculture (small-medium scale producers)	1	2	2	1	6	7th
31	Weak link between the medium term policies/plan and the budget	1	2	1	1	5	8th
	CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GHANAIANS						
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4	Increasing demand for household water supply	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	3	3	3	3	12	1st
6	High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	3	3	3	3	12	1st
7	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	3	3	3	3	12	1st
8	Inadequate nutrition education	3	3	3	3	12	1st
9	Poor sanitation and waste management	3	3	3	3	12	1st
10	Child neglect	3	3	3	3	12	1st

11	Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	3	3	3	3	12	1st
12	High prevalence of open defecation	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
13	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
14	Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
15	Inadequate maintenance of facilities	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
16	Low levels of technical and vocational skills	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
17	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
18	Poor quality of healthcare services	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
19	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
20	Infant and adult malnutrition	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
21	High fertility rate among adolescent	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
22	Negative impact of climate variability and change	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
23	Poor quality of drinking water	3	3	2	2	10	3rd
24	Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
25	Poor hygiene practices	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
26	Inadequate care for the aged	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
27	Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
28	Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
29	High incidence of violence and crime	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
30	Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	3	3	2	2	10	3rd
31	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	2	2	3	2	9	4th
32	Inappropriate management of freshwater resources	2	3	2	2	9	4th
33	High incidence of children's rights violation	3	2	1	3	9	4th
34	Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs	2	2	3	2	9	4th
35	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	2	2	3	2	9	4th
36	Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	1	2	2	3	8	5th
37	Inadequate sexual education for young people	2	3	1	2	8	5th
38	Widespread pollution of surface water	2	1	3	2	8	5th
39	Unsustainability of sanitation and health services	2	2	2	2	8	5th
40	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2	3	1	2	8	5th
41	Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	2	2	2	2	8	5th
42	Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	2	1	2	2	7	6th
43	Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	2	1	2	2	7	6th
44	Inadequate emergency services	2	1	2	2	7	6th
45	Unmet health needs of women and girls	2	1	2	2	7	6th

46	Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	2	2	1	2	7	6th
47	Periodic shortages of HIV& AIDS commodities (ARV's, Test Kits, Condoms)	2	2	1	2	7	6th
48	Prevalence of hunger in certain areas	2	1	2	2	7	6th
49	Household food insecurity	2	1	2	2	7	6th
50	Unmet need for adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health services	2	2	1	2	7	6th
51	Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and accompanying school drop-out rates	2	2	1	2	7	6th
52	River bank encroachment	2	2	1	2	7	6th
53	Low levels of material for re-use and recycling	2	2	2	1	7	6th
54	Poor planning and implementation of sanitation plans	2	2	1	2	7	6th
55	Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children	2	2	1	2	7	6th
56	Abuse and exploitation of children engaged in hazardous forms of labour	2	2	1	2	7	6th
57	Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society	2	2	1	2	7	6th
58	Increased incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases	2	1	1	2	6	7th
59	Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition	2	1	1	2	6	7th
60	Delay in implementing plans for water sector	2	1	2	1	6	7th
61	Unequal spatial distribution of the benefits of growth	1	2	1	2	6	7th
62	Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children	1	1	2	2	6	7th
63	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	1	2	2	1	6	7th
64	Inadequate apprenticeship opportunities	2	2	1	1	6	7th
65	Encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands	2	1	2	1	6	7th
66	Limited community level sports and recreational activities	1	2	2	1	6	7th
67	Unmet needs for mental health services	1	2	1	1	5	8th
68	Poor implementation of policies and regulations on child labour	1	1	2	1	5	8th
69	Weak social protection systems	1	2	1	1	5	8th
70	Poor living conditions of PWDs	2	1	1	1	5	8th
71	Lack of gender equity in sports	1	1	2	1	5	8th
	SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT						
1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	3	3	3	3	12	1st
6	Limited awareness of energy conservation measures	3	3	3	3	12	1st
7	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	3	3	3	3	12	1st

8	Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
9	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
10	Rapid deterioration of roads	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
11	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
12	Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
13	Poor drainage system	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
14	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
15	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
16	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	3	3	2	3	11	2nd
17	Increasing loss of endangered species	3	3	2	2	10	3rd
18	Weak enforcement of regulations	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
19	Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
20	Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
21	Recurrent incidence of flooding	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
22	Poor waste disposal practices	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
23	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
24	Growth of slums	3	3	2	2	10	3rd
25	Deteriorating conditions in slums	2	2	3	3	10	3rd
26	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste	3	2	2	2	9	4th
27	Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing)	1	2	3	3	9	4th
28	Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources	2	3	2	2	9	4th
29	Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones.	2	2	2	3	9	4th
30	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources	2	2	2	2	8	5th
31	Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas	2	2	2	1	7	6th
32	Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)	2	2	1	2	7	6th
33	Poor quality ICT services	2	2	1	2	7	6th
34	Uncovered drains	2	2	1	2	7	6th
35	Silting and choking of drains	1	2	2	2	7	6th
36	Impact of plastic on terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems	2	2	1	2	7	6th
37	Indiscriminate use of weedicides	2	2	1	2	7	6th
38	Major land use challenges in the oil belts especially Western Region	3	2	1	1	7	6th
39	Protracted Land disputes	2	1	2	2	7	6th
40	Disparities in access to infrastructure and service provision between urban and rural settlements	2	2	1	2	7	6th
41	High rate of rural-urban migration	2	2	1	2	7	6th
42	Wide digital divide between urban and rural dwellers	2	2	2	1	7	6th
43	Weak enforcement of legal frameworks to tackle slum development	2	1	2	2	7	6th

44	Loss of forest cover	1	2	1	2	6	7th
45	Encroachment of conservation areas	1	2	2	1	6	7th
46	Emissions from poorly maintained vehicles	1	2	1	2	6	7th
47	Incidence of wildfire	1	2	2	1	6	7th
48	Weak enforcement of road traffic regulations	2	1	2	1	6	7th
49	High incidence of road accidents	2	1	2	1	6	7th
50	Complex land tenure system	1	2	2	1	6	7th
51	Inadequate staff	1	1	2	1	5	8th
52	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1	2	1	1	5	8th
53	Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services	2	1	1	1	5	8th
54	Inappropriate farming practices	1	1	1	1	4	9th
MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY							
1	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	3	3	3	3	12	1st
2	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	3	3	3	3	12	1st
3	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	3	3	3	3	12	1st
4	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	3	3	3	3	12	1st
5	Ineffective sub-district structures	3	2	3	3	11	2nd
6	Weak capacity of local governance practitioners	2	3	3	3	11	2nd
7	Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level	2	3	3	2	10	3rd
8	Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level	2	3	2	3	10	3rd
9	Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	3	2	3	2	10	3rd
10	Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development	3	2	2	3	10	3rd
11	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	3	2	2	2	9	4th
12	Poor service delivery at the local level	2	2	2	2	8	5th
13	Inadequate and delays in central government transfers	2	2	2	1	7	6th
14	High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry	2	2	1	2	7	6th
15	Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level	1	2	2	2	7	6th
16	Political polarization	2	1	2	2	7	6th
17	Political and civic apathy	2	2	2	1	7	6th
18	Inadequate capacity to combat emerging crimes (e.g. cybercrime, terrorism, organised crime, etc.)	2	1	2	2	7	6th
19	Negative cultural practices	2	2	1	2	7	6th
20	Poor attitudes negatively impacting quality of life	2	1	2	2	7	6th
21	Poor appreciation of national culture	2	2	1	2	7	6th
22	Inadequate personnel	1	2	2	1	6	7th

23	Implementation of unplanned expenditures	2	1	1	2	6	7th
24	Incidence of narcotic trafficking, abuse of drug and psychotropic substances	1	1	2	2	6	7th
25	Growing negative influence of foreign culture	2	1	2	1	6	7th
26	Ineffective advocacy strategies	1	1	1	2	5	8th

3.1.2 APPLICATION OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

The selected key development issues from the table above were further subjected to the analysis of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges. With this, the internal factors which will propel the solving of these problems are assessed as against the constraints which are the internal negative factors which will inhibit the interventions to address the issues. External factors as well were assessed to help combat the challenges which are external inhibiting factors.

Even though there are numerous development problems facing the Jomoro District, the potentials and opportunities can be used to minimize the constraints and challenges. This will pave way for the district to meet its developmental needs and achieve its vision of “a developed district where there is peace and prosperity for all”.

Definition of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Potentials of the Jomoro District refer to:

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.

Opportunities are external factors (beyond the district) that positively influence development of the District.

Constraints are advantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development such as unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth etc.

Challenges are external factors or obstacles (beyond the district) that may hamper smooth development effort, those that the district cannot influence

Goals of the DMTDP 2018-2021 is an important aspect of the planning process.

The analysis was made on four (4) development dimensions which are as follows;

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society

TABLE 5.1 POCC ANALYSIS OF SELECTED KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

THEMATIC GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a revenue and budget units • Existence of Planning Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of data on economic units by the GSS • Posting of National Service Personnel to the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for data validation • Inadequate staff at revenue unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeze on public sector employment • Refusal of some staff to accept postings to the district
CONCLUSION		The Planning, Budget and revenue units of the assembly should be equipped with the necessary logistics to collect, collate and validate economic data in the district. The Assembly should also take advantage of the National Service Personnel that are posted to the district in the absence of the adequate number of staff.			
2	Limited access to credit by SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of rural and commercial banks. • Availability of village savings and loans in some communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of credit support from government and other NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited banking culture • Low savings • Rigid procedures of acquiring credit facilities from banks (collateral security) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rate • The decline of the coconut industry. • Non existence of the ADB Bank
CONCLUSION		The informal sector forms the backbone of most economies and for that matter the Jomoro District. Therefore the DA, Financial institutions and other NGOs should provide the necessary facilities and assistance needed to enhance the growth of the sector in a flexible manner.			

3	Poor tourism infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundance of tourist sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS) Activities of an NGO (Hen Mpoano) in promoting tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network Inadequate power supply Human activities leading to degradation of wetlands Unskilled labour in the tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unavailability of tourism fund
CONCLUSION		The tourism sector is a lucrative one in the district therefore there is the need of the DA to improve the tourism infrastructure as well as building the capacity of the tourist guards and the entire management staff of the sector			
4	Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower leads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of fertile land for agriculture Presence of Agriculture Department Availability of fresh water bodies for aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government's policy on planting for food and jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support for the agriculture sector Inadequate private sector participation in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes Inadequate capacity of farmers to use agricultural machinery
CONCLUSION		Government should support private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate agricultural machinery, tools locally and also provide affordable mechanization services to farmers.			
5	Weak extension service delivery	The presence of MOFA office.	Graduates from Agriculture colleges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most farmers especially women are uneducated. Inadequate logistics and funds Lack of knowledge about extension services on the part of most farmers 	Ministry unwillingness to send Extension officers due to tight budgets.
CONCLUSION		With Agriculture being the backbone of the district's economy, the DA must liaise effectively with the MOFA to ensure the provision of adequate extension officers and logistics for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity.			

6	Inadequate agri-business enterprises along the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agro produce to serve as raw materials for agri-businesses • Availability of CBOs in the agri-business enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on planting for jobs • Availability of the BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of CBOs to produce on a larger scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate funding
CONCLUSION		The District Assembly should support the BAC to build the capacity of existing CBOs in agri-business to expand their businesses.			
7	Over exploitation of fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of fish stock in available water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy framework on sustainable fishing • Introduction of the Western Region Coastal Foundation funded by DFID • The establishment of the Fisheries Enforcement Unit to ensure enforcement and compliance of the fishing laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad fishing practices by local and foreign fishermen • Lack of co-management committees at the landing beaches to support fisheries governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited alternative livelihood opportunities for fishing/coastal communities • Weak enforcement of fisheries laws
CONCLUSION		The District Assembly should collaborate with its development partners such as the WRCF and the Fisheries enforcement unit to take advantage of the Sustainable Fisheries Project to develop co-management committees and management plans in selected communities.			
CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation etc)	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of District Education directorate • Availability of school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduate teachers from the Colleges of Education • Government policy on licensing of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate teaching and learning materials • Inadequate school infrastructure • Inadequate capacity and number of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeze on public sector employment • Lack of adequate funding for education

CONCLUSION		The District assembly should liaise with the MoE to ensure posting of adequate teachers to the district. The assembly should also provide the needed logistics to support teaching and learning.			
3	High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health facilities. • Awareness creation through education on the causes and preventive measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support through allocation of 0.5% of DACF for HIV/AIDS programmes • Government support through Ghana Aids Commission programmes to eradicate the disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for HIV/AIDS programmes • High illiteracy rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superstitious believes.
CONCLUSION		The DA in consultations with the Common Fund secretariat should make adequate provisions of funds for sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS			
4	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Health Facilities • Availability of health care professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Population Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Unwillingness of health care professionals to accept postings to deprived areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative cultural and beliefs towards family planning • Inadequate social amenities in deprived areas •
CONCLUSION		The District assembly should collaborate with the Health directorate to implement innovative programmes that seeks to reduce social and cultural barriers to contraceptive use among sexually active males and females. The Assembly should also improve social amenities in deprived areas to encourage health care professionals to accept postings to deprived areas.			
5	Inadequate nutrition education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Health Facilities • Availability of health care professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained nutritionists in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of nutritionists in the district • Inadequate private health care centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate health care professionals with specialty in nutrition • Inadequate pre-school and school nutrition programmes • Widespread poverty
CONCLUSION		The District Health Directorate should request for posting of nutritionist into the district and make food and nutrition counselling available at all primary health care centres in the district. There should also be outreach programmes on food and nutrition			
6	High levels of unemployment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of YEA office • Existence of BAC/RTF • Availability of youth groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy on planting for jobs • Existence of National Youth Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low employable and entrepreneurial skills among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semming politicization of the YEA office • Freeze on public sector employment

	under-employment among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of private businesses in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of National Youth Policy • Existence of MoELR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of SMEs to expand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness creation on new youth policy
CONCLUSION		The D/A should take advantage of government's flagship programmes on job creation and also support the BAC and YEA to create employment opportunities for the youth.			
7	Child neglect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Social Welfare and Community Development Department • Availability magistrate court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Children's Act • Availability of Gender and social protection ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate child protection and family welfare programmes • Weak capacity of social welfare department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate budgetary allocation for the implementation of child protection and family welfare programmes
CONCLUSION		The Social Welfare Department of the Assembly should embark on district wide sensitization of children rights and liaise with the courts to punish irresponsible parents to serve as deterrent to others			
8	unfavorable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of women groups • availability of CSOs promoting gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • availability of affirmative action on women participation in governance and decision making • existence of MoGCSP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unwillingness of most men to encourage wives and relatives to participate in politics • abysmal performance of some women in governance • non existence of gender desk at DA • stigmatization of victims violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inability of successive governments to implement an effective affirmation action on gender • religious and cultural prohibitions
CONCLUSION		The District Assembly should partner with SCOs and other DPs to build the capacity of women and promote their participation in governance			
9	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Social Welfare and Community Development Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Gender and social protection ministry • Existence of National Social Protection Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of discrimination against vulnerable groups • Inadequate capacity of social welfare officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding
CONCLUSION		The district assembly should support the social welfare department to formulate innovative programmes to cover all vulnerable groups			
10	Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Environmental Health Department • Availability of NGOs in water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ministry of water resources and sanitation • Existence of sanitation laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-gazetting of Assembly bye-laws • Inadequate sanitation guards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of attitudinal change by the public • Bad waste management practices by the public

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of community committees on sanitation Availability of private entities in sanitation and waste management (zoomlion) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate sanitation and waste management infrastructure Inadequate waste collection facilities Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of decentralized system of selecting waste management companies
CONCLUSION		The district assembly should ensure adequate and sustainable funding for sanitation and waste management activities and partner private entities to provide sanitation and waste management services and infrastructure. The Environmental health department of the assembly must also develop innovative ways to sensitize the public on good sanitation and waste management practices.			
11	Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of a Business Advisory Centre (RTF) Availability of Youth and Entrepreneurial Agency (YEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of technical/vocational training institutes in the country Availability of Ministry of Trade and Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low interest of youth in technical/ vocational training Inadequate capacity of staff of BAC/RTF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support for BAC/ RTF Over politicization of the YEA
CONCLUSION		The DA should make adequate provisions to support BAC/RTF activities in order to improve on entrepreneurial skills of the youth in the District for Employment			
12	Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DWST Existence of fresh water bodies High volumes of underground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of CWSA Donor partners in water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Inadequate capacity of WSMT members and operational staff Ineffectiveness of WATSAN committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High capital investment Frequent breakdown of water facilities due to corrosion caused by sea breeze
CONCLUSION		The District Assembly should liaise with the CWSA to source funds for the provision of water facilities. The D/A should also build the capacity of staff and members of the various WSMTs and WATSANs to effectively manage water facilities under their care.			
THEMATIC GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	challenges

1	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Department of Feeder Roads. • Availability of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ministry of roads and highways. • Government policy on infrastructure for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low communal spirit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy rainfall • Low funds from government for feeder roads
CONCLUSION		The D/A should lobby the Ministry of roads and highways to rehabilitate and construct major roads in the district that are in a deplorable state. The Assembly liaise with the Ministry of special development to channel a portion of the \$1mil dollar per constituency per year for roads construction.			
2	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of Regional Town and Country Planning Department (TCPD). • Availability of development partners (CSLP, Hen Mpoano etc) to provide capacity and logistical support in land use and spatial planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff and logistics. • Inadequate capacity of staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support from traditional authorities. • Unco-operative attitudes of some residents
CONCLUSION		The D/A through the TCPD should liaise with the Regional TCPD and other development partners to prepare appropriate land use plans and ensure compliance of same by taking legal actions against unapproved and unauthorized developers. Also, traditional leaders and the subjects must be educated on the benefits of a well-planned communities.			
3	Vulnerability and variability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Agric department • Existence of NADMO • Availability of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Policy • Existence of forestry commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding • Inadequate opportunities for capacity building • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective implementation of the National Climate Change Policy
CONCLUSION		The D/A should partner the forestry commission and other NGOs to build the capacity of staff and also provide funding for the effective implementation of the national climate change policy			

4	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Climate change policy Ministry of The Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak financial base of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from central government
CONCLUSION		D/A should collaborate with other development partners and develop innovative ways to generate enough revenue for disaster prevention and response.			
5	Limited awareness of energy conservation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of ECG offices in the district Presence of NCCE and Information Service Departments in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency labelling of appliances by the energy commission Existing policy to discourage importation of high energy consuming appliances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High appetite of the public second hand appliances
CONCLUSION		The Energy Commission should collaborate with the district Assembly to create awareness on energy conservation methods at the local level.			
6	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of TCPD Existence of Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Service Magistrate court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncooperative attitude of some developers
CONCLUSION		The D/A should provide adequate logistical support to the TCPD and Works Department and partner with other law enforcement agencies to effectively enforce planning and building regulations			
7	inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of telcos in the district Availability of internet cafes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Communication Authority GIFEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy rate among rural dwellers Inadequate ICT Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor reception due to interruptions in transmission from Cote D'Ivoire

CONCLUSION		D/A should collaborate with GIFEC and other development partners to construct and maintain CICs and also provide training for rural youth.			
THEMATIC GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY					
No.	Adopted Issues to be addressed	Potentials (from baseline situation)	Opportunities	Constraints	challenges
1	Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of office buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy to provide each district with modern fire stations and equipment • Government policy of “infrastructure for development” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak financial base of the Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support from Central government
CONCLUSION		The D/A liaise with appropriate ministries for the implementation of government policies to provide structures for the Departments and Agencies. D/A would also commit part of its revenue towards the provision of equipment and infrastructure to the various departments.			
10	Inadequate involvement of Traditional Authorities in national development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a strong Traditional Authority • High regard for cultural norms and values by the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Min. of Tourism, culture and creative arts • Existence of Ministry of Cheftaincy and Religious Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of some chiefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate support for cultural activities
CONCLUSION		The District Assembly shall implement policies to engage the traditional authorities more on issues of national development			

2	Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Activities • Influx of new business due to oil and gas find • Availability of ratable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media houses • Use Unit Committee • FOAT Assessment • Disbursement of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate skilled revenue collectors • Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors • Inadequate database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interventions •
CONCLUSION		The DA should ensure regular capacity building of district assembly staff and ensure effective and efficient internal revenue generation and resource management			
3	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NCCE • Presence of CSOs • Traditional Authority • Religious organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement agencies • Ministry of Chieftaincy and religious affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity of staff of NCCE • Inadequate logistical support for NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High moral decadence among the youth • Unco-operative attitudes of some residents • Inadequate civic and moral education in school curricular
CONCLUSION		D/A should provide adequate logistics to NCCE and collaborate with traditional authorities to instill national values in the youth.			

3.1.3 Sustainability analysis of the issues

The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis. This involves assessing the internal consistency/compatibility of the prioritised issues to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. Where the relationship is positive, it draws attention to the fact that the issues should be addressed holistically. On the other hand, where the relationship is negative, there is a need to reconsider the issues adopted.

3.1.4 Sustainable Prioritized Issues

The DPCU reached a consensus to adopt the following issues as the sustainable prioritized issues of Jomoro Municipal Assembly to be addressed by the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). These issues have been categorized under the development dimension and focus areas of the (MTDPF 2018-2021) as presented in table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2: Sustainable Ptoritised Issues

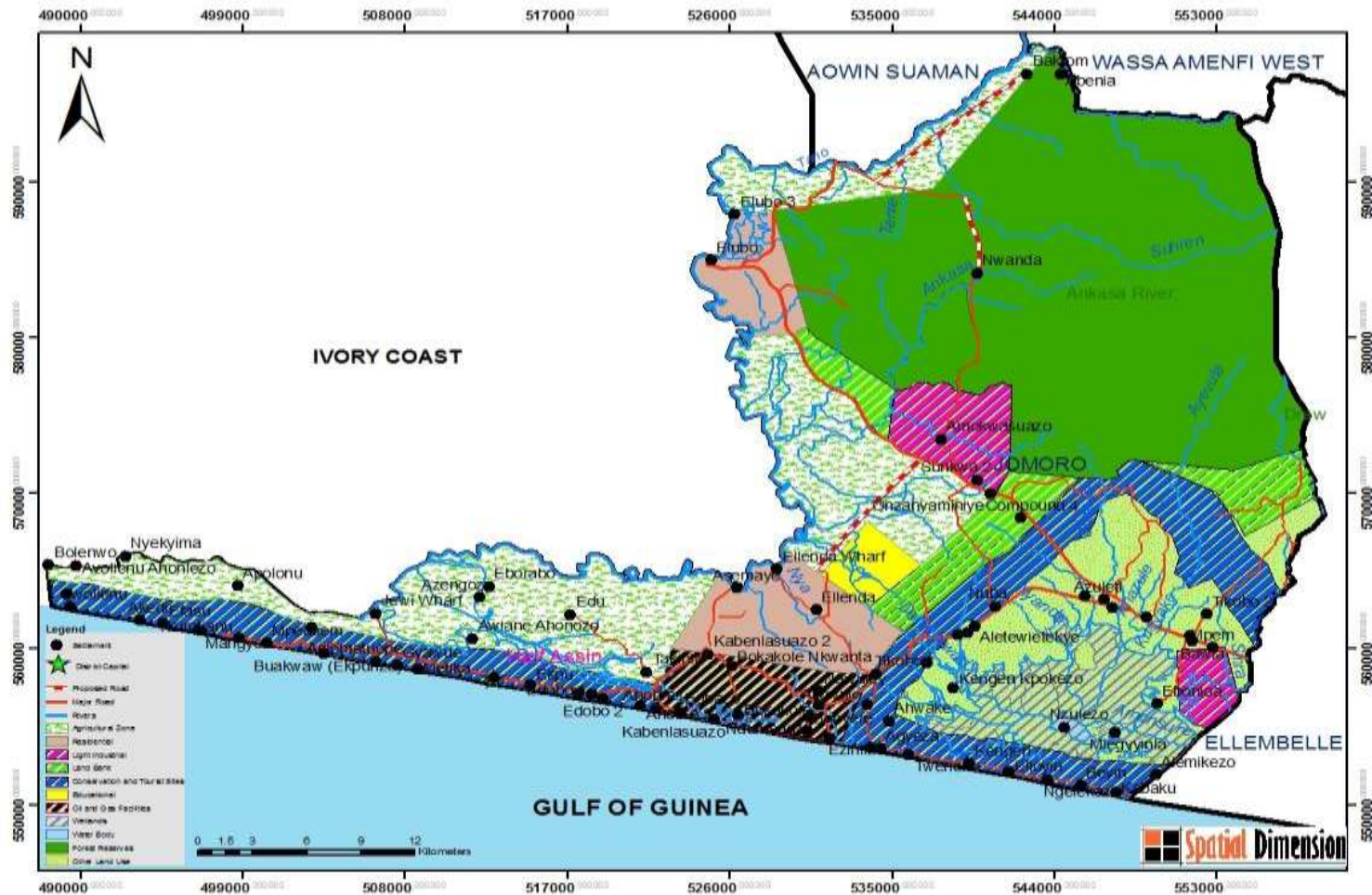
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	FOCUS AREA MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUE
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Strong and Resilient Economy	Limited availability and accessibility of economic data
	Industrial Transformation	High cost of electricity tariff
		Inadequate and unreliable electricity
		Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources
		Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs
		Predominant informal economy
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Poor marketing systems
		High cost of production inputs
		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
		Erratic rainfall patterns
		Lack of database on farmers
		Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain
		Lack of youth interest in agriculture
		Inadequate start-up capital for the youth Lack of credit for agriculture
	Fisheries and aquaculture development	Weak extension services delivery
		Over-exploitation of fisheries resources
		Weak involvement of communities in fisheries resource management
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service
		Low skills development
	Education and Training	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 schools' operations
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care
		Poor quality of healthcare services
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
		Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		Infant and adult malnutrition	
		Inadequate nutrition education	
	Population Management		High fertility rate among adolescent
			Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services
			Inadequate financial support for family planning programmes
			Inadequate sexual education for young people
	Water and Sanitation		Inappropriate management of freshwater resources
			Negative impact of climate variability and change
			Widespread pollution of surface water
			Increasing demand for household water supply
			Inadequate maintenance of facilities
			Poor quality of drinking water
			Frequent outbreak of oral-faecal diseases (eg cholera and typhoid)
			High prevalence of open defecation
			Poor sanitation and waste management
			Unsustainability of sanitation and health services
	Child and Family Welfare		Poor hygiene practices
			High incidence of children's rights violation
			Child neglect
	The Aged		Inadequate care for the aged
	Gender Equality		Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
			Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
	Social Protection		Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
	Disability and Development		Negative perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs
			Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
	Employment and decent work		High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth
			Inadequate infrastructure and services for the informal sector
		Low levels of technical and vocational skills	
		Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment	
Youth Development		Limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development	
		Youth engaged in hazardous environmental practices	
		High incidence of violence and crime	
Sports and Recreation		Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	
		Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	
		Increasing loss of endangered species	

ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Protected Areas	Weak enforcement of regulations Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas
	Coastal and Marine Erosion	Vulnerability of coastal zone to the impact of climate change
	Environmental Pollution	Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
		Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants
	Deforestation, Desertification and soil erosion	Illicit trade in forest and wildlife resources
	Climate Variability and Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change
		Vulnerability and variability to climate change
	Disaster Management	Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air	Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
		Rapid deterioration of roads
		Limited facilities for non-motorised transport (NMT)
	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Poor quality ICT services
		Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the district
	Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate and obsolete electricity grid network
		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities
		Limited awareness of energy conservation measures
		Inadequate capacity to manage environmental impacts
	Construction industry development	Poor management practices on construction sites
	Drainage and Flood Control	Recurrent incidence of flooding
		Poor waste disposal practices
		Poor drainage system
		Silting and choking of drains
		Uncovered drains
Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	
Land Administration and Management	Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing)	
Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	
	Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	
	Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning	
	Scattered and unplanned human settlements	
Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	
	Unregulated exploitation of rural economic resources	
Urban Development	Growth of slums	
Zongos and Inner Cities Development	Deteriorating conditions in slums	
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Local Government and Decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures
		Weak ownership and accountability of leadership at the local level
		Poor service delivery at the local level

		Weak capacity of local governance practitioners
		Weak spatial planning capacity at the local level
		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation
		Expenditure decisions taken at the central Government level
		Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
		Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure
	Human Security and Public safety	Inadequate personnel
		Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
		High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry
	Corruption and Economic Crimes	
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development
		Inadequate involvement of religious bodies in national development
	Attitudinal change and patriotism	Weak national values such as patriotism and loyalty to the state
Political and civic apathy		
Political polarization		

FIGURE 2:0 JOMORO DISTRICT PREFERED DEVELOPMENT OPTION



CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS, ADOPTED GOALS, SUB GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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

4.1.1 District Development Focus

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

4.1.2 District Development Goal

The broad development goal of the Jomoro District is to achieve accelerated and sustainable growth and reduced poverty through effective collaboration with the private sector for agriculture transformation, human and institutional capacities development and job creation.

4.1.3 Development Projections for 2018– 2021

From the population projections in **table 2.1** and the community needs and aspirations, the following development projections are made in respect of education, health, district economy, water and sanitation infrastructure within the planning period, 2018 – 2021.

4.1.4 Education

Table 5.3: Basic School Classroom Infrastructure Projections – 2018-2021

	POPULATION OF BASIC SCHOOL COHORT (2021)	EXISTING CLASSROOMS (2017)	GES CLASSROOM REQUIREMENT	NEEDED	GAP/TO BE PROVIDED
2018					
KG	10,083	139	1:35	288	149
PRIMARY	27,403	412	1:45	609	197
JHS	12,224	173	1:35	349	176
2019					
KG	10,294		1:35		
PRIMARY	27,978		1:45		
JHS	12,480		1:35		
2020					
KG	10,511		1:35		
PRIMARY	28,566		1:45		
JHS	12,742		1:35		
2021					
KG	10,731		1:35		
PRIMARY	29,166		1:45		
JHS	13,010		1:35		
TOTAL CLASSROOMS TO BE PROVIDED BY 2021					522

Source: DPCU, 2017 (Planning Standards for GES)

The district will need additional 522 classrooms, which is equivalent of 75No. 2-unit classroom blocks at the KG level, 33No. 6-unit classroom block at the primary level and 58No. 3-unit to accommodate the growing school going age population with modern facilities, to accommodate its growing basic school going-age population within the plan period.

The existing classrooms in the district is 724, 121 out of these 724 classrooms needs rehabilitation. Thus the focus of the district will be on rehabilitation of the existing classroom blocks since its poses danger to the pupils.

3.3.2 Water Facilities

Table 5.4: Safe Water facilities Projections – 2014– 2017

POINT SOURCE	POPULATION TO BE SERVED BY 2021	STD REQUIRED	REQUIRED	EXISTING	GAP TO BE FILLED BY 2021
Hand dug well	385	Below 75	5	0	5
Borehole	46,747	75-1,999	156	74	82
Small Comm. Piped Sys.	47,013	2,000-4,999	9	0	9
Small town water System	61,561	5000+	12	3	9

Source: DPCU, 2017 (planning Standards from CWSA)

From the table above, the district would have to construct 5No. hand dug wells, 82No. boreholes, 9No. Small Community Piped Systems and 9No. Small Town Water Systems by the end of the planning period in 2021 to achieve a target of 100% water coverage. At present, the district has an estimated total coverage of 54%.

However, there are a number of boreholes that have broken down and need rehabilitation. The district would therefore embark on a project to rehabilitate all broken down bore holes within the planning period.

3.3.3 Health Facilities Projections

Table 5.5: Health Facilities Projections – 2018 – 2021

Year	Projected Population	CHPS Compound			Health Centre			Poly Clinic			Hospital		
		EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL
2018	190,633	30	36	6	7	8	1	0	2	2	1	1	0
2019	196,242	32	36	4	7	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
2020	202,016	34	36	2	8	8	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
2021	207,961	36	36	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	1	1	0

Source: DCPU, 2017 (planning Standards from GHS)

The table above shows the projected district population for the planning period (2018-2021). It indicates the existing health facilities and shows how many are

needed based on the planning standards from GHS. The backlog or gaps to be filled within the planning period is also stated. Thus there are 30 functional CHPS compounds in the district whereas 36 are needed based on the planning standards. The backlog or gap to be filled is therefore 6. However, there are also a number of CHPS Compounds that are in a deplorable state and needs renovation. This would also be addressed within the plan period. 7No. Health Centres exist whereas 8 are needed based on the planning standards, thus an additional 1No. Health Centre would be constructed by 2021. The size of the district also requires 2No. Polyclinics. However, none exists at the moment. It is the expectation that this would also be addressed by 2021 to improve health delivery services.

5.7 Adopted Goals, focus areas, issues, policy objectives and strategies from NMTDPF 2018-2021

ADOPTED GOALS	FOCUS AREA	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUE	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Build a prosperous Society	Industrial Transformation	Severe poverty and underdevelopment among peri-urban and rural communities Limited local participation in economic development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)
	Private Sector Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	Ensure Improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)
		Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	Support the development of at least 2 exportable agricultural commodities in the district
		Lack of youth interest in agriculture	Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)
		Inadequate access to land for agriculture production		Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)
		low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)
		Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)		

	Fisheries and aquaculture development	Weak extension services delivery	Ensure sustainable development and Management of aquatic fisheries resources	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)
	Tourism and Creative Arts Development	Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Diversify and expand tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)
Create Opportunities for All	Education and Training	Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)
		Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels		Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)
	Health and Health Services	Gaps in physical access to quality health care	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)
		Poor quality of healthcare services		Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target 1.2,1.3,3.2,3.2,3.3,3.4,3.6,3.7,3.8, 16.6)
		Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases	Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)
		High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections,	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)

		High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
				Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)
	Food and Nutrition	Infant and adult malnutrition	Ensure food and Nutrition Security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)
	Population Management	Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)
		Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates		Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)
	Water and Sanitation	Increasing demand for household water supply	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
		Inadequate maintenance of facilities		Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)
		Poor sanitation and waste management	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)
				Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)
			Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	
			Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	
	Child and Family Welfare	Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
	Gender Equality	Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy

				access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c).
	Social Protection	Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups	Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups
				Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)
	Disability and Development	High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Promote full participation of PWD's in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)
				Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)
	Youth Development	Youth unemployment and under employment	Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)
	Sports and Recreation	Lack of provision for sports and recreational needs in the development of communities	Enhance Sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)
Weak capacity for sports development and management		Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	
Safeguard the Natural Environment and ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Protected Areas	Weak enforcement of regulations	Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)
	Coastal and Marine Erosion	Worsened environmental pressures in both the coastal and marine zones	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Promote mangrove forest replanting and planting of other vegetative cover to contain erosion (SDG Target 15.2)
	Climate Variability and Change	Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)

		Vulnerability and variability to climate change		Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)
	Infrastructure Maintenance	Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
	Land Administration and Management	Speculative acquisition of land on large scale (Land grabbing)	Develop efficient land administration and management systems	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)
	Human Settlements and Housing	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	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)
		Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs		Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)
	Rural Development	Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)
	Urban Development	Urban sprawl Growth of slums	Promote resilient urban development	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements
				Create awareness on greening of human settlements (SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8)
				Facilitate implementation of urban renewal programmes (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)
				Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure (SDG Targets 11.3, 17.17)
Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	Local Government and Decentralization	Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen Political and Administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
		Inadequate exploitation of local opportunities for economic growth and job creation	Improve decentralized Planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)

		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)
	Public Accountability	Limited involvement of public in expenditure tracking	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
	Human Security and Public safety	Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)
	Civil Society and Civic Engagement	Inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authority, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)

CHAPTER FOUR

5.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The overall District goal of the Jomoro District Assembly is *“toward improving the living standards of the people of Jomoro District by the provision of socio-economic infrastructure with improved revenue mobilization in a transparent and accountable manner.”* The Programme of Action offers the various prioritized set of programmed activities and their cost, which are intended to enhance the achievement of stated objectives and the goal of the plan within a specified time frame.

It also outlines the essential steps for ease of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Programme of Action for the planning period identifies the sub-goals under the four thematic goals. The thematic goals are:

- Build a Prosperous Society
- Create opportunities for all
- Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a resilient built Environment
- Maintain a stable, united and safe society

This chapter covers programmes and activities that would be undertaken by the Jomoro District Assembly throughout the 4-year planning period. The Programme of Action offers the various prioritized set of programme activities and their cost, which are intended to enhance the achievement of stated objectives of the plan within a specified time frame. It also outlines the essential steps for ease of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Programme of Action for the planning period identifies the sub-goals under the seven (7) key thematic areas.

The programme objectives with clear targets, strategies/activities to achieve the stated objectives, indicative budgets, implementation plan/time schedules, roles of implementation agencies and collaborating partners including the private sector, donors, NGOs, the Area Councils and individual communities as well as relevant institutions responsible for monitoring and evaluation were also

indicated. The matrix showing the Composite Programme of Action for the JDA can be found in the tables below.

5.1.1 Development Programmes and sub-programmes of the District for 2018-2021

Table 5.7 Adopted Objectives, Strategies, programmes and sub programmes of JDA for 2018-2021

ADOPTED GOALS	PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	ADOPTED POLICY OBJECTIVE	ADOPTED STRATEGIES
Build a prosperous Society	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Industrial Development	Pursue flagship industrial development initiatives	Implement One district, One factory initiative (SDG Targets 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.b, 9.c)
		Trade Development	Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)
		Agriculture Development	Ensure Improved Public Investment	Introduce District Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Technology (DCACT) with the mandate to promote agribusiness through an enhanced interface between the private and public sectors at district level (SDG Target 16.6)
				Support the development of at least 2 exportable agricultural commodities in the district (SDG Target 2.1, 2.4)
			Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)
			Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)
				Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)
			Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)
			Ensure sustainable development and Management of aquatic fisheries resources	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)

		Tourism Development	Diversify and expand tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17) Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)
Create Opportunities for All	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1) Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target 1.2,1.3,3.2,3.2,3.3,3.4,3.6,3.7,3.8, 16.6)
			Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3) Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)
			Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7) Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7) Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)
			Ensure food and Nutrition Security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)
				Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
				Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)
				Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)
				Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)
	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)
				Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
				Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c).
			Strengthen social protection, especially for children,	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups

	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY		women, persons with disability and the elderly	Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)
		Social Welfare and Community Development	Promote full participation of PWD's in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWDs to acquire credit or capital (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)
			Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Generate a database on PWDs (SDG Target 17.18)
		Sports Development	Enhance Sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)
			Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)
SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)
			Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Promote mangrove forest replanting and planting of other vegetative cover to contain erosion (SDG Target 15.2)
	Disaster Prevention Management	Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)	
		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)	
	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)			

	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works Services	Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)
	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop efficient land administration and management systems	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)
				Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)
		Infrastructure Development	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.a)
		Physical and Spatial Planning	Promote resilient urban development	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements
				Create awareness on greening of human settlements (SDG Targets 11.7, 12.8)
				Facilitate implementation of urban renewal programmes (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a, 11.b)
				Facilitate Public-Private Partnerships in the development and maintenance of urban infrastructure (SDG Targets 11.3, 17.17)
	Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	Management and Administration	General Administration	Deepen Political and Administrative decentralization
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination			Improve decentralized Planning	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)
Budget and Finance		Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)

	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Deepen transparency and public accountability	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)
	Management and Administration	General Administration	Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authority, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)

Table 5.8: Development Programmes/Sub-Programmes of the DA for 2018-2021

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Outcome/Impact indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GO G	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
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	Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of an integrated coconut processing factory	% increase in employment rate							1,000,000	MOFA/CA	MTI
				Facilitate the establishment of a Salt production factory	% increase in employment rate						1,000,000	MOFA/CA	MTI	
				Facilitate the establishment of a Fertilizer processing Factory	% increase in employment rate						1,000,000	MOFA/CA		
Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development	Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.5, 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Organize 4No. Business development fora and business counselling for SME's	% increase in business growth						5,000	6,800	BAC	CA, CD
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Facilitate the establishment of Modern market complex at Elubo	% increase market revenue					500,000			DWD	CA,

	enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)			Construct 8No. Market sheds district wide	% increase market revenue					480,000			DWD	CA,
				Rehabilitate 8No. Markets sheds district wide	% increase market revenue					480,000			DWD	CA,
Ensure Improved Public Investment	Support the development of at least two exportable agricultural commodities in each district (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2, 17.11)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Raise and Supply improved coconut seedlings under planting for food and investment	% increase in yield					100,000	300,000		MOFA	
				Organise sensitization and Training for 400 farmers on vegetable farming and coconut plantation management	% increase in yield						10,000			
Improve production efficiency and yield	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate training of DDOs/AEAs and farmers on seed and planting materials production procedures for major crops in 30 communities	% increase in yield					16,000			MOFA	CA
				Register 1000 farmers for planting for food and jobs creation to be supported	Farmers registered for planting for food and jobs					2,000			MOFA	

				Organize training for AEAs and selected farmers on improved technologies on rice, maize, cassava, vegetable and cowpea production	% increase in yield					2,700				MOFA	
				Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio information dissemination	% increase in yield					10,000				MOFA	
				Train AEAs and MIS staff and farmers on yield information management	% increase in yield					2,000				MOFA	
Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	Support youth to go into agricultural enterprise along the value chain (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.3, 8.6)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Train 100 youth in agribusiness	% increase in Job creation					10,000				MOFA	
	Support the youth to have access to land (SDG Target 1.4)			Facilitate the acquisition of land for 200 youth under the planting for food and investment	% increase in Job creation					10,000					MOFA

Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target2.3)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the Procurement of vaccines to support vaccination programme for poultry and livestock	% increase in livestock production					80,000			MOFA	EHSU
				Train 200 livestock farmers on livestock integration and husbandry practices	% increase in livestock production					15,000			MOFA	
				Renovation of 2No. slaughter houses	No. of slaughter houses renovated					500,000			WD	EHSU
				Intensification and Monitoring of demonstration sites in 40 communities	% increase in livestock production					20,000			MOFA	EHSU
Ensure sustainable development and Management of aquatic fisheries resources	Provide consistent and quality extension service delivery (SDG Target 2.a)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Sensitize 40 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	% increase in fish produce					12,000			FD	MOFA, CA
				Revamp the fish refrigeration facility at Half Assini	% increase in fish produce					30,000			MOFA	FD

Diversify and expand tourism industry for economic development	Promote public-private partnerships for investment in the sector (SDG Target 17.17)	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Facilitate the provision of culture and creative art structure with a recording studio in partnership with the private sector	%Increase in creative art development					100,000	200,000	CA,D WD	MTCCA
	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)			Facilitate the Development of basic tourist facilities at two tourist attraction sites	% increase in tourist arrivals					100,000	100,000	WD	GWLS
				Facilitate capacity building for management and staff of tourist sites	% increase in tourist arrivals					5,000		CA	Wildlife Society
SUB-TOTAL								2,429,700	60,000	3,606,800			
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construct 4No. 2-unit K.G blocks with ancillary facilities	% increase in school infrastructure					404,828		GES	WD
				Construct 6No. 6-seater Institutional WC toilet for schools with water	% increase in school infrastructure					720,000		WD	GES

				Renovation of 3No. 6-unit and 4No. 3-unit Classroom blocks	No. of school blocks rehabilitated					1,33 0,00 0			GES	WD, CA
				Construct 2No. 6-unit Primary classroom block with ancillary facilities	% increase in school infrastructure					675, 000			WD	GES, CA
				Construct 2No. 3-unit JHS classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and landscapping	% increase in school infrastructure					720, 000			WD	GES, CA
				Construct 4No. 4 flat Residential accommodation for teachers with Landscapping and Tree planting	% increase in service delivery					960, 000			WD	GES, CA
				Renovation of 1No. Girls domitory at Half Assini Senior High School	% increase in enrollment						800,00 0		WD	GES, CA
				Renovation of 1No. district library and furnish with computer and accessories	% increase in educational infrastructure					400, 000			WD	GES, CA
				Renovation and completion of district Education Office	% Increase in service delivery					480, 000			WD	GES, CA

				Facilitate the Construction of 5No. Kitchen infrastructure for school feeding programme	% increase in school infrastructure						350,000	WD	GES, CA
				Procure 1400No. Mono and 1400No. Dual and 450 hexagonal desks for schools	% increase in BECE pass rate				102,000			CA	GES
				Renovation of 2No. Teacher Quarters	% increase in service delivery				350,000			CA	GES
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularise and demystify the teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Completion of 1No. Science Resource centre with tree planting	Increase in educational infrastructure						350,000	WD	GES, CA
				Organize 4No. STMIE for schools	% increase in pass rate				60,000			GES	CA
				Supply 100No. Desktop computers for schools and education	% increase in BECE pass rate					50,000		CA	GES
				Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	% increase in BECE pass rate				100,000			GES	CA
	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Support Students with disability and those with special needs	% increase in enrollment				10,000			CA	GES

				Support Needy but brilliant students	%increase in enrollment					10,000			CA	MES
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Facilitate the Upgrading and Construction of 1No. Health centre into a polyclinic/Hospital at Elubo with Land scapping	% decrease in mortality rate						1,000,000		MHS	WD
				Construction of 1No. Health centre at Ahobre	% decrease in mortality rate					350,000			MHS	WD, CA
				Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds	% decrease in mortality rate					1,400,000			MHS	WD, CA
				Renovation of Health Centre and staff quarters	% increase in service delivery					40,000			WD	GHS
				Provision and replacement of basic Health equipments	% decrease in mortality rate					250,000			MHS	WD, CA
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy (SDG Target 1.2, 1.3, 3.2, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health care facilities district wide	No. of M&E conducted					5,000			MHS	

				Facilitate National Health Insurance accreditation for all CHPS Compound	% decrease in mortality rate						20,000		MHS	JDA
Reduce disability morbidity, and mortality	Intensify implementation of malaria control programme (SDG Target 3.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize malaria control programmes	% decrease in malaria cases					40,000			MHS	CA
	Strengthen maternal, newborn care and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2)			Buid capacity of health staff in marternal care and adolescent services	% decrease in morbidity and mortality					25,000			MHS	CA
Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	% decrease in HIV/AIDS infections					12,000			MHS	CA
	Intensify education to reduce stigmatisation (SDG Target 3.7)			Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	No. of sensitization programmes organized					10,000			MHS	CA
	Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Target 3.3)			Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	% decrease in MTCTHIV						12,000		MHS	CA

Ensure food and Nutrition Security	Reduce infant and adult malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Promote food supplementation and fortification in health care centres	% decrease in malnutrition cases						5,000		MHS	CA
Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.14)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	No. of sensitization programmes organized						4,000		MHS	CA
	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)			Sensitize communities on child marriage with supportive laws and policies and teenage pregnancy with its effect on health	% decrease in teenage pregnancy							5,000		MHS
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Construct 15No. mechanised Boreholes district wide	% increase in water coverage					225,000			WD	CA
				Rehabilitation of 30No.boreholes	% increase in water coverage					65,000			WD	CA
				Extention of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	% increase in water coverage					30,000			WD	CA

				Construct 3No. Small town water supply systems	% increase in water coverage						2,500,000	WD	CA
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Build capacity for development and implementation of sustainable plans for all water facilities (SDG Targets 6.a, 17.9)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Form and train 30No. Watsan Committees district wide	% increase in water coverage				10,000		10,000	WD	CA
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Review, gazette and enforce MMDA bye-laws on sanitation (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.b)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Review and gazette DA bye-laws	% increase in improved sanitation				20,000			CA	HODs
Enhance access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Promote National Total Sanitation Campaign (SDG Target 6.2)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Establish new and Manage existing final disposal sites	% increase in improved sanitation				880,000			EHSU	WD
				Procure 30No. Communal waste containers	% increase in improved sanitation					75,000		DEHO	CA
				Purchase sanitary tools and chemicals	% increase in improved sanitation				40,000		DEHO	CA	
				Implement community led total sanitation programme in 30 communities	% increase in improved sanitation				20,000		EHSU		
	Develop and implement strategies to end open	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and	Support 100No. households to construct toilet facilities	% increase in improved sanitation				200,000			EHSU	WD

	defecation (SDG Target 6.2)		Sanitation Services	Construction of 4No.12 seater public Toilet facilities	% increase in improved sanitation					785,000			EHSU	WD
	Improve sanitation sector institutional capacity (SDG Targets 6.a, 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Build the capacity of EHSU staff	% increase in improved sanitation					5,000			EHSU	
				Organize medical screening for food vendors district wide	No. food vendors screened						12,000			EHSU
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 40 communities on child protection	% decrease in child labour					6,000			SW&CD	CA
				Supervise 60 juveniles under probation	% decrease in juvenile delinquency					12,000			SW&CD	
Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c).	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Form and Train 10 women groups in income generation activities (soap making, fish processing, etc.)	% increase in economic empowerment of women					15,000	3,000		BAC	SW&CD
				Assist existing women groups to access credit to expand businesses	% increase in economic empowerment of women					5,000	5,000		BAC	CD

Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the Expansion of LEAP programme in 40 communities	No. of people covered						4,000		SWCD	CA/ISD
				Supervise and monitor the disbursement of funds under the LEAP programme	No. of vulnerable people supported						4,000		SW&CD	CA
Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Provide fish smoking equipments to women in coastal communities	No. of women supported						20,000	25,000	BAC	CD, CA
				Provide financial support to PWDs	% increase in employment of PWDs						80,000		CD	CA
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio-economic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train 600 youth in welding and fabrication, beauty care, cosmetic production, beads production, soap making, cassava processing, fashion and designing and technology	% increase in employment rate						40,000	13,800	BAC	RTF, CA

				improvement and packaging										
				Provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	% increase in employment rate				10,000		30,000	BAC	RTF, CA	
Enhance Sports and recreational infrastructure	Enforce development of designated sports and recreational land use in all communities (SDG Target 16.6)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Sports Development	Facilitate the acquisition of land for the Construction of recreational parks and sports pitches	% increase and sports and recreational infrastructure				50,000			WD,P PD	CA	
Build capacity for sports and recreational development	Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition (SDG Target 9.1)	SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Sports Development	Support sports and its inter related activities district wide	% increase in sports and recreational development				45,000			EDU		
SUB-TOTAL									10,885,828	235,000	5,173,800			
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														

Protect existing forest reserves	Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as comanagement systems (SDG Targets 6.a, 6b)	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	increase in forest management					1,500	6,000	WD	CA
	Promote mangrove forest replanting and planting of other vegetative cover to contain erosion (SDG Target 15.2)	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	% increase in wetland conservation					5,000	10,000	NADMO	HENMPOANU
				Promote urban forestry in 5 communities	decrease in degraded forests and vegetative cover					5,000		PPD	NADMO
				Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Increase in wetland conservation						10,000	Wildlife Division	NADMO
				Capacity building for GAWCC	% increase in wetland conservation						10,000	Wildlife Society	Wildlife Division/Forestry

Enhance climate change resilience	Promote and document improved, climate-smart, indigenous agricultural knowledge (SDG Targets 2.4, 16.6)	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	No. of farmers trained							20,000	MOFA		
	Develop climate-responsive infrastructure (SDG Target 9.1)			Construct 3No. Fire hydrants	No. of fire hydrants constructed					150,000					NADMO
Promote Proactive planning for Disaster Prevention	Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to perform its functions effectively (SDG Targets 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 16.6)	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Support NADMO with Relieve Items and to carry out their activities	% increase in disaster management					30,000	10,000			NADMO	CA
				Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	decrease in disaster								10,000		
Promote proper maintenance culture	Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure (SDG Target 9.a)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works Services	Maintenance of DA Administration block and Assembly Hall Complex	% Increase in service delivery							150,000		WD	CA
				Renovation of Municipal Health Directorate Administration block	% increase in service delivery							350,000		WD	GHS

				Renovation of 4No. Staff bungalows	No. of bungalows rehabilitated					1,200,000			WD	CA
				Renovation of MOFA Office building	% increase in service delivery					140,000			WD	CA
				General Maintenance for physical assets	% Increase in service delivery					200,000			WD	CA
				Provision of street light and maintenance of obsolete cables	% increase in electricity connectivity					50,000			ECG	CA
Develop efficient land administration and management systems	Promote creation of land banks for industrial and business parks and enclaves nation-wide (SDG Target 9.2)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acquisition and Documentation of public lands and promote the creation of land banks	No. of lands banks created					100,000			PPD	WD, CA
				Establish 4No. Industrial Sites at Elubo, Ekpu, Tikobo No.1 & Bonyere	% increase in employment rate						160,000			PPD
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 DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Monitor Physical Developments and Intensify public education on land use management district wide	% increase in orderly developments					10,000			PPD	WD, CA
				Hold annual public forum on land use and spatial planning	No. of public forums held					8,000			PPD	DWD, CA

	Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS	No.of Streets digitized					12,000			PPD		
Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 30km feeder road network district wide	length of road rehabilitated					500,000			WD	CA	
		INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement on 33.6km road network district wide	length of road maintained					600,000			WD	CA	
				Facilitate the Construction of town access roads and drains	length of access roads constructed						120,000			WD	CA
				Rehabilitate and remodel Half Assini and Tikobo No.1 lorry parks	Increase in Transport Services						600,000			WD	
				Construction of Articulator truck and bus terminals at Elubo	parking space developed						288,463			WD	CA
				Support communities of self initiated Projects/Counter part Funding	No. of communities supportedd						712,528			CA	WD

				Procure and install 1200No. Street lights bulbs	No. of street lights bulbs procured					25,000	15,000		CA	WD
				Construction of 2No. Community centres	No. of community centres constructed					100,000			WD	CA
Promote resilient urban development	Prepare and implement structure plans for all grade 1, 2 and 3 settlements	INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Developing and extension of planning schemes for 9 towns	No. of schemes developed					30,000			PPD	WD, CA
SUB-TOTAL										5,254,491	198,000	186,000		
THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
THEMATIC GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Deepen Political and Administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Train Area council members in records keeping and revenue mobilization	% increase in revenue generation						10,000		CA	
				Construct 3No. Area Council offices and renovate one	% increase in revenue generation					400,000				
				Renovation of 1No. revenue office at Elubo	% increase in revenue generation					80,000			WD	CA
				Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	% Increase in service delivery					200,000			HR	CA

				Construction of 2No. staff bungalows	% Increase in service delivery					400,000			WD	CA
				Procurement of Goods and Rendering of Services	% Increase in service delivery					100,000			CA	FD
	Create enabling environment for implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policies at district level (SDG Targets 17.14, 17.17)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Hold LED Platform meetings	% increase in employment creation					15,000			MPCU	BAC
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Budget and Finance	Revenue Mobilisation and Management	gazzette fee-fixing resolutions	% increase in revenue generation					20,000			CA	FD
				Develop revenue database	% increase in revenue generation					5,000			Budget	FD
				Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors	% increase in revenue generation					10,000			FD	CA
				Intensify public education on payment of taxes	% increase in revenue generation					10,000			CA	ISD, FD

Deepen transparency and public Accountability	Enhance participatory budgeting, revenue and expenditure tracking at all levels (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Hold Public Forums	No. of Public Forums held								40,000			MPC U	ISD
				Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public Financial Management	No. of Town Hall organised								40,000			MPC U	ISD
				Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	No. of projects monitored								40,000			MPC U	
				Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	increase in service delivery								100,000	20,000		CA	HODs
Enhance public safety	Promote security awareness of the various communities through neighborhood watch schemes (SDG Targets 16.1, 16.7)	Management and Administration	Security and Public Safety	Form and train 10 community watchdog committees	% decrease in crimes								9,000			GPS	Assembly Members
				Facilitate the Construction of a District and Divisional Police Headquarters at Half Assini	% decrease in crimes									150,000		WD	GPS

Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authority, religious bodies) in national development	Strengthen engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10, 17.14, 17.17)			Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Increase in participation in national development						20,000		CA	NCCE/SD
				Engage Traditional leaders in development and Governance processes district wide	Increase in participation in national development						15,000		CA	NCCE/SD
SUB-TOTAL										1,400,000	134,000	150,000		
GRAND TOTAL										19,970,019	627,000	9,116,600		

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

PROGRAMME	TOTAL COST (2018-2021)	EXPECTED REVENUE					GAP	SUMMARY OF REOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY	ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION
		GOG	IGF	DONOR	OTHERS	TOTAL REVENUE			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	6,096,500.00	2,429,700.00	60,000.00	3,606,800.00	300,000.00	6,396,500.00	300,000.00	Intensify revenue collection	Resort to PPP arrangement
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	16,294,628.00	10,885,828.00	235,000.00	5,173,800.00	360,000.00	16,654,628.00	360,000.00	Organise revenue sensitization	Write proposals for donor support
ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	5,638,491.00	5,254,491.00	198,000.00	186,000.00	240,000.00	5,878,491.00	240,000.00	Investigate into new developmentand increase revenue generation	Seek support from Development Partners
GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	1,684,000.00	1,400,000.00	134,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	1,884,000.00	200,000.00	Institute revenue task force and resource Assembly's prosecutor in exercice of his duties	Widen the fee- fixing
TOTAL	29,713,619.00	19,970,019.00	627,000.00	9,116,600.00	1,100,000.00	30,813,619.00	1,100,000.00		

CHAPTER FIVE

6.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

6.1.1 Introduction

The planned programme of activities has been phased to cover the entire four-year planning period (2018 - 2021). It divides the District Composite Programme of action into realistic time frame to be implemented by the Departments and agencies of the DAs, NGOs, the private sector and communities. Implementation involves translating the plan into actions to achieve the set objectives. This phasing has been done annually indicating the number of projects to be carried out under each adopted goal. The annual plan of actions spells out project locations, the time frame within which the projects are to be implemented. Budgetary requirements, indicators, baseline, and sources of funding and the proposed implementing agencies of the projects and programmes have also been clearly stated.

6.1.2 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

In order to ensure effective implementation of the District Medium Term Development plan, all institutional, administrative and legal issues need to be clarified to enhance the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Thus improvement is required in current arrangements particularly capacity building and measures to ensure the smooth implementation of the proposed projects and programmes.

6.1.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

To guarantee effective implementation of the plan, the Assembly must ensure that departments established under section 38 of the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936 but which are nonexistent be established and provided with the requisite staff and logistics.

The staffs of the District departments are expected to play leading roles in the implementation of the plan. Their capacities must therefore be improved through

training to ensure the achievement of desired results. The unit committees must also be used as a conduit to reach the people at the grassroots to ensure effective participation in programmes.

6.1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

It is required that the District Assembly streamlines and coordinates the activities of institutions operating within the District to avoid duplication and waste of scarce resources. Thus activities of institutions particularly NGOs must not be at variance with the District development priorities to ensure the achievement of the overall District goal.

In terms of the traditional institution, the Chiefs must be encouraged to play their expected roles especially in matters relating to the allocation of land for community projects, organization of communal labour and the creation of orderliness and understanding among members of the communities since the plan is a reflection of the aggregate aspirations and visions of the people in the District.

6.1.5 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Communities offer labour, local expertise and financial support during project implementation. In view of this, community members should not be left out in all aspects of the plan implementation process. Local opinion leaders will be very useful for community mobilization and education and must be encouraged to offer such services. This effective collaboration will ensure community support and guarantee the sustainability of all projects.

6.1.6 COORDINATION OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The successful implementation of the plan requires ideas from various departments and agencies in the District. This will ensure integrated and mutually supportive efforts of all key actors such as the District Assembly, NGOs and others to help articulate the efforts of actors to minimize duplication and waste.

6.1.7 REPORTING ARRANGEMENT

The DPCU should document and report on all implementation stages of projects to the District Assembly. The DPCU should review annual plans every year and report to the Assembly.

Parameters used in the selection of annual projects include:

- Projects that require immediate awareness creation through public education.
- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects whose costs could be accommodated within the year.
- Projects that will have immediate impact on poverty reduction, good governance, employment generation and growth

2018 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of a Fertilizer processing Factory	Selected Community	Nil	Fertilizer plant established							1,000,000	MOFA/CA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Organize Business development fora and business counselling for SME's	Selected Community	4	No. of Business For a organised						2,000	3,400	BAC	CA, CD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Facilitate the establishment of Modern market complex	Elubo	Nil	Market Complex established					500,000			DWD	CA,
		Rehabilitate 4No. Markets sheds district wide	Jaway Wharf	4	No. of Market sheds rehabilitated					240,000				DWD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Raise and Supply improved coconut seedlings under planting for	Selected communities	NRD	% increase in yield					50,000		150,000	MOFA	

		food and investment											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate training of DDOs/AEAs and farmers on seed and planting materials production procedures for major crops in 30 communities	Selected Community	NRD	No. of farmers trained					8,000		MOFA	CA
		Register 1,000 farmers for planting for food and jobs creation to be supported	District wide	510	No. of farmers registered and supported					2,000		MOFA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Organize training for AEAs and selected farmers on improved technologies on rice, maize, cassava, vegetable and cowpea production	Selected Community	NRD	Increase in yield				2,700			MOFA	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio information dissemination	District wide	NRD	No. of farms visited					2,500			MOFA	
		Train AEAs and MIS staff and farmers on yield information management	Half Assini	Nil	AEA's and MIS trained						2,000			MOFA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the acquisition of land for 100 youth under the planting for food and investment	Selected Communities	Nil	Land acquired for the youth					10,000			MOFA	CA,SWCD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the Procurement of vaccines to support vaccination programme for poultry and livestock	Selected Communities	NRD	Vaccines procured for vaccination					20,000			MOFA	EHSU
		Train 50 livestock farmers on livestock integration and	selected communities	NRD	Livestock farmers trained						3,750			MOFA

		husbandry practices											
		Intensification and Monitoring of demonstration sites in 40 communities	selected communities	NRD	Monitoring of demonstration sites intensified				5,000			MOFA	EHSU
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Sensitize 20 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	selected communities	NRD	Coastal communities sensitized				3,000			FD	MOFA, CA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Facilitate capacity building for management and staff of tourist sites	Beyin	NRD	No. of tourist arrivals				5,000			CA	Wildlife Society
SUB-TOTAL									838,200	17,750	1,153,400		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 2-unit K.G blocks with ancillary facilities with tree planting	Allowulle y		School block constructed with trees planted				101,207			GES	WD

		Construct 1No. 6-seater Institutional WC toilet for schools with water	Bawia (Bermant JHS)						180,000			GES	WD
		Renovation of 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with tree planting	Ehoaka		School block constructed with landscaping				70,000			GES	WD, CA
		Construct 1No. 6-unit Primary classroom block with ancillary facilities	Mangyea		School block constructed				337,500			WD	GES, CA
		Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and landscaping	Mpeasem		School block constructed with landscaping				240,000			WD	GES, CA
		Renovation of 2No. Teacher Quarters with landscaping	Newtown and Effasu		Residential Accommodation for teachers constructed				240,000			WD	GES, CA
		Renovation and completion of Education Directorate Office	Half Assini		Education Directorate Office renovated				480,000			WD	GES, CA

		Procure 350No. Mono and 350No. Dual Desks for Schools	Selected Communities		Desks procured for schools					102,000			CA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Organize STMIE for schools	District wide		STMIE organised					15,000			GES	CA
		Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	District wide		Mock Examinations organised					25,000			GES	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Support Students with disability and those with special needs	District wide		No. of Students with Disability supported					10,000			CA	GES
		Support Needy but brilliant students	District wide		Needy but brilliant students supported					10,000			CA	MES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds with landscaping	Nvellenu		CHPS Compound constructed					350,000			MHS	WD, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Renovation of Health Centre and staff quarters	Tikobo No.1	NRD	Health Centre and staff quarters renovated					40,000			WD	GHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health	District wide		increase in service delivery					5,000			MHS	

		care facilities district wide											
		Facilitate National Health Insurance accreditation for all CHPS Compound	District wide		No. of Health Facilities accredited with NHIS					10,000		MHS	JDA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize malaria control programmes	Selected Communities		No. of malaria control programme organised				10,000			MHS	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected Communities		No. of HIV testing and Concelling conducted				3,000			MHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized				5,000			MHS	CA
		Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected Communities		Education Intensified on MTCT						3,000		MHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Promote food supplementation and fortification	District wide		decrease in malnutrition cases					5,000		MHS	CA

		in health care centres											
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized					4,000		MHS	CA
		Sensitize communities on child marriage with supportive laws and polices and teenage pregnancy with its effect on health	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		MHS	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Construct 3No. mechanised Boreholes district wide	Mbem, Nvellenu, Ebonloa (Tikobo No.2)		No. of mechanised boreholes constructed					75,000		WD	CA
		Rehabilitation of 15No.boreholes	Selected Communities		No. of boreholes rehabilitated					32,500		WD	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Review and gazette DA bye-laws	District wide		Bye-laws Gazetted					20,000		CA	HODs

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Implement community led total sanitation programme in 10 communities	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized						5,000		EHSU	CD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 3No.12 seater public Toilet facilities	Bonyere, Elubo and Jaway Wharf		No. of Toilet facilities constructed					392,500			EHSU	WD
		Organize medical screening for food vendors district wide	District wide		No. of food vendors screened						6,000		EHSU	GHS, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 10 communities on child protection	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized						1,500		SW&CD	CA
		Supervise 20 juveniles under probation	Selected Communities		Juvenile under probation supervised					3,000			SW&CD	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Facilitate the Expansion of LEAP programme in 40 communities	Selected Communities		No. of people covered						8,000		SWCD	CA/ISD
		Supervise and monitor the disbursement of funds under the LEAP programme	Selected communities		No. of vulnerable people supported						2,000		SW&CD	CA

		Provide financial support to PWDs	Selected Communities		No. of PWD's persons supported					20,000			CD	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Selected Communities		No. of Youth trained					10,000	6,900		BAC	RTF, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Sports Development	Support sports and its inter related activities district wide	District wide		Sports related activities supported					22,500			EDU	
SUB-TOTAL										2,799,207	46,500	9,900		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Revitalise CREMA Executives in protected Areas	Ankasa		CREMA Executives revitalised					1,500	6,000		WD	CA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	Selected Communities		Degraded wetlands restored						2,500	10,000	NADMO/WD	HEN MPOANO

		Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Selected communities		Wetlands conserved and mangroves protected						10,000	Wildlife Division	NADMO
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	Selected Communities		No. of farmers trained						20,000	MOFA	
		Construct 3No. Fire hydrants	Elubo, Tikobo No.1 Half Assini		No. of fire hydrants constructed				150,000			NADMO	GNFS, WD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Support NADMO with Relieve Items and to carry out their activities	Half Assini		NADMO supported and strenthened				15,000	5,000		NADMO	CA
		Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected Communities		Awareness created on climate change						10,000	NADMO	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works Services	Renovation of 2No. Staff bungalows	Half Assini		No. of bungalows rehabilitated				600,000			WD	CA
		Renovation of MOFA Office building	Half Assini		MOFA office block rehabilitated				140,000			WD	CA
		General Maintenance	Half Assini		Physical assets maintained				50,000			WD	CA

		for physical assets											
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acquisition and Documentation of public lands and promote the creation of land banks	Ekpu, Nuba, Elubo		No. of land banks documented				50,000			PPD	WD, CA
		Establish 1No. Industrial Sites	Ekpu		Industrial sites established				40,000			PPD	DWD, CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Monitor Physical Developments and Intensify public education on land use management district wide	District wide		Land use managed				2,500			PPD	WD, CA
		Hold annual public forum on land use and spatial planning	Selected Community		No. of public forums held				2,000			PPD	DWD, CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS	Selected streets		No. of Streets digitized and named				12,000			PPD	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of Tikobo No.2- Damafour and	Tikobo No.2		length of road rehabilitated				62,500			WD	CA

		other feeder roads											
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement on road network	Selected communities		length of road maintained				50,000			WD	CA
		Facilitate the Construction of town access roads and drains	Half Assini		length of access roads constructed					120,000		WD	CA
		Construction of Articulator truck and bus terminals	Elubo		parking space developed				288,463			WD	CA
		Support communities of self initiated Projects/Counter part Funding	Selected communities		No. of communities supported				712,528			CA	WD
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop planning schemes for Elubo lay-out Extension and Adusuazo	Elubo, Adusuazo		No. of schemes developed			30,000			PPD	WD, CA	
SUB-TOTAL								2,201,991	12,000	176,000			
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													

Management and Administration	General Administration	Train Area council members in records keeping and revenue mobilization	Half Assini		Increased Revenue						10,000		CA	
		Renovation of 1No. revenue office at Elubo	Elubo		Revenue office renovated				80,000				WD	CA
		Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini		Improved Service delivery				50,000				HR	CA
		Construction of 1No 3 bedroom residential accommodation for staff	Half Assini		Staff accommodation constructed				200,000				WD	CA
		Procurement of Goods and Rendering of Services	Half Assini		Goods procured and Services Rendered				100,000				CA	FD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold LED Platform meetings	Half Assini		LED meetings organised					15,000			MPCU	BAC
Budget and Finance	Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Gazette fee-fixing resolutions	District wide		Increased revenue					20,000			CA	FD
		Develop revenue database	Half Assini		Increased Revenue					5,000			Budget	FD

		Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors	District wide		Increased Revenue						10,000		FD	CA
		Intensify public education on payment of taxes	District wide		Increased Revenue						10,000		CA	ISD, FD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Hold Public Forums	Selected communities		Public Forums organised					40,000			MPCU	ISD
		Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public Financial Management	Selected communities		No. of Town Hall organised					40,000			MPCU	ISD
		Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	Selected communities		No. of projects monitored					40,000			MPCU	
	Security and Public Safety	Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini		increase in service delivery					100,000	20,000		CA	HODs
		Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Selected Communities		Increase in participation in national development						20,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD

		Engage Traditional leaders in development and Governance processes district wide	District wide		Increase in participation in national development								CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD
										15,000				
SUB-TOTAL									650,000	125,000	-			
GRAND TOTAL									6,489,398	201,250	1,339,300			

2019 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of a Salt production factory	Selected Community		Salt production factory established							1,000,000	MOFA/CA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Organize Business development fora and business counselling for SME's	Selected Community		No. of Business For a organised						2,000	3,400	BAC	CA, CD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Construct 4No. Market sheds	Mpataba		Market Complex established					240,000			DWD	CA,
		Rehabilitate 4No. Markets sheds	Tikobo No.1		No. of Market sheds rehabilitated					240,000				DWD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Raise and Supply improved coconut seedlings under planting for food and investment	Selected communities		increase in yield					50,000		150,000	MOFA	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate training of DDOs/AEAs and farmers on seed and planting materials production procedures for major crops in 30 communities	Selected Community		No. of farmers trained						8,000		MOFA	CA
		Register 1,000 farmers for planting for food and jobs creation to be supported	District wide		No. of farmers registered and supported						2,000		MOFA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Organize training for AEAs and selected farmers on improved technologies on rice, maize, cassava, vegetable and cowpea production	Selected Community		Increase in yield					2,700			MOFA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio	District wide		No. of farms visited					2,500			MOFA	

		information dissemination											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the acquisition of land for 100 youth under the planting for food and investment	Selected Communities		Land acquired for the youth				10,000			MOFA	CA,SWCD
		Train 100 youth in agribusiness	Selected Communities		Youth trained in agribusiness				5,000				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the Procurement of vaccines to support vaccination programme for poultry and livestock	Selected Communities		Vaccines procured for vaccination				20,000			MOFA	EHSU
		Train 50 livestock farmers on livestock integration and husbandry practices	selected communities		Livestock farmers trained					3,750		MOFA	
		Renovation of 1No. slaughter houses	Elubo		Slaughter house renovated				250,000			MOFA	WD

		Intensification and Monitoring of demonstration sites in 40 communities	selected communities		Monitoring of demonstration sites intensified					5,000			MOFA	EHSU
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Sensitize 10 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	selected communities		Coastal communities sensitized					3,000			FD	MOFA, CA
		Revamp the fish refrigeration facility at Half Assini	Half Assini		increase in fish stock					30,000				
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Facilitate the Development of basic tourist facilities at Ankasa Park	Old Ankasa		No. of Tourist arrivals					100,000		100,000	WD	Forestry and Wildlife
		Facilitate capacity building for management and staff of tourist sites	Ankasa		No. of tourist arrivals					5,000			CA	Wildlife Society
SUB-TOTAL										963,200	15,750	1,253,400		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 3-unit K.G blocks with ancillary facilities with tree planting	Kengen		School block constructed with trees planted					101,207			GES	WD
		Construct 1No. 6-seater Institutional WC toilet for schools with water	Nana Ayebie Primary (Half Assini)		Institutional WC toilet constructed for schools					180,000			GES	WD
		Renovation of 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Bonyere Methodist Primary (Bonyere)		School block renovated with landscaping					70,000			GES	WD, CA
		Construct 1No. 6-unit Primary classroom block with ancillary facilities	Nana Anvo DA Primary School (Tikobo No.2)		School block constructed					337,500			WD	GES, CA
		Construct 1No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities and landscaping	Mpataba		School block constructed with landscaping					240,000			WD	GES, CA
		Renovation and remodelling of 1No. district library and furnish with	Half Assini		Residential Accommodation for teachers constructed					400,000			WD	GES, CA

		computer and accessories											
		Facilitate the Construction of 1No. Kitchen infrastructure for school feeding programme	Tikobo No.1		Kitchen infrastructure established						350,000	WD	GES, CA
		Procure 350No. Mono and 350No. Dual Desks for Schools	Selected Communities		Desks procured for schools				102,000			CA	GES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Organize STMIE for schools	District wide		STMIE organised				15,000			GES	CA
		Supply 50No. Desktop computers for schools and education	Selected communities		Desktop computers supplied					45,000		GES	CA
		Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	District wide		Mock Examinations organised				25,000			GES	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Support Students with disability and those with special needs	District wide		No. of Students with Disability supported				10,000			CA	GES

		Support Needy but brilliant students	District wide		Needy but brilliant students supported					10,000			CA	MES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds with landscapping	New Kabelensu azo		CHPS Compound constructed					350,000			MHS	WD, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No. Health centre	Ahobre		Health centre constructed					350,000			WD	GHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health care facilities district wide	District wide		increase in service delivery					5,000			MHS	
		Provision and replacement of basic Health equipments	Selected Communit ies		No. of Health facilities replaced with health equipments						10,000		MHS	JDA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize malaria control programmes	Selected Communit ies		No. of malaria control programme organised					10,000			MHS	CA
		Buid capacity of health staff in marternal care and adolescent services	Selected Communit ies		No. of staff capacity built						12,500			MHS

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected Communities		No. of HIV testing and Concelling conducted					3,000			MHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized					5,000			MHS	CA
		Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected Communities		Education Intensified on MTCT							3,000		MHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Promote food supplementation and fortification in health care centres	District wide		decrease in mulnutrition cases						5,000		MHS	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized						4,000		MHS	CA

		Sensitize communities on child marriage with supportive laws and polices and teenage pregnancy with its effect on health	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		MHS	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Construct 3No. mechanised Boreholes district wide	Selected Communities		No. of mechanised boreholes constructed					75,000		WD	CA
		Extention of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected Communities		Water supplied to newly developed sites					30,000		WD	CA
		Form and train 30No. Watsan Committees district wide	Selected Communities		Watsan Committees formed					10,000		WD	WSMT
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Establish new and Manage existing final disposal sites	District wide		New disposal site established and managed					220,000		EHSU	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Procure 10No. Communal waste containers	Selected Communities		Communal waste bins procured						37,500	EHSU	CD

		Implement community led total sanitation programme in 10 communities	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		EHSU	CD
		Purchase sanitary tools and chemicals	Selected Communities		Sanitary tools, and chemicals procured					20,000		EHSU	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 1No.12 seater public Toilet facilities	Allowulley		Toilet facilities constructed				196,250			EHSU	WD
		Organize medical screening for food vendors district wide	District wide		No. of food vendors screened					6,000		EHSU	GHS, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 10 communities on child protection	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					1,500		SW&CD	CA
		Supervise 20 juveniles under probation	Selected Communities		Juvenile under probation supervised				3,000			SW&CD	
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Supervise and monitor the disbursement of funds under the LEAP programme	Selected communities		No. of vulnerable people supported					2,000		SW&CD	CA
		Provide financial support to PWDs	Selected Communities		No. of PWD's persons supported				20,000			CD	CA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Selected Communities		No. of Youth trained					10,000		6,900	BAC	RTF, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Sports Development	Support sports and its inter related activities district wide	District wide		Sports related activities supported					22,500			EDU	
SUB-TOTAL										2,770,457	146,000	397,400		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Planting of mangrove trees in wetlands to restore degraded wetlands	Selected Communities		Degraded wetlands restored						2,500	10,000	NADMO/WD	HEN MPOANO
		Promote urban forestry in 5 communities	Selected Communities		Urban Forestry promoted					2,500			PPD	NADMO
		Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Selected communities		Wetlands conserved and mangroves protected							10,000	Wildlife Division	NADMO

		Capacity building for GAWCC	Selected Community		wetlands improved and conserved							Wildlife Society	Wildlife Division/Forestry
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	Selected Communities		No. of farmers trained					20,000		MOFA	
		Construct 3No. Fire hydrants	Elubo, Tikobo No.1 Half Assini		No. of fire hydrants constructed				150,000			NADMO	GNFS, WD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Support NADMO with Relieve Items and to carry out their activities	Half Assini		NADMO supported and strenthened				15,000	5,000		NADMO	CA
		Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected Communities		Awareness created on climate change					10,000		NADMO	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works Services	Renovation of 2No. Staff bungalows	Half Assini		No. of bungalows rehabilitated				600,000			WD	CA
		General Maintenance for physical assets	Half Assini		Physical assets maintained				50,000			WD	CA
		Provision of street light and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected Communities		Streelight provided and obsolete cables maintained				25,000				

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acquisition and Documentation of public lands and promote the creation of land banks	Ekpu, Nuba, Elubo		No. of land banks documented					50,000			PPD	WD, CA
		Establish 1No. Industrial Sites	Tikobo No.1		Industrial sites established					40,000			PPD	DWD, CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Monitor Physical Developments and Intensify public education on land use management district wide	District wide		Land use managed						2,500		PPD	WD, CA
		Hold annual public forum on landuse and spatial planning	Selected Community		No. of public forums held						2,000		PPD	DWD, CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS	Selected streets		No.of Streets digitized and named					12,000			PPD	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 7.6km feeder road network	Takinta-Adusuazo		length of road rehabilitated					62,500			WD	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement on road network	tweakor-Bentilibo		length of road maintained					50,000			WD	CA

AND MANAGEMENT		Construction of access road to Newtown clinic	Newtown		length of access roads constructed						120,000	WD	CA
		Rehabilitation of bonyere Junc.-Bonyere feeder road with drains	Bonyere		length of access roads constructed						120,000	WD	CA
		Support communities of self initiated Projects/Counter part Funding	Selected communities		No. of communities supported				712,528				CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop planning schemes for Dormuli Bonyere enclave	Bonyere		No. of schemes developed				30,000			PPD	WD, CA
SUB-TOTAL								1,799,528	12,000	290,000			
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1No. Area Council office with bedroom attached	Mpataba		Increased Revenue						200,000	CA	
		Renovation of 1No. Area Council office	Newtown		Revenue office renovated			80,000				WD	CA
		Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini		Improved Service delivery			50,000				HR	CA

		Construction of 1No 2 bedroom residential accommodation for staff	Half Assini		Staff accommodation constructed				200,000			WD	CA
		Procurement of Goods and Rendering of Services	Half Assini		Goods procured and Services Rendered				100,000			CA	FD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold LED Platform meetings	Half Assini		LED meetings organised					15,000		MPCU	BAC
Budget and Finance	Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Gazette fee-fixing resolutions	District wide		Increased revenue					20,000		CA	FD
		Develop revenue database	Half Assini		Increased Revenue					5,000		Budget	FD
		Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors	District wide		Increased Revenue					10,000		FD	CA
		Intensify public education on payment of taxes	District wide		Increased Revenue					10,000		CA	ISD, FD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Hold Public Forums	Selected communities		Public Forums organised				40,000			MPCU	ISD

		Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public Financial Management	Selected communities		No. of Town Hall organised					40,000			MPCU	ISD
		Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	Selected communities		No. of projects monitored					40,000			MPCU	
		Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini		increase in service delivery					100,000	20,000		CA	HODs
Management and Administration	Security and Public Safety	Form and train 10 community watchdog committees	Selected Communities		No. of committees formed						5,000		GPS	Assembly Members
		Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Selected Communities		Increase in participation in national development						20,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD
		Engage Traditional leaders in development and Governance processes district wide	District wide		Increase in participation in national development						15,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD
SUB-TOTAL										650,000	120,000	200,000		
GRAND TOTAL										6,183,185	293,750	2,140,800		

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Industrial Development	Facilitate the establishment of an integrated coconut processing factory	Selected Community		Coconut factory established							1,000,000	MOFA/CA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Organize Business development fora and business counselling for SME's	Selected Community		No. of Business For a organised						2,000	3,400	BAC	CA, CD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Construct 4No. Market sheds	Bonyere		Market Complex established					240,000			DWD	CA,
		Rehabilitate 4No. Markets sheds	Sowodazem		No. of Market sheds rehabilitated					240,000				DWD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Raise and Supply improved coconut seedlings under planting	Selected communities		increase in yield					50,000		150,000	MOFA	

		for food and investment											
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Organise sensitization and Training for 200 farmers on vegetable farming and coconut plantation management	Selected Communities		No. of farmers trained					5,000.00		MOFA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio information dissemination	District wide		No. of farms visited				2,500			MOFA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the acquisition of land for 100 youth under the planting for food and investment	Selected Communities		Land acquired for the youth				10,000			MOFA	CA,SWCD
		Train 100 youth in agribusiness	Selected Communities		Youth trained in agribusiness				5,000				

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the Procurement of vaccines to support vaccination programme for poultry and livestock	Selected Communities	Vaccines procured for vaccination					20,000			MOFA	EHSU	
		Train 50 livestock farmers on livestock integration and husbandry practices	selected communities	Livestock farmers trained						3,750			MOFA	
		Rehabilitation of 1No. slaughter houses	Half Assini	Slaughter house renovated					250,000				MOFA	WD
		Intensification and Monitoring of demonstration sites in 40 communities	selected communities	Monitoring of demonstration sites intensified					5,000				MOFA	EHSU
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Sensitize 10 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	selected communities	Coastal communities sensitized					3,000			FD	MOFA, CA	
		Revamp the fish refrigeration facility at Half Assini	Half Assini	increase in fish stock					30,000				FD	CA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Facilitate the provision of culture and creative art structure with a recording studio in partnership with the private sector	Half Assini		No. of tourist arrivals					100,000		200,000	CA,DWD	MTCCA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Facilitate the Development of basic tourist facilities	Old Kablensuzo		No. of Turist arrivals					100,000		100,000	WD	Forestry and Wildlife
SUB-TOTAL										1,055,500	10,750	1,453,400		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construct 2No. 2-unit K.G blocks with ancillary facilities with tree planting	Fawomang and Compound		School block constructed with trees planted					101,207			GES	WD
		Construct 1No. 6-seater Institutional WC toilet for schools with water	Takinta DC Primary (Takinta)		Institutional WC toilet constructed for schools					180,000			GES	WD
		Renovation of 2No. 3-unit Classroom Block with landscaping	Awiafutu Junction and Bonyere		School block renovated with landscaping					70,000			GES	WD, CA

		Construct 1No. 6-unit Primary classroom block with ancillary facilities	Miegyinla	School block constructed					337,500			WD	GES, CA
		Renovation of 1No. Girls dormitory (HASCO)	Half Assini	Residential Accommodation for teachers constructed					400,000			WD	GES, CA
		Facilitate the Construction of 1No. Kitchen infrastructure for school feeding programme	Selected Community	Kitchen infrastructure established						350,000		WD	GES, CA
		Completion and Furnishing of 1No. Science Resource centre with tree planting	New Kabelensu azo	Science Resource centre Established						350,000		WD	GES, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Organize STMIE for schools	District wide	STMIE organised					15,000			GES	CA
		Supply 50No. Desktop computers for schools and education	Selected communities	Desktop computers supplied						45,000		GES	CA
		Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	District wide	Mock Examinations organised					25,000			GES	CA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Support Students with disability and those with special needs	District wide		No. of Students with Disability supported					10,000			CA	GES
		Support Needy but brilliant students	District wide		Needy but brilliant students supported					10,000			CA	MES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds with landscaping	New Kabelensu azo		CHPS Compound constructed					350,000			MHS	WD, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Facilitate the Upgrading and Construction of 1No. Health centre into a polyclinic/Hospital at Elubo with Land scapping	Elubo		Health Facility Upgraded						1,000,000		WD	GHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health care facilities district wide	District wide		increase in service delivery					5,000			MHS	
		Provision and replacement of basic Health equipments	Selected Communities		No. of Health facilities replaced with health equipments						10,000		MHS	JDA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize malaria control programmes	Selected Communities		No. of malaria control programme organised					10,000			MHS	CA
		Buid capacity of health staff in marternal care and adolescent services	Selected Communities		No. of staff capacity built					12,500			MHS	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected Communities		No. of HIV testing and Concelling conducted					3,000			MHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized					5,000			MHS	CA
		Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected Communities		Education Intensified on MTCT						3,000			MHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Promote food supplementati on and fortification in health care centres	District wide		decrease in mulnutrition cases					5,000			MHS	CA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized					4,000		MHS	CA
		Sensitize communities on child marriage with supportive laws and polices and teenage pregnancy with its effect on health	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		MHS	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Construct 3No. mechanised Boreholes district wide	Selected communities		No. of mechanised boreholes constructed				75,000			WD	CA
		Extention of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected Communities		Water supplied to newly developed sites					30,000		WD	CA
		Facilitate the Construction of 1No. Small town water supply systems	Takinta		Water supply systems constructed					300,000		WD	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Manage existing final disposal sites	District wide		New disposal site established and managed				220,000			EHSU	

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Procure 10No. Communal waste containers	Selected Communities		Communal waste bins procured						37,500	EHSU	CD
		Implement community led total sanitation programme in 10 communities	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		EHSU	CD
		Purchase sanitary tools and chemicals	Half Assini		Sanitary tools, and chemicals procured					20,000		EHSU	
		Support households to construct toilet facilities	Selected Communities		Household toilets constructed				100,000				
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 2No.12 seater public Toilet facilities	Beyin and Metika		Toilet facilities constructed				392,500			EHSU	WD
		Organize medical screening for food vendors district wide	District wide		No. of food vendors screened					6,000		EHSU	GHS, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 10 communities on child protection	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					1,500		SW&CD	CA
		Supervise 20 juveniles under probation	Selected Communities		Juvenile under probation supervised				3,000			SW&CD	CA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Form and Train 10 women groups in income generation activities (soap making, fish processing, etc.)	Selected Communities		No. of Women groups formed and trained in income generation activities					5,000		3,000	BAC	SW&CD
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Supervise and monitor the disbursement of funds under the LEAP programme	Selected communities		No. of vulnerable people supported						2,000		SW&CD	CA
		Provide fish smoking equipments to women in coastal communities	Selected Communities		Women supplied with fish smoking equipment								SW&CD	CA
		Provide financial support to PWDs	Selected Communities		No. of PWD's persons supported					20,000			CD	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Selected Communities		No. of Youth trained					10,000		6,900	BAC	RTF, CA
		Provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	Half Assini		No. of graduate					5,000		15,000	RTF	BAC

					apprentices supported									
		Facilitate the acquisition of land for the Construction of recreational parks and sports pitches	Selected Communities		Land acquired for recreational parks and sports pitches									
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Sports Development	Support sports and its inter related activities district wide	District wide		Sports related activities supported				22,500				EDU	
SUB-TOTAL									2,374,707	146,000	2,065,400			
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Promote urban forestry in 5 communities	Selected Communities		Urban Forestry promoted				2,500				PPD	NADMO
		Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Selected communities		Wetlands conserved and mangroves protected						10,000		Wildlife Division	NADMO
		Capacity building for GAWCC	Selected Community		wetlands improved and conserved								Wildlife Society	Wildlife Division/Forestry
ENVIRONMENTAL	Disaster Prevention	Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	Selected Communities		No. of farmers trained						20,000		MOFA	

MANAGEMENT		Construct 3No. Fire hydrants	Elubo, Tikobo No.1 Half Assini		No. of fire hydrants constructed					150,000			NADMO	GNFS, WD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Support NADMO with Relieve Items and to carry out their activities	Half Assini		NADMO supported and strenthened					15,000	5,000		NADMO	CA
		Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected Communities		Awareness created on climate change							10,000	NADMO	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works Services	General Maintenance for physical assets	Half Assini		Physical assets maintained					50,000			WD	CA
		Provision of street light and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected Communities		Streetlight provided and obsolete cables maintained					25,000				
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Acquisition and Documentation of public lands and promote the creation of land banks	Ekpu, Nuba, Elubo		No. of land banks documented					50,000			PPD	WD, CA
		Establish 1No. Industrial Sites	Elubo		Industrial sites established					40,000			PPD	DWD, CA

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Monitor Physical Developments and Intensify public education on land use management distict wide	District wide		Land use managed						2,500		PPD	WD, CA
		Hold annual public forum on landuse and spatial planning	Selected Community		No. of public forums held						2,000		PPD	DWD, CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Digitize and Name Streets to be linked with the Ghana Post GPS	Selected streets		No.of Streets digitized and named					12,000			PPD	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 7.6km feeder road network	Azuleti-Tweakor		length of road rehabilitated					62,500			WD	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement on road network	New Kabelensua zo-Asepanye		length of road mainatined					50,000			WD	CA
		Construction of access roads	Sowodadzem		length of access roads constructed						120,000		WD	CA
		Support communities of self initiated Projects/Counter part Funding	Selected communities		No. of communities supportedd					712,528				CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop planning schemes Beyin and Newtown	Beyin and Newtown		No. of schemes developed					30,000			PPD	WD, CA

SUB-TOTAL										1,199,528	9,500	160,000		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1No. Area Council office with bedroom attached	Takinta		Increased Revenue						10,000		CA	
		Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini		Improved Service delivery					50,000			HR	CA
		Construction of 1No 2 bedroom residential accommodation for staff	Half Assini		Staff accommodation constructed					200,000			WD	CA
		Procurement of Goods and Rendering of Services	Half Assini		Goods procured and Services Rendered					100,000			CA	FD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold LED Platform meetings	Half Assini		LED meetings organised						15,000		MPCU	BAC
Budget and Finance	Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Gazette fee-fixing resolutions	District wide		Increased revenue						20,000		CA	FD
		Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors	District wide		Increased Revenue						10,000		FD	CA

		Intensify public education on payment of taxes	District wide		Increased Revenue					10,000		CA	ISD, FD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Hold Public Forums	Selected communities		Public Forums organised				40,000			MPCU	ISD
		Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public Financial Management	Selected communities		No. of Town Hall organised				40,000			MPCU	ISD
		Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	Selected communities		No. of projects monitored				40,000			MPCU	
		Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini		increase in service delivery				100,000	20,000		CA	HODs
Management and Administration	Security and Public Safety	Facilitate the Construction of a District and Divisional Police Headquarters	Half Assini		No. of committees formed					5,000		GPS	Assembly Members
		Form and train 10 community watchdog committees	Selected Communities		No. of committees formed					5,000		GPS	Assembly Members

		Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Selected Communities		Increase in participation in national development						20,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD
		Engage Traditional leaders in development and Governance processes district wide	District wide		Increase in participation in national development						15,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD
SUB-TOTAL										570,000	130,000	-		
GRAND TOTAL										5,199,735	296,250	3,678,800		

2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES	Projects/Activities	Location	Baseline	Output indicators	Quarterly Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Organize Business development fora and business counselling for SME's	Selected Community		No. of Business For a organised						2,000	3,400	BAC	CA, CD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Trade Development	Construct 4No. Market sheds	New Kabelensu azo		Market Complex established					240,000			DWD	CA,
		Rehabilitate 4No. Markets sheds	Sowodaze m and Tikobo No.2		No. of Market sheds rehabilitate d					240,000			DWD	CA,
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Organise sensitization and Training for 200 farmers on vegetable farming and coconut plantation management	Selected Communities		No. of farmers trained						5,000.00		MOFA	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Monitoring visits by DDO's and Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) farm/home visits and radio information dissemination	District wide		No. of farms visited					2,500			MOFA	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Train 100 youth in agribusiness	Selected Communities		Youth trained in agribusinesses					5,000			MOFA	BAC, CD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Facilitate the Procurement of vaccines to support vaccination programme for poultry and livestock	Selected Communities		Vaccines procured for vaccination					20,000			MOFA	EHSU
		Train 50 livestock farmers on livestock integration and husbandry practices	selected communities		Livestock farmers trained					3,750			MOFA	
		Intensification and Monitoring of demonstration sites in 40 communities	selected communities		Monitoring of demonstration sites intensified					5,000			MOFA	EHSU

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Agriculture Development	Sensitize 10 coastal communities on sustainable marine fishing laws and practices	selected communities		Coastal communities sensitized					3,000			FD	MOFA, CA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Facilitate the provision of culture and creative art structure with a recording studio in partnership with the private sector	Half Assini		No. of tourist arrivals					100,000		200,000	CA,DWD	MTCCA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Tourism Development	Provide basic tourist facilities to Develop the Amanzule river at Ebonloa into a modern tourist site through partnership with the private sector	Ebonloa		No. of Tourist arrivals					100,000		100,000	WD	Forestry and Wildlife
SUB-TOTAL										715,500	10,750	303,400		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Construct 1No. 3-unit K.G blocks with ancillary facilities with tree planting	Awiafutu		School block constructed with trees planted					101,207			GES	WD

		Construct 2No. 6-seater Institutional WC toilet for schools with water	New Kabelasua and Mangyea		Institutional WC toilet constructed for schools					180,000			GES	WD
		Rehabilitate 2No. 4-unit KG classroom blocks Jaway Catholic D/A Primary Half Assini Catholic Primary	Jaway and Half Assini		School block renovated with landscaping					70,000			GES	WD, CA
		Construct 1No. 6-unit Primary classroom block with ancillary facilities	Newtown wharf		School block constructed					337,500			WD	GES, CA
		Facilitate the Construction of 1No. Kitchen infrastructure for school feeding programme	Selected Community		Kitchen infrastructure established							350,000	WD	GES, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Organize STMIE for schools	District wide		STMIE organised					15,000			GES	CA
		Supply 50No. Desktop computers for schools and education	Selected communities		Desktop computers supplied						45,000			GES

		Organize Mock Examinations for all schools	District wide		Mock Examinations organised				25,000			GES	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Education and Youth Development	Support Students with disability and those with special needs	District wide		No. of Students with Disability supported				10,000			CA	GES
		Support Needy but brilliant students	District wide		Needy but brilliant students supported				10,000			CA	MES
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds with landscaping	Agyeza		CHPS Compound constructed				350,000			MHS	WD, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Facilitate the Upgrading and Construction of 1No. Health centre into a polyclinic/Hospital at Elubo with Landscapping	Elubo		Health Facility Upgraded					1,000,000		WD	GHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Intensify monitoring and supervision at all health care facilities	District wide		increase in service delivery				5,000			MHS	

		Provision and replacement of basic Health equipments	Selected Communities		No. of Health facilities replaced with health equipments						10,000		MHS	JDA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize malaria control programmes	Selected Communities		No. of malaria control programmes organised					10,000			MHS	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Conduct HIV testing and counselling	Selected Communities		No. of HIV testing and Cancelling conducted					3,000			MHS	CA
		Conduct quarterly sensitization programmes on HIV/AIDS	Selected Communities		No. of sensitization programmes organized					5,000			MHS	CA
		Support community health nurses to intensify education on mother to child transmission	Selected Communities		Education Intensified on MTCT							3,000		MHS
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Promote food supplementation and fortification in health care centres	District wide		decrease in malnutrition cases						5,000		MHS	CA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Public Health Services and Management	Organize sensitization programmes on reproductive health and family planning	District wide		No. of sensitization programmes organized					4,000		MHS	CA
		Sensitize communities on child marriage with supportive laws and polices and teenage pregnancy with its effect on health	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		MHS	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works and Water Management	Construct 3No. mechanised Boreholes district wide	Selected communities		No. of mechanised boreholes constructed				75,000			WD	CA
		Extention of pipe borne water supply to newly developed sites	Selected Communities		Water supplied to newly developed sites					30,000		WD	CA
		Facilitate the Construction of 1No. Small town water supply systems	Tikobo No.2		Water supply systems constructed								
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Manage existing final disposal sites	District wide		New disposal site established and managed				220,000			EHSU	

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Procure 10No. Communal waste containers	Selected Communities		Communal waste bins procured						37,500	EHSU	CD
		Implement community led total sanitation programme in 10 communities	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					5,000		EHSU	CD
		Purchase sanitary tools and chemicals	Half Assini		Sanitary tools, and chemicals procured					20,000		EHSU	
		Support households to construct toilet facilities	Selected Communities		Household toilets constructed				100,000			EHSU	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Environmental Health and Sanitation Services	Construction of 2No.12 seater public Toilet facilities	Newtown and Ekpu		Toilet facilities constructed				392,500			EHSU	WD
		Organize medical screening for food vendors district wide	District wide		No. of food vendors screened					6,000		EHSU	GHS, CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Sensitize 10 communities on child protection	Selected Communities		No. of communities sensitized					1,500		SW&CD	CA
		Supervise 20 juveniles under probation	Selected Communities		Juvenile under probation supervised				3,000			SW&CD	CA

SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Supervise and monitor the disbursement of funds under the LEAP programme	Selected communities		No. of vulnerable people supported						2,000		SW&CD	CA
		Provide financial support to PWDs	Selected Communities		No. of PWD's persons supported				20,000				CD	CA
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Social Welfare and Community Development	Train youth in welding and fabrication, beads production, soap making, cassava processing and technology improvement in packaging	Selected Communities		No. of Youth trained				10,000		6,900		BAC	RTF, CA
		Provide start-up kits to graduate apprentices	Half Assini		No. of graduate apprentices supported				5,000		15,000		RTF	BAC
		Facilitate the acquisition of land for the Construction of recreational parks and sports pitches	Selected Communities		Land acquired for recreational parks and sports pitches									
SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	Sports Development	Support sports and its inter related activities district wide	Selected communities		Sports related activities supported				22,500				EDU	

SUB-TOTAL										1,969,707	133,500	1,412,400		
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT														
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Natural Resource Conservation	Promote urban forestry in 5 communities	Selected Communities		Urban Forestry promoted					2,500			PPD	NADMO
		Awareness creation on wetlands conservation and protection of mangroves	Selected communities		Wetlands conserved and mangroves protected						10,000		Wildlife Division	NADMO
		Capacity building for GAWCC	Selected Community		wetlands improved and conserved								Wildlife Society	Wildlife Division/Forestry
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Train 100 farmers in climate smart agriculture	Selected Communities		No. of farmers trained						20,000		MOFA	
		Construct 3No. Fire hydrants	Elubo, Tikobo No.1 Half Assini		No. of fire hydrants constructed				150,000				NADMO	GNFS, WD
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	Disaster Prevention	Support NADMO with Relieve Items and to carry out their activities	Half Assini		NADMO supported and strengthened					15,000	5,000		NADMO	CA

		Sensitize 20 communities on climate change and its effects on the environment	Selected Communities		Awareness created on climate change						10,000	NADMO	CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Public Works Services	General Maintenance for physical assets	Half Assini		Physical assets maintained				50,000			WD	CA
		Maintenance of MA Administration block and Assembly Hall Complex	Half Assini		MA block maintained					150,000		WD	CA
		Provision of street light and maintenance of obsolete cables	Selected Communities		Streetlight provided and obsolete cables maintained				25,000				
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Establish 1No. Industrial Sites	Elubo		Industrial sites established				40,000			PPD	DWD, CA
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Monitor Physical Developments and Intensify public education on land use management district wide	District wide		Land use managed					2,500		PPD	WD, CA

		Hold annual public forum on landuse and spatial planning	Selected Community		No. of public forums held						2,000		PPD	DWD, CA	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Rehabilitation of 8km feeder road network	Sameye-Tweakor		length of road rehabilitated					62,500			WD	CA	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Infrastructure Development	Spot improvement on road network	Odo Yefe-Fade-Paradise		length of road maintained					50,000			WD	CA	
		Construction of access roads	Mpataba		length of access roads constructed						120,000		WD	CA	
		Support communities of self initiated Projects/Counter part Funding	Selected communities		No. of communities supported					712,528				CA	WD
		Construction of 2No. Community centres	Beyin and Jaway		Community centres constructed					100,000				WD	
INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT	Physical and Spatial Planning	Develop planning schemes	Jaway Wharf		No. of schemes developed				30,000			PPD	WD, CA		
SUB-TOTAL									1,237,528	159,500	160,000				
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY															
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY															
Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 1No. Area Council office with bedroom attached	Tikobo No.2		Increased Revenue						10,000		CA		

		Capacity building for DA Staff and Assembly members	Half Assini		Improved Service delivery					50,000			HR	CA
		Procurement of Goods and Rendering of Services	Half Assini		Goods procured and Services Rendered					100,000			CA	FD
Management and Administration	General Administration	Hold LED Platform meetings	Half Assini		LED meetings organised						15,000		MPCU	BAC
Budget and Finance	Revenue Mobilisation and Management	Gazette fee-fixing resolutions	District wide		Increased revenue						20,000		CA	FD
		Intensify supervision and monitoring of revenue and commission collectors	District wide		Increased Revenue						10,000		FD	CA
		Intensify public education on payment of taxes	District wide		Increased Revenue						10,000		CA	ISD, FD
Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting Monitoring and Evaluation	Hold Public Forums	Selected communities		Public Forums organised					40,000			MPCU	ISD
		Organise Town Hall meetings on budgeting and planning processes and Public	Selected communities		No. of Town Hall organised					40,000			MPCU	ISD

		Financial Management											
		Conduct participatory project monitoring and evaluation	Selected communities		No. of projects monitored				40,000			MPCU	
		Organize all DA Statutory Meetings	Half Assini		increase in service delivery				100,000	20,000		CA	HODs
Management and Administration	Security and Public Safety	Facilitate the Construction of a District and Divisional Police Headquarters	Half Assini		No. of committees formed					5,000		GPS	Assembly Members
		Form and train 10 community watchdog committees	Selected Communities		No. of committees formed					5,000		GPS	Assembly Members
		Support to traditional authorities in exercise of their duties	Selected Communities		Increase in participation in national development					20,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD
		Engage Traditional leaders in development and Governance	District wide		Increase in participation in national development					15,000		CA/Assembly Members	NCCE/ISD

		processes district wide												
SUB-TOTAL										370,000	130,000	-		
GRAND TOTAL										4,292,735	433,750	1,875,800		

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The monitoring and evaluation processes and structures detailed in this document are important management tools structured to offer additional incentive for the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the structured projects and programmes. The ultimate goal is to effectively monitor the implementation of the planned activities and evaluate their outcomes and impact in reducing poverty on a sustainable basis.

6.1.1 MONITORING

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

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

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

6.1.2 MONITORING MATRIX

The Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix shows the linkage of the Medium Term Development Plan to the Goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021. The matrix provides a format for presenting the input, output, outcome and impact indicators of each of the MTDP objective.

The matrix has the Goals of the NMTDPF 2018-2021 as well as the indicators, indicator type and the baseline for 2017. Others are the targets for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, the data disaggregation, monitoring frequency and whose responsibility it is to supply the data. The indicator type, be they input, output, process or outcome ones are all stated. The monitoring matrix for the Jomoro District Assembly is presented in the table below:

Table 5.9: Monitoring Matrix

INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	INDICATOR TYPE	BASELINE	TARGETS				DISAGGREGATION	MONITORING FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
THEMATIC GOAL 1: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY										
OBJECTIVE 1: IMPROVE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND YIELD										
Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish		outcome							annually	MOFA
Cassava			32000 mt	33000 mt	34000 mt	35000 mt	36000 mt			
Maize			258mt	270mt	290mt	320mt	350mt			
Plantain			160mt	170mt	190mt	220mt	250mt			
LIVESTOCK										
Sheep			54,000	60,000	70,000	85,000	100,000			
Goat			4,000	5,200	6,700	8,450	10,450			
Pig			32,000	36,000	40,500	45,500	51,500			
Poultry			189,000	219,000	249,000	279,000	309,000			

Cattle			7,040	7,340	7,740	8,190	8,690			
FISH			4,500	4,700	4,950	5,250	5,600			
OBJECTIVE 2: DIVERSIFY AND EXPAND TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Percentage (%) increase in tourist arrivals		outcome						age, sex, location	annually	Wildlife Society
THEMATIC GOAL 2: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL										
OBJECTIVE 1: ENHANCE INCLUSION AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN QUALITY EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS										
Gross enrolment rate	(indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age-as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)	outcome						sex,	annually	GES
Primary			81.8%	85%	90%	95%	100%			
JHS			65.0%	72%	80%	88%	95%			
SHS			24.0%	60%	70%	80%	90%			

Net Admission Rate in Primary schools	(indicates primary one enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	outcome	65.0%	70%	75%	80%	85%	sex	annually	GES
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)		output								
Primary			35:1	45:1	45:1	45:1	45:1			
JHS			18:01	35:1	35:1	35:1	35:1			
SHS			18:01	35:1	35:1	35:1	35:1			
School Dropout Rate by Percentage		outcome						age, sex	annually	GES
Primary			6.0%	5%	3.50%	1.50%	0%			
JHS			4.0%	3%	2%	1%	0%			
SHS			4.0%	3%	2%	1%	0%			
B.E.C.E Percentage Pass			65.2%	70%	80%	90%	100%			
Gender parity index	(ratio between girls and boys enrolment rate, the balance of party is 1.00)	outcome						age, sex	annually	GES
Primary			1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
JHS			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			

SHS			0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURE AFFORDABLE, EQUITABLE, ACCESSIBLE AND UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)										
Increase in CHPS Compound		output	30	31	33	35	36	location	annually	GHS
Percentage increase in NHIS coverage		output						age, sex	annually	NHIA
Increased Immunization Coverage (Penta 3)		input	78%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
OBJECTIVE 3: REDUCE DISABILITY, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY										
Maternal Mortality ratio	(Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirths per 1,000 live births)	outcome	1.8/1000	1.2/1000	0.7/1000	0.2/1000	0/1000	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
Under-five mortality rate	(Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	outcome	0.5/1000	0.4/1000	0.3/1000	0.2/1000	0/1000	Sex	annually	GHS

Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population		impact	5.5/1000	4.5/1000	3.0/1000	1.2/1000	0.0/1000	Sex	annually	GHS
Improvement in skilled/supervised Delivery		output						Age	annually	GHS
No. of TB Cases Diagnosed		outcome	55	45	30	15	5	Age, Sex	annually	GHS
Proportion of OPD cases attributed to malaria		outcome						Age, Sex	annually	GHS
No. of under-five malaria case fatality		impact	7	3	2	0	0	Sex	annually	GHS
No. of infants death		outcome	23	18	12	5	0	Sex	annually	GHS
No. of maternal death		outcome	4	3	2	1	0	Age	annually	GHS
OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURE THE REDUCTION OF NEW HIV AND AIDS/STIs INFECTIONS ESPECIALLY AMONG THE VULNERABLE GROUP										
HIV/AIDS prevalent rate	(% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	outcome	10.1%	8.5%	6.60%	5.00%	3.50%	Age, Sex, Location	annually	GHS

PMTCT (HIV) +VE		outcome	80	70	55	35	10	Age, Location	annually	GHS
No. of HIV/AIDS Incidence		outcome	152	140	125	100	80	Age, Sex, Location	annually	GHS
OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVE POPULATION MANAGEMENT										
No. of Family Planning Acceptors		input	11,337					Age, location	annually	GHS
No. of Teenage Pregnancy		output	834	750	600	475	250	Age, location	annually	GHS
OBJECTIVE 6: IMPROVE ACCESS TO SAFE AND RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY SERVICES TO ALL										
Safe water coverage	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	output	54%	65%	78%	90%	100%	Location	Annually	DWST
OBJECTIVE 7: IMPROVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED AND RELIABLE ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SERVICES										
Open Defecation Free (ODF)	proportion of communities with ODF certification (i.e. no. of communities with ODF certification/	output	0%	5%	12%	20%	35%	Location	Annually	EHSU

	total communities									
OBJECTIVE 8: STRENGTHEN SOCIAL PROTECTION ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITY AND THE ELDERLY										
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women, and men)		output	11	9	6	3	0	Age, Sex	annually	Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't
No. of people on Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty [LEAP] programme		output	1,074	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,300	Age, Sex, Location	Annually	Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't
OBJECTIVE 9: PROMOTE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Number of unemployment youth benefiting from skill/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		input	40	50	75	100	125	Age, Sex, Location	Annually	BAC
THEMATIC GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT										

OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECT EXISTING FOREST RESERVES											
Loss of forest cover	proportion of forest depleted/degraded	outcome							Location	Annually	Forestry Commission
OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES											
Length of roads maintained/rehabilitated		output							Location	Annually	DFR
Trunk road (in km)			10km	20km	20km	45km	45km				
Urban roads (in km)											
Feeder roads (in km)			50km	60km	70km	85km	100km				
OBJECTIVE 3: EXPAND THE DIGITAL LANDSCAPE											
Teledensity/Penetration		outcome							Location	Annually	NCA
OBJECTIVE 4: ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS											
Electricity coverage	% change in number of households with access to electricity	output							Location	Annually	ECG
THEMATIC GOAL 4: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY											
OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION											

Total amount of internally generated revenue		output	666,404.4	733,045	806,349	886,984	975,683	Location	Annually	Finance Department
% of DA's expenditure not within the DMTDP Budgets		output							Annually	Finance Department
OBJECTIVE 2: ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY										
Police-citizen ratio		output	1:1876	1:1500	1:1000	1:750	1:500		Annually	GPS
OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
Proportion of Development Partner and NGO Funds contribution to DMTDP Implementation		input							Annually	Finance Department

6.2 Strategy for data collection and collation

Data in monitoring and evaluation is the systematic process of obtaining useful information on policy, programme or project in terms of both collection and analysis. It involves gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion.

Data may be quantitative, in which case they have numerical values attached to them or qualitative, where the data reflects people's observations, judgments, opinions, perceptions or attitudes about a situation. They can also be categorized into input, process, output, out come or impact data.

The relevance of data in monitoring and evaluation cannot be over emphasised. This is because data directly impacts on conclusions and recommendations after which important decisions are taken making accuracy, completeness and reliability of data very important. The only way to ensure the accuracy is by improving the data collection methods.

The DPCU engages in data collection at several levels and at different intervals. There is a register of all ongoing projects and activities in the District. This register is updated quarterly with specific details on the title of the project or activities and their locations, start time and expected completion date, cost and source of funding. It also spells out the name of the contractor, status of the projects and some specific remarks on the achievements of intended objectives. The data on projects is usually collected from a primary source and it involves going to the field to gather the required data. Again, Focus Group Discussions and Participant Observations are other methods used. The data collected aids in the quarterly and annual reviews with regards to the stated objectives and the indicators and preparation of reports.

6.3 How data would be analysed and used

Data analysis is the process of transforming data into useful information through the use of statistical techniques. It involves reviewing the objectives, checking for data completeness and accuracy and settling on the type of analysis to do.

The DPCU in collaboration with some key stakeholders would collect the data and analyze at the same time to obtain interpretation on key areas of concern.

Quantitative data analysis includes descriptive and comparative; with the use of charts and associational analysis showing the frequency counts, percentages and averages while qualitative data analysis uses more detailed descriptions of situations. All these help to interpret the data objectively.

It would also make it possible to identify interventions for development. The analysis of the data will further show how the District is performing with regards to all the indicators especially in the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix and the critical areas of concern for the citizens. Here, each indicator would be examined and the appropriate action taken to address the findings. The progress of each indicator towards meeting the goal, objectives and targets of the MTDP and the

NMTDPF 2018-2021 would be assessed. The data would be analyzed in a systematic way so that lessons learned can be fed into the Annual Action Plans and the next MTDP. However, project data analysis and presentation may depend on the information needs of Development Partners and other stakeholders, thus the DPCU Secretariat refines relevant data to suit particular needs to generate reports to the RPCU, NDPC and the MDAs as well as all the identified stakeholders.

6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

The quarterly and annual progress reports shall be prepared in accordance with the format prescribed in the sixth schedule of the National Development Planning (System) regulations, 2016 (LI 2232). The said format is presented below:

Title Page

- (1) District
- (2) Monitoring and Evaluation Report for (time or period)

Introduction

- (1) Status of implementation of the district medium term development plan
- (2) Purpose of the monitoring and evaluation for the stated period
- (3) Process involved and difficulties encountered

Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

- (1) Programme or project status for the quarter or year
- (2) Update on disbursement from funding sources
- (3) Performance of indicators against targets
- (4) Update on critical development and poverty issues
- (5) Evaluations conducted, findings and recommendations
- (6) Participatory M&E approaches used and the results

The way forward

- (1) Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- (2) Recommendations

6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan was a collaborative effort of stakeholders within and outside the District. Therefore, to ensure successful implementation of the plan, the same level of co-operation and collaboration from all stakeholders is required. In view of this, the DMTDP will need to be disseminated to all stakeholders so as to ensure effective implementation of the programmes and projects in the plan.

It specifies the dissemination of the plan and Annual Progress Reports (APR) during implementation. It would also outline ways to create awareness, promote access to information and management of public expectations.

One of the approaches to gain the support of all stakeholders in the implementation process is the efficient and effective communication of the provisions in the medium term development plan. Many agencies and institutions including the private sectors are prepared to fund and provide some financial support for some proposed projects and programmes in the plan. However, this can only be possible if these agencies/stakeholders really understand the rationale and the potential benefits of the proposed interventions. Communication strategy is prepared to ensure public ownership of the projects and also to mobilize collective efforts from all stakeholders towards a sustainable development

In this approach, attempts will be made to encourage greater collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders in the achievement of set targets and goals. In order for maximum benefits to be derived from the implementation of planned interventions, much emphasis would be laid on transparency and accountability.

6.5.1 Communication Objectives

The purpose of communication include the following:

1. Create awareness, eliminate any misunderstanding and distortions, and promote greater understandings, appreciation and acceptance of the Service and bridge the bureaucracy towards decentralisation;
2. Promote donor orientation, support, involvement and co-ordination;
3. Advance a process to promote and sustain stakeholder involvement – participation, consultation, support, and collaboration.
4. Ensure timely communication to relevant groups or individuals
5. Ensure timely notices for requirements/meetings
6. Ensure optimum results for all communications and project expectations

6.5.2 Dissemination of the Medium Term Development Plan

At a public hearing, the first final draft of the DMTDP (2018-2020) will be disseminated to stakeholders. At the Public hearings, the proposed interventions to address the various development issues will be presented to them to seek their final inputs and recommendation for the finalization of the plan. The communication strategy classified the following as major target groups based on their involvement in legislation, policy, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting arrangements. The major stakeholders/institutions identified include:

- a) Members of Parliament and relevant Parliamentary Sub-Committees, especially the Committees on Local Government and Rural Development, Finance and Manpower, Youth and Employment;
- b) Ministers and Deputy Regional Ministers, Chief Directors and Directors

- c) Regional Co-ordinating Councils, Regional Ministers and Heads of Departments
- d) District Assemblies, Heads of Departments and Sub-District Councils
- e) Academia/ Research (including KNUST Department of Planning, GIMPA, ILGS etc)
- f) Sub-District Councils
- g) Development Partners
- h) Private Sector
- i) NALAG and Local Government Workers Union
- j) NGOS/ CSOs (including Religious Bodies)

The communication strategy could not have identified the stakeholders by chance. These are illustrated in the matrix Table 6.0 below:

Table 6.0: Matrix Showing Target Stakeholders and Purpose of Communication

Target Institutions	Target Stakeholders	Basic Objective/Purpose of Communication
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Ministers Deputy Ministers Chief Directors	Create politically enabling environment and ensure top management support Develop co-operative atmosphere for a breakdown of barriers for successful implementation
Parliament	-Members of Parliament -Members of Select Committees on Local Government Members of other Select committees especially on Finance	Create political goodwill and legislative support and resource allocation
Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC)	-Regional Minister -Deputy Regional Minister	Ensure preparedness, capacity availability and ownership of project

	-Regional Co-ord. Directors -Heads of Department of RCC	
Municipal Assembly	Chief Executives Presiding Member Heads of Departments Assembly Members	Impart knowledge, abilities and skills necessary for successful implementation and sustainability
Sub-District Councils	Traditional Authorities Area and Urban council reps Sub-District Officers People	Ensure preparedness and ownership of projects
Development Partners	Multi-lateral Agencies Bi-Lateral Agencies CSOs/NGOs	Inform on developments and progress towards agreed objectives Financing support
Universities and Institute	Academics Researchers	Provide general knowledge and database
Private Sector	Businessmen	Provide general knowledge and create awareness on area of private sector participation in service delivery

6.5.3 Approaches/Channels

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

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

- a. Newspapers/ Newsletter Publications
 - Local Dailies
 - Local Government Information Digest
- b. Broadcast media, TV and radio, public service announcements and 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 close to the Districts)
- b) Social Media: facebook, twitter, Instagram etc
- c) Print Media: Selected Newspaper for publication of Articles
- d) Using Information Services Division

TABLE 6.1: COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Public Forum	To create awareness on the DMTDP and gather feedback	Community members, Traditional authorities, NGOs etc	Community durbars	Quarterly	DPCU
Update DA website and Social Media Pages	To get the public to stay abreast with the activities of the DA	General Public	Uploading interventions on the platform	Jan – Dec each year	DPO
Radio Programmes	To update the populace on the status of	General Public	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged in radio discussions	Monthly	HoDs

	implementa tion of development interventions				
Briefing of RCCs and General Assembly during meetings	To update them on the status of implementa tion of development interventions	DA Members and RCC	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged to brief GA and RCC on progress made through Progress Reports	Quarterly	DPCU
Consultative Meetings	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	Chiefs, Opinion leaders, NGOs	Technical officers of the Assembly engaged to brief them on progress made	Mid-Year	DPCU
Workshops/Seminars	To answer questions relating to the DA to enhance	Selected Participants	DA staff partaking in workshops to clear erroneous impressions	Quarterly	HoDs

	accountability				
Newspapers/ Newsletter Publications	To Publish major accomplishments and challenges of the DA	General Public	Publish major accomplishments and challenges of the DA	Quarterly	DPCU
Using Information Services Division	To create awareness about DA projects and programmes	General Populace	Information van moving form community to community creating awareness	Quarterly	Information Department
Public Notice boards	To create awareness about DA projects and programmes	General Populace	Critical information pasted on notices to inform the populace	Monthly	DPCU

6.6 Evaluation

One of the key features of the District development is a strong commitment to conducting rigorous impact evaluations. Mid - term Evaluation which involves an external evaluation performed towards the middle of the period of implementation of the project, whose principal goal is to draw conclusions for reorienting the project strategy would be conducted in 2020.

The District would also undertake a terminal evaluation in which case assessments will be done at the end of the implementation period for MTDP in 2022. There will be annual reviews prior to budgets preparation as well as quarterly ones.

The DPCU together with relevant stakeholders would also assess the performance of all projects when completed to ascertain if the intervention has achieved their original objectives and assess the overall changes caused by the intervention. The DPCU would further examine the relevance of the development effectiveness of all projects with reference to the NMTDPF 2018-2021. These evaluations will serve to improve management and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

In addition, the DPCU would also undertake or where relevant update the District's information on studies such as strategic evaluation, impact assessment, and district poverty profiling. Other areas are thematic evaluation studies especially with NGOs dealing with specific sectors in the District. Beneficiary Assessment would also be employed to ascertain the extent to which recipients of projects have benefitted.

The quarterly reviews of all development activities with the DPCU and other stakeholders would continue. Here, the Annual Action Plan being implemented is looked at with inspection reports from the Works Department physical inspection of projects by the DPCU. For non-physical projects, implementation reports are presented by the departments leading in the implementation. Minutes of such meetings are submitted within two weeks of the meeting date to the Commission.

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)

One valuable tool that can be used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met the expectations is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is particularly useful in getting the views of especially the poor and the vulnerable in society. For the process to be effective there would be the need to educate and create awareness among beneficiaries and to involve them in the selection of indicators to monitor. A fundamental activity to be undertaken under participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is to promote partnership between the District Assembly, NGOs, CBOs and communities.

The DPCU would organise workshops for representatives of stakeholders and local NGO and CBOs to discuss the roles of the different stakeholders and how Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation result will be incorporated into the District Monitoring and Evaluation reports. In undertaking the District evaluation both external (NDPC and RCC) as well as District officials would be used. Community visits would be carried out to receive first-hand information on impacts of implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)

6.7.1 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Levels

Monitoring and evaluation of activities in the District would be carried out at three stages or levels. These include the regional, District and community levels. This is to ensure free flow of information among all stakeholders involved in the implementation processes and the ultimate achievement of expected results.

6.7.2.1 Regional Level PM&E

The regional level monitoring will be undertaken by the RPCU. This will be in the form of a support service aimed at providing technical expertise during implementation. This is geared towards improving the operations of the DA.

6.7.2.2 District Level PM&E

At the District level, the District Planning and coordinating unit (DPCU) in collaboration with District sector agencies are responsible for monitoring as soon as project implementation starts. The DPCU is however responsible for the

preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures and plan. It is required that the DPCU oversees the monitoring and evaluation of District development projects and policies. Actual project monitoring and evaluation are however the responsibility of the sectors.

6.7.2.3 Community Level PM&E

Beneficiary communities should be part of the monitoring process to ensure that their needs and aspirations are met. The unit committees should be directly involved in monitoring of projects at the community level. Monitoring findings from communities should reach the DA through the Area Council secretariat for the necessary action to be taken. It is however important that the capacity of the sub District structures be built to effectively carry out the above assignment.

The National Development Planning Commission and the Regional Planning and coordinating Unit provide a general overview of monitoring and evaluation work.

6.7.3 Calendar for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E Matrix is complemented by a well-detailed calendar. The calendar provides an organized schedule of activities for effective monitoring of activities in the District Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP). The calendar essentially features the various actors, time frames and corresponding budgets for key activities. These may include;

1. Medium Term Development Plan Evaluation to be conducted in the first quarter of 2022 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 2020 to assess the extent of achievement of plan targets for 2019 and 2019 and give feedback for modification of plans for the 2020-2021 period
3. Annual Progress Review Workshops in January each year for annual review of the DMTDP

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.

TABLE 6.2 M & E CALENDAR FOR 2018-2021

M& E Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Review and selection of indicators												
Field visits												
Review Meetings												
Public Education												
Preparation of Progress Reports												
Data Collection												
Data Collation												
Data Analysis												
Organize APR validation workshops												
Internal review of draft APR												
Peer Review of APR												

Organize APR dissemination workshops													
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TABLE 6.3: PROPOSED M & E WORK PLAN 2018 - 2021

M & E ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE 2018 - 2021	ACTORS	BUDGET GH¢
M& E PLAN PREPARATION			
Review and selection of indicators	Every 4 th Quarter	DPCU	
IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING			
Field visits	Quarterly	DPCU	
Review Meetings	Mid - year	Expanded DPCU	
PREPARATION OF M & E REPORTS			
Preparation of Annual Progress Reports	Every 1 st Quarter	DPCU	
Data Collection	Quarterly	DPCU	
Data Collation	Every 1 ST Quarter	DPCU	
Data Analysis	Every 1 ST quarter	DPCU	
Organize APR validation workshops	Every 1 st quarter	RCC, CSOs, etc	
Internal review of draft APR	Every 1 st quarter	DPCU	
RPCU Monitoring	Every 1 st quarter	DPCU, RPCU	
DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION OF M & E RESULTS			
Organize APR dissemination workshops	Every 2 nd quarter	RCC, CSOs, etc	
Feedback on DMTDP implementation	3 rd quarter of 2020	DPCU	
PM&E			
Build M & E capacity	Yearly	DPCU	

EVALUATION			
Selected Evaluation Activities	Every Year	DPCU, RCC	
Total:			

JOMORO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY ORGANOGRAM

