

PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (PHMA)



DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DMTDP OF NMTDPF 2018-2021)

FINAL REPORT

2018-2021

PREPARED BY:
MPCU

DATE:
SEPTEMBER, 2019

Executive Summary

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

The District Assembly shall among other things:

- (a) Be responsible for the overall development of the District;
- (b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and utilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove all obstacles to imitative and development;
- (d) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and to provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (e) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.

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

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

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

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

- Step 1 Vision, Mission, Functions and Core Values
- Step 2 Performance Review
- Step 3 Compilation of Municipal Profile
- Step 4 Linking harmonized identified development problems and issues to the MTNDPF
- Step 5 Prioritization of Identified issues
- Step 6 Development Projections (2018-2021)

Step 7	Adoptions of Municipal Development Goals and Sub-Goals
Step 8	Adoptions of Municipal Development Objectives and Strategies
Step 9	Formulations of Composite Programmes of Action
Step 10	Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan
Step 11	Preparations of Municipal Composite Annual Action Plans
Step 12	Adoption of DMTDP
Step 13	Monitoring
Step 14	Dissemination and Communication Strategies
Step 15	Evaluations.

Public fora were organized in all the Seven (7) Urban/Zonal Councils to take people inputs and validate the information provided. Issues that were raised and of real concerns were addressed and incorporated into the DMTDP.

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

The total cost in implementing the programmes, projects and activities of the DMTDP within the planned period by the Development Dimensions is **One Hundred and Fifty-Two Million, Twenty-Two Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty-Six Ghana Cedis Twenty-One Pesewas (GH¢ 152,022,156.21)**. Total costs per each Strategic Goal are as follows;

Total Cost of Strategic Goals

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	GH¢
Economic Development	4,902,652.60
Social Development	32,935,669.20
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	108,403,534.41
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	5,780,300.00
TOTAL	152,022,156.21

Source: PHMA-MPCU, 2018

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

Economic Development

- ❖ Develop Tourism Industry
- ❖ Promote Trade and Industry through MSME
- ❖ Link Businesses to Financial Institutions

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

Social Development

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

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

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

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

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

Ghana and the International Community

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Plan Preparation Team will like to express their appreciation to a number of people, organizations and Heads of all Decentralized and Centralized Departments who have in diverse ways contributed in the preparation of this plan.

The Team would like to give thanks to almighty God for granting them his Mercies, Divine Wisdom and Strength during the period.

Much appreciation goes to the management of the Municipal Assembly especially the Municipal Chief Executive, Hon. Mozart K. Owuh and the Municipal Coordinating Director, Mr. Yaw Adu Asamoah for making funds available to the Plan Preparation Team.

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List of Abbreviations

AC	Area Council
AEAs	Agriculture Extension Areas
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
B.E.C. E	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BNI	Bureau of National Investigation
BHs	Boreholes
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBD	Central Business District
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CF	Conservation Foundation
CHPS	Community Health Planning Services
CIC	Community Information Center
CLTS	Community Lead Total Sanitation
CREMA	Community Resource and Management Area
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DAC	District Aids Committee
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DHIS	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
fCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GDC	General Development Company
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFG	Goldfields Ghana Ltd.
GET fund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GH¢	Ghana Cedis
GH¢	Ghana Health Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GREL	Ghana Rubber Estate Limited
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GTB	Ghana Tourist Board
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HDW	Hand Dug Wells fitted with Pumps
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology

ISD	Information Service Department
ISSER	Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LTNDPF	Long Term National Development Policy Framework
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Municipal Assembly
MBA	Municipal Budget Analyst
MCD	Municipal Coordinating Director
MCE	Municipal Chief Executive
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MEHU	Municipal Environment Unit
MHMT	Municipal Health Management Team
MISEC	Municipal Security Council
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOV	Means of Verification
MPO	Municipal Planning Officer
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MWST	Municipal Water and Sanitation Team
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industry
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	National Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
OVI	Objectively Verified Indicators
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHDA	Prestea Huni-Valley District Assembly
PHMA	Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly
PNDC	Provisional National Defense Council
PoA	Programme of Action
PLWH	People Living with HIV
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPA	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Policies, Programmes and Project
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council

RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SHEP IV	Self Help Electrification Project IV
SMCs	School Management Committees
SMEs	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SPR	School Participatory Rate
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
T&CPD	Town and Country Planning Department
TMET	Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Team
TNMA	Tarkwa- Nsuaem Municipal Assembly
TUC	Trade Union Congress
UN	United Nations
VIP	Village Infrastructure Project
WR	Western Region
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation Committee
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team

CHAPTER ONE – PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND MUNICIPAL PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Mission Statement

The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly exist to improve the standard of living of the people through the provision of socio-economic services and facilities in partnership with other stakeholders.

1.3 Vision Statement

Our vision is to become a high-income Municipal Assembly that Provides Equal Opportunities, Wealth and State of the Art Facilities and Services that meet the needs and aspirations of the citizenry.

1.4 Core Values

Accountability, Client-oriented, Creativity, Diligence, Discipline, Equity, Integrity, Innovativeness, Timeliness and Transparency.

1.5 Functions

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

The District Assembly shall among other things:

- (f) Be responsible for the overall development of the District;
- (g) Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and utilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- (h) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove all obstacles to imitative and development;
- (i) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and to provide municipal works and services in the district;
- (j) Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.

1.6 Themes for GSGDA and their interventions

1.6.1 Status of the Performance of 2014 – 2017 DMTDP

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly (PHMA) is the highest Authority mandated to facilitate development in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality. This can be achieved through the preparation and

implementation of District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) prepared in consultation with the people and other stakeholders of the Municipality.

The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly as at the end of December, 2017 had committed funds from its Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF), Mineral Development Fund (MDF), GETFUND among others to the implementation of various programmes and projects proposed in the DMTDP 2014 - 2017. In addition to the above-mentioned funding sources, other corporate bodies like Goldfields Ghana Limited (Tarkwa and Damang Sites) and Golden Star Resources have provided development interventions through their Corporate Social Responsibility to communities in their Catchments Areas. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like World University Services of Canada (WUSC), supported projects in the Golden Star catchment areas.

As part of the preparation of the 2018 - 2021 DMTDP, the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU) had various consultations with relevant stakeholders within the municipality to collect, collate and analyze both primary and secondary data to review the performance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP based on the GSGDA II 2014-1017 under the following Thematic Areas:

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

The review exercise was conducted in a highly participatory manner. The MPCU team collected data from Decentralized Departments, Non-Governmental Organization working in the Municipality, other Development Partners (DPs), and Urban/Zonal Council Functionaries, Traditional Authorities in addition to programmes and projects beneficiaries in Agriculture, Health, Education, Water and Sanitation Sectors among others.

The previous Medium-Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) was reviewed with the aim of ensuring that lessons learnt and their implications do inform the preparation of the current Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP 2018-2021). This will help identify gaps and additional information that will be required for the situational analysis and subsequent activities.

The Development Focus of the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly for the planned period was to *“concentrate on expanding access to basic social and economic infrastructure, modernized agriculture and private sector development to enhance socio economic development”*. To this end resources were committed to activities relating to the six (6) Thematic Areas namely; Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Oil and Gas Development. The rest includes Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements, Human Development, Productivity and Employment and Transparent and Accountable Governance. Efforts were made to ensure that every Area Council had a fair share of the interventions.

Table 1.1 presents an assessment on the various programmes outlined in the 2014-2017 DMTDP. The policy objectives and their programmes and sub-programmes, targets and achievements levels for the years 2014-2017 are indicated for each programme under the various Thematic Areas.

Table 1.1: Performance Review of DMTDP (2014 – 2017)

Thematic Area: Transparency and Accountable Governance										
Policy Objective: To offer transparent and accountable governance through citizen participation & ownership, and stakeholder's engagement										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Sub Programme: General Administration										
Broad Project/Activity	2013 Baseline	Indicator				Level of Achievement				Remarks
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1. Construct additional Senior Staff residential accommodation	11 Quarters	-	1No. – 4 Units Apartment	-	1No. – 4 Units Apartment	-	Not done	-	Not done	Not implemented
2. Construct/rehabilitate roads leading to the central administration and staff bungalows	Deplorable state	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitated	Fully Implemented
3. Construct 10-unit chamber & hall residential accommodation for Junior Staff	2No.	-	-	1No. 10Unit	-	-	-	1No. 4Unit	-	Ongoing
4. Construct 2-bedroom 6 apartment storey building for middle level personnel	2No.	-	-	-	1No. Unit 2BD apartment	-	-	-	Not done	Not Implemented
5. Landscape/grassing of Assembly's residential areas	NRD	-	100sq. meters	-	-	-	Not done	-	-	Not Implemented
6. Fence Hon. DCE's Bungalow	Unfenced DCE's bungalow	-	-	Fencing	-	-	-	Not done	-	Not Implemented
7. Rehabilitate/maintain official Vehicles, machines, equipment, furniture & fittings/building etc	Required maintenance	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
8. furnish Office/provide office facilities	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
9. Rent residential accommodation for staff	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
10. Procure 1No. 4x4 pick up for works department	None	-	1No. 4x4 pickup	-	-	-	1No. 4x4 pickup procured	-	-	Fully implemented
11. Procure a generating Plant for Assembly Offices/Bungalows	None	1No. generating plant	-	-	-	Not done	-	-	-	Not implemented
12. Provide office accommodation for Area/ councils	4 No.	-	-	1	1	-	-	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Transparency and Accountable Governance										
Policy Objective: To offer transparent and accountable governance through citizen participation & ownership, and stakeholder's engagement										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Sub Programme: General Administration										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	2013 Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
13. Provide logistical/Financial Support for the councils	Inadequate logistics	1	1	1	1	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
14. Embark on community sensitization on local Governance	Bi weekly radio program	Sensitize general public	Sensitize general public	Sensitize general public	Sensitize general public	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
15. Support Assembly members led community initiated programmes	32 electoral areas supported	32 electoral areas	32 electoral areas	32 electoral areas	32 electoral areas	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
16. Supply materials to support Area Council led community initiated projects/Hon. DCE donations to communities	NRD	All Area Councils	All Area Councils	All Area Councils	All Area Councils	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
Policy Objective: Policy Objective: To offer transparent and accountable governance through citizen participation & ownership, and stakeholder's engagement										
Sub Programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization										
17. Provide motivational packages for revenue collectors	NA	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
18. Acquire revenue mobilization van/Pick up	NA	1 pickup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented
19. Monitor revenue collection activities	Monitoring activities ongoing	Revenue collection points to be monitored	Revenue collection points to be monitored	Revenue collection points to be monitored	Revenue collection points to be monitored	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented and revenue taskforce formed
20. Provide logistics /Uniforms for revenue collectors	Various logistics available	Supply uniforms and ID tags	Supply protective cloths	Supply protective cloth	Supply protective cloth	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
21. Undertake valuation of properties in the District	Non-updated valued properties	One	One	One	One	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented
22. Sponsor 2 No. Staff to pursue Financial Management at ILGS	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Transparency and Accountable Governance										
Policy Objective: Policy Objective: To offer transparent and accountable governance through citizen participation & ownership, and stakeholder's engagement										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Sub Programme: Finance and Revenue Mobilization										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	2013 Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
23. Organize stakeholders meetings for budget preparation	Yearly Meetings	Organize meeting	Organize meeting	Organize meeting	Organize meeting	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
24. Construct a heavy duty car park at Assembly's new site and enter into management contract with private partner	NA	-	Prepare site	Prepare site	-	-	Done	Done	-	Project Ongoing
25. Recruit/Engage more revenue/commission collectors	Inadequate revenue collectors	Recruit 7 revenue collectors	Recruit 7 revenue collectors	Recruit 7 revenue collectors	Recruit 7 revenue collectors	None	None	None	5 recruited	Implemented
26. Build a staff canteen	NA	Construct 1No. Canteen	-	-	-	Not done	-	-	-	Not Implemented
Policy Objective: To offer transparent and accountable governance through citizen participation & ownership, and stakeholder's engagement										
Sub Programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination										
27. Monitoring of all development projects/programmes	Routine	4 Qtrs	4 Qtrs	4 Qtrs	4 Qtrs	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
28. Prepare/review the DMTDP 2014-2017	2010-2013 DMTDP	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Fully implemented
29. Prepare/review M&E Plan 2014-2017	2010-2013 M&E Plan	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Fully Implemented
30. Organize stakeholders consultative meetings/Sensitization of rate payers	Annual Stakeholders meetings held	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Done	Done	Done	Done	Meeting organized and sensitization done
31. Organize budget committee meetings	4 quarterly meetings organized	Organize 4 quarterly meetings	Organize 4 quarterly meetings	Organize 4 quarterly meetings	Organize 4 quarterly meetings	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
32. Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document	Fee fixing gazetted	Gazette Fee fixing	Gazette Fee fixing	Gazette Fee fixing	Gazette Fee fixing	Done	Done	Done	to be done	Ongoing activity
33. Form/train Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs)	Inactive WSMTs	Form/Train 25 WSMTs	Form/Train 5 WSMTs	Form/Train 5 WSMTs	Form/Train 5 WSMTs	22 WS MTs	8 WS MTs	11 WS MTs	2 WSM Ts	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Transparency and Accountable Governance										
Policy Objective: To offer transparent and accountable governance through citizen participation & ownership, and stakeholder's engagement										
Programme: Management and Administration										
Sub Programme: Planning, Budgeting and Coordination										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
34. Conduct Regular inspection/Sensitize Communities On Water Issues	NRD	25	30	30	30	27	25	17	11	Implemented
35. Monitor & ensure that school have hand washing facilities	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
36. Hold stakeholders consultative meetings with private water distributors/suppliers & Sachet water producers	NRD	1/year	1/year	1/year	1/year	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
Sub Programme: Human Resource Management										
37. Organize capacity building training for revenue collectors/revenue generation units i.e finance Dept./DWD/EH/management staff	Capacity building programmes ongoing	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
38. Organize annual Capacity building programme for the Area/Urban Councils and Assembly members	Capacity building programmes ongoing	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
39. Sponsor the training of Staff/capacity building	Capacity building programmes ongoing	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Organize one capacity building training	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented
40. Organize capacity building Training For DWST	Limited capacity	5	5	3	3	3	4	3	2	Fully Implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement										
Policy Objective: Energy and good sanitation to achieve an effective spatial planning and habitable human settlement										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub Programme: Physical and Spatial Planning										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1.Sensitize the public on planning/building permit regulation, procedures and guidelines	Low awareness level in building regulation	4 public for a to be done	4 public for a to be done	4 public for a to be done	4 public for a to be done	2 Public educ. done at Aboso, HVY and Damang	2 Public educ. Done at Bogoso &Prestea	None	2 Radio talk show carried out	Implemented
2. Collaborate with traditional Authorities to design/Prepare planning schemes/layouts for communities	7 schemes prepared	Prepare 2No.	Prepare 2No.	Prepare 2No.	Prepare 1No.	3 planning schemes were prepared	One initiated and was suspended	None	Done	Partially implemented
3. Enforce development control District Wide	Uncontrolled dev't	Routine	routine	routine	Routine	Development control activities carried out	Developme nt control activities carried out	Developm ent control activities carried out	Develop ment control activities carried out	Fully implemented
4. Carry out the street naming and house numbering exercise at Aboso, Huni-Valley and Damang	Inappropriate property addressing and locations	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
5. Support PPD Activities	PPD Supported	Provide logistics and support	Provide logistics and support	Provide logistics and support	Provide logistics and support	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
6. Ensure periodic meetings with surveyors/landowners in the District	NA	1 meeting per annum	1 meeting per annum	1 meeting per annum	1 meeting per annum	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
7. Organize technical and statutory planning committee meetings	4 quarterly meetings organized	Organize 4 meetings	Organize 4 meetings	Organize 4 meetings	Organize 4 meetings	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement										
Policy Objective: Energy and good sanitation to achieve an effective spatial planning and habitable human settlement										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub Programme: Infrastructure Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
8. Construct new/Rehabilitate existing broken down culverts	NRD	Rehab. 2No.	Const. 2No.	Const. 4No.	Const. 2No.	3No.	2No.	4No.	1No.	Fully Implemented
9. Reshape/Rehabilitate existing Feeder Roads	200km	Rehab. 50Km	Rehab. 50Km	Rehab. 50Km	Rehab. 50Km	65Km	55Km	165Km	45km	Fully Implemented
10. Road maintenance	NRD	10Km	10Km	10Km	10Km	Done	Done	Done	Nil	Implemented
11. Convert 20 No. wooden bridges into culverts	NRD	-	-	10No.	10No.	-	2No.	4No.	Nil	Implemented
12. Upgrade Town roads	NRD	5Km	5Km	5Km	5Km	4km	-	10km	5km	Implemented
13. Construct foot bridge	NRD	1No.	-	1No.	-	Not done	-	1No.	1No.	Partially Implemented
14. Develop proposed access roads	NRD	10No.	-	-	-	Not done	-	-	-	Not Implemented
15. Street markings for on-street parking in major Towns	Street marking not existing	Prestea	Bogoso	-	-	Not done	Not done	-	-	Not Implemented
16. Fence 6N0. school lands	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
17. Community visit on permits and unauthorized structures, ensure sanity.	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented
18. Ensure development control and approve development applications	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
19. Take inventory of all roads and establish the condition of the roads/road maintenance	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
20. Collect data on all Government Bungalows and establish their conditions/maintain office buildings	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
21. Identify/acquire additional land to be used as main car station/parking lot	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
22. Construct drains along the road leading Bondaye main car Station	Poor drains	90m	-	-	-	-	-	90m drain construction on-going	Done	Fully implemented
23. Construct/Rehabilitate broken down drains/ Design a drainage master Plan at Huni-Valley	No master plan	Design master plan	-	-	-	Master plan designed	-	-	-	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement										
Policy Objective: Energy and good sanitation to achieve an effective spatial planning and habitable human settlement										
Programme: Infrastructure Delivery and Management										
Sub Programme: Infrastructure Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
24. Expand/upgrade car Park at Prestea and enter into a management contract with Private Partner	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
25. Supply street bulbs/high and Low Voltage Poles	NRD	200 pcs bulbs/ 200pcs poles	200 pcs bulbs/ 200pcs poles	200 pcs bulbs/ 200pcs poles	200 pcs bulbs/ 200pcs poles	50 pcs bulbs	100 pcs bulbs/ 100pcs poles	100 pcs bulbs/ 100pcs poles	250 pcs bulbs supplied	Partially Implemented
26. Extend electricity to 20No. Communities	NRD	5No.	5No.	5No.	5No.	4No.	8No.	10No.	-	Fully Implemented
27. Rehabilitate Street Lights in 10 Communities	NRD	3No.	3No.	3No.	4No.	10No.	All electoral areas	All electoral areas	-	Fully Implemented
28. Extend Street Lights to new areas in 5No. Communities	NRD	-	-	3No. Communities	2No. Communities	-	-	6No. Communities	-	Fully Implemented
29. Construct 60No. new Boreholes	Inadequate boreholes	20	10	15	15	5No.	5No.	22No.	-	Partially Implemented
30. Extension & treatment of existing small-town water systems/boreholes	Inadequate coverage with high iron content	-	Treat 2No. Boreholes	Extend and treat 2No. Small town systems	Treat 2No. Boreholes	-	-	2No. treatment plant constructed for 2No. small town systems and 20No. iron removal plants installed for 20No. boreholes	Done	Fully Implemented
31. Construction of Hand – Dug well	NRD	1No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
32. Rehabilitate Broken Down Boreholes	NRD	5No.	5No.	5No.	5No.	4No.	8No.	10No.	2No.	Fully Implemented
33. Construct 4No. new small-town systems	3No.	2No.	-	1No.	1No.	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment											
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.											
Programme: Social Service Delivery											
Sub Programme: Education and Youth Development											
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				Remarks
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
			1. Organize in-service training for GYEEDA teachers	Limited skills	-	1	1	-	-	-	
2. Promote/ encourage Teachers Development through Access courses	Low performance of non-trained teachers	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	not implemented	
3. Organized my first day at school	On-going	One Annually	One Annually	One Annually	One Annually	Done	done	done	done	Fully Implemented	
4. Conduct periodic in- service training program for teachers	NRD	Two	Two	Two	Two	Two	None	done	done	implemented	
5. sponsor teacher trainees/brilliant but needy students in Training Colleges	NRD	100	100	100	100	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented	
6. Train newly appointed head teachers	Ongoing activity	One Annually	One Annually	One Annually	One Annually	-	-	-	-	Not implemented	
7. Organize SPAM for JHS Schools	Ongoing activity	One Annually	One Annually	One Annually	One Annually	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented	
8. Organize spelling B Competitions	Low reading capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	One Organized	One Organized	Not yet	Partially implemented	
9. Organize annual mock	Ongoing activity	Three	Three	Three	Three	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully implemented	
10. Intensify regular school supervision/ Organize district educational sector review	Ongoing activity	All circuits	All circuits	All circuits	All circuits	45%	50%	55%	Ongoing	Implemented	
11. Organize/ expand annual STMIE	Once a year	One	One	One	One	Done	Done	Done	Done	Fully Implemented	
12. Provide motor bikes for Circuit supervisors	Motorbikes	2	1	2	2	-	1	2	Yet to be done	Partially implemented	
13. Organize Teacher Award in the District	On-Going	15 teachers to be awarded	15 teachers to be awarded	15 teachers to be awarded	15 teachers to be awarded	7teachers awarded	8teachers awarded	6teachers awarded	Done	Fully Implemented	
14. Provide teaching and additional learning materials to schools	Inadequate TLM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not implemented	

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Education and Youth Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
15. Rehabilitate classroom blocks	Dilapidated classroom blocks	2	2	2	2	3	-	2	-	Implemented
16. Upgrade community Town Parks	Dilapidated Parks	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented
17. Acquire land for sporting activities	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
18. Register/train interested youth in new modules	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
19. Acquire and distribute logistics for the various modules beneficiaries	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
20. Empower 1500 youth with employable skills under LESDEP/YESDEP/GYEEDA/BAC	High level of unemployment	375	375	375	375	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
21. Intensify the awareness creation in ICT to the general public	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
22. Establish and equip 4 ICT centres in the 4 circuits	NRD	-	1No.	1No.	2No.	-	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
23. Organize in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers	20	Train 10 teachers	Train 10 teachers	Train 10 teachers	Train 20 teachers	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
24. Supply 200 computers to schools	351	-	-	100No.	100No.	-	-	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
25. Construct furnished 2-unit KG block, Office & store	Schools without K.G	1	-	1	-	Bogoso	-	-	Hunia no	Implemented
26. Construction of 10No. 6-Units and 3No. 3 –UnitsCB with Ancillary facilities	Dilapidated structures	2 prim; 1JHS	2 prim; 1JHS	2 prim; 1JHS	-	2Prim; 2JHS	2Prim; 2JHS	2Prim; 2JHS	2Prim; 3JHS	Implemented
27. Provide 2000 pieces each of mono desk/4000 pieces of dual desks & chairs	Inadequate furniture	500	500	500	500	-	-	1,000	Yet start	Partially Implemented
Sub Programme: Health Delivery										
28. Rehabilitate Old Assembly Hall for use as NHIS established Office	Dilapidated facility	1	-	-	-	-	Done	-	-	Implemented
29. Provide equipment and logistics for health facilities in collaboration with stakeholders	Strong collaboration with DPs	Various Hospital items	Various Hospital items	Various Hospital items	Various Hospital items	Various items received	Bed sheets and pickup	Child welfare items supp	B P apparatus, and others	Implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Health Delivery										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
30. Construct Poly Clinic at Bogoso	Limited health delivery services	1	-	-	-	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not implemented
31. Construct DHMT Office Complex	Inadequate Office Accommodation	1	-	-	-	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented
32. Repair of 2 No. Ambulances	On-going	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	Partially Implemented
33. Construct incinerators for health facilities	Inadequate incinerators	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	Partially implemented
34. Establish adolescent Health corners	No Adolescent Health corners	2	2	2	2	3	1	-	-	Partially implemented
35. Construct CHPS Compound and construct/mechanize boreholes to the facility	6 available CHPS compounds	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	Partially implemented
36. Capacity development of health professionals	On-going	4	4	4	4	Done	Done	Done	Done	Implemented
37. Construct separate ward for male patients for Aboso Health Centre	Separate wards not available	Separate ward constructed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented
38. Support domiciliary midwifery in additional sub districts	On-going Programme	Programme truncated in the 1 st quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Programme was suspended
39. Upgrade health centers/Clinics	Inadequate capacity in service delivery	Upgrade one facility	Upgrade one facility	Upgrade one facility	Upgrade one facility	Upgrade done at Bomp.	-	-	-	Partially implemented
40. Improve access to water at Health facilities	6 facilities without water facilities	2	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	Partially implemented
41. Construct Maternity Ward	Limited space for maternity unit	1No. maternity block	-	-	-	-	1No. constructed	-	-	Fully Implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Health Delivery										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
42. Institute motivational package to attract more midwives	Low Morale of Midwives	5 midwives	-	-	-	5Midwives	-	-	-	Project ended in 2014
43. Facilitate the posting of more medical Officers/Nurses into the District	169 Nurses at Post	20	20	20	20	16	9	6	24	68.80% attained, implemented
44. Construct chamber/hall 5No. 6-unit Nurses quarters	Inadequate accommodation for nurses	2	1	1	1	1No. 2unit at Prestea	1No. 4unit at Aboso	-	-	Partially implemented
45. Construct 1No. 4-bedroom for Medical Doctor	Inadequate accomm. For Medical Officers	-	1No. 4-bedroom for Medical Doctor	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
46. Intensify public education on causes, prevention and control of Communicable and non-communicable diseases	Prevalence of Cases	Yearly programme	Yearly programme	Yearly programme	Yearly programme	public education done at the Sub-Districts and District level	public education done at the Sub-Districts and District level	public education done at the Sub-Districts and District level	public education done at the Sub-Districts and District level	Fully Implemented
47. Build a well-resourced laboratory to improve detection and treatment of TB	Low detection of TB Cases	Procure Gene-Expect	-	-	-	-	-	One Gene-Expect was procured	-	Fully implemented
49. Provide/supply ITN to pregnant women, Children and the general public	High prevalence	12,784	86,249	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
50. Intensify voluntary counseling in HIV/AIDS	Low awareness among the people	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Health Delivery										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
51. Support towards the provision of ART to PLWHA	No ART Center	Establish a center at Prestea Gov't Hospt.	-	-	-	-	ART Center established	-	-	Fully Implemented
52. Establish Emergency Response Center at Bogoso and Huni-Valley	No emergency Center	Construct an emergency center at Bogoso	Construct an emergency center HVY	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented
53. Track PMTCT referrals to ART Sites	Non compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Implemented
54. Support National Immunization Days (NID)	On-going	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Implemented
55. Intensify public education on family planning	On-going	10,000	14,000	17,000		12,739	14,939	17,396		Fully implemented
56. Intensify Campaign on education of the Girl-Child	High drop- out rate of girl child	30 schools	35 schools	20 Schools	17 Schools	Campaign done in 25 schools	Campaign done in 22 schools	Campaign done in 18 schools	Campaign done in 10 schools	Fully implemented
57. Promote the provision of domestic toilets in at least 50 houses each year	Low household toilets	50	50	50	50	98	98	91	50	Fully implemented
58. Support towards the Implementation of WASH programmes	Low level of awareness	Organize 1No. WASH workshop	Organize 1No. WASH workshop	Organize 1No. WASH workshop	Organize 1No. WASH workshop	Not done	Done (at Insu)	Not Done	Not Done	Partially Implemented
59. Carry out fumigation exercises/ Organize clean up exercise on every first Friday of each month	On-going	4 commun.	4 communities	4 commu	4 communities	4 communities fumigated	4 communities fumigat.	4 communities fumigat ed	4 communities fumigat ed	Fully implemented
60. Procure street litter bins/Organize stakeholders meetings on environmental sanitation practices	20 litter bins	40	40	40	30	-	-	500	-	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Health Delivery										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
61 Undertake routine environmental health sanitation	On-going	Expect routine to be done	Expect routine to be done	Expect routine to be done	Expect routine to be done	implem ented	implem ented	Implem ented	Implem ented	Fully implemented
62. Management of Final Disposal Sites	Ongoing	4/year	4/year	4/year	4/year	4/year	4/year	4/year	4/year	4/year pushing done
63. Organize Capacity building Training Workshops For Environmental Health Staff/Zoomlion	NRD	1/year	1/year	1/year	1/year	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
64. Construct 3no. Environmental Health Office	Dilapidated offices	1No.	1No.	1No.	-	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
65. Procure office equipment for Environmental Health activities	Office equipment not available	Procure office equipment	-	-	-	1No. procure d	-	-	-	Partially Implemented
66. Construct refuse hard stand/ Procure Refuse Truck	10No. Hardstand /2No. refuse trucks available	5No.	5No.	Procure refuse truck	5No.	Not done	Not done	1No. refuse truck procure d	Not done	Partially Implemented
67. Construct pounds to confine stray Animals	N.A	1No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented
68. Construct new public WC/Aqua Privy Toilets	33No.	2No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	1No.	3No.	5No.	-	Fully Implemented
69. Promote the provision of domestic toilets in at least 50 houses each year	Low household toilets	50	50	50	50	98	98	91	50	Fully implemented
70. Organize outreach programmes for food vendors on medical screening/certification	On-going	3000	3000	3000	3000	2953	2893	2783	1,230	Fully implemented
71. Create Land Banks for future cemetery	Limited land space	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	Partially implemented
72. Undertake routine environmental health sanitation	On-going	Expect routine to be done	Expect routine to be done	Expect routine to be done	Expect routine to be done	implem ented	implem ented	implem ented	Implem ented	Fully implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
73. Register persons with disabilities/ Carry out needs assessment of registered PWDs	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
74. Train 25 Physically challenged in income generating skills	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
75. Provide support/tools to the physically challenged to expand existing businesses	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
76. to give quota to the physically challenged under the youth in skills training module of the GYEEDA	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
77. Liaise with private sector to engage the PWDs in their Project e.g GSBPL-GESTEP.	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
78. Ensure the Provision of disability friendly facilities	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
79. Provide office facilities for Dept of social welfare	NRD	5	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	Implemented
80. Identify/monitor and supervise the activities of NGOs	NRD	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	Implemented
81. Organize advocacy on disability Act on the usage of the 2% share of the common fund	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
82. Intensify public education on family planning and responsible parenting	NRD	4	5	10	15	0	13	15	11	Implemented
83. Intensify Campaign on education of the Girl-Child	NRD	5	7	10	15	3	7	7	2	Implemented
84. Create public awareness on children's rights	NRD	3	3	10	15		13	15	17	Implemented
85. Form/train child panel members	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
86. Train 40 care givers in Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDC)	NRD	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	Activity yet to start
87. Facilitates/coordinates programs on juveniles in the District	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
88. Identify/monitor early childhood schools	NRD	10	15	25	30	3	2	7	11	Implemented
89. Sensitize Opinion Leaders, Religious leaders/Small Scale miners and Cocoa Farmers on children rights, human trafficking and worse form of child labour	NRD	50	50	500	1000	15	10	931	2376	Implemented

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment										
Policy Objective: To promote quality education, healthy human development, employable skills and protect the vulnerable and increase productivity.										
Programme: Social Service Delivery										
Sub Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
90 Form and train community child labour volunteers	NRD	15	15	10	15	0	0	10	15	Ongoing
91. Procure 2No. motor bikes for DSW&CD	NRD	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	Partially implemented
Thematic Area: Enhancing Private Sector Competitiveness										
Policy Objective: To create an enabling environment for the Private Sector to be competitive in the District										
Programme: Economic Development										
Sub Programme: Trade, Tourism and industrial development										
1. Conduct needs assessments/organize skill training programmes for 100 Artisans	0	20	20	40	20	10	20	25	20	Implemented
2. Introduce 140 Artisans to new/appropriate Technologies/innovations	45	10	40	40	50	10	35	50	Yet to be start	Implemented
3. Form & assist Artisan groups to secure funds from financial Institutions	Non-existence of artisan groups	2	4	4	4	4	3	5	Yet to start	Implemented
4. Organize training workshop for Artisans in customer relations, records management and importance of savings	No training workshops organized	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	Yet to start	Implemented
5. Organise skills training in areas such as Soap making, Improved Palm oil processing, Millinery and craft, baking and confection, Poultry production, Fish farming, Bamboo craft and Packaging and Branding of Products.	169 youth and women trained	150	150	100	100	175	205	416	120	Fully Implemented
6. Provide start up kits for 150 graduate apprentices/Organize consultative meetings for local entrepreneurs	NRD	36	36	36	36	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
7. Conduct regular follow ups to ascertain operations/progress of cooperatives/trainees	NRD	120	120	120	120	120	120	130	35	Implemented
8. Sensitize communities on benefits of forming groups/cooperatives	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
9. Market the District (brochures, websites etc) for entrepreneurs/Investors to realise the potential avenues for investment	Non-functional district website	Create and host a district website	Dev't District brochure	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Enhancing Private Sector Competitiveness										
Policy Objective: To create an enabling environment for the Private Sector to be competitive in the District										
Programme: Economic Development										
Sub Programme: Trade, Tourism and industrial development										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
10. Organise training in group dynamics for 10 for cooperative groups	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
11. Assist 10 associations to register their groups as cooperative society.	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
12. Organize meeting with co-operative distillers managers to assist in revenue mobilization for DA	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
13. Conduct training for Board of directors and members of cooperatives	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
14. Establish and update database on MSMSEs	No database	Develop database	Update Database	Update Database	Update Database	-	-	Databas e develop ed	Update ongoi ng	Fully implemented
15. Identify and prepare 2 sites for Light Industrial Zones	Industrial site not available	Acquire sites	Compensation of owners	Site prep.	Alloc. to artisans	Site acquire d at Appiat se	Site acquire d at Prestea	Site Preparati ons ongoing	Site Preparati ons ongoing	Ongoing activity
16. Link 40 enterprises to financial institutions to access credit facilities	NRD	10	10	10	10	-	MOU signed	7	-	Ongoing activity
17. Establish Rural Technology Facility	RTF not available	Land Acquisition	Write Proposals to REP	Construct and operationalize RTF	-	-	Land acquired	Approval given by REP	-	Ongoing Activity
18. Form District Tourism Development Committee/ Establish database on tourist sites	NRD	-	Establish Tourist Development	Establish database	-	-	Databas e established	-	-	Activity Ongoing
19. Partner a private investor to Develop 2No. Eco-Tourist sites at Bonsaso & Awudua	No tourist site	1	-	1	-	Not done	-	Not done	-	Not implemented
20. Publicize Tourist sites /District Profiles (Print Brochures)	District brochure not available	-	-	Prepare brochure /leaflets	Publicize brochure/ leaflets	-	-	Not done	Not done	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Enhancing Private Sector Competitiveness											
Policy Objective: To create an enabling environment for the Private Sector to be competitive in the District											
Programme: Economic Development											
Sub Programme: Trade, Tourism and industrial development											
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				Remarks
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
21. Construct 10 km access road to open up 1No. tourist site	Non accessible site	10km	-	-	-	Not done	-	-	-	Not Implemented	
22. Conduct needs assessments/organize skill training programmes for 100 Artisans	0	20	20	40	20	10	20	25	20	Ongoing	
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management											
Policy Objective: To promote modernized Agriculture practices to ensure food security and sustainable natural management											
Programme: Economic Development											
Sub Programme: Agricultural Development											
1. Identify displaced farmers and conduct needs assessment	NRD	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Fully completed	
2. Identify feasible sustainable alternative livelihood projects for displaced farmers	No sustainable diversify livelihood project	1 Vegetable Project	1 Vegetable Project	Micro Finance Scheme	YOUHO B	NRD	NRD	200 farmer sensitized	YOUHO B Project launched	Activities positively progressing	
3. Provide training technical assistance in alternative livelihood projects	Limited skills of displaced farmers	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented	
4. Organize oil palm farmers into groups/ Facilitate the cultivation of improved seedlings	No farmer groups	5	5	Nil	Nil	5	5	Nil	Nil	Partially implemented	
5. Train 2000 farmers on GAPs, (Good Agric Practices)/	NRD	500	500	500	500	192	718	1203	Nil	Fully Implemented	
6. Conduct exercise on disease surveillance control in the District	NRD	-	-	-	-	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Partially Implemented	
7. Create awareness in banana cultivation/Support DDA to assist farmers to secure banana/Plantain suckers	NRD	30	30	30	30	30	30	-	-	Partially Implemented	
8. Train 100 farmers and youth in improved Technology in banana/Plantain production	NRD	50	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	Partially Implemented	
9. Promote the production of local food stuff for the School Feeding Programme	NRD	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Partially Implemented	
10. establish cassava demonstration farms in 5 communities/cocoa nurseries in 2 towns	Nil	1	2	2	-	1	2	2	0	Fully Implemented	

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective: To promote modernized Agriculture practices to ensure food security and sustainable natural management										
Programme: Economic Development										
Sub Programme: Agricultural Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
11. Promote Out growers scheme in Oil Palm/Plantain	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
12. Promote Aquaculture production/Facilitate fish farmers access to financial institutions/markets	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
13. Promote formation of fish farmers associations/strengthen existing ones	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
14. Educate fish farmers on improved fish farming/storage practices	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
15. Assist 20 Fish farmers to construct and expand ponds /quality fingerling to 50 fish farmers	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
17. Sensitizes/educate farmers on post-harvest management/Promote farmers access to storage facilities	NRD	50	25	10	15	50	50	25	15	Fully implemented
18. Construct a prototype warehouse/storage facility for crops	None	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
19. Improve road network to facilitate transport of Agric products/food stuffs	NRD	50Km	50Km	50Km	50Km	40Km	30Km	80km	-	Partially Implemented
20. Sensitize 100 farmers on utilization of improved household grains and legumes	NRD	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	Partially Implemented
21. Train 100 farmers on post-harvest handling and packaging of Agric produce as a means of value addition	NRD	40	20	30	10	20	30	0	10	Partially Implemented
22. Provide 1No. Bulk breaking centre for Plantain/yam	Not existing	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
23. Organize sensitization programme to educate 300 crop farmers on how to access credit facilities from financial Institutions	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
24. Promote rice production through land development, capacity building and provision of financial support to 50 potential rice farmers	NRD	15	15	10	10	15	15	35	20	Fully Implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective: To promote modernized Agriculture practices to ensure food security and sustainable natural management										
Programme: Economic Development										
Sub Programme: Agricultural Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
25. Facilitate the Formation of FBOs	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
26. Register Agro processors and put them into groups	NRD	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	Fully Implemented
27. Procure 5 small scale agro-processing machines for organized groups	Nil	-	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
28. Encourage FBOs to join credit Unions Association to access credit	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
29. Organize orientation programme for financial Institutions in Business Dev't Services	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
30. Organize stakeholders consultative meetings with chiefs/land owners/GREL etc on the need to preserve arable land for food production	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
31. Promote group formation for farmers/Facilitate farmers access to farm inputs	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
32. Identify/liaise with the suppliers of farm inputs	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not implemented
33. Train recipients groups in maintenance and handling of agro-processing machines, value addition/good sanitation practices	Nil	-	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
34. Invite a private investor to Develop a Medium scale Oil Palm Processing Facility	Nil	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective: To promote modernized Agriculture practices to ensure food security and sustainable natural management										
Programme: Economic Development										
Sub Programme: Agricultural Development										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
35. Organize capacity building workshop for AEAs on improved technologies for crop productions and animal husbandry practices	Nil	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	Fully Implemented
36. Assist veterinary vaccination	Nil	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	Partially Implemented
37. Organize one day durbar on District Farmers' Day Award annually	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	Partially Implemented
38. Supervise & coordinate field activities	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	Fully Implemented
39. Conduct census on livestock and poultry production	NRD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Implemented
40. Promote the formation of livestock farmers associations	NRD	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
41. Construct 1No. Slaughter house/1No. slaughtering slab	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Fully Implemented
42. conduct vaccination & anti rabies campaigns/Introduce sustained programme for vaccination in small ruminants	NRD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
43. Construct 2No. meat houses/Rehabilitate 1No. meat houses	No slaughter house	1	1	-	-	0	0	1	0	Partially Implemented
44. Construct Veterinary Office and clinic	No permanent structure	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	Not implemented
45. Train pig farmers on improved pig production	NRD	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Partially Implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective: To promote modernized Agriculture practices to ensure food security and sustainable natural management										
Programme: Environmental Management and Sanitation										
Sub Programme: Natural resource conservation										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
46. Educate the general public on the effects of illegal mining	Prevalence of Illegal Mining	4 communities	4 communities	4 communities	4 communities	3 Comms.	3 Comm.	4 Comms.	-	Partially Implemented
47. Collaborate with EPA/Mineral Commission to enforce land reclamation Bonds	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented
48. Develop/implement sustained awareness creation programmes on environmental and land degradation	Forest Lands Degraded	Introduce Forest Investment Programme to staff	Identify degraded areas in Nkotoben, Ben West and Bonga River F/R	Demarcate and plant degraded areas	Continue demarcation and planting	Degraded Lands identified	Staff trained on FIP and Awareness created on FIP	Communities introduced to FIP	FIP implemented in communities	Fully Implemented
49 Promote and provide assistance towards tree planting exercise	Low knowledge on tree planting	Establish Nursery and Educate general public	Produce tree seedlings to Bogoso and Communities	Produce tree seedlings to Communities	Produce tree seedlings to Communities	Done	Done	Done	Ongoing	Ongoing Activity
Sub Programme: Disaster Management										
Broad Project/Activity	Indicator									Remarks
	Baseline	DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
50. Form and inaugurate Disaster management Committee	NA	1				0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
51. Conduct Monitoring & Evaluation visit/exercises/Visit Hotels, restaurants& Guest houses, mining and galamsey sites	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Not Implemented

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management										
Policy Objective: To promote modernized Agriculture practices to ensure food security and sustainable natural management										
Programme: Environmental Management and Sanitation										
Sub Programme: Disaster Management										
Broad Project/Activity	Baseline	Indicator								Remarks
		DMTDP Target				Level of Achievement				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017	
52. Create disaster awareness/minimize its occurrence	NRD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
53. Procure relief items to disaster victims	Affected persons supported	All affected persons	All affected persons	All affected persons	All affected persons	Relief items procured and supplied	Relief items procured and supplied	Relief items procured and supplied	Relief items procured and supplied	Fully implemented
54. Identify the risks areas	NRD	-	Collect data on risk areas	Validate data and organize stakeholder consultation	-	-	-	Data collected and validated. Stakeholders consultation held	-	Fully Implemented
55. Refurbish Fire station	Dilapidated Fire Station	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented

1.6.2 Statement of Income and Expenditure Status of the Municipality

A good plan is meaningless unless it is translated into physical implementation. This means that the amount of revenue (funds) that are generated both internally and externally and its expenditure patterns are critical in the development of any MMDA. Based on this important assumption the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly in partnership with its development partners explored all avenues to mobilize adequate resources to finance its development programmes/projects within the last four years (2014-2017).

However, a review of the total estimated income expected to be generated from both locally and externally as compared to the cumulated actual income received/generated, one could conclude that the income realized within the last plan period was not adequate to meet the increasing demands of the people. For instance, out of the total estimated income of more than **GH¢ 39, 685,645.06** only **GH¢ 32, 498,333.78** representing **81.9 percent** of the total budget has been realized.

This implies that the shortfall in revenue by 30.3 percent greatly affected the implementation of the plan as most of the development programmes/projects could not be executed. It is important that adequate resources are mobilized in the next plan period (2018-2021) to implement if not all, most of the programmes/projects earmarked in the plan. The income and expenditure status of the Municipality has been provided (see Table 1.2 and 1.3).

Table 1.2: All Sources of Financial Revenue (2014 – 2017)

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance	Approved	Actual	Variance
GOG	1,223,829.37	399,749.35	824,080.02	208,252.18	318,580.24	(110,328.06)	744,752.00	474,676.46	270,075.54	1,585,908.65	1,334,898.31	251,010.34
IGF	727,622.00	909,754.36	(182,132.36)	937,163.2	997,718.66	(60,555.46)	1,090,314.45	1,150,672.14	(60,357.69)	1,862,500.00	2,542,404.52	(679,904.52)
DACF	2,481,883.00	882,854.59	1,599,028.41	3,043,877.68	2,253,800.59	790,077.09	3,202,925.55	2,191,661.60	1,011,263.95	3,440,266.60	1,619,894.24	1,828,372.36
MP DACF	40,000.00	54,483.95	(14,483.95)	6,666.68	204,532.86	(197,866.18)	151,182.00	96,182.03	54,999.97	120,000.00	112,761.39	7,238.61
DDF	542,088.00	726,033.04	(183,945.04)	97,468.00	474,296.00	376,828.00	746,096.00	757,129.00	(11,033.00)	766,168.00	-	766,168.00
UDG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SRWP(IDA)	80,000.00	1,709,123.51	(1,629,123.51)	1,521,566.06	1,549,145.29	(27,579.23)	390,000.00	425,903.32	(35,903.32)	675,123.00	253,570.20	421,155.28
GETFUND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MDF	2,182,863.00	2,089,334.00	93,529.00	356,690.50	-	356,690.50	7,040,476.00	7,305,282.00	(264,806.00)	3,556,395.64	802,573.00	2,753,822.64
SCH. FEEDING	525,915.00	407,201.09	118,713.91	87,652.50	276,465.00	(188,812.50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.W.D	-	-	-	50,000.00	53,627.19	(3,627.19)	100,000.00	119,025.85	(19,025.85)	100,000.00	5,000.00	95,000.00
Total	7,804,200.37	7,178,533.89	625,666.48	6,309,336.80	6,128,165.83	181,170.97	13,465,746.00	12,520,532.40	945,213.60	12,106,361.89	6,671,101.66	5,435,260.23

Source: MPCU Compiled with Data from Municipal Finance Office, 2018

Table 1.3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana (2014 - 2017)

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (Wages and salaries)						
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations	Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				B-C		
2014	1,318,843.00	1,318,843.00	538,844.00	778,999.00	538,844.00	0.00
2015	1,198,093.00	1,198,093.00	460,772.75	737,321.23	460,772.75	0.00
2016	1,061,619.31	1,061,619.31	926,647.28	134,972.03	926,647.28	0.00
2017	1,947,681.61	1,947,681.61	1,675,765.61	271,916.16	1,675,765.61	0.00
TOTAL	5,526,236.92	5,526,236.92	3,602,029.64	1,923,208.42	3,602,029.64	0.00
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS						
2014	4,375,183.37	4,375,183.37	4,498,992.22	(123,808.85)	4,498,992.22	0.00
2015	3,348,918.30	3,348,918.30	3,941,729.12	(592,810.82)	3,941,729.12	0.00
2016	9,234,318.17	9,234,318.17	10,295,392.72	(1,061,074.00)	10,295,392.72	0.00
2017	5,797,110.90	5,797,110.90	2,563,297.59	3,233,813.31	2,563,297.59	0.00
TOTAL	22,755,530.74	22,755,530.74	21,299,411.65	1,456,119.64	21,299,411.65	0.00
GOODS AND SERVICES						
2014	2,110,174.00	2,110,174.00	1,202,226.34	907,947.66	1,202,226.34	0.00
2015	1,762,324.52	1,762,324.52	1,611,164.90	151,159.62	1,611,164.90	0.00
2016	3,169,808.52	3,169,808.52	2,193,250.30	976,558.22	2,193,250.30	0.00
2017	4,361,530.42	4,361,530.42	1,910,936.54	2,450,593.88	1,910,936.54	0.00
TOTAL	11,403,837.46	11,403,837.46	6,917,578.08	4,486,259.38	6,917,578.08	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	39,685,645.06	39,685,645.06	32,498,333.78	7,187,311.28	32,498,333.78	0.00

Source: MPCU Compiled with Data from Municipal Finance Office, 2018

The Assembly's main sources of revenue or budget allocation within the last four years for the running of both the day to day administration of the Assembly and provision of developmental projects in the municipality included DACF, DDF, IGF, Mineral development fund (MDF), GOG Grant, Development Partners Support among others. In order to meet the aspirations and needs of the people, the funds were applied or disbursed mainly in the following areas such as Administration, Goods and Services and Investments/Assets.

The details of the yearly budgetary allocations and applications of the funds from 2014-2017 are provided in tables 1.2 and 1.3 respectively. The implication of the yearly budgetary allocations and their application indicates where the Assembly got more revenue and areas it incurred most expenditure. This will inform development actors to strategize in revenue mobilization that would commensurate provision of services so as to ensure even development in the Municipality.

Revenue Analysis

The table 1.2 shows the yearly revenue allocations to the Municipality from 2014 -2017. A critical analysis of the revenue trend indicated that there was an incremental order in the budget allocations for GOG grants, IGF and Donor supports. DACF and MDF disbursed showed some

level of inconsistency in terms of values in the planned period. The year 2016 saw a very significant increase in budget allocation particularly MDF which help in the implementation of both old & new projects. This was as a result of payment of some areas of the MDF.

Even though the Assembly received **GH¢ 32, 498,333.78** as the overall total revenue/budget which was used to do a number of development projects. However, it fell short of about **18.1 percent** of the budgeted figure of **GH¢ 39, 685,645.06** to finance all the development programmes/projects earmarked in 2014 -2017DMTDP.

This as indicated in the performance review, affected negatively the overall goal of improving the lives of the people in the municipality.

Expenditure Analysis

The Analysis of the expenditure pattern or application of the funds allocated to the Assembly within the four year period, indicated that about 13.40 percent of the total funds went into payment of salaries while 69.20 percent was spent on Investment in the provision of basic Socio – economic infrastructural facilities such as Schools, Clinics, Water & Sanitation, Roads, Housing (accommodation) etc. The huge percentage of expenditure in projects could be attributed to the deprived nature of the municipality in terms of basic socio- economic infrastructural facilities which needed to be put in place before the municipality can take off smoothly.

Out of a total budgeted figure of **GH¢ 39, 685,645.06** only **GH¢ 32, 498,333.78** was realized leaving a balance of **GH¢ 7,187,311.28** during the last plan period. Some of the factors that accounted for the poor inflow of revenue in the municipality within the plan period were identified as follows;

- ❖ Delay in the release of the DACF
- ❖ Low Payment of property rates due to non-collection of landed property rates in the municipality
- ❖ Inadequate baseline data on taxable items for realistic budgeting
- ❖ Lack of (vehicles and motorbikes) to facilitate education, supervision and monitoring of revenue mobilization to prevent leakages in collection
- ❖ Lack of prosecution of tax defaulters to deter others from defaulting in payment of their taxes

1.6.3 Summary of Performance for 2014 - 2017

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly targeted a total of 241 programmes/projects to be implemented under the various thematic areas in relation to various Programmes and Sub-Programmes. The table 1.4 shows a summary of the performance of the municipality from 2014 - 2017.

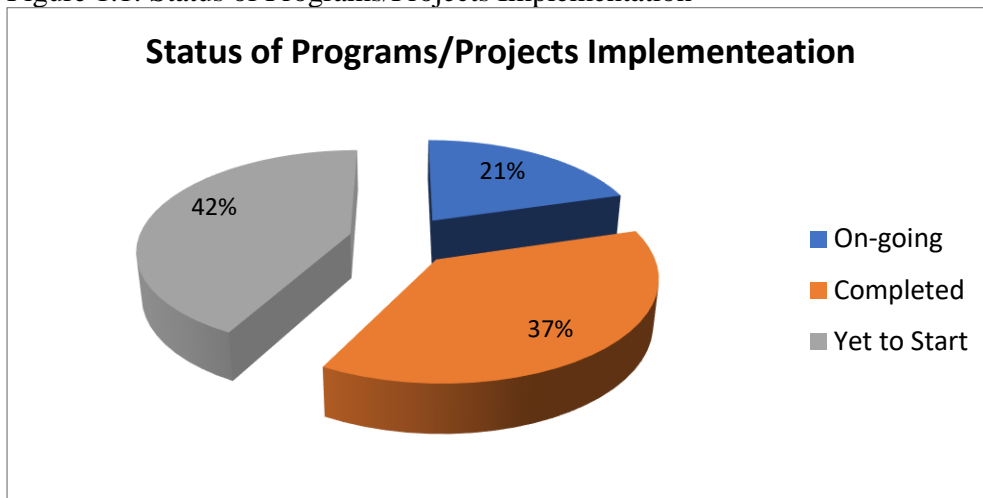
The table 1.4 shows the number of all projects and programmes under the respective thematic areas indicating those on-going/partially implemented, completed and not started/not implemented. Out of 241 programmes and projects, 91 of them representing 37.60 percent were outlined for implementation under the Human Development, Employment and Productivity. It is worth

mentioning that 56 projects representing 61.5% of projects under this thematic area were either being implemented or completed.

Figure 1.1 indicates the overall achievement rate of the Municipality in projects implementation within the 2014 - 2017 plan period. About 101 Projects which have not yet been started, this accounts for 42.0 percent of the total number of projects. Reasons for not starting these projects have been non-availability of resources or delay in the release of funds for their implementation.

Sum in total, the Municipality during 2014 – 2017, about 58 percent of the programmes and projects are being implemented or completed.

Figure 1.1: Status of Programs/Projects Implementation



Source: PHMA - MPCU Construct, 2017

Table 1.4: Summary of Performance by Thematic Areas

S/N	Thematic Area	Programme(s)	Sub-Programme(s)	Programmes and Sub-Programmes Performance by Thematic Area						
				On-going		Yet to start		Completed		Total Programmes/projects
				Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	
1	Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	3	17.6	7	41.2	7	41.2	17
2.	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	Economic Development	Agricultural Productivity	15	30.0	23	46.0	12	24.0	50
		Environmental Management and Sanitation	Natural resource conservation	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4
			Disaster Management	1	16.7	3	50	2	33.3	6
3.	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	57.1	7
			Infrastructure Development	3	11.5	12	46.2	11	42.3	26
4	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	4	14.8	12	44.4	11	40.8	27
			Health Delivery	14	31.1	14	31.1	17	37.8	45
			Social Welfare and Community Development	2	10.6	10	52.6	7	36.8	19
5.	Transparency and Accountable Governance	Management and Administration	General Administration	1	6.3	8	50.0	7	43.7	16
			Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1	10.0	3	30.0	6	60.0	10
			Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1	10.0	7	70.0	2	20.0	10
			Human Resource Management	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.0	4
GRAND TOTALS				49	20.3	101	42.0	91	37.7	241

Source: PHMA – MPCU, 2017

1.6.4 Key Problems and Issues Encountered in Plan Preparation and Implementation

The key problems and issues were looked at in respect to;

- ❖ Plan Preparation
- ❖ Plan Implementation
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation

Issues on plan preparation:

- ❖ It was observed that the level of stakeholder consultations were not enough for maximum community input and ownership of the plan. This was attributed to inadequate funding and the short period allocated for the plan preparation exercise.
- ❖ Lack of motivation for Plan Preparation Team.

Issues relating to plan implementation:

- ❖ Adequate consultations were not made during implementation of activities.
- ❖ There was poor co-ordination during plan implementation and that projects and programmes were randomly selected hence did not give the expected outcomes.
- ❖ Poor timing of programmes.
- ❖ Monitoring of projects and programmes implementation was not participatory
- ❖ Poor supervision of project also affects quality of output.
- ❖ Irregular release of DACF and MDF. This negatively affected the implementation of programmes and projects in the Municipality.

Issues relating to Monitoring and Evaluation:

- ❖ No annual, mid-term or terminal evaluation activity was undertaken within the period of plan execution and after-wards.
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation Plan prepared to ensure effective M&E was not followed within the planned period.

Lessons Learnt

- ❖ Inadequate stakeholder consultation affects ownership of the plans
- ❖ Heads of departments are willing to collaborate in municipal development as they readily participate in MPCU's activities
- ❖ Where the line of responsibility for coordination is not clear, the MA's performance is affected.
- ❖ Late release of funds for the preparation of the DMTDP affected the plan output.

Next Steps and Recommendations

- ❖ The MPCU should ensure that adequate stakeholder consultations are made in the preparation of the current Medium-Term Development Plan-2018-2021
- ❖ That Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms designed must be followed in the next Development Plan
- ❖ Ensure that the 2018-2021 MTDP is properly disseminated to key stakeholders. The HoDs must make use of the disseminated plan so as to achieve the set goal for the Municipality.
- ❖ People who are selected to represent communities at stakeholder fora should be people who truly represent the people and not just Opinion Leaders
- ❖ Regular performance review is vital to the achievement of set targets.

- ❖ The Municipal Assembly should strategize to take advantage of the existing Public Private Partnership Policy to attract private capital to the municipality to complement its own effort to deliver public goods that would ensure comprehensive development of the area.

1.7 Current Municipal Profile

1.7.1 Brief History of the Municipality

The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal (PHM) is one of the 23 Administrative Districts in the Western Region and is located at the South-Western part of Ghana. It was carved out of the former Wassa West District in 2008 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1840 and was elevated to Municipal status in 2017 by LI 2286. The Administrative Capital of the Municipality is Bogoso.

1.7.2 Institutional Capacity Needs

The MA is fully decentralized and takes decisions on its own, implements them and takes responsibility for such actions emanating thereof. The Assembly makes bye-laws for the Municipality. There is an administrative and political head, who is the Municipal Chief Executive appointed by the President of Ghana and approved by two-third majority of the Assembly members. The institutional set up is indicated in the organogram in Annex 1. According to LI 1961, the Assembly should have 13 Departments, however only 11 are currently present in the municipality. Further, some departments are yet to have all their units in place.

In developing the Medium-Term Development Plan (including Monitoring and Evaluation Plan), it is essential to assess the Municipality to know its capacity to develop and implement the plan. This goes beyond the provision of funds for plan implementation and includes the assessment of personnel to assist in planning and conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

It is the process of evaluating the status, conditions and needs in the Municipality. It also includes the capacity to manage a database and other computer systems. There is the need for the appropriate incentives, human and other resources to be able to effectively plan and monitor the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP).

In table 1.5, there is a column showing a set of criteria used in assessing the MPCU's capacity in plan preparation and implementation. The criteria are qualifications of personnel, staff complements, skills and knowledge, availability, utilization and timely access to funds. The rest are leadership, management, workload and motivation as well as equipment. The criteria were matched against scores of between 1 and 10. Each of the 11 heads of departments took part in the scoring based on their individual perceptions of the Municipality's situation. After a critical assessment based on the current capacities of the Municipality, a total average score of 7.3 out of 10 was obtained. Issues that ranked relatively high included Qualification of Personnel, Staff Compliment, Skills and Knowledge as well as Leadership whiles Timely Release of Funds and Motivation / Incentives for Personnel were key issues that had low ranks and needed to be addressed for effective implementation of the DMTDP and M&E Plan. The above index score means that the Assembly has capacity in MDTDP and M&E capacity and management performance.

Table 1.5: Assessment of Management Capacity

No.	Capacity Index	SCORES											Average Score
		10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	
1	Qualifications of personnel	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9.6
2	Staff Compliment	6	7	8	5	8	4	9	2	7	8	10	6.7
3	Skills & Knowledge	9	8	10	8	9	10	9	8	8	9	7	8.6
4	Availability of Funds	5	2	8	4	5	2	9	4	9	6	8	5.4
5	Utilization of Funds	10	10	10	10	10	2	8	6	9	6	8	8.1
4	Timely Access to Funds	3	2	7	6	7	1	8	6	8	9	7	5.8
7	Leadership	8	8	10	7	9	10	9	10	9	7	10	8.8
8	Management	8	8	8	7	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	8.8
9	Workload	5	10	10	9	7	10	9	6	8	9	8	8.8
10	Motivation/ Incentives	6	2	8	7	5	2	9	5	7	9	9	4.3
11	Equipment/ Facilities	9	5	8	4	5	2	8	4	9	10	10	5.1
TOTAL AVERAGE SCORE												7.3	

Source: PHMA – MPCU, 2017

1.7.3 Physical and Natural Environment

1.7.3.1 Location and Size

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal has a land area of approximately 1, 376 square km and this constitutes about Seven percent (7%) of the land area of the region. It shares boundaries with Wassa Amenfi East Municipal and Wassa Amenfi Central District to the North, Wassa Amenfi West Municipal to the West, Nzema East Municipal to the South West, Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality to the South, Wassa East District to the East and to the North East by Twifo- Ati Mokwa District in the Central Region. Figure 1.2 and 1.3 depicts maps showing the Municipal map, location of the Municipality in Regional and National context.

Figure 1.2: Map showing the location of the Municipality.

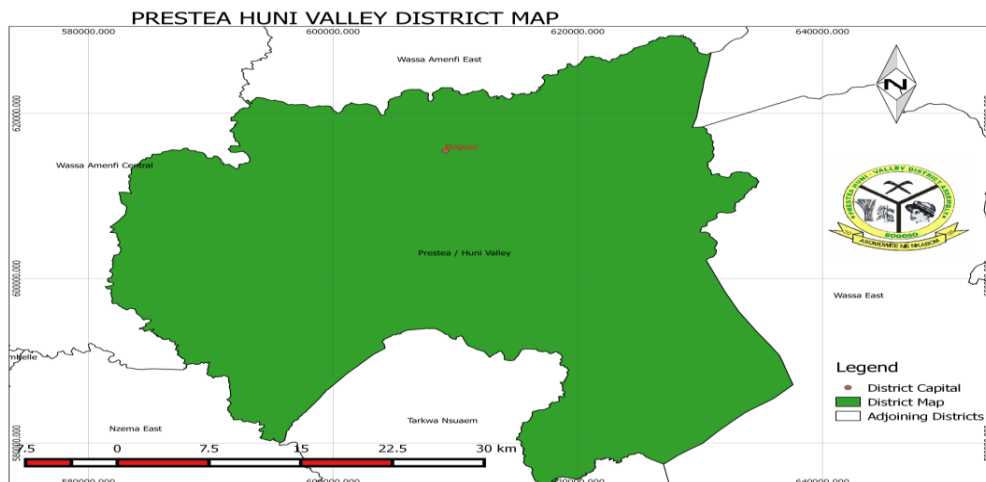
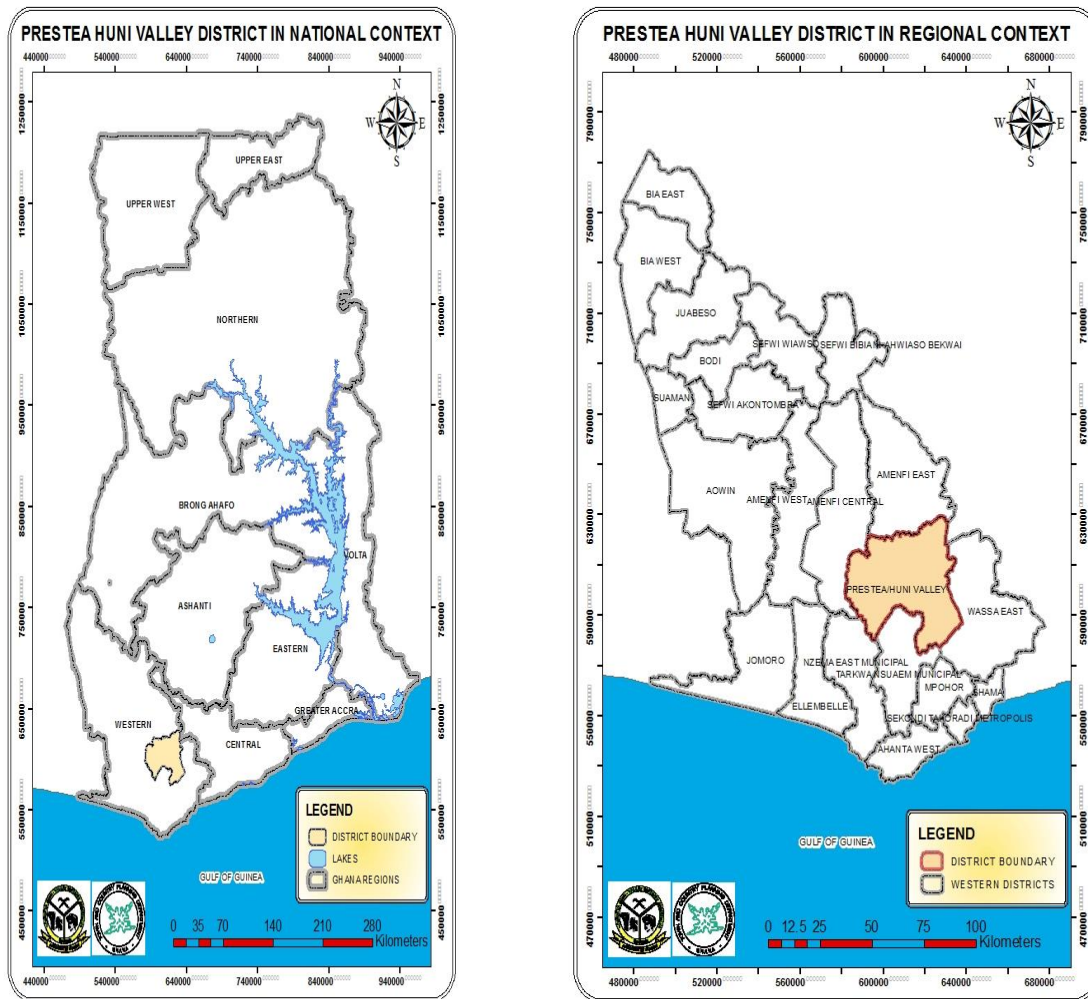


Fig 1.3: Map showing the location of the Municipality in National and Regional Context.



1.7.3.2 Climate

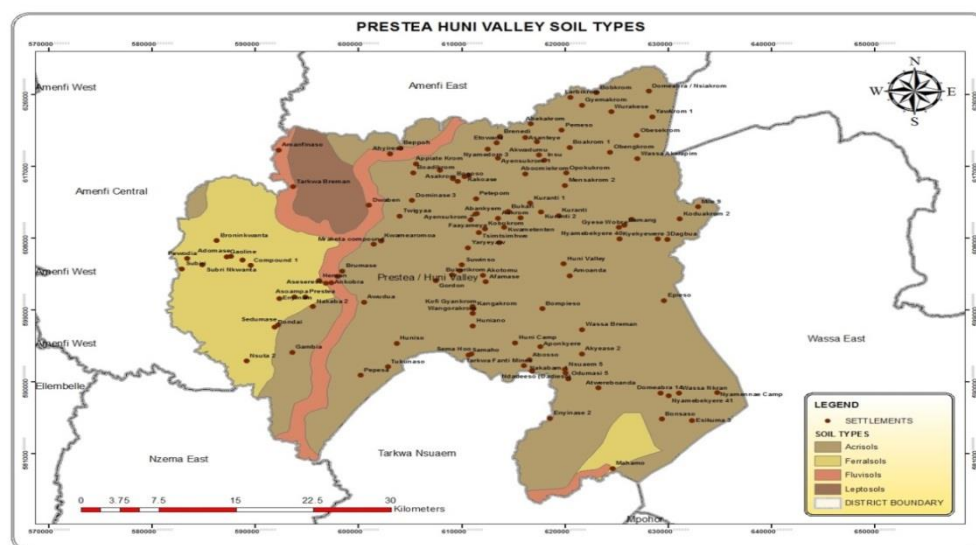
The Municipality is in the Rain Forest Zone and therefore enjoys a wet equatorial climate. The rainy season is usually from March to July (major season) and from September to November (minor season). The highest amount of rain is experienced in March to July and October to February. The rains have an important effect on the environment creating large expanse of wetlands and marshy areas, deep trenches and. The Prestea Huni - Valley Municipal is one of the Districts that experience the highest rainfall in the Country. It has a mean annual rainfall of 187.83mm.

Temperatures are high all year round with significant daily and seasonal variations. The annual average temperatures range between 26⁰C and 30⁰C in the major season. Humidity varies from 75%-80% in the wet season and 70%-80% in the dry season. Winds of low velocity generally blow over the area from the south during the day and evening and from the west in the night and early morning.

1.7.3.3 Topography and Soils

The topography of the area is generally undulating with few scarps ranging between 150m to 300m above sea level. Soils in the Municipality are deep and open and acidic in many places due to heavy leaching of bases from the top soil because of high rainfall, humidity and temperatures. The acidity of the soil reduces the availability of phosphorus, calcium and magnesium. Generally, the fertility levels are suitable for the cultivation of vegetables and major food crops like cassava, cocoyam, maize and yam. The soil also supports the growing of perennial crops like cola nuts, cocoa, rubber, oil palm and avocado among others. However, the soil does not support the cultivation of mangoes.

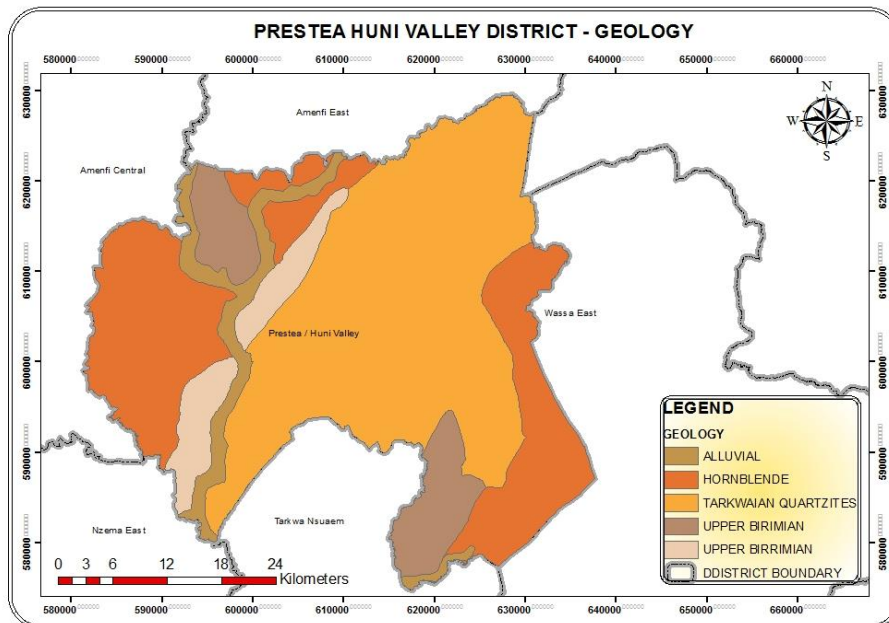
Figure 1.4: The soil types of the Municipality



1.7.3.4 Geology

The Municipality falls within the forest dissected plateaus physiographic region, Precambrian rocks of Birimian underlie the forest dissected plateau. The land rises from about 240m to about 300m above sea level. The Birimian rocks are regarded as the most important formations due to its mineral potentials, hence the existence of Gold mining companies in the Municipality.

Figure 1.5: Geology of the Municipality.



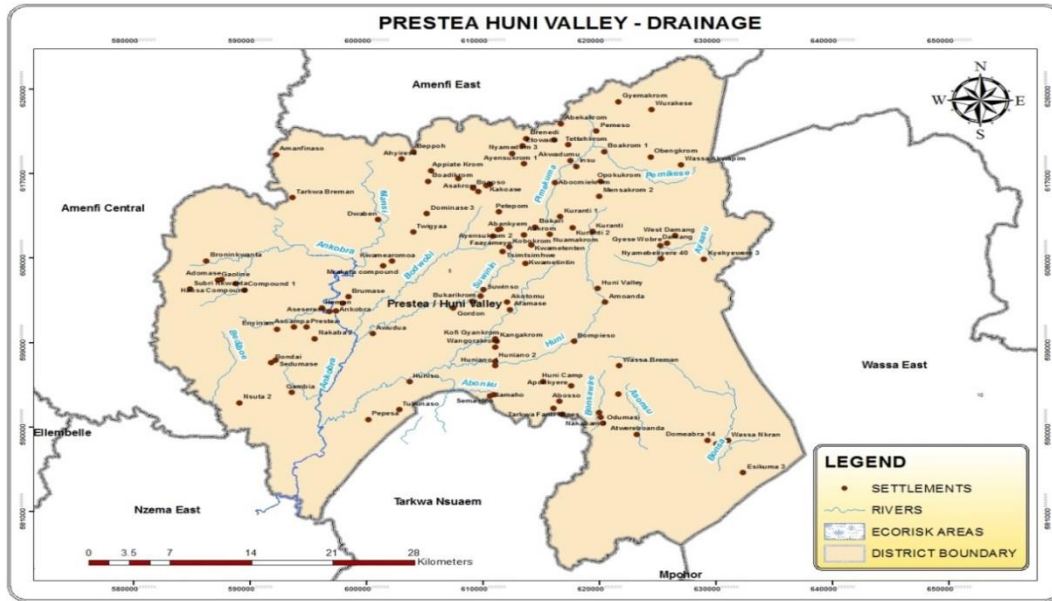
1.7.3.5 Drainage

Few streams flow throughout the year in the Municipality. A number of streams however, flow through depressions into the sea during the rainy season. These streams flow into some rivers in the Municipality. Notable among them are the Ankobra (which flows through Ashanti Region into the Ankobra River of Ankobra Town-Prestea). Mansi (flows from Ashanti Region into Ehyireso River and Joins Ankobra). Peme (flows from Pemeso into Mansi). Opong (flows from Opong Valley into Ankobra). Huni (Flows from Huni-Valley into Ankobra). These Rivers are fed by a number of little tributaries including Buri, Anoni, Suwin, which drains the area.

Major communities located along these rivers derive their names from them; e.g Bogoso, from Bogo river, Huniso/Huniano/Huni-Valley from river Huni, Ankobra at Prestea from Ankobra river, mansiso from mansi river among others. The rivers also serve as sources of water for fishing for some communities as well as alluvial mining.

Drainage map of the Municipality is shown in figure 1.6

Figure 1.6: The Drainage map of the Municipality



1.7.3.6 Vegetation

The Municipality falls within the tropical rainfall belt with the height of trees ranging between 15-40 meters high. The forest is full of climbers and lianas, which are able to reach into the upper tree layer. Economic trees include Mahogany, Wawa, Odum, Sapele among others. The map in figure 1.8 depicts the rainfall pattern of the Municipality.

The Municipality’s major rsforest reserve is the Bonsa Reserve (Aboso) with 160.58 square kilometers. There are two reserves; Ben West (Huni-Valley with 26.00 square kilometers and Nkotoben (Huni-Valley) with 49.98 square kilometers. Activities like legal and illegal mining, illegal logging posing a threat to the natural vegetation. Cocoa, oil palm, rubber, coconut and citrus are some of the major cash crops grown in the Municipality.

Figure 1.7: Rainfall Pattern of the Municipality

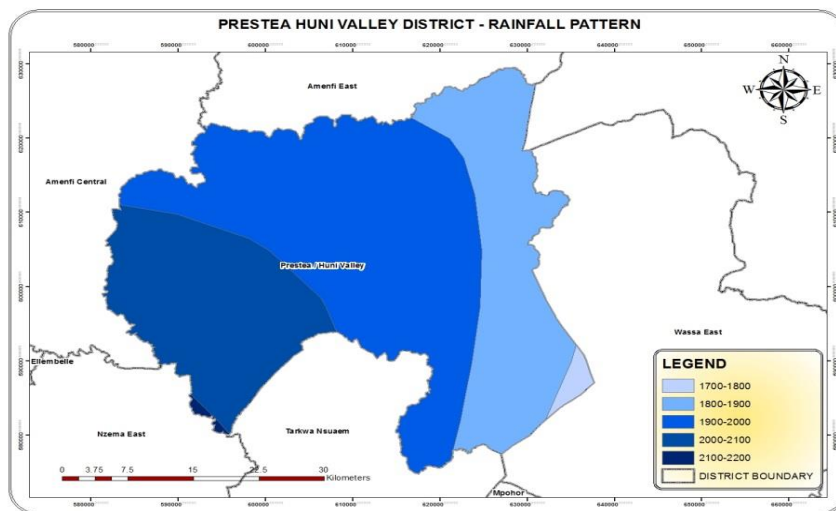
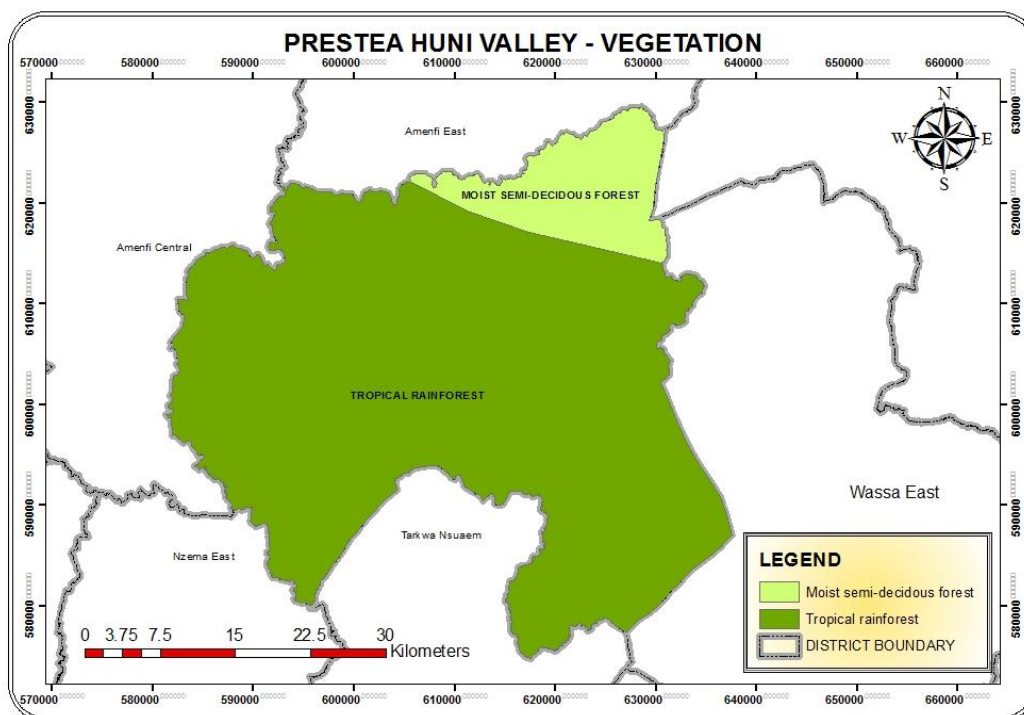


Figure 1.8: Vegetation of the Municipality.



1.7.4 Natural Environment and Built Environment

1.7.4.1 Natural Environment

The natural environment of the PHM has changed markedly due to the human activities. The forest, rivers, soils and hills among others have been negatively impacted. The rapid population expansion in the Municipality and the trooping of people into Artisanal mining and other mining activities and during market days in Bogoso, Wassa Nkran, Prestea etc has brought with its attendant environmental and sanitation problems and challenges.

In recent times, most parts of the rich forest have been reduced to secondary forest through increased human activities like, excessive open cast mining; dredge mining, general galemsey, farming activities and indiscriminate lumbering. These have impacted negatively on the natural environment.

Impact of Human/Mining Activities on the Natural Environment

A number of rivers and farmlands have been polluted, degraded and lost due to the spillage of cyanide by mining activities. These have rendered the rivers, fishes and plants in these affected parts unsafe for consumption for both Man and Animal. Most affected Towns are Dumasi, Damang, Kyekyewere, Bogoso, Bondaye, Awudua, and Prestea among others.

On the other hand, land used for Agricultural purposes has now been taken over by mining activities, hence making them prohibited areas for future farming activities.

Forest Reserve Cover

There are three (3) big forest reserves in the Municipality; these reserves possess variety of species of trees of great economic and medicinal values. They also serve as protection to water bodies and excellent assets for the promotion of eco-tourism. They can serve as research grounds in the medical, botanical and tourism education. The activities of chainsaw operators and illegal miners “Galamsey” is posing a very serious threat to the continuous existence of the virgin forest. Poaching has also succeeded over the years in wiping out some animal species out of the forest.

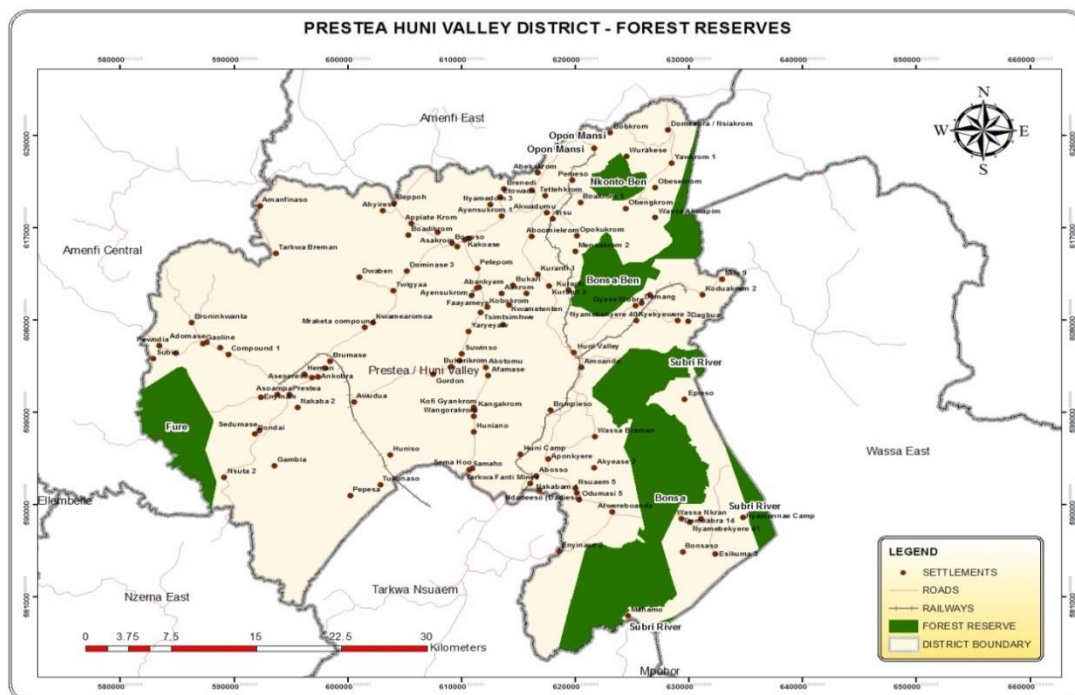
Both Large and small scale surface and illegal mining operations are competing with farmers for the remaining forest area for either mining or farming. There is therefore the urgent need to sustain these reserves. The table below shows the 3 Forest reserves

Table 1.6: Forest Reserves

RESERVES	LOCATION	AREAS IN SQ KM
Bonsa River	Aboso	160.58
Ben West	Huni-Valley	26.00
Nkontoben	Huni-Valley	49.98

Source: Forestry Service Division, Tarkwa, 2017.

Figure 1.9: Map showing the 3 Forest Reserves



1.7.4.2 The Built Environment

The total number of settlements in the Municipality as at 2010 was 175. This comprised about 70 percent rural areas and the remaining 30% urban areas. The Municipality is divided into seven (7) Urban/Zonal Councils. The bigger settlements in the Municipality are Prestea, Aboso, Bogoso, Huni-Valley and Himan with one Urban Council which is Prestea.

The above analysis clearly indicates that most rural communities are linked with Feeder Roads which the greatest portion is in very bad or Poor Condition-139.1 km. Since rural settlements constitutes the largest settlement in the Municipality, Feeder Roads are very important since they serve as links between the Urban Centers and the Village Centers and also through which all activities of transporting goods and services (Travel and Transport) take place.

The built environment in the Municipality leaves much to be desired. There is no development control and co-ordination by the Works Department and Physical Planning Department of the Municipality. Building regulations are broken with impunity and it is posing very serious consequences for the land use pattern.

Over 75 percent of developers used poor quality of building materials and as such produce poor housing quality, which also lack many basic facilities. Inadequate toilet facilities in many settlements results in people defecating in nearby bushes and along river banks (free range), while gutters are choked with garbage creating stagnant water which breed mosquitoes and result in the high incidence of malaria.

Erosion in settlements is widespread in most communities in the Municipality. Lack of proper drainage systems, lack of settlement planning, excessive sewerage of the surroundings and lack of tree cover and landscaping are the main causes. The foundation of many houses have been undermined leading to hanging houses many feet above ground level which makes them unsafe for habitation.

Other environmental problems

These include the following;

- ❖ Poor collection and disposal of waste
- ❖ Misapplication of chemicals

1.7.5 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

The nation has seen changes in rainfall, resulting in more floods, or intense rain. As these and other changes become more pronounced in the coming decades, they will likely present challenges to our society and our environment.

Rising global temperatures have been accompanied by changes in weather and climate. Because so many systems are tied to climate, a change in climate can affect many related aspects of where and how people, plants and animals live, such as food production, availability and use of water, power and transportation systems, and health risks.

The extent of environmental degradation and collapse repercussion mainly to mining activities, and the municipality's dependence on agriculture make imperative the implementation of green economy in the municipality.

Green economy as an important tool for achieving sustainable development involves increasing investments in the environment as a means of promoting sustainable economic growth, decent job creation, and poverty reduction.

Therefore in delivering on objectives of sustainable development the emphasis would be on reshaping and refocusing policies, investments and spending towards a range of sectors, such as clean technologies (particularly by the mining companies), water services, waste management, and sustainable agriculture and forests; as well as public education on simple actions like using energy efficient bulbs, powering down electronics, using less water, and recycling to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the risks associated with climate change

1.7.6 Water Security

The increasing degradation of the surface water resources in the municipality due to mining activities is likely to precipitate shortages for production of potable water in the future. Although surface water is abundant in the Municipality, it is not used that much as a source for production of potable water for the communities in the Municipality. This is because of the general knowledge and perception that the surface water is polluted by increasing mining activities.

Groundwater-based water supplies, therefore, are likely to continue to be exploited as the principal resource for provision of potable water for the Municipality.

1.7.7 Disaster

Flooding, Fire Outbreaks and Windstorm are the major disaster threats in the Municipality. The flood prone areas include Bompieso, Huni-Valley, Damang, Pemiso, Gyimakrom, Insu, Kokoase (behind the Community centre), Attechem (around home science) Atobrakrom (Gafac School area), Juabeng, Bepo township, Ehyireso, Asoampa, (off Anyinam road) Tuobodom. The situation is impacting seriously on construction cost since a lot of resources are generally invested in controlling drainage and flooding.

The major causes of fire outbreak within the Municipality are poor electrical connections and carelessness in the handling of domestic electrical appliances.

The undulating natures of the Municipality coupled with inadequate trees have been a major cause of windstorm disasters. Wind prone areas are Hasoyewodza and Zion City (all in Aboso area council). The Assembly within the planning period will therefore be expected to promote the planting of trees to serve as windbreaks. Because of its potential of throwing proposed plans/budgets off gear, it has become imperative that plans are put in place to ensure that the occurrence of disasters are reduced to their barest minimum

1.7.8 Natural Resource Utilization

Among the major economic resources are minerals and land. The minerals are gold and manganese. These resources are produced in large quantities and exported. In the area of agriculture, the major cash crops produced are Oil palm, Rubber, Cocoa, and Coconut. Food crops such as Rice, Maize, Yam, Plantain, Cocoyam and Vegetables are also produced. Livestock such as poultry, sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle are produced on a small scale. Some farmers are involved in aqua-culture. In the area of forestry, there exist economic trees such as Odum, Wawa and Sapele which are mostly exported. Others include water bodies (for fishing and tourism), sand and gravel for construction. The geology of the Municipality indicates the existence of kaolin and silica, which are not tapped.

Much as the Municipality attracts investors into the mining industry, it should be wary of the negatives effects that mining brings when proper environmental control measures are not duly put in place. All these resources when properly harnessed and managed in a sustainable manner could serve as the engine of growth in the Municipality as the Municipality would generate enough revenue that is needed to fund its development agenda.

1.7.9 Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of the Municipality is 159,304. Males constituted 50.5 percent of the total population (80,493) as against 49.5 percent (78,811) females representing 6.7 percent of the regional population figure. This is at variant with the regional sex ratio which shows that there are more females (50.01%) than males (49.99%). The sex ratio of the Municipality is about 102 Males per 100 Females. This means that for every hundred females enumerated, there were 102 males. The sex ratio of the Municipality varies from the national ratio and the Western Regional sex ratios, which had many females than males.

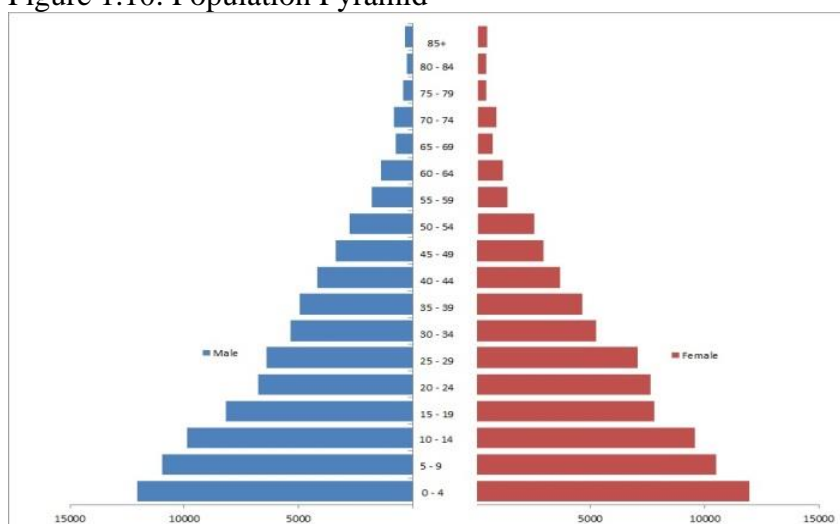
As shown in figure 1.10 the age-sex structure of the population of the Municipality has a broad base and a narrow peak which has been graphically represented by a pyramid (Figure 1.1). The broad base denotes a youthful population, and a narrow apex, indicates fewer aged persons. Thus, a large group of people are born every year as displayed at the bottom of the pyramid (0-4 years). The shape of the pyramid which is broad based at the bottom and tapers at the top is a characteristic of a developing country which is basically influenced by fertility and a declining mortality.

The population of males in the age group 0-14 years is higher than females. In the rest of the age groups there is no consistent pattern. However, males seem to dominate in the younger age groups and one reason might be attributed to the influx of persons to the municipality for farming activities especially to grow cocoa. The presence of gold in the municipality also attracts especially young men into illegal mining activities often called 'galamsey'. The conclusion that can be drawn from the high number of females in the older age groups is that many women live longer than men.

The age structure shows a relatively large proportion of children (40.8%) and a small proportion of older people 65 years and older (3.3%). The relationship between the populations aged 0-14 years and 65 years and above and the population aged 15-64 years constitute age dependency, measured per 100 populations.

Dependent population is therefore those who rely on the working population for a living. That is 0-14 years (too young to work) and above 65 years (too old to work) and hence relying on the active age 15-64 for sustenance. The dependency ratio of the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal is 78.8. This means that every 100 working population takes care of about 79 non-working population. The average for male dependency is 78.4 and a female is 79.2. This could mean that there are many female dependents in the Municipality considering the fact that the male population is more than the female population. This might also be due to the higher old age population (higher old age dependents) among females.

Figure 1.10: Population Pyramid



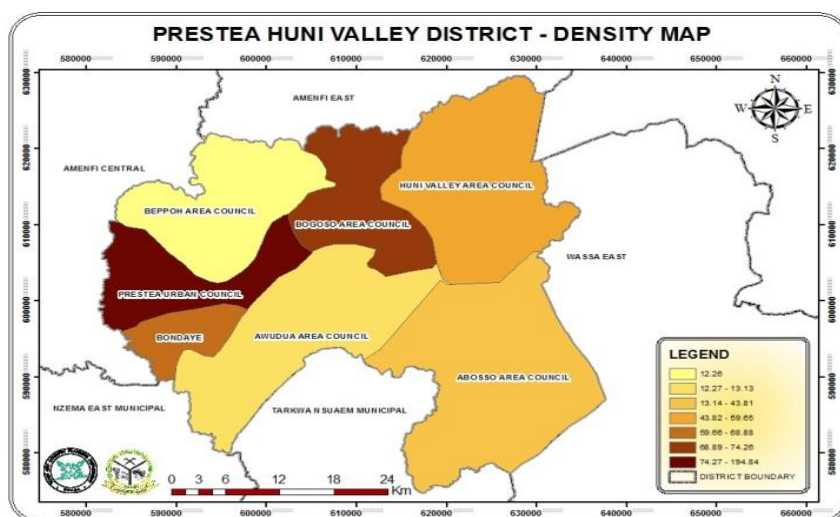
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

This is shown by narrowing the population pyramid at its peak. The peaking of the population accelerates after age 45 years. Another feature of the pyramid in the municipality is that females in the oldest age groups are slightly more than the males. **This means that many resources are needed for the provision of schools, health care facilities and employment opportunities for the youth. It also means that efforts should be directed at caring for the aged.**

The Municipality is characterized by relatively high population density of 88 per square kilometers in 2010 as compared with the regional and national population densities of 80.5 per square kilometers and 79.3 per square kilometers respectively. The Average household size for the Municipality is about 4.0 which is a little lower than regional average of 4.2. While the rural household size is 4.1, the urban household size is 3.9. The average household size could have adverse effects on savings and per capita income. The large proportion of the population (63%) of the populace lives in the rural settlements making Prestea Huni-Valley a rural Municipality. The major urban communities namely; Preatea, Bogoso, Aboso, Huni – Valley and Damang accounts for only 37 percent according 2010 PHC. Figure 1.11 shows population density in the municipality by Urban/Zonal Councils.

About 44.1 percent the population of 15 years and older were employed by the Agricultural forestry sector followed by Mining and Quarry and Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 18.2 percent and 13.6 percent respectively. The remaining is engaged in small-scale trading and the formal sectors. Immigration by large takes place only in the mining and commercial communities.

Figure 1.11: PHMA’s Population Density



1.7.10 Migration

Birth place of a person has been defined as the locality of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. Table 1.7 shows Birthplace. It shows that in 2010 about four persons out of ten persons in the municipality were born outside the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality (38.8%).

It also depicts that three out of ten persons born outside the municipality are from the other parts of the Western Region. This means that majority of them are from other Regions including a few from outside Ghana. In terms of numbers, the majority of them came from the Central Region, followed by those from Ashanti and finally those from the Eastern Region with the least coming from outside Ghana.

Table 1.7: Migration by Origin

BIRTH PLACE	Number 2010	Percentage
Locality of Enumeration	97,549	61.23
Another Locality in Region	18,437	11.57
Central	11,518	7.23
Greater Accra	1,903	1.19
Volta	3,588	2.25
Eastern	5,710	3.58
Ashanti	9,157	5.75
Brong Ahafo	2,201	1.38
Northern	2,736	1.72
Upper East	2,542	1.60
Upper West	2,778	1.74
ECOWAS States	1031	0.65
Africans other than ECOWAS	103	0.06
Outside Africa	51	0.03
Total	159,304	100.00

Source: GSS –PHC, 2010

This may be attributed to the high influx of migrants in response to the old and newly established gold mines including “galamsey” activities in many areas in the municipality.

1.7.11 Gender

Gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, males constitute 50.5 percent and females 49.5 percent of the total population in the municipality. This is in contrast to the national population where males and females constitute 49 percent and 51 percent respectively.

Women continue to have lower status in society than men. In the past, women were considered to be more suited towards child bearing and child up bringing while men were more inclined towards the 'public areas' of work and finance. Though this trend is changing, women especially after the birth of the first child, continue to perform most of the household work and care giving in their families despite working outside the home. Men on the other hand continue to define their primary roles as economic providers of their families.

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

In terms of education, the number of boys is quite higher than girls. Boys in school continue to perform better than girls. In the 2016 BECE, the municipality presented 3,930 candidates, out of these number 3,419 candidates passed of which 1,949 boys passed representing 57.0 percent whilst 1,470 girls representing 43.0 percent passed. There is therefore the need for the major stakeholders to put in place interventions that will help the girl-child to improve her performance. Most girls who complete their basic education but are unable to further their education are engaged as apprentices in hairdressing and dressmaking. Others are engaged in petty trading.

In decision making, the participation of women continues to be marginal. With respect to the composition of the Unit Committees, out of a total of 160-unit committee members, only 20 are females representing 12.5%. In the last Assembly session, there were 3 Assembly members who were females whilst the current Assembly has only 5 females out of a total of 46 Assembly members. There are many sub-committees without female representation. The voices of women are therefore not heard at the highest decision-making body in the Municipality. There are only two females who are heads of department. All the other heads of departments are males. In the Central Administration, all the female employees are all junior staffs. There is therefore the need for feminist advocacy groups to intensify their campaigns on women empowerment.

Differences in power between men and women are institutionalized by culture and are expressed in the everyday relations of men and women particularly in families. Even among couples where wives earn more than their husbands, women still maintained most of the responsibilities for the household. Furthermore, many women deliberately make an effort to protect their husband's masculinity by working to appear that their husbands are in control. In the municipality, about 44.1 percent of the working populations are farmers-either full time or part time. Since men are in control, they take virtually all decisions with respect to land acquisition, technology adoption, credit acquisition and marketing of farm produce.

With the liberalization of the media landscape, both men and women have almost equal access to information. However, men enjoy more leisure than women. Some even claim that leisure time is not necessary for a wife and mother. Also, Farmers who are resettled at different locations due to mining activities lose their farm lands and other sociocultural ties this brings about disintegration in their economic, cultural and social lifestyles and destroys families' cohesion. This situation affects women most since in most cases they have to resort to menial jobs to earn a living. Finally, the reliance on traditional gender roles continues to serve as a legitimate basis for the distribution of rights, power, privileges and responsibility in families and societies.

The implication of the gender disparity against women at all levels in the Municipality continues to negatively affect their welfare and total development in the Municipality. The Municipality must take affirmative actions to bridge the gap between men and women, if not equal levels, but close to ensure equal participation and balance development.

1.7.12 Social and Cultural Structure

1.7.12.1 Ethnicity/Language

The major ethnic group in the Municipality is the Akan comprising mainly of Wassa, Fantes, Ashantis and Nzemas. The Ewes, Kusasis and Dargartis also constitute the minority. The major languages spoken in the municipality are Wassa, Fante and Twi.

1.7.12.2 Traditional Structure and Chieftaincy

The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality has a traditional Council which is under the Wassa Fiase Traditional Council, which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene), with the title **Osagyefo Kwamena Enimil IV**.

The Municipality has its traditional seat at Benso in the Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipality. There are Fifteen (15) Divisional Chiefs in the municipality, they are Apinto (Awudua), Himan, Beppoh, Kokoase, Tarkwa Bremang, Nsuta Mbease, Pieso, Bosomtwe, Ehyireso, Petepom, Enyinam, Bontoware, Damang, Ndadieso and Nyametease.

The hierarchy is in that order from the Paramount chief to Divisional chiefs to sub-divisional chiefs to Odikros and other chiefs recognized by national house of chiefs. Chieftaincy succession follows the matrilineal system of inheritance. The chiefs are partners in development in the municipality.

1.7.12.3 Festivals

The main festival celebrated in the Wassa Fiase Traditional Area is known as Odidi, which is a weeklong programme. Before its celebration, all other divisions would have celebrated theirs. This festival has not been celebrated over the years.

The major festivals celebrated in the Municipality are “Mankume” Festival at Awudua, Yam festival at Bogoso and Apafram festival celebrated by the people of Himan. All these festivals mentioned are celebrated in the month of November. These festivals provide a platform for reunion of the people and discussion and implementation of development projects and the history of the ancestors of the land is handed over to their descendants for them to enhance their traditional knowledge.

1.7.12.4 Religion

The inhabitants of the Municipality are very religious and affiliated to one form of religion or the other. The majority of the inhabitants in the PHM are Christians followed by Islam as depicted by Table 1.8.

Table 1.8: Religious Composition

Religion	Population (%)
Christianity	80.0
Islam	11.0
Traditional religion	0.4
None	7.0
Others	0.8
Total	100.0

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

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

1.7.12.5 Land Management

The chiefs are the custodian of all lands within the Municipality. That is they hold it in trust for the people. Nonetheless, the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly (PHMA) is the overall Planning authority in the Municipality.

1.7.12.6 Customs and Beliefs

People of this area have good knowledge about the traditions of the land no matter their ethnic differences or groups. For example, the “Edim” which is observed every third Friday in each month is regarded by everybody. During this time, it is believed that libation is offered to the gods of the land and also uses the day to settle down to thrash out issues relating to conflicts and others. During these “Edim” days there is no farming, hunting, Fishing or any other activity on the land/farm/rivers/streams etc.

The various sub-chiefs of the area gather to put across the needs of their land. They use the occasion to raise funds for developmental projects/activities.

It is believed that, in the early 80s there existed Ethnic conflicts such as serious chieftaincy conflicts in the Awudua area. But since then it has subsided to conflicts in enstoolment. If the subjects are also not in favour of a particular chief or not treated well by a particular chief, it can also result in destoolment.

Though chieftaincy disputes exist in recent times, a means of settling them has been adopted i.e. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

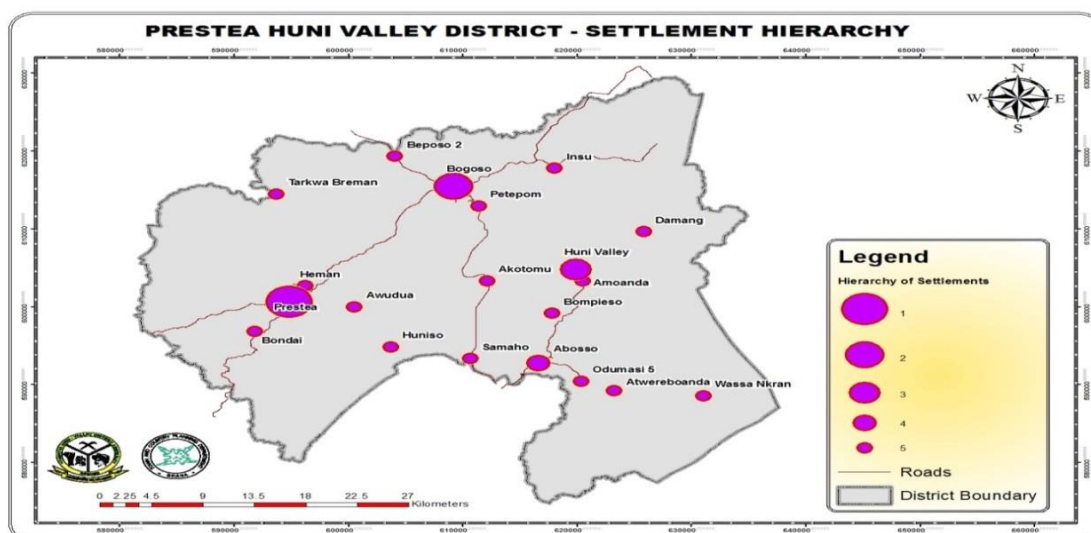
1.7.13 Spatial Analysis

The settlement system and spatial linkages among settlement give a clear view of the Municipal space economy and insight into the adequacy and variety of functions performed by various settlements as well as the population distribution in the space. A scalogram was used to analyze the distribution of services in the Municipality. This tool is a matrix presentation of the functional structure of settlements. The scalogram brings out the functions that settlements perform in a locality or an area thereby helping in future project selection for communities.

In all 21 settlements out of 175 communities with a threshold population of 1000 and above were selected for this analysis. Twenty – Four (24) services were considered from the various sectors of the Municipal economy namely, commerce, transport, communication, security, public administration, education, health, water and sanitation, agriculture and among others. The hierarchy was categorized using the centrality index. That is, the total centrality of a settlement is the summation of the weighted centrality (weighted service functions) of each settlement. Level 1 settlement have a centrality index of or total centrality above 500, level 2 settlements have an index between 300 and 499, level 3 settlement 200 and 299, level 4 settlement between 100 and 199 and level 5 settlement below 100. Prestea, the biggest community in the Municipality with a population of 31,410 with the total centrality index of 642 was found to be the only level 1 settlement.

An analysis of the spatial economy reveals that the provisions of services in the Municipality are inadequate and their distribution too skewed in favour of the Municipal Capital. Again, there is an absence of important facilities such as market structures, Agric Extension Services and so forth in most of the communities. Also, all the 29 communities are connected to the National Grid. See scalogram in annex 2. Figure 1.12 shows the hierarchy of settlement of the Municipality. From the map, it can be concluded that there are five (5) main orders of settlements represented by the proportion of the various order.

Figure 1.12 Map showing the Hierarchy of Settlement of PHMA



1.7.13.1 *Surface Accessibility of Services/Distribution of Services and Infrastructure*

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

The general accessibility to facilities or services particularly hospital, health centres, second cycle institutions, weekly market, banks, court, extension services in the Municipality can be described as poor. This is because the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal is one of the Districts in Ghana which has about 90 percent of its roads unpaved making them inaccessible especially to the hinterlands during the rainy seasons.

The main facilities or services are located in the bigger communities like Bogoso, Prestea, Aboso, Huni-Valley among others. . The situation is more alarming with respect to people living outside the main highway and few accessible feeder roads i.e low access zones in the Municipality. For instance, the acceptable maximum/standard time for accessing facilities like hospital, health centers, weekly market, bank, Agric extension station is 30mins, 20mins, 30mins, 30mins and 20mins respectively. However, the people in the Municipality along the Bepoase, Pieso, Essikuma, Broni Nkwanta- Effukey stretch of roads have to spend more than one hour to access these facilities/services particularly at the Municipal Capital.

The implications of the poor surface accessibility in the Municipality are that, the people are prevented from accessing these facilities or services fully to improve their incomes and health status. It can also contribute to low productivity and production in the Municipality. The facilities are sometimes underutilized due to poor accessibility. Trading activities in the Municipality are usually hampered as distribution and marketing of goods and services both within and outside the Municipality are hindered due to poor road surface.

1.7.14 Governance Political Administration

The Local Governance Act 2016, (Act 936), and LI 1961 establishes Ghana's institutional structure for promoting local level planning and decision- making. This decentralized system of government institutes District Assemblies as Planning Authorities with a mandate to oversee the planning and implementation of projects within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal (PHM) is a one-constituency Municipality. The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly (PHMA) is made up of forty-six (46) Assembly members comprising 32 elected and fourteen (14) government appointees including the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE), and the Member of Parliament (MP) who is an Ex-officio member.

The Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the Assembly members by at least, a two-thirds majority. The political and executive head of administration is the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive (MCE). The Assembly performs its work through the Executive Committee which is the highest committee of the Assembly and a network of sub-committees. The executive committee is chaired by the Hon. MCE.

PHMA has an Executive Committee nominated from among the Assembly members but not exceeding one-third of the strength of the Assembly performs the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly. The Municipal Chief Executive who is the chief representative of the Central Government in the Municipality chairs the Executive Committee. As the Executive arm of the Assembly, the Executive Committee sees to the implementation of policies and programmes of the Assembly. It coordinates the activities of the sub-committees and presents their reports for deliberation at the General Assembly meetings.

The Executive Committee performs its role through the following statutory sub-committees of the Assembly:

- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Social Services Sub-Committee
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee

A Chairman elected from among the members heads each Sub-Committee. The committees have about six members each. Heads of Departments are required to patronize meetings of their sector Sub-Committees to provide the necessary technical inputs into their deliberations.

The Municipal Administration is the implementing arm of the Municipal Assembly. A Municipal Co-ordinating Director under the overall administration of the Municipal Chief Executive heads it.

In order to assist the Executive Committee in its planning, programming and budgeting functions, a unit known as the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit has been set up to serve as a secretariat and to offer advisory services to the Assembly. The unit has the responsibility of collating data on the development activities in the Municipality. It is also to promote research and ensure a smooth coordination between the activities of decentralized departments and the Municipal Administration. The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit membership includes heads of department such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Physical Planning, Social Welfare and Community Development, Works and Finance Department.

There are 13 departments in the Assembly and Ten (10) currently exist. These are: Social Welfare and Community Development, Works, Physical Planning, Trade and Industry, Central Administration, Agriculture, Health, Finance, Disaster Prevention and management and Education Departments. The departments yet to be established are Natural Resource Forestry Game and Wildlife, Urban Roads Department and Transport. However, forestry department has established a unit in the municipality under the Tarkwa supervision.

The Municipality has six (6) Zonal Councils and one (1) Urban Council at Prestea which is made up of 32 electoral Areas, with 32 Unit Committees. The seven (7) Urban/Zonal Councils are Prestea Urban Council, Huni-Valley, Beppoh, Awudua, Bogoso, Bondaye and Aboso Zonal Councils.

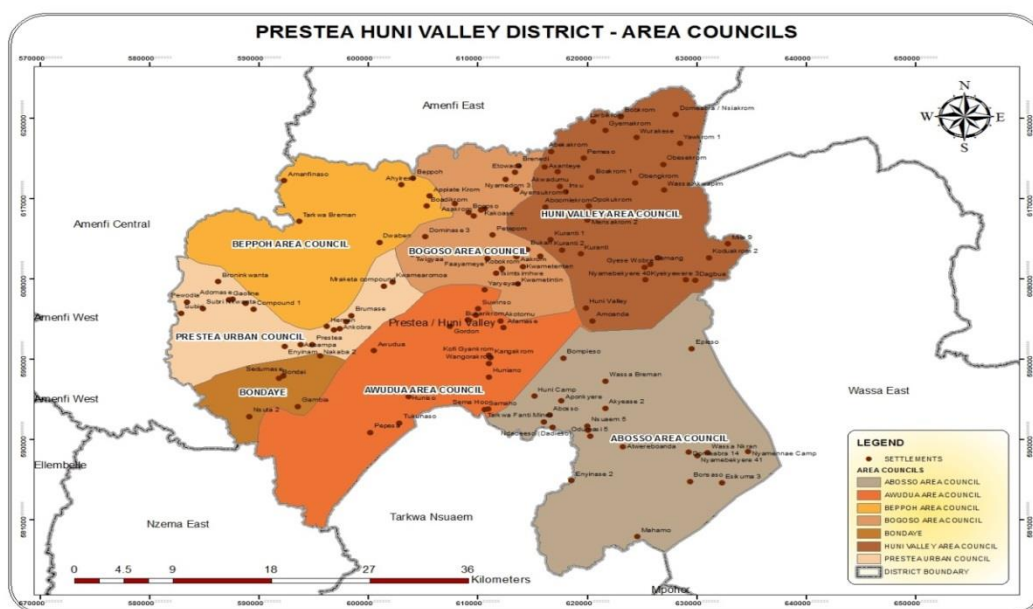
Institutionalization of community participation in decision making or planning can harness good governance and improve upon the responsive relations between the municipal administration and civil society. To ensure a sustainable decentralization in the Municipality, there is an attempt to strengthen all the sub-structures to play their respective roles. Infrastructure will be provided and staff recruited to make the sub level structures operational.

The sub-structures of the Assembly are supposed to be functioning to give meaning to the decentralization concept. The Urban/Zonal Councils are saddled with many problems such as logistics, accommodation and lack of capacity. This has made majority of them not functioning as expected. Currently, one major activity is revenue mobilization but due to lack of training very little achievement is made.

Revenue from markets, which is their backbone, is not forthcoming because people fail to pay for the reason that the market infrastructure lacks basic facilities and others.

During a visit to all the Urban/Zonal councils, it came to light that most of the staff at the Zonal Councils does not know their roles and many people also do not have any idea of the existence of the Zonal Councils. There is a total lack of public information on the operations of the sub-structure levels by the general public.

Figure 1.13: The map below shows the Urban/Zonal Councils and its settlements.



The Municipality could boast of Six (6) Mining Companies and a No. of Companies that offer supporting services to these companies as their service providers. Although these companies fulfill their corporate social responsibilities in their catchment communities, they partner the Assembly in the provision of other social services.

As a way of promoting poverty reduction programmes, the Assembly also collaborates with NGOs, FBOs and other Associations in planning and programming joint initiatives by identifying areas of common interest and providing the requisite support to enhance development. For instance, World University Services of Canada (WUSC) is implementing West Africa Governance and Economic Sustainability in Extractive Areas (WAGES) with the aim of enhancing the capabilities of communities, particularly women and youth to optimize the socio-economic benefits from the extractive resources. The WAGES program focuses on Improving Local Governance, Sustainable Economic Growth and Regional Knowledge Sharing.

The Municipality encourages the citizenry to participate in the decisions affecting their welfare. Under the District Assembly concept, planning is not done for the people, but with the people. Planning is also a feedback process. Through the Unit Committees and the seven (7) Urban/Zonal Councils, community durbars and fora are organized at the Electoral Areas/communities where the felt needs of the people at the grass root are fed into the development planning process.

Disaster Management

Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) also work in collaboration with other Development Partners such as Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Mining Companies and other interest groups since the development needs of the people cannot be provided by government alone. Through such partnerships, duplication and waste of resources are avoided and programmes and projects at the local level are well coordinated and harmonized.

There is an Office of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in the municipality with staff strength of 14 officers. There are also Disaster volunteer groups consisting of 15 groups each at Atwereboanda, wassa nkran, bonsaso, Essikuma, Tintinmu, Koduakrom, Manhutem, Kurantin 1&2, Damang, Esaase Effukey, Mbease Nsuta, Broni Nkwanta, No, Compound, Koomsono, Ayensukrom no. 1, Nyametease, Gordon, the 15 groups has membership ranging from 30 to 40. All these officers are always stationed to offer prompt response in cases of disaster in any community within the municipality. There is a stock pile of relief items for assisting affected communities in cases of emergency disaster situations. The Municipal NADMO Office also helps in the organization of community clean-up exercises, sensitization programmes and information dissemination.

Fire Service

The Municipality currently has one Municipal Fire Station at Prestea. The station is endowed with 1 fire tender. Fire volunteers are trained within some communities in the municipality to assist in fire prevention and in cases of disaster. Electrical, Vehicular and domestic fires are the most occurring fire incidences in the municipality.

Due to the scattered nature of communities in the Municipality, creating additional station at Huni-Valley/Damang will help to offer emergency response to communities within the southern sector.

1.7.15 Security

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal has continued to enjoy the needed stability socially, politically, and economically to the extent that there is absolute freedom for people (natives, settlers, and immigrants) to carry out their legitimate businesses and activities. Maintenance of law and order is effectively done by the Municipal Police Command with support from the Municipal Security Council (MISEC). The Municipality has the Magistrate court located at Prestea. The Ghana Police service has its headquarters at Prestea with police stations in Bogoso – the Municipal capital, Damang, Huni - Valley and Aboso. The Municipal Assembly provides logistics to the Police and the military for night patrols. This helped to curb the activities of Armed Robbers in the Municipality. Issues like Mining and the local Community disputes, people going on rampage are expeditiously handled by MISEC. It comprises the Police, Fire Service, Armed Forces, Chairman of Justice and Security

Sub-Committee of the D.A, NADMO and the B.N.I. The Municipal Chief Executive chairs the MISEC in the deliberations of it matters.

Security issues, be they potential or real, in respect of Chieftaincy and Land disputes, and armed/highway robbery are managed and controlled through laid down structures in the Municipality like the Police, MISEC, Traditional Council, and the Municipal Magistrate Court. Security in terms of Food and Water is also being managed to ensure food and water sufficiency in the Municipality.

1.7.16 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development policy is usually defined as special activities, undertaken by public or private groups, to promote economic development. Economic development can occur through local job growth. Local Economic Development programmes are argued to accelerate development. The most common barriers to Local Economic Development include lack of skilled labour, high cost of land and lack of capital.

The benefits of Local Economic Development will be greater if additional infrastructure in the Municipality is considered hence, there is the need for additional and upgrading of infrastructure. For example, the road network can be upgraded to ensure easy access and decrease congestion. The unreliable nature of electricity supply in the Municipality is another area of concern. The need for business expansion in the Municipality is also worth considering. Numerous business opportunities exist in the Municipality.

The Municipality has the following factors to its advantage that can enhance the promotion of LED:

- Relatively good trunk road linking the Municipality and Sekondi/Takoradi (The Regional capital and harbor/Oil city) in the country.
- It has disused railway line that links the municipality from Prestea to the Takoradi.
- A strategic economic location in relation to Takoradi and Kumasi with a great potential for marketing of agricultural produce.
- Potential non-farm labour, for labour intensive small and large scale industries in the municipality.
- Mankuma (river Ankobra) – Old Awudua (believed to have crocodiles residing in the river at times)
- Rock at Mahimamo, near Wassa Nkran where Sir Charles MacCarthy was beheaded during war.
- Forest reserve at Old Ampoyo at Huni-Valley mining site
- Water fall at Bondaye/Awudua

1.7.17 Municipal Economy

The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal economy is driven by Agriculture and mining and its related activities. Whiles majority of the populace are engaged in agriculture and its related economic activities, mining and its ancillary businesses provides the highest internally generated revenue of the Assembly.

The table 1.9 shows the economic activity status of persons 15 years and older and sex in the municipality. Slightly about seven out of ten persons are economically active (73.2%) while 26.8

percent are economically not active. More than ninety-six out of hundred persons who were economically active were employed. All those who were employed either worked or did not work but had jobbed to go back to. About six out of ten persons (62.3%) who were unemployed were seeking work for the first time and available. Similarly, 44.7 percent and three out of ten of those who were economically not active were in full time education and 31.5 percent did home duties.

The table portrays the economic activity status by sex of population 15 years and older. It shows that the proportion of males who were economically active is higher than the proportion of female in the same category. However, females were also more than males in the economically not active category this is clearly depicted in the table 1.9

Table 1.9: Economically Active Population

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Total	100	94,339	100	47,614	100	46,725
Economically active	73.2	69,009	76.9	36,623	69.3	32,386
<i>Employed</i>	96.5	66,606	96.9	35,497	96.1	31,129
<i>Unemployed</i>	3.5	2,383	3.1	1,126	3.9	1,257
Economically not active	26.8	25,330	23.1	10,991	30.7	14,339

Source: Dept. of Agric, 2017

1.7.17.1 Revenue and Expenditure Base

The sources of revenue for the Municipal Assembly could be classified into internal and external. The internal sources consist of basic rates, property rates, stool lands, fees, fines and licenses. The external sources comprise grants in aid made up of DACF, donor assistance and funds from NGOs and others. Also included are salaries and wages paid on behalf of the assembly by the central government. The overview of all revenue for the period 2014 to 2017 is illustrated in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10: Sources of Revenue

Item	2014 Amount GH¢	%	2015 Amount GH¢	%	2016 Amount GH¢	%	2017 Amount GH¢	%
Internally Generated Fund								
Rates	165,085.43	2.3	136,951.94	2.2	293,148.98	2.3	107,755.88	4.8
Lands	80,344.00	1.1	20,000.00	0.3	78,988.10	0.6	69,410.04	3.1
Rent	1,555.00	0.03	180.00	0.0	900.00	0.0	3,000.00	0.1
Licences	225,904.00	3.1	392,662.44	6.4	200,544.38	1.6	375,754.41	16.6
Fees	71,394.00	1	90,901.10	1.5	105,754.10	1.0	70,280.50	3.1
Fines , penalties etc.	2,210.00	0.04	15,229.00	0.2	27,310.00	0.2	775.00	0.0
Miscellaneous	1,121.93	0.03	21,794.18	0.4	911.58	0.0	43.00	0.0
Sub-total	547,614.36	-	677,718.66	-	707,557.14	-	625,283.83	-
ROYALTIES	362,140.00	5	320,000.00	5.2	443,115.00	3.5	378,973.00	16.8
MDF	2,089,334.00	29.1	-	-	7,305,282.00	58.3	-	-
IGF Total	2,999,088.36	-	997,718.66	-	8,455,954.14	-	1,004,256.83	-
GOG	399,749.35	5.6	318,580.76	5.2	474,676.46	3.8	629,570.04	28.0
DACF	882,854.59	12.3	2,253,800.59	36.8	2,191,661.60	17.5	466,186.49	20.6
MPs DACF	54,483.95	0.8	204,532.86	3.3	96,182.03	0.8	-	-
PWDs	-	-	53,627.19	1.0	119,025.85	1.0	14,780.00	0.6
DDF	726,033.04	10.1	474,296.00	7.7	757,129.00	6.0	-	-
SRWP (IDA)	1,709,123.51	23.8	1,549,145.29	25.3	424,903.32	3.4	141,767.77	6.3
SCHOOL FEEDING	407,201.09	5.7	276,465.00	4.5	-	-	-	-
Sub-toal	4,179,445.53	-	5,130,447.17	-	4,064,578.26	-	1,252,304.30	-
Grand Total	7,178,533.89	100.0	6,128,165.83	100.0	12,520,532.40	100.0	2,256,561.13	100.0

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2017

From the Table 1.10, the revenue growth has been staggered. Total revenue decline from GH¢ 7,178,533.89 in 2014 to GH¢ 6,128,165.83 in 2015 representing 14.6 percent decay. There was revenue increase in the 2016 fiscal year over 2015 figure of about GH¢ 6,392,366.52 representing 104.3 percent. This performance was due to the release of MDF in 2016 fiscal year. The internal sources of revenue have been impressive over the last four years (2014-2017). There was an increase in IGF in 2014 from GH¢ 547,614.36 to GH¢ 677,718.66 in 2015 representing 23.8 percent over 2014 fiscal year. The 2016 and 2017 (though half year) fiscal years also saw increase in IGF. The MDF remains the major source of revenue. Whereas it recorded only 29.1 percent in 2014, it doubled to 58.3 percent in 2016. However, MDF share to total revenue in the municipality has been inconsistent since 2014. This could be attributed to the inability of Central Government to release the funds as required.

District Development Fund has also been an important source of inflow to the Municipality. In 2014 and 2015 it contributed 10.1 percent and 7.7 percent respectively. This has helped the Municipality in the provision of basic amenities like CHPS Compound, Classroom Blocks and Potable water among others.

Table 1.11: Expenditure Base in PHMA

Item	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Compensation	539,844.00	8.60	460,772.75	7.7	926,647.28	6.9	624,290.69	31.0
Asset	4,498,992.22	72.1	3,941,729.12	65.5	10,295,392.72	76.7	585,254.55	29.1
Goods and Services	1,202,226.34	19.3	1,611,164.90	26.8	2,193,250.30	16.4	802,670.53	39.9
Total	6,240,062.56	100.0	6,013,666.77	100.0	13,415,290.30	100.0	2,012,215.77	100.0

Source: Municipal Finance Office, 2017

The pattern of expenditure for the three year period was similar to the pattern of the revenue base. The expenditure on the various projects being undertaken in the municipality in 2014 accounted for 72.0 percent of total expenditure. The other expenditure heads accounted for 28.0 percent. This picture is similar for the periods 2015 to 2017. In sum, the total expenditure on Assets represents 69.8 percent of the entire budget for the planned period (2014-2017) and the other expenditure heads accounted for 30.2 percent.

1.7.17.2 *Categories of Businesses Identified*

Agro Processing Sector

Agro processing in the municipality represents about 19.2% of business activities (Bois report 2012). The value chains of products such as palm oil and cassava are yet to be exploited to its full potential. The Municipality through its Business Advisory Centre is initiating programmes to help create a vibrant industry in the value chain of these products through the Government “One-District-One Factory” programme.

The Municipal Assembly has plans to establish an industry using the bye product of cocoa for potash which could be used for organic fertilizers, soaps and animal feed. When fully developed this industry is likely to create additional jobs for cocoa farmers who will sell out their cocoa pods to collection points or buying agencies who will then give the pods to the processing factories for further processing.

Primary Fabrication and Repairs

The Municipality can also boast of primary fabrication and repairs industry which account for 8% of business activities in the Municipality. This forms part of the informal sector that contributes to Municipal Economy. This industry will need further technological advancement to cope with the growing challenges in the Global village.

The Municipal Assembly through the Business Advisory Centre hopes to build capacities through the setting up of Rural Technology Facility (RTF) to enhance the development of equipment, training, technology transfer and upward-scaling of technologies especially in the areas of Agro processing equipment prototypes and primary fabrication and repairs. It is believe that having Rural Technology Facility (RTF) will stand the artisans in a good stead in their skill training and capabilities.

The Municipal Assembly is in the process of developing two industrial sites at Bogoso and Prestea. These sites will serve as decent working places for all Artisans in the Municipality. It will further open up the Artisanal industry with structured working environment.

Garment and Beauty Care Industry

The garment and hairdressing industries are other segments that employ many youth. Through informal apprenticeship training, graduate are able to set up their own shops to provide clothing and beauty needs to their customers. Though this group is small more needs to be done in areas of skills upgrading, certification and machineries.

Sachet Water Production Industry

Another industry that is growing very fast in the Municipality is the sachet water production business. There are about four companies who are engaged in the business of providing filtered drinking water in Bogoso the Municipal Capital alone. These companies are Docje Filtered drinking water, Nhyiraba drinking water, Nadom and classic mineral water. This industry also has lots of potential as many of our water bodies are polluted with the influx of illegal “galamsey” operations. The growth of this industry brings with it waste and certification challenges.

This Medium-term plan tends to address these issues through engagement of Ghana Standard Authority in certification of water and regular monitoring to check standards.

Business Development Support

Business strives on information; hence the setting up of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) will create an enabling environment for businesses to operate effectively in the Municipality. The office will serve as directional sign for all business needs. It will assist in facilitating credit through the development of business plans, registration of businesses and certification purposes. It will also assist in formation and strengthening of local trade association and offer business development services such as training in small business management, technical skills, proposal writing, records keeping, packaging and branding, networking, trade shows, contracting and sub- contracting.

Promotion of Non-traditional products

The municipality has the potential for Bamboo, clay and kaolin products. Bamboo in the municipality is only used for domestic purposes even though bamboo is currently an important alternative for hard wood in the building and construction industry. Bamboo craft have in recent times gained international recognition and acceptance; therefore, it is important for the Municipality through the Business Advisory Centre to promote the bamboo craft and clay industry.

Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises

The existing Micro and Small-Scale businesses in the municipality can be divided into two, namely agricultural related and non-agricultural related. The major agricultural activities include vegetable farming, Poultry, cassava, gari processing, fish farming, maize cultivation, cattle rearing, rubber cultivation, palm oil processing and inland fishing.

The non-agricultural businesses are trading, gold mining (deep and surface), dressmaking and tailoring, carpentry and auto mechanical/electrical, spraying, welding, hospitality industry, traditional catering, gold processing, soap making, fish farming, grass cutter /rabbit farming, snail

farming, poultry, mushroom, sawmilling, Bamboo crafts, Batik tie and dye, Block molding/tile making, Palm oil, cassava processing etc.

Most of the agro-based industries are palm oil mill, gari-processing, palm kernel extraction and soap making, woodwork, black-smithing, batik tie and dye making, millings and artisans. Most of these industries are privately owned and if the needed support is given they can act as engine of growth in various communities in the Municipality.

Manufacturing

The only manufacturing industry in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal is the defunct Aboso GIHOC Glass Factory which is now under divestiture. Although Aboso glass factory is defunct, the raw material it used to depend on was kaolin which is readily available in the municipality. Since the raw material is readily available, the potential of reviving this factory is very high,

1.7.17.3 Financial Institutions

The Municipality has four financial institutions providing credit facilities to businesses. These financial institutions are GN Bank, GC Bank, Fiaseman Rural Bank and Amenfiman Rural bank, Opportunity Savings and loan Bank. Most of these banks have ATMs that support withdrawal of funds even after normal banking hours

Table 1.12: Banks and their Branches

Name of bank	Branches
Fiaseman Rural Bank	Bogoso, Aboso, Prestea, Damang and Huni-Valley
Amenfiman Rural Bank	Prestea
GCB Bank	Bogoso and Prestea
Ghana National Bank	Bogoso, Damang, Prestea
Opportunity Savings and loan Bank	Bogoso

Source: PHMA – MPCU, 2017

There are other non-banking institutions such as state insurance Corporation and Consumer credit Limited, Opportunity savings and loans limited and Multi credit. Credit Union Association is a micro finance entity that operates within the municipality to complement the efforts of the banks.

The Rural Banks offer savings and loans to formal and informal businesses. Majority of the populace in the informal sector cannot meet the minimum savings requirement of the banks, hence they save with the rural banks where a minimum of GH¢ 2.00 can open an account. The rural banks are concentrated in Prestea, Bogoso, Aboso, Huni-Valley and Damang. The rural banks are mostly involved in micro financing and hence offer loans to farmers and organized groups.

The level of poverty is such that majority of these rural productive settlers cannot provide collateral security to enable them source loans. However, Rural Banks have instituted programmes to encourage savings. For example, a continuously savings of eight weeks, will attract three times of the deposit as a loan, at a reasonable interest rate.

Credit Union Association (CUA) is another micro-financing entity that operates within the Municipality to complement the efforts of the banking sector. Giving the enabling environment,

CUA can be a very strong financial institution in the Municipality. CUA has the potential of accumulating capital for investment to increase income and thus create wealth through floating of shares.

1.7.17.5 Industrial Activities

The Municipality can boast of many mining companies, mining support services and industrial laboratories, which are privately owned and serve as strategic development partners. Some of these mining companies are Golden Star Bogoso Prestea Limited, Goldfields Ghana Limited (Tarkwa and Damang Mines), Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited and Anglogold Ashanti Iduapriem Mine.

Mining Companies contribute immensely to the local economy. Mining activities would be grouped under two categories, small scale and large-scale industries respectively.

Small Scale Mining Industries

For the sake of clarity on this situational analysis, industries that engage 29 or less people are termed as small-scale industry. They employ a sizeable proportion of the unemployed youth and contribute to the growth of the micro-economy.

The proliferation of ‘galamsey’ activities attests to the fact that there exist mineral rich rocks. These ‘galamsey’ activities although very detrimental to the environment, especially land, water pollution, pose health threats like TB, increase in social vices amongst others, it contributes in diverse ways to the micro-economy. Thus, the Assembly through this Medium Term Development Plan should formulate strategies to regulate their activities to reduce the extent of degradation on the environment, health etc.

In spite of the existence of other small-scale industries, the lucrative mining activities is overshadowing them because its earnings are higher.

Large Scale Mining Industries

Mining is the main industrial activity in the Municipality. Any Industry that employs 30 or more people is regarded as large scale Industry. There are six major companies operating in our Municipality. These are Golden Star Bogoso Prestea Limited, Aboso Goldfields Limited, Prestea Sankofa Gold Limited, Anglogold Ashanti Iduapriem mine and Tarkwa Goldfields.

Mining Support Services

There are other industrial laboratories that offer mining support services which are privately owned, they also serve as strategic development partners. There are about seven of these companies that offer Mining support services in the Municipality. These are Engineers and Planners, Group Five, ATS, Pollution 2 water, etc.

In the quest to come out with this plan, these companies were engaged; inputs from them were solicited and integrated into this Plan. The five major mining companies operating within the Municipality employ a sizeable number of the labour force.

Mining companies collaborate with the Assembly in the provision and allocation of development programmes/projects and other resources in their various communities within the catchments areas they are operating.

They provide educational facilities and scholarships, water facilities, health, toilet facilities, road among others and assist in other income generating activities in the form of skill development programmes and alternative livelihood projects. They also collaborate with the Municipal Assembly in its development efforts.

The table 1.13 below gives a summary of the various economic activities in the Municipality.

Table 1.13: Major Economic Activities

S/N	Industry	Both sexes	
		Number	%
	Total	66,626	100
1	Agriculture forestry and fishing	29,398	44.1
2	Mining and quarrying	12,156	18.2
3	Manufacturing	4,855	7.3
4	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	71	0.1
5	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	73	0.1
6	Construction	1,007	1.5
7	Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,061	13.6
8	Transportation and storage	1,426	2.1
9	Accommodation and food service activities	3,383	5.1
10	Information and communication	50	0.1
11	Financial and insurance activities	125	0.2
12	Real estate activities	0	0.0
13	Professional scientific and technical activities	118	0.2
14	Administrative and support service activities	508	0.8
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	351	0.5
16	Education	1,421	2.1
17	Human health and social work activities	235	0.4
18	Arts entertainment and recreation	143	0.2
19	Other service activities	2,089	3.1
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	156	0.2
21	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0

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

1.7.18 Agriculture

The Agricultural sector is sub-categorized into crop farming, animal husbandry, and fish farming. The analysis will look at the estimated number of people involved in the agriculture sector, output from the sector in terms of quantity produced and revenue from the sector, and prospects of the sector as it relates to the municipality. About 54% of the population of the municipality is involved in actual production, while a significant number are also involved in processing and marketing of agriculture produce.

Food Crop Production

The main types of food crops produced in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality are maize, cassava, rice, plantain and to some extent cocoyam. The quantities of food crops produced per hectare and their respective years of production have been stated in table 1.14.

Table 1.14 Yields of Major Food Crops in the Municipality (Mt/Ha)

Year/Type	Cassava	Maize	Rice	Plantain	Cocoyam
2013	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.62	n.a
2014	n.a	1.21	1.8	n.a	n.a
2015	18.78	1.92	n.a	n.a	0.27
2016	22.4	2.00	1.26	12.20	n.a
2017	18.20	2.00	n.a	7.62	n.a

Source: Dept of Agric, PHM, June 2017

According to table 1.15, the output of 22.4 Mt /Ha of cassava in 2016 in the municipality was less than the achievable potential yield of 48.7Mt/Ha noticed by Crop Research Institute of Ghana. It was however better than national average yield of 2014 (i.e. 17.8 Mt/Ha) and 2015 (i.e. 18.78Mt/Ha). Maize yield of 1.92 Mt/Ha in 2015 was an increase of 0.71Mt over the yield of 2014 but fell short of the achievable potential yield of 5.5 Mt/Ha and similar situation applied to rice yield of 1.26 Mt/Ha in 2016 instead of achievable potential yield of 6 Mt/Ha (Agriculture in Ghana Facts and Figures, 2014).

This suggests that more farmer training through agriculture extension services is required to bridge the knowledge and skill gap of farmers in their practices so that they can improve upon their crop yields. Yield data collection must also be included in the Agriculture Department's annual action plan to keep track of crop productivity and total output quarterly or yearly to enable policy makers and implementers do timely review to facilitate the achievement of the goal of the agriculture sector.

The municipality falls within the forest belt of Ghana. Rainfall is quite excessive and the sun is on all year long, making land preparation for agricultural projects and farm maintenance difficult and expensive. For this reason, a substantial initial capital outlay is necessary for successful investment in agricultural enterprises. As the average farmer in this municipality is lacking the financial and technological wherewithal to undertake the necessary investment that will enable him realize more economically meaningful results, the agriculture sector is characterized by large number of farmers, small farm sizes, outdated technology, simple tools, and low incomes.

There are no warehouses for the proper handling and storage of agriculture produce, and the market infrastructure is poorly developed. Processing facilities are very basic and limited to the processing of cassava into gari, and oil palm fruits into red palm oil and palm kernel oil. Credit facilities for investment in the sector are virtually non-existent, and so efforts to utilize the true potentials of agriculture in the municipality are yet to be exploited. This credit unavailability, coupled with the relatively low penetration of modern farming techniques and mechanized agriculture explains the conspicuous prevalence of rural poverty in the municipality.

The lack of adequate market infrastructure explains why farmers do not get prices for their goods which commensurate with their financial and labour inputs. There are no guaranteed farm gate prices for produce other than cocoa. As a result, market queens and middlemen buy the produce from farmers under the terms of the former. Farmers are therefore left at the mercy of market queens and middlemen without any social structures in place to help them. The Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) that could help insulate farmers from unfair practices of the unscrupulous elements of the market are not very well established in the municipality and the few ones available are not functioning properly. The net effect of the above narrative is that the farmer in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality remains exploited and vulnerable.

Equally important from the perspective of factors hindering the economic liberation of the farmer is their inability to approach their work with some degree of business acumen. Farmers here don't keep records of their operations and are therefore not able to benefit from advantages of good records keeping in business operations. Most of them are peasant farmers and don't relate their operations to requirements of the market. Apart from cocoa, attention has not been given to the production of the other crops in the municipality. The farmers only sell what they are not able to consume and so do not have adequate information to quote appropriate prices with clearly determined profit margins for goods they send to the market. This situation is particularly pronounced in this municipality where cocoa is the preferred crop because it has a guaranteed price, and food crops are grown mainly for home consumption.

Given the above background, the income level analysis presented below should not be seen as reflecting the financial or economic situation of farmers in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality. This is because figures used are picked from the market and are different from farm gate prices. Structural defects and inefficiencies of the market and the general unavailability of relevant and timely information make it difficult to get authentic figures for such an exercise.

Income Level Analysis for Food Crop Farmers

Table 1.15: Municipal-wide Food Crops Produced (Mt) and Income Earned (GH¢)

Crop	Cassava	Maize	Rice	Plantain	Cocoyam
3yrs Average yield (Mt/Ha)	19.79	1.97	1.53	9.91	0.27
Income Earned	8,750.00	2,593.83	4,350.00	13,418.00	150.00
Quantity Produced (Mt)	35,408,268	289.93	44.86	11,898.24	60.65
Total Income (GH¢)	309,822,345.00	752,029.13	195, 141.00	159,650,628.6	9,097.68

Source: Dept of Agric, PHM, June 2017

The leading crops among the 65 crops that are grown in the Western Region in terms of number of farms are cocoa (37.9%), cassava (23.1%), plantain (15.5%), oil palm (6.9%), cocoyam (2.9%) and maize (1.9%) [2010 Population and Housing Census of Ghana].

Similarly, in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality, 19,365 households are crop farmers. This suggests that about 23.1% of 19,365 households which is equivalent to 4,473 households are cassava farmers in the municipality. If these households cultivated one (1.0) acre of land each then the hectares of cassava produced could be 1,789.2. The crop yield stated in Table 2 was the mean yield of 3 years' cassava cultivated in hectares. The average estimated income value for 19.79Mt of cassava per hectare was GH¢ 8,750.00. The total income value over the period (2014 –2017) was obtained by multiplying 1,789.2Mt by GH¢ 8,750.00 to arrive at GH¢ 309,822,345.00. The same analysis was done for maize, plantain and cocoyam (Table 2). In the case of rice, the total hectareage (29.32 Ha) registered in the first quarter of 2017 in the municipality was used in the analysis.

The Agriculture sector especially the food crop and livestock sub-sectors could not receive enough national attention from 2012 to 2016 in terms of funding and staffing. These have led to insufficient delivery of agricultural extension services to farmers to enable them to adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). The resultant effect has been inadequate record keeping on crops, livestock, farm income, yield data and other farm activities.

One of the key factors that influence farm income is price variation of agricultural inputs. The frequent upward adjustment of the price of farm inputs over the past five years negatively affected income earned by farmers. The rate of increase in price of fungicides, fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides and other farm inputs was significant. This situation has been a seasonal issue with mostly negative impact on agriculture. Though seasonal price variation of crop production occurred over the period the price of foodstuff is largely determined by the volume of supply from farmers and the extent of demand from consumers. Having stated so, substitute food items and quality also had their collective influence on the price of local foodstuffs.

Farm labor that was previously readily available in the municipality has become a scarce resource and expensive as a result of illegal mining that was on the increase in most part of the municipality with its serious destruction of the agricultural lands from 2012 to 2016. This actually had a negative impact on agricultural activities because the land destruction discouraged farmers from expanding their respective farm sizes. This situation contributed to low farm income and pollution of rivers. Most of the youth who could embark on farming also shifted to the illegal mining sector.

Rice Production

Rice is the sleeping giant of the agriculture sector in the municipality. The local conditions are very favourable for commercial scale cultivation of the crop and demand for the local rice has increased substantially in recent times, but there has not been any significant increase in area under cultivation and quantity produced of the crop to derive the obvious benefits. The tedious work involved aside, the farmers also complain of invasion by birds as the main reasons why they are not able to take full advantage of rice production.

Decline in cocoyam production

Cocoyam is another important staple in the municipality and popular among farmers but if steps are not taken to save the situation this crop will become extinct in some few years mainly as a result of indiscriminate application of broad-spectrum pesticides in contemporary agriculture in the municipality.

Crop grown and income earned

As could be gleaned from figure 1.16 above, more efforts need to be deployed by policy makers in the municipality to increase plantain, rice and cocoyam cultivation in the municipality. Farmers should be encouraged with incentives such as credit, heavy duty equipment, agro-inputs, and extension services to enable them increase quantity produced of rice and maize. In the particular case of maize, large scale driers and warehouse facilities should be provided across the municipality to heighten its large scale cultivation and also encourage the farmers to allow the plants to mature to the dry state before harvesting for food security reasons.

The role of the Municipal Agric Extension Officers

The Agriculture Department has Municipal Director who manages human, financial and material resources for implementation of agricultural programmes. It also has Municipal Agriculture Officers who are responsible for supervision of field activities of Agriculture Extension Agents. The Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) are public advisers who educate, train and inspire farmers to adopt good agriculture practices so as to increase their yields and farm incomes. They are also to ensure that production, processing, storage and value addition ventures thrive. Normally, each AEA is given 8 communities to be in charge in order to share improved farm practices with farmers.

Though the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality has about 185 communities, the Agricultural Department currently has 3 active Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) that provide agricultural extension services to farmers instead of 15 AEAs as at May 2017. The AEA - Farmer ratio in the municipality is high (i.e. more than the national figure of 1:2,000). The high number of farmers to an Agricultural Extension Agent limited contact hours and days between farmers and AEAs and has made the adoption of modern technologies very sluggish and low. The under staffing has led to limited coverage of farming communities to train farmers in good agriculture practices. This is because the AEAs are retiring without replacement. The few AEAs that are available have no motor bikes to enable them to visit farming communities regularly and are compelled to work within walking limit. Over the past five years (2012- 2017) untimely release or non-release of fund has been the major setback to administrative and field work to which one would suggest that some percentage of internally generated fund (IGF) of Metropolitan / Municipal / District Assemblies should be earmarked for implementing specified agriculture activities / projects.

Livestock and Poultry Production

The rearing of farm animals (Table 1.17) is not as important as the cultivation of crops in the municipality. Majority of the farmers here perceive the rearing of animals to be the pastime for women (wives of farmers) and children and so do not attach the same amount of seriousness as they do to crop production. Common among the animals kept by farmers in the municipality are goats, sheep, pig, cattle, and poultry. These animals are used mainly for home consumption, and some of the small ruminants in particular are sold occasionally, especially during festive occasions like Christmas and the Islamic festive celebrations.

Livestock and Poultry Production

Table 1.16: Livestock and Poultry Production in the Municipality (Q'ty)

Year/Type	Cattle	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
2014	333	370	3,918	4,723	35,577
2015	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>
2016	117	404	135	1013	14,109
2017	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>

Source: Dept of Agric, PHMA, June 2017

A significant number of the small ruminants (sheep & goat) and the cattle are slaughtered at the two slaughter houses in the municipality. Local poultry is the most dominant and where exotic poultry are found they are raised for their eggs which are the most economically important reason why exotic birds are kept here. The income levels of farmers who are into animal husbandry in the municipality are analyzed in table 1.17.

Income Level Analysis for Food Livestock Farmers

Table 1.17: Municipal-wide Quantity of Animals Produced and Income Earned

Animal	Cattle	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
Quantity Produced	117	404	135	1013	14,109
Income Earned	2,000.00	700.00	250.00	200.00	50.00
Total Income	234,000.0	282,000.0	33,750.00	202,600.00	705,450.00

Source: Dept of Agric, PHM, June 2017

Farmers who survive solely on livestock production are very few in the municipality even though data is not available to quote exact figures. However, income from animal production accrues directly to farmers since the figures were picked from them and not from the market. The animal husbandry sector is very poorly developed in the municipality even though it holds huge potentials that could be developed to enable farmers widen their revenue generation streams. Animal housing is poorly handled and most of the farmers rear their animals on free range basis with the attendant disadvantages that go with that particular system. Infrastructure for the sale of live animals is unavailable and some farmers sell their animals when they need money instantly.

The obvious repercussion is that buyers are able to determine the terms of such transactions and the farmer is left with just about a fraction of what he/she actually deserves.

Stealing of livestock has become quite rampant in recent times in the Municipality. This impact negatively on revenues of the farmer and discourages them from staying in the venture. From table 1.18, it is observed that quantity produced and income from sheep and goat are quite minimal. Policy efforts should be directed there to increase production.

Tree crops

Cocoa, Oil Palm, Coffee, Rubber, Coconut and citrus are some of the major cash crops. Prominent among the cash crops with economic values in the Municipality are oil palm, rubber, cocoa and coconut.

Non-Traditional Crops

The cultivation of non-traditional crops in the Municipality is gaining popularity of becoming export crops. They include citrus and banana. These crops have a bigger potential of divesting the local economy and boost the source of income for the indigenous people.

Aquaculture

Inland fish farming was initiated but its prominence was not significant. However, progress has been made in this project with the passage of time. Currently, more than 84 fish ponds with surface area of 63.81ha have been constructed and all stocked with fingerlings in the Municipality.

Farmer Vulnerability Analysis

Activities of farmers in the municipality are exposed to extreme weather conditions and there are no government intervention programmes to cushion them from any adverse effects of the weather. Aside cocoa, none of the crops grown here has a guaranteed price at which the produce is bought. At bumper harvest farm produce are given to middlemen and market queens at cheap prices and the farmers are left with virtually nothing to invest to improve their work and economic situation. Late arrival of government subsidized fertilizers and the constant threat to remove such subsidies makes farmers more vulnerable to external shocks that impact their work. Rampant fuel price increases and the drastic loss in value of the cedi to the other trading currencies over the past years has led to significant increases in prices of agriculture inputs, and because of the inefficient nature of the market infrastructure, the farmer is not able to fully pass on such increases to the consumer. As a result, the little income the farmer makes is eroded further, or the farmer is not able to afford the needed inputs with implications for the quality and quantity of food the farmer produces.

Markets

Food crop farmers in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality have access to seven major markets (Table 1.18 and Figure 1.14). These are Akotom, Wassa Nkran, Prestea, Bogoso, Huni-Valley,

Damang and Gordon markets though scattered mini farm-gate markets exist in the municipality. The conditions of most of the market places are not the best. They are characterized with insanitary conditions, no toilet and urinal facilities, dilapidated structures with its accompanying insecurity. There are vibrant weekly market centers that attract large number of traders from Takoradi, Kumasi, and Cape Coast.

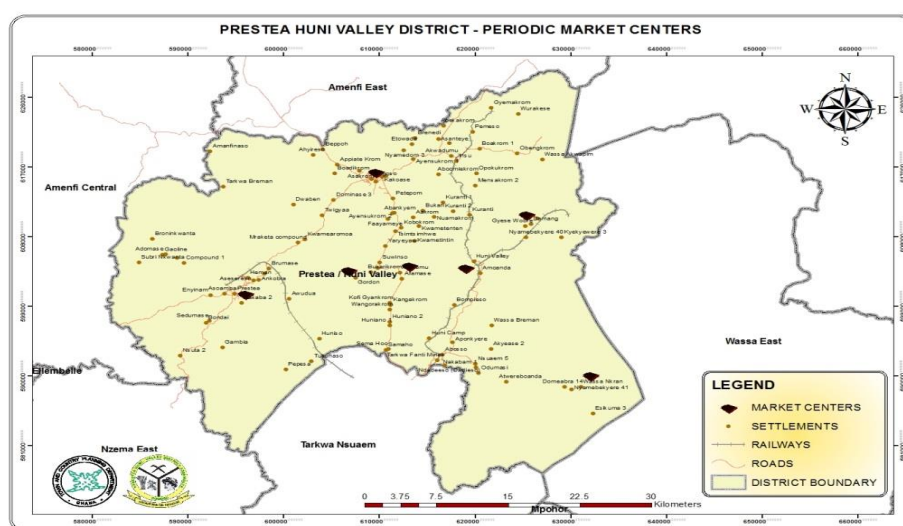
Access to markets in the nearby districts such as Tarkwa, Wassa Akropong, Manso-Amenfi, Asankragwa and Agona Nkwanta are available. Some of the farmers do travel as far as Kumasi to sell and also purchase other farm and non-farm related items. In the case of cocoa, many Private Licenced Buying Companies are operating in the Municipality with Produce Buying Company (PBC) being the major buyer. The Quality Control Division, an agency of COCOBOD, is responsible for quality assurance at the municipal level. Bags of cocoa beans which have been inspected and passed are evacuated to Takoradi harbor for export. Cocoa has guaranteed market price and so cocoa farmers always have the assurance of selling their produce to COCOBOD through Licensed Buying Companies in the municipality. In the case of rubber, ready market exists at Ghana Rubber Estate Limited (GREL) at Apemanim near Agona Nkwanta.

Table 1.18: Periodic Market Centers

MARKET CENTRES	AREA/URBAN COUNCIL	MARKET DAY
Akotom	Awudua	Thursday
Wassa Nkran	Aboso	Tuesday
Prestea	Prestea	Friday
Bogoso	Bogoso	Saturday
Huni-Valley	Huni-Valley	Friday
Damang	Huni-Valley	Wednesday
Gordon	Awudua	Thursday

Source: Dept of Agric, PHMA, June 2017

Figure 1.14: Periodic Market Centers



Food Security

The United Nation’s Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Food Program (FAO/WFP) define food security as a situation where all people, at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for

an active and healthy life. Ghana's MOFA on the other hand define food security as good quality nutritious food, hygienically packaged and attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at the appropriate places at affordable prices. From the two definitions, it is realized that the important elements of food security are sufficient, safe, nutritious and affordable food available.

Relating these definitions to the food situation in the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality, a lot of issues come into focus. First the agricultural potential of the municipality is unquestionable. There is adequate rainfall and sunshine for all year long cultivation of most of the traditional food crops in Ghana. The soil types are good for the cultivation of both food and cash crops; and animal husbandry and fish farming can all be practiced with reasonable economic outcomes. This tremendous potential has not been fully exploited

Factors affecting Food Security in the Municipality:

Mining Activities

There must be proper appreciation of certain factors inhibiting the full exploitation of agricultural potentials of the municipality. Prominent among these is the lucrative mining industry in the municipality. The mining sector (both legal and illegal) has taken a significant number of the youth from agriculture. Because of the assurance of regular income from the formal and informal mining sector most of the male youth in particular prefer to eke out a living from mining as against agriculture. It is therefore left mainly with the older generation and women to farm without the needed capital and knowledge. Most of the people of the younger generation also prefer to engage themselves in the service sector and trading rather than work as farmers. As a result, quantity of food produced keep dwindling at the time that population of people in the municipality keeps increasing with an upward effect on food prices.

Land tenure system

The land tenure system practiced in the municipality has not impacted positively on agriculture development and food security. Land is given to the highest bidder without any concern for what the land is to be used for. Land for agriculture purposes has thus been converted into other uses away from agriculture with the implication that quantity of food produced is reduced further. Because of lack of proper enforcement of regulatory measures, unapproved farming practices are carried out compromising the quality of harvested produce.

Lack of adequate market centers

The lack of adequate market structures, storage and processing facilities threatens food quality in the sense that agricultural produce (both crops and livestock) have very short lifespan and are highly perishable. If it cannot be consumed immediately then they have to be preserved under some strict technical, atmospheric and chemical conditions to maintain their nutritional content. If utmost care is not taken, especially with the chemical preservation, fatalities could occur when such produce are consumed.

Limited Mechanized Farming

The municipality depends solely on rain fed agriculture and that is unsustainable. There is not a single large scale irrigation project to support dry season farming. Mechanized farming is also minimal in the municipality. Mechanization centers are lacking here so farmers rely on their energies entirely for their operations and there is only a little they can do with this. For this reason, farm sizes

are small and fragmented, with farmers having to walk long distances to get to their farms and work using simple inefficient tools. This compound the drudgery in agriculture in the municipality, for which reason the youth are further distanced from the sector. These farmers are only able to make low uneconomical yields with implications for food security. They are also not able to develop their children adequately for them to take advantage of life opportunities and the poverty circle goes on in the municipality.

1.7.19 Economic Infrastructure

1.7.19.1 Electrification/Energy

There are three main sources of lighting in households in the municipality; these are electricity (64.6%), flashlight (23.2%) and Kerosene lamp (10.5%). The percentage of urban dwellers (93% of Urban population) using electricity is, as expected, higher than the rural dwellers (47%).

An appreciable number of communities in the municipality are supplied have electricity from to the National grid. Currently there is an ongoing national electrification programme which seeks to bring on board all communities outside this domain.

The absence of electricity in some communities has affected the development of some economic activities, especially agro-based, small-scale industrial projects that can solve unemployment and consequently impact positively on the local level economy.

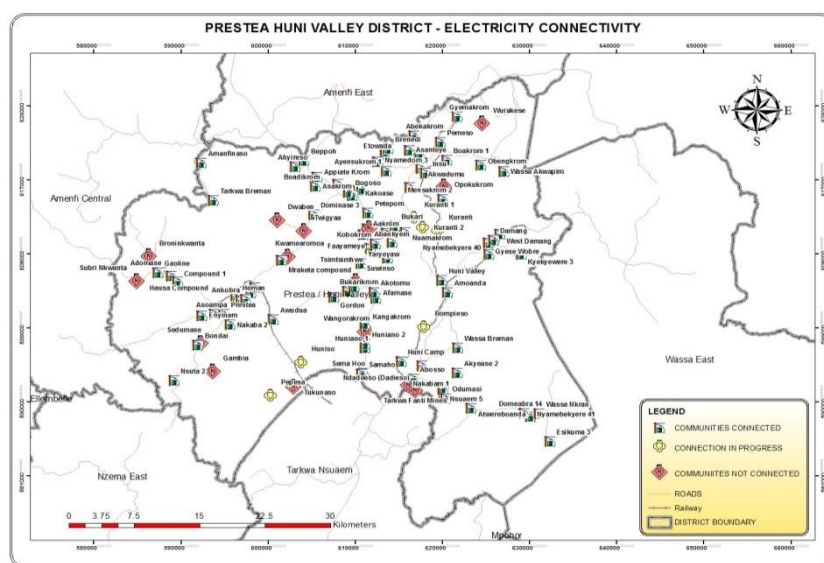
The main sources of fuel for cooking by households in the municipality are firewood (39%) and charcoal (35%). Though the use of gas is gradually increasing (26%), urban dwellers use more gas than rural dwellers.

GRIDCO and VRA have one of their substations at Prestea.

Currently feasibility studies are underway for the construction of the Ghana Gas pipe line from Atoabo through Bondaye to Prestea with one of its sub -stations at Binbon-Prestea.

The map in figure 1.15 shows the Electricity connectivity in the municipality.

Figure 1.15: Electricity connectivity in the municipality



1.7.19.2 *Information and Communication Technology/Telecommunication*

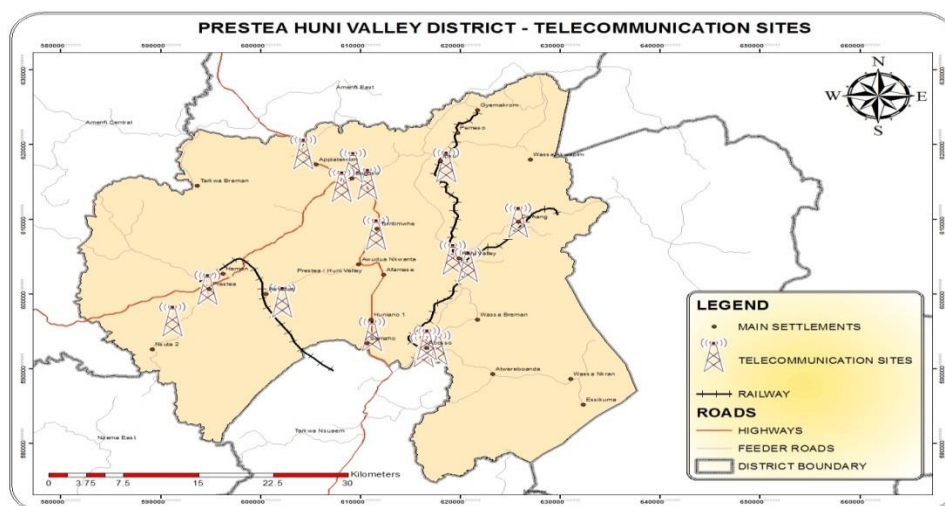
The municipality enjoys telecommunication and internet services from Vodafone, Airtel-Tigo, Glo and MTN. Even though coverage is over 60% throughout the municipality, about 80% of the people who enjoy communication services reside in Bogoso, Prestea, Huni-Valley, Damang, Samahu, Awudua, Insu, and Aboso.

Reception in many communities is very poor – the worse affected communities include Wassa Nkran, Wassa Akuapim, Mile 4, Manhuntem, Obengkrom, Mfantefokrom, Nkran Dadieso, Esaase Effukey, Broni Nkwanta, Bonsaso, Esikuma, Brigade Camp, Kwametsentsen, Cobokrom, Adadedkrom, Larbikrom, Gyimakrom, Tarkwa Bremang among others.

Internet access in the municipality is very low as public access to public café is limited.

The figure 1.16 depicts the Telecommunication sites within the municipality

Figure 1.16: Telecommunication sites within the municipality



1.7.19.3 *The Road Sector*

The municipality has a total Road Network of 447.8 Km which comprised 138km of Trunk Roads, 62km of engineered (urban) Roads and 247.8km of Feeder Roads.

The nature of most roads is generally bad due to incessant rainfall and use of heavy duty trucks. Most Town Roads are badly deteriorated. Some of these roads require the construction of culverts, regravelling, and sectional gravelling, Local Raising (Filling of low lying areas).

Below is the breakdown of the status of the road network:

TRUNK ROADS

Good Condition 18km
 Fair Condition 48km
 Poor/Bad Condition 72km

TOWN ROADS

Good 3.5km
 Fair 4.5 km
 Poor/Bad 54 km

FEEDER ROADS

Good Condition 39.6km
 Fair Condition 69.1km
 Poor/Bad Condition 139.9km

From the above breakdown, it is clear that the Feeder Road Network is the highest, and the greatest portion of it too is in very bad or Poor Condition 139.1 km. These Roads are equally very important and need to be maintained or opened up because they serve as links between the Urban Centers and

the rural settlements and also through which all economic activities/Travel and Transport take place. There is the need to ensure that they are made accessible, safe, secure, and reliable to move goods and people to and from.

Ghana Highways Authority Controlled Roads

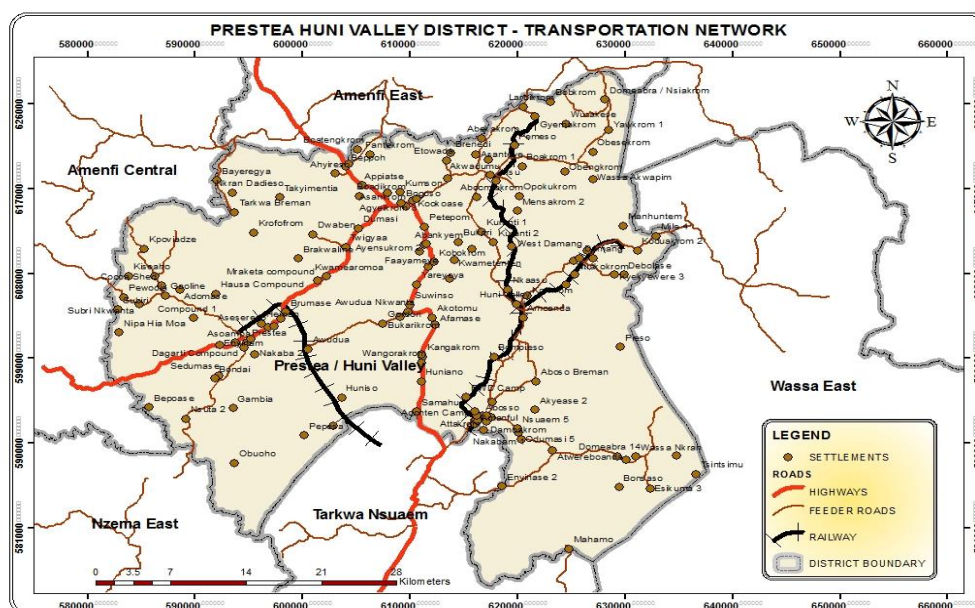
- (1) Bogoso-Tarkwa Trunk Road
- (2) Prestea-Bogoso Trunk Road
- (3) Insu-Oppong Valley Highway
- (4) Bogoso –Insu -Highway
- (5) Insu - Huni-Valley Highway
- (6) Bogoso Junction – Aboso – Huni-Valley - Damang

Department of Feeder Roads Controlled Roads

- (1) Aboso-Wassa Nkran Feeder Road and others (59.10km)
- (2) Prestea-Kutukrom and others
- (3) Prestea-Cocoshed-Subri and others
- (4) Prestea - Broni Nkwanta-Effukey and others

The map in Figure 1.17 shows the details of the road network in the municipality

Figure 1.17: Road network in the municipality



1.7.19.4 Railways

The municipality is by way of rail transport infrastructure linked with a single Track rail with Aboso, Insu Siding, Gyimakrom and Huni-Valley being the main stations on the Takoradi – Kumasi route. Currently all rail networks are not functioning.

Communities like Pemeso and Gyimakrom were cut off when the Rail services failed since they solely depended on it for transport and travel, hence the importance of providing or improving upon the feeder roads since is the only alternative means of transport.

Feeder roads in the municipality would have to be made accessible, reliable and safe, and secure to complement the unavailability of Rail Transport.

1.7.20 Tourism

Hospitality industry

The municipality has a number of guest houses and hotels scattered across the major towns which continue to serve the needs of the natives, visitors and migrants alike. Besides the accommodation that these facilities provide, they also provide others services like restaurants conference and other hospitality services

The presence of the Dutch and Fort Ruychaver

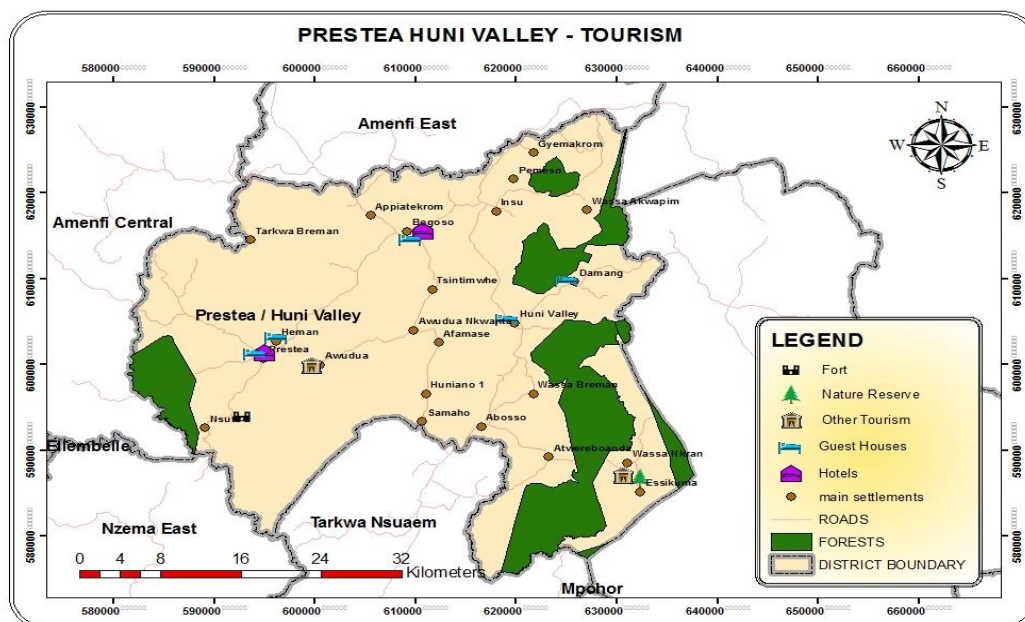
Fort Ruychaver was built by the Dutch in 1654 to enable them have direct access to rich gold fields in the Awudua Dada (Old Awudua-Gambia). It was also to curb the activities of European interloper captains whose operations along the Guinea Coast was undermining the gold trade of the Dutch.

It was the first European trade center that was sited in a heavily forested area in Ghana's hinterland. Unlike the other Forts along the Guinea Coast whose ownership changed hands a couple of times and occupancy spanned several centuries, Fort Ruychaver was occupied for only five years after which it was blown-up under very bizarre circumstances. There are no traces of the fort, but it remains a place of memory. This can be found in a village called Gambia, near Prestea.

The Battle of Nsamakow/Beheading of Sir Charles McCarthy

History has it that in 1824, there was a fight between the Ashanti army and the British Force as a result of British interference in the conquered territories of Ashanti. Sir Charles McCarthy who was the Commander of the British force was killed at the battle of Nsamankow near Bonsaso under Aboso Zonal Council of the municipality. As a result of this incidence, one of the rivers in the area has been named after him as McCarthy. The map below in figure 1.18 portrays the tourist sites of the municipality.

Figure 1.18: Tourist sites of the municipality



1.7.21 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

There is no doubt that development is now technology driven. Given the noticeable effects on efficiency, quality of life and productive growth, Science, Technology and Innovation is a key factor in society and economy. Consequently, the Assembly will work to develop environment that will foster innovation and its resulting positive benefits for quantum jumps in economic activity and productivity in the municipality.

In particular the Assembly will:

- equip the BAC to identify and support social entrepreneurs – individuals that act as agents of change for the society,
- assist in the adoption and spreading innovative products,
- support the construction of Rural Technology Transfer (RTF),
- Sponsor students offering science and technical subjects at the tertiary institutions.

There is low investment in ICT. Though more public and private sector offices have computers; there are no computers in all the basic schools in the municipality. This problem has been compounded by the lack of electricity in these basic schools. The pupils are therefore illiterates with respect to the use of computers. There are few public places with ICT facilities for use by the people. With the introduction of the personal modem, there are few people who have these modems and therefore have access to the internet. Majority of the people do not have access to the internet.

The implication of the low use of ICT is that with the world becoming a global village, the municipality will not benefit from globalization. The lack of access to information and knowledge will prevent the people from taking advantage of opportunities that are available in the country and beyond. This will result in under-development of the municipality and encourage migration of the youth to the urban areas.

1.7.22 Social Services

1.7.22.1 *Education*

One of the fundamental inputs towards the realization of the SDG for education is children's access to education which depends largely on the number of schools available. The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly has a number of basic and second cycle institutions. As presented in table 1.19, PHMA currently have 526 Educational facilities made up of 58 Pre-schools (Crèche/Nursery), 168 Kindergarten, 166 Primary schools and 131 Junior High Schools. The municipality also has three (3) Senior High Schools. These comprise both public and private institutions. There has been a major improvement in the school buildings over the years. The schools have been strategically located to serve more than one community in most cases. These are presented in table 1.19 and figure 1.19

Figure 1.19: Educational Facilities

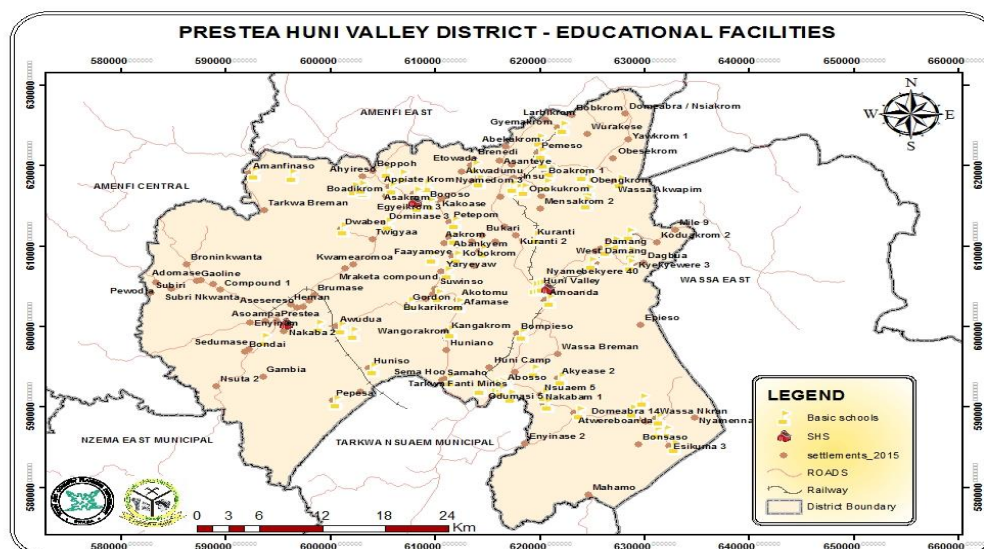


Table 1.19: Number of Schools in PHMA

	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	TOTAL
Pre-schools	58		58
Kindergarten	64	104	168
Primary	64	102	166
J.H.S.	50	81	131
S.H.S.	0	3	3
Total	236	290	526

Source: Municipal Directorate of GES, 2017.

Quality of Teachers

The municipality has a total teacher population of 2,216 with 1,061 being untrained. Out of the 1,410 teachers in public schools, about 1123 representing 79.6 percent are trained. The table 1.20 gives the details of the number of teachers at the various levels of education.

Table 1.20: Number of Teachers

LEVEL	CATEGORY OF TEACHERS								
	Public			Private			Grand Total		
	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total
Pre-schools	-	-	-	2	106	108	2	106	108
Kindergarten	106	63	169	3	117	120	109	180	289
Primary	442	132	574	8	346	354	450	478	928
Junior High School	419	52	471	19	205	224	438	257	695
Senior High School	156	40	196	0	0	0	156	40	196
Total	1123	287	1410	32	774	806	1135	1064	2216

Source: Municipal Directorate of GES, 2017

Enrolment

Table 1.21 below shows the enrolment figures for the municipality for the 2016/2017 academic year. The total enrolment for pupils attending school from Kindergarten through to Senior High School is 66,434.

Table 1.21: Enrolment level

LEVEL	ENROLMENT								
	Public			Private			Grand Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-school	-	-	-	1665	1715	3380	1665	1715	3380
Kindergarten	4658	4492	9150	2061	2043	4104	6719	6535	13254
Primary	11785	11550	23,335	5223	5324	10547	17008	16874	33,882
Junior High School	4869	4668	9537	1775	1706	3481	6644	6374	13018
Senior High School	1348	1552	2900	0	0	0	1348	1552	2900
Total	22660	22262	44922	10724	10788	21512	33384	33050	66434
%	50.40	49.60	100.00	49.90	50.10	100.00	50.30	49.70	100.00

Source: Municipal Directorate of GES, 2017

From Table 1.21, the enrolment levels indicate that, there are more boys (50.40%) in all various levels of education than the girls (49.6%) in the public schools. However, the girls (50.10%) outnumbered the boys (49.90%) in the private schools under the basic education level.

An analysis of the number of pupils and teachers in the municipality shows a pupil/teacher ratio of 1:45.9 for KG, 1:36.5 for primary school and 1:18.7 for JHS. The pupil teacher ratio at all levels in 2016/2017 is 1:30. The situation for primary and JSS are satisfactory, but for Kindergarten school the ratio is rather a little above the standard of 35 pupils to a teacher. Analysis of the educational infrastructure revealed that there is no problem with the quantity but the quality of the infrastructure. Most of the classroom blocks in the municipality need to be rehabilitated. Again, due to the increase in the enrolment level in the municipality, there is the need for the municipality to make provision for additional classroom blocks to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. However, there is serious accommodation problem for teachers in the municipality.

The directorate is confronted with a number of problems including inadequate educational infrastructure (such as classroom block, teachers' accommodation, ICT laboratories among others), inadequate funds, lack of logistics (including vehicles etc.). Also, inadequate office space at the municipality directorate is affecting the delivery of quality of service as most of them are demotivated to give up their best.

1.7.22.2 Health

Commitment to the achievement of set health sector targets has remained the objective of health service delivery. However, some aspects of service delivery have been an uphill task in the face of rising public expectations, inadequate financial resources for service delivery, a weak health sector infrastructure, and challenges associated with logistics.

To promote health care delivery, the municipality has a number of health facilities and level of services provided as shown in table 1.22 and figure 1.20. These facilities have been brought to the

door steps of the people. The highest order health facility, a Hospital, is located in Prestea. The municipality has 8 health centres, 10 CHPS Compound, 6 Clinics and 1 Maternity Home. Out of these facilities, 9 are privately owned. The municipality has two Doctors and Two Hundred and Twenty-Four Nurses, which results in a doctor / patient ratio of 1:93,203 and a nurse / patient ratio of 1:832.

Figure 1.20: Health Facilities in the Municipality

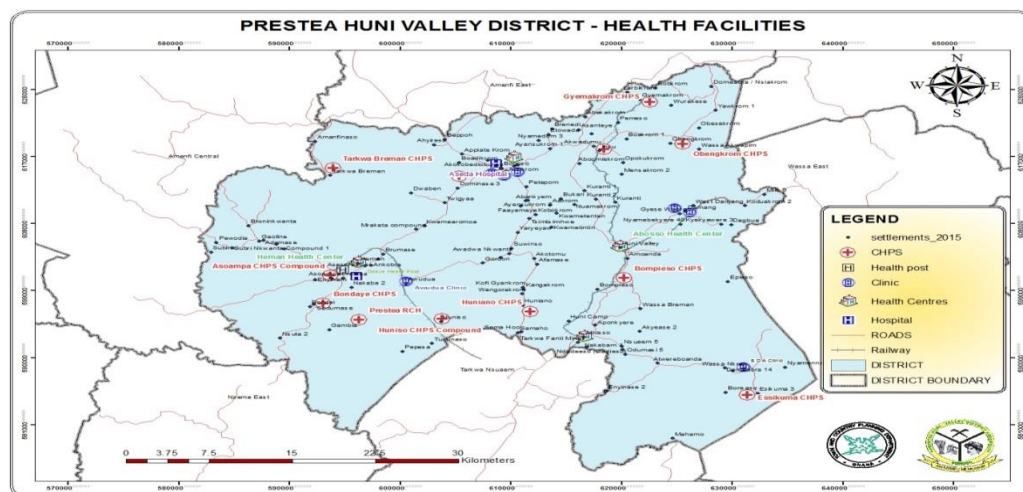


Table 1.22: Health Facilities by Ownership

No	HEALTH FACILITIES	LOCATION	SUB - DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP
1	Prestea Government Hospital	Prestea	Prestea	Government
2	Aseda Specialist Hospital	Bogoso	Bogoso	Private
3	Aboso Health Centre	Aboso	Aboso	Government
4	Bogoso Health Centre	Bogoso	Bogoso	Government
5	Himan Health Centre	Himan	Himan	Government
6	Huni-Valley Health Centre	Huni-Valley	Huni-Valley	Government
7	Awudua Health Centre	Awudua	Awudua	Government
8	Damang Health Centre	Damang	Huni-Valley	Government
9	Bompieso Health Centre	Bompieso	Huni-Valley	Government
10	G.S.B.P.L Clinic	Mine Site, Bogoso	Bogoso	Company
11	Wassa Nkran SDA Health Centre	Wassa Nkran	Aboso	Mission
12	Goldfields (GH) Ltd. Damang Clinic	Mine Site, Damang	Huni-Valley	Company
13	Prestea Sankofa Gold Clinic	Mine Site, Prestea	Prestea	Company
14	St Edward Clinic	Bogoso	Bogoso	Private
15	Bogoso Community Clinic	Bogoso	Bogoso	Private
16	Odoye Clinic	Anfegya	Prestea	Private
17	Huniso CHPS Compound	Huniso	Awudua	Government
18	Insusiding CHPS Compound	Insusiding	Insusiding	Government
19	Asoampa CHPS Compound	Asoampa	Prestea	Government
20	Brakwaline CHPS Compound	Brakwaline	Bogoso	Government
21	Asikuma CHPS Compound	Wassa Asikuma	Aboso	Government
22	Bondaye CHPS Compound	Bondaye	Prestea	Government
23	Huniano CHPS Compound	Huniano	Awudua	Government
24	Obengkrom CHPS Compound	Obengkrom	Insusiding	Government
25	Gyimakrom CHPS Compound	Gyimakrom	Insusiding	Government
26	Prestea CHPS	Prestea	Prestea	Government
27	Sab Maternity Home	Bogoso	Bogoso	Private

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Bogoso, 2017.

Maternal Mortality

In 2016, 2 institutional maternal deaths were recorded as against 4 in 2015. All the maternal deaths that occurred have been audited. Recommendations made during the audits, included knowledge and skills of service providers through the safe motherhood programme, and Millennium Accelerated Framework (MAF) activities.

Table 1.23: Trend of Institutional Maternal Deaths from 2010-2016

YEAR	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	Mortality Ratio
2010	2658	2	75.2
2011	3060	4	130.7
2012	3071	1	32.5
2013	3,054	7	229.7
2014	3,693	6	162.4
2015	3,291	4	121.5
2016	3,443	2	58

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2016

Causes of Maternal Death-2016

- Hemorrhagic shock (Hemorrhage)
- Pulmonary Embolism (sickle cell disease)

The predominant disease in the municipality, like all other MMDAs in Ghana, is malaria accounting for about 31.2 and 31.9 percent of the OPD cases in 2015 and 2016 respectively. This is a clear reflection of the poor insanitary conditions in the municipality. Other diseases according to the municipal health report are depicted in Table 1.24

Table 1.24: Top Ten Causes of OP, 2015-2016 Attendances

No.	2015			2016		
	DISEASE	NO	%	DISEASE	NO	%
1	Uncomplicated Malaria	32,772	31.2	Uncomplicated Malaria	33,380	31.9
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	12,492	11.9	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	14,796	14.2
3	Diarrhoea Diseases	6,605	6.3	Diarrhoea Diseases	7,848	7.5
4	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5,471	5.2	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	4,956	4.7
5	Intestinal Worms	4,238	4.0	Anaemia	4,081	3.9
6	Skin Diseases	3,424	3.3	Intestinal Worms	3,985	3.8
7	Anaemia	2,333	2.2	Skin Diseases	3,489	3.3
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,325	2.2	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	1,933	1.8
9	Hypertension	1,438	1.4	Hypertension	1,498	1.4
10	Acute Eye Infection	1,193	1.1	Acute Eye Infection	673	0.6
	Total of Other OPD Diseases	32,626	31.1	Total of Other OPD Diseases	27,921	26.7
	Total OPD Diseases	104,917	100.0	Total OPD Diseases	104,560	100.0

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.

Malaria Control Activities

Malaria continues to be among the prevailing health challenges in the municipality. Several interventions are being implemented to help reduce the burden and public health, as well as economic importance of the disease. Some of the interventions currently being implemented in the municipality include:

- Management of Malaria in the facilities, using ACTs
- Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT), using Sulphadoxine Pyrimethamin (SP) for pregnant women through DOT.
- Diagnosis of Malaria using Microscopy and Rapid Diagnostic tests (RDT)
- Continuous Distribution of Insecticide Treated bed nets (LLINs) to pregnant women and children at 18 months due for measles rubella 2 vaccine. About 4000 pieces of LLIN were given out to beneficiaries in 2015.
-

Table 1.25: Trend of OPD Malaria Cases (2014-2016)

INDICATOR	2014	2015	2016
Total OPD Suspected Malaria Cases	33,764	44,267	57,560
Total OPD Suspected Malaria Cases tested	23,707	38,438	50,428
Total malaria cases confirmed	14,203	23,773	25,058
Total malaria in pregn. suspected	1,653	7,257	7,038
Total malaria in pregn. suspected tested	1,621	6,999	6,580
Total malaria in pregn. Confirmed	1,295	1,422	1,628

Source: MHMT - Bogoso, 2017

There has been a significant improvement in diagnosis of malaria cases with greater suspected cases were tested as compared to previous years. There has also been an increase in confirmed malaria cases in pregnant women despite great effort in LLIN intervention.

Table 1.26: SP 2013-2016 Compared

Year	1 st Dose	2 nd Dose	3 rd Dose	4 th Dose	5 th Dose
2013	1,778	2,731	1,479	-	-
2014	3,956	2,609	1,558	-	-
2015	4,499	3,218	1,843	600	168
2016	4,805	3,349	1,861	767	212

Source: MHMT - Bogoso, 2017

Table 1.27: Annual trend of EPI Coverage in PHMA

Year Antigen	2014	2015	2016	2017
BCG	111%	102.6%	118%	Not done
Measles	101%	91.7%	104.5%	Not done
Yellow Fever	101%	91.7%	104.5%	Not done
Penta 3	106.7%	95.7%	105.9%	Not done
OPV3	106.7%	95.7%	105.9%	Not done
TT2+	49%	43.2%	55%	Not done

Source: MHMT, 2016

Using PENTA 3 as the proxy indicator, the municipality EPI coverage for the year 2016 was 105.9 percent as against 95.7 percent for 2015. The performance for PENTA 3 has not been consistent over the period as it dropped from 106.7 percent in 2014 to 95.7 percent in 2015 and increase again in 2016. The coverage with respect to immunization with BCG is very encouraging recording 118.0 percent. The table 1.28 shows supervision of deliveries in the municipality by the health facilities and the Traditional Birth Attendants.

Table 1.28: Supervised and Non-Supervised Maternal Delivery Coverage in PHMA

Place of Delivery	%coverage for 2014	%coverage 2015	%coverage 2016	%coverage 2017
Health Institutions	53.7	47.6	48	-
Trained TBA	0	0	0	-
Total	53.7	47.6	48	-

Source: MHMT, 2016

It is clear from the above that only 53.7, 47.6 and 48.0 percentages of deliveries were supervised in the municipality in 2014 - 2016 respectively. The rest resorted to other means aside from the health institutions.

Teenage Pregnancy

The municipality has a high level of teenage pregnancy. During the period 2014-2016, some Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Four (2,854) teenagers got pregnant. Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine (2,789) of the total number fell between the age ranges of 15 – 19 years while the age range of 10 – 14 years recorded Sixty –Five (65) teenage pregnancies.

A careful study in the trend of teenage pregnancies reveals that the phenomenon keeps increasing annually. In the year 2014, the municipality recorded a total number of Nine Hundred and Twenty-Six (926) teenage pregnancies. This figure increased to Nine Hundred and Eighty-Two (982) in 2015. Although the number of teenagers who got pregnant decrease from Nine Hundred and Eighty-Two (982) in 2015 but was still higher than the 2014 figure. The percentage of teenagers among ANC registrants in the municipality has been inconsistent over the past four years under review. The Table 23 indicates the incidents of teenage pregnancies from the period 2014 – 2016.

Table 1.29: Incidents of teenage pregnancies from the period 2014 – 2017

AGE RANGE	2014	2015	2016	2017
10 – 14	29	18	18	
15 – 19	897	964	928	
Total	926	982	946	
% of Teenage Pregnancy among ANC Registrants.	13.4	12.4	13.0	

Source: Municipal Directorate GHS, 2016

Adolescent Health Corners

As part of efforts to reduce teenage pregnancy in the municipality, Marie Stopes (Non-Government Organization) partnered Ghana Health Service in the municipality to provide free adolescent health services through platforms such as youth corners, school clubs and games among others. These occasions brought the youth together for them to be educated on unprotected sex, unwanted pregnancies and reduce STIs. In all four (4) youth corners were set up, one each in Prestea, Bogoso, Aboaso and Himan all equipped with TV sets and DVD players for education purposes. Nurses have

been assigned to run these youth corners. However, staff attrition has affected this schedule and it is being reviewed.

A number of interventions have been put in place to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS which is no longer regarded a health issue but a developmental problem. This requires a multi-sectoral approach in its management. Know your status campaign, HIV testing and counseling (HTC) as well as prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) are some of the interventions. The municipality health directorate conducted a number of HTC from 2014 to 2016 as depicted in the table 1.30. HIV cases in total have been increasing, in 2014 there were 143 people who tested positive. This significantly dropped to 42 in 2015 but sharply rose to 282 in the year 2016. Maternal infection of HIV is increasingly becoming alarming.

Table 1.30: Trend of HTC & PMTCT Activities

Year	2014		2015		2016	
Cases	No. tested	Pos.	No. Tested	No. Pos.	No. Tested	No. Pos.
PMTCT	5,223	85	3,676	39	4,307	79
HTC	410	58	36	3	604	203
TOTAL	5,633	143	3,712	42	4,911	282

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.

TB Control Activities

Tuberculosis disease is with us in the Prestea Huni-Valley municipality. Over the years our surveillance system has pick up some cases. The table below shows the cases detected.

Table 1.31: Trend of TB Detection in the Municipality (All Forms)

Period	Total Population	Expected detection	Detected Smear Positive	Number Detected (all form)	Detection rate
2016	179,435	520	199	159	30.5%
2015	175,911	510	195	184	36.1%
2014	172,436	445	-	225	50.6%
2013	169,055	180	146	226	125.5%

Source: Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.

The municipality was able to detect 159 cases (30.1%), less than the expected 290 cases per 100,000 populations per year. However, 110 cases were new smear positive, 38 cases were new smear negative, 10 cases were relapse, and 1 case were extra-pulmonary TB. The municipality planned at the beginning of the year to scale-up the diagnostic centre from 1 to three but it was not materialised due to under resources.

Table 1.32: Cohort Analysis of TB Cases Treated (All Forms)

Period	Case Evaluated	No. Cured	No. completed treatment	No. loss to follow-up	No. failed Treatment	No. died	Treatment success rate
2015	184	105	64	4	2	7	98.1%
2014	225	99	100	2	1	1	99.40%
2013	226	106	107	3 (1.3%)	1	9 (4%)	96%

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.

Table 1.33: Trend of Cohort Analysis of TB Treated (New Smear Positive) -2013-2015

Period	Cass Evaluated	No. cure	No. completed treatment	No. loss to follow-up	No. failed Treatment	No. died
2015	104	91(87.5%)	6(5.86%)	4	1 (0.96%)	2 (3.8%)
2014	116	116 (100%)	0	0	0	0
2013	126	99 (78.6%)	25	0	0	2 (1.6)

Source: Source: Municipal Health Directorate, 2017.

In the year under review, the municipality evaluated 104 new smear positive cases and 91 were cured representing 87.5% cure rate. Treatment success rate among all forms of TB stand at 98.1

The number of positive cases has decreased over the past three years

Other TB activities include:

- ❖ On –going case search and contact tracing
- ❖ 5 meetings with chemical sellers
- ❖ 4 meetings with prescribers on TB diagnosis
- ❖ 6 quarterly review meeting with CHNs/CHOs/FTs
- ❖ 8 quarterly monitoring
- ❖ 4 TB enablers package distributed.

The Municipal health directorate is saddled with numerous challenges that need to be addressed to ensure effective and efficient health service delivery in the municipality. The problem confronting the health sector is not only inadequate health facilities, but also low skilled delivery. The rest are low TB detection rate, high teenage pregnancy, inadequate office and staff accommodation.

1.7.22.3 *Water and Sanitation Situation*

Sustainable access to basic facilities such as safe drinking water and basic sanitation by the majority of the population are the main concerns of the SDG 7 (Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All).

Water Situation

Boreholes have remained one of the major sources of drinking water for the people of Prestea Huni-Valley municipality. Others also use streams, hand-dug wells as well as pipe – borne water for their household work. Generally, availability or access to safe drinking water in Prestea Huni-Valley municipality does not seem to pose a big challenge and this is confirmed by the absence of many water – borne diseases in the municipality. The table 1.34 shows the distribution of potable water sources in the municipality. The municipality has about Two Hundred and Four (204) boreholes, Sixty (60) hand – dug wells fitted with pump, Seven (7) small town water system, Five (5) Small Community Water System and Three (3) pipe system. The municipality has about One Hundred and Sixty-Eight (168) functional boreholes, thirty-one (31) hand-dug wells fitted with pumps, 7 small town water system, 3 pipe systems, 5 SCPS as well as over 100s of unprotected wells. This suggests that the level of risk or vulnerability in terms of lack of access to safe drinking water is quite low.

Availability and access to safe drinking water is high due to fact that about 155,315 of the current population representing 83.6 percent have access to either pipe – borne water, boreholes, or hand – dug wells fitted with pumps. The remaining 16.4 percent draw water from rivers, streams, brooks

ponds and unprotected wells as well as creeks. Though, potable water availability in the municipality is high, its regularity is a major challenge which requires urgent interventions to ensure regular supply of potable water to the citizens of the municipality. Though the percentage of potable water coverage is high, it is skewed in favour of few bigger communities.

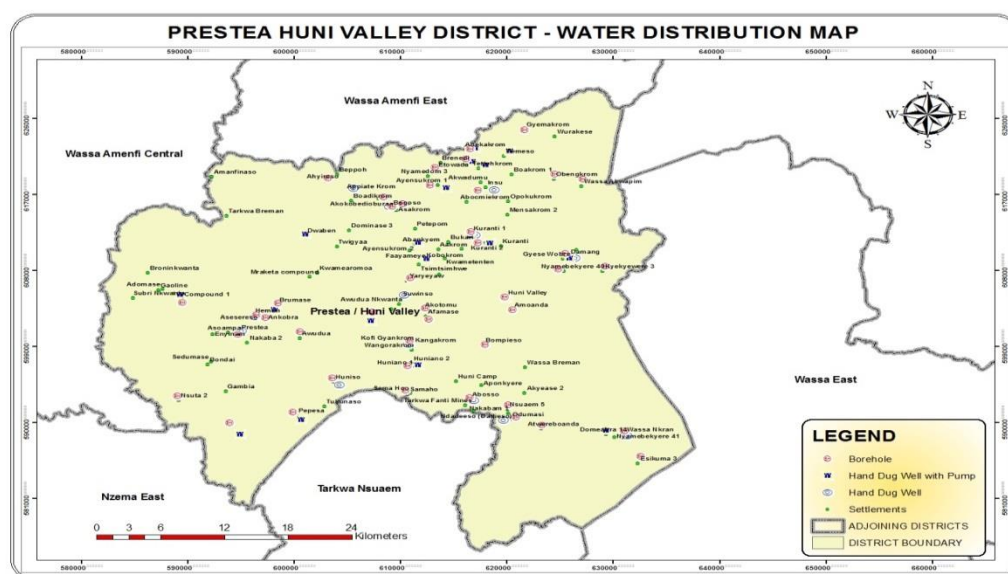
The municipality has a number of inactive WATSAN Committees and Six (6) Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) in 6 small towns in the municipality. The table 1.34 and figure 1.21 shows various sources of water in the municipality. It is worthy to note that Goldfields Ghana Limited, AngloGold Ashanti and Golden Star Bogoso Prestea Limited have also provided Small Community Water System to the 5 beneficiary communities as well as supporting the DWST to train WSMTs in the municipality through their social investments program.

Table 1.34: Sources of Water

SOURCES	QUANTITY	FUNCTIONAL	POPULATION SERVED
Boreholes	204	168	50,400
Hand-dug wells	60	31	4,650
Small Town Water System	7	7	32,241
Small Community Water System	5	5	11,105
Pipe system	3	3	56,919
TOTALS	279	214	155,315

Source: MWST, 2017

Figure 1.21: Potable Water Sources



Sanitation Situation

Currently, out of the 175 communities in the Prestea Huni-Valley municipality, only five (5) communities comprising Prestea, Aboso, Bogoso, Huni-Valley and Damang are provided with 14 skip containers. Crude dumping is carried out in all the rest of the 170 communities. The municipality has a number of unapproved dump sites as shown in fig. 1.22. The municipality has four final disposal sites for solid waste at Huni-Valley, Bogoso, Aboso, Prestea and only one for liquid waste at Bogoso. The municipality is currently participating in the sanitation challenge competition and plans are far advance to construct stabilization ponds for the treatment liquid waste.

On the issue of toilet facilities, provision of household and public toilets is gradually increasing with the construction of many toilets in various communities and households throughout the municipality. It is believed that about 32.0% of the population at the moment has access to toilet facilities in the municipality. Toilet facilities used by most rural communities are public in nature which comprises KVIPs, WC, Pit latrines etc with a percentage of 54.8. What is disturbing is that 5.7 percent of the people with a higher percentage in the rural areas practice what is commonly called free range or open defecation in the municipality. Table 1.35 shows the number of household and public toilets.

Figure 1.22: Refuse sites in the municipality

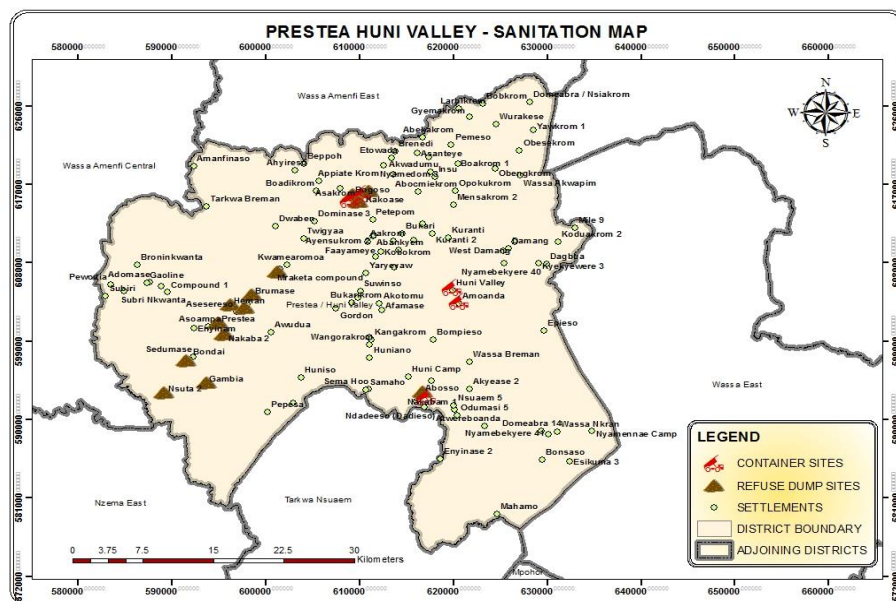


Table 1.35: Sanitation Facilities

Type	No. of Public Toilet	Household Toilet
KVIP	9	67
VIP	-	305
Aqua Privy	11	50
WC	30	2,500
Bucket	-	-
TOTALS	50	2,922

Source: MEHD, 2017

From the foregoing analysis, available waste management facilities do not meet the current demands for sanitation services in the municipality. Sanitation and waste management services are unsatisfactory due to inadequate skip containers, irregular haulage of containers by the Assembly, indiscriminate dumping practices and inadequate household toilet facilities which are not always kept clean and well maintained. Currently, the Assembly is promoting and enforcing the construction of household toilet facilities by households especially in the newly built-up areas in conformity with the national sanitation policy.

1.7.23 Housing

Until recently, there was no effort at controlling physical developments in the municipality especially in the area of housing. Most of the houses are characterized by poor drains, untidy surroundings, exposed foundations and the absence of basic household facilities like toilet, bathrooms and kitchen. An analysis of the walls of houses in the municipality reveals that as many as 54.8 percent of walls of houses in the municipality were made from mud while only 37.0 percent were made of cement.

There are a total of 30,099 houses in the municipality with 38,295 households. This gives an average household size of 4.0 household per house. The Average household size of rural communities (4.1) is higher than the urban Average household size (3.9). In the case of materials for roofing, 49.0 percent were made from corrugated metal while 9.2 and 22.4 percent were made from thatch and bamboo respectively. More than 70 percent of the households live in houses that are not mosquito-proof. This has a direct link to the high number of malaria-cases in the municipality. In the municipality, 58.5 percent of the households own the houses they live in, while 1.6 purchased theirs, 14.1 percent were living in relative's houses and employees of private companies and the government house 5.4 percent of the people.

1.7.24 Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerable groups in the municipality are considered in terms of the following categories; children, women, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and the aged. Children especially Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), the Deaf, Dumb and the aged faced a number of challenges and these groups require special treatment and assistance if their lives are to be impacted positively

Table 1.36: Vulnerable Groups in the municipality

TYPE OF VULNERABILITY	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
NO. OF OVC	515	41.4	729	58.6	1,244	18.4
NO. OF AGED	2,503	79.4	2,738	75.8	5,241	77.5
NO. OF PWD	133	4.3	146	4.2	279	4.1
GRAND TOTAL	3,151	100.00	3,613	100.00	6,764	100.00

Source: Social Development Department, 2017

It can be observed from Table 1.36 that the vulnerable groups in the municipality are Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), the aged and People With various forms of Disabilities. Out of the population of 6,764 cases of registered vulnerable groups, the Aged constitute the majority of 5,241 cases, representing 77.5 percent followed by the OVCs representing 18.4 percent

The sex distribution shows that there are more female OVCs (58.6%) as compared to the males (41.4%). However, there are more female aged groups (52.3%) than the male aged group (47.7 %). Also, there are more females Persons with Disabilities (PWD) constituting 52.2% and the males being 47.8%. Support programs such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) offer assistance to some of the aged in various forms. This notwithstanding, the inadequacy of funds released has resulted in limited beneficiaries.

Table 1.37 further shows the various forms of disability common in the municipality. These are; difficulty walking, difficulty seeing, difficulty hearing, intellectual disability and other forms of disability.

Table 1.37: Forms/Types of Disability

With a disability	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Sight	1,642	38.9	1,690	38.9	3,332	39
Hearing	423	10.0	495	11.4	918	10.7
Speech	456	10.8	362	8.3	818	9.6
Physical	738	17.5	813	18.7	1,551	18.1
Intellectual	400	9.5	400	9.3	800	9.3
Emotional	322	7.6	364	8.4	686	8
Other	240	5.7	218	5	458	5.3
Total	4,221	100.0	4,342	100	8,563	100

Source: 2010 PHC, Ghana Statistical Service

From Table 1.37, it can be seen that, major type of disability are those with sight difficulty and this accounts for 39.0 percent. The other type of disability is physical disability with 18.1 percent, those with regards to speech (9.6%) and hearing (10.7%).

Persons with disabilities and most marginalized groups in the municipality face a lot of challenges. There are about 423 persons with hearing problems and another 456 with speech problems. However, there are no deaf interpreters at public places like hospitals, clinics and police stations. This limits the ability of these groups to access basic social services. Besides, they are unable to learn trade like the other sect of disabilities as the trainers themselves have no knowledge in sign language. The outcome is that there is lack of employment opportunities for these vulnerable groups. Similarly, the blind too finds it difficult to learn trade and the absence of school for the deaf and blind in the municipality deprives those with sight and hearing difficulties the means of learning. This means the majority of the disabled are left out. The department too lacks logistics and resources to adequately work and meet the needs of these groups. Because of the informal nature of the economy of the municipality, the physically challenged cannot work in most of the areas like mining and farming and thus resort to menial works like cobbling locally termed 'shoe-shine' to survive.

Also, the negative attitude of the society towards these vulnerable groups and coupled with the fact that facilities in the municipality are not user friendly makes them suffer from inferiority complex and discrimination. There are limited numbers of NGOs and organizations dealing with issues concerning the vulnerable groups in the municipality especially the deaf and dumb. This has brought about child neglect and child labour due to the increase population of OVCS.

The department continues to carry out child protection activities in the various communities in the municipality. Field data from the Municipal Child Protection Team shows OVCs of 1,244 comprising 515 males and 729 females as shown in the table 1.36 above. These children are exposed to a number of challenges arising from parental neglect, teenage pregnancies and child labor. The issue of parental neglect seems to be a major contributor due to high rate of parental irresponsibility and single parenting as data from the 2010 PHC shows more than 20% of households in the municipality are single headed households (nuclear or extended family).

The result is that children are left to fend for themselves as they are used as labor at galamsey sites, pushing wheel barrows during market days and used for hawking mostly at the detriment of the child's wellbeing. These further results in teenage pregnancies, school drop-outs and child delinquency

HIV continues to be a major global health issue, having claimed more than 39 million lives so far. (Source: WHO Fact Sheet No. 360, July 2014).

In Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal, there are approximately 490 people known to be living with HIV as at the end of 2013. More than 60% of these were diagnosed pregnant women. About 72% of the PLWHA in the municipality are receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), with the Centre at Prestea Government Hospital. Some of the cases also receive treatment from Tarkwa ART Centre due to proximity and convenience. The prevalence rate among the 15-49 age groups at 2013 is about 577 per every 100,000 population.

Tuberculosis is the second only to HIV/AIDS as the greatest killer worldwide due to a single infectious agent (Source: WHO Fact Sheet No. 104, March 2014). In the municipality, the prevalence of TB is very high. The municipality detected 226 new TB positive cases in 2013, more than the expected 180 cases per 100,000 population earmarked for detection during the year.

More than half (55.8%) of the total cases detected were new smear positive cases of pulmonary TB. Majority of the cases (76.1%) were diagnosed among males. All detected cases are on treatment and are being monitored at four treatment Centers within the municipality - Prestea Hospital, Bogoso, Aboaso and Huni - Valley Health Centers.

However, the municipality has an average of more than 98% treatment success rate and more than 70% cure rate for the past 4 years. The average death rate over the same period is less than 2%.

The residents in the municipality are at risk and for that matter makes them vulnerable is the degradation of the environment by illegal mining and lumbering. Again, the filling of wetlands and development of buildings along waterways is posing a lot of threat to lives. Places that hitherto were not prone to flooding during heavy rains now flood. Typical examples are the communities along the Ankobra River (the worst affected from illegal mining activities) which gets flooded at any heavy downpour upstream.

1.7.25 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS prevalent rate in the municipality as at 31st December 2013 was 1.4%. The percentage rate of 1.4 for the municipality seems quite scary taken into consideration the rural nature of the municipality.

Among the possible causes/reasons for the spread of HIV and AIDS in the municipality include the following.

1. High Incidence of Galamsey Activities

As a result of the numerous illegal gold mining activities popularly known as Galamsey, the youth mostly sexually active find themselves in this sector and as a result of monies in their hands, they engage in unprotected sex with multiple sex partners and this has accounted for the spread of HIV and AIDS in the municipality.

2. The municipality Being A Mining Area

As a result of the municipality being a mining area, most unemployed folks from all walks of life daily visit the municipality in search of employment. Such people easily fall prey to their victims.

3. Activities of Long Distance/ Haulage Truck Drivers

The municipality falls within the major high way linking Takoradi, the Regional Capital of Western Region and Kumasi the Ashanti Regional Capital. Mostly, long distance drivers often ply these routes. Such drivers too have multiples sex partners in most of the communities designated as rest points for such drivers.

1.7.26 Population Management

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (P.H.C.) Prestea Hun-Valley Municipality has a population of 159,803. This makes the municipality the next populated District in the Western Region after Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly. Efforts are however been made to regulate fertility to further reduce the population growth rate of 2.20 percent. The health facilities in the municipality provide family planning services. Parents, mostly women are educated on the need for small family sizes, which will help to control and manage population in the municipality.

The Ghana Health service has the mandate of providing family planning services. This effort is been augmented by other partner organizations such as Marie stopes and PPAG to make available accessible and affordable modern family Planning service to the general Public. The Table 1.38 shows the family Planning acceptor rates.

Table 1.38: Family planning acceptor rates for the period 2014 -2017.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Acceptor rate	30.8%	35.4%	37.41	-

Source: DHMT 2017

There has been a consistent increase in the family planning acceptor rate from 30.8 percent in 2014 to 37.41 percent in 2016. This is as a result of training more staff in long term methods (with assistance from Systems for health, MAF fund, Marie Stopes International), improvement in data management, intensifying education in family and increasing access to family planning commodities (opening of new CHPS compounds, outreach).

1.8 Summary of Key Development Problems, Issues and Gaps from Review of Performances

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation in respect of Six (6) out of the Seven (7) Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II 2014-2017) which were relevant to the Local Economy of the municipality. The selected thematic areas include; Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Oil and gas Development, Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements, Human Development, Productivity and Decent Work and Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance. The table 1.39 outlines the key issues identified from analysis of the current situation

Table 1.39: Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs aspirations)
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate access to finance/credit facility for business development ➤ Inadequate Entrepreneurial/Management skills ➤ Non-existence of start-up kits ➤ Limited exploitation of potentials and inadequate investment in the tourism sector ➤ Inadequate financial support to develop eco tourist sites ➤ Inadequate and obsolete technologies ➤ High level of unskilled labour especially the youth
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate and high cost of farming inputs ➤ Inadequate market infrastructure ➤ High incidence of post-harvest losses ➤ Low market for agricultural produce ➤ Inadequate storage facilities ➤ Inadequate Agro-Processing Facilities ➤ Non-existence of start-up kits ➤ High rate of pest infestations ➤ High pollution of river bodies ➤ High dependence on natural resources ➤ Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact ➤ Unregulated Reclamation of wetlands ➤ Unregulated sand weaning/stone quarrying activities ➤ Risks associated with fire, floods and other natural disasters to life and property
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of livelihoods as a result of laying the gas pipe lines ➤ Poor knowledge in Oil and Gas
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uncontrolled Development ➤ Poor road network and condition ➤ Ineffective land use planning and implementation ➤ Poor quality of rural housing ➤ Poor Internal Access Roads in the Communities ➤ Poor Drainage Systems ➤ Inadequate ICT infrastructure development ➤ Low telecommunication coverage ➤ Dilapidated footbridges ➤ Inadequate coverage of electricity connection ➤ Inadequate infrastructure to support the municipality's development ➤ Poor and inefficient management of disasters.

Cont'd Summary of Key Development Issues of GSGDA II

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key Identified Issues (as harmonized with inputs from the performance review, profiling and community needs aspirations)
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate teachers ➤ Inadequate school infrastructure (school blocks and furniture) ➤ Inadequate accommodation for teachers ➤ Inadequate community ICT/libraries ➤ Inadequate vocational schools ➤ High illiteracy rate ➤ Inadequate teaching and learning materials ➤ Poor access to health facilities ➤ Inadequate employable skills among the youth ➤ Inadequate health facilities ➤ Inadequate health personnel ➤ Inadequate accommodation for health personnel ➤ High Prevalence of HIV and AIDS ➤ High Teenage Pregnancies ➤ Lack of appreciation of issues affecting Persons with Disability (PWDs) ➤ Low participation of PWD in development ➤ High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers ➤ Inadequate toilet facilities ➤ Poor sanitary conditions in the communities ➤ Non-functioning of WATSANs in the municipality ➤ Inadequate supply of potable water ➤ Poor condition of football pitches ➤ Disparity in sports development especially lesser known sports
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low participation of women in local governance ➤ Limited attention on issues of culture for the development of the municipality ➤ Inadequate cultural centers across the municipality for the development of culture ➤ Inadequate and unreliable data-base to inform decision making ➤ Low level of tax education and perceived non-accountability by Assembly ➤ Gaps in communication and accountability between DA and citizens ➤ Limited information flow between government and public ➤ Poor relation between the Assembly, the private business sector and civil society ➤ Low performance of Sub-structures ➤ Inadequate access to police services ➤ Incidence of children involved in drug abuse in some communities ➤ Inadequate logistics/Infrastructure for the security services

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter one was a review of GSGDA II and the current situation of the municipality together with a summary of community needs and aspirations. Chapter two discusses the municipality's development priorities and covers the Five (5) Development Dimensions of the National Medium - Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) namely; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana and the International Community. It emphasizes the specific areas the municipality would focus on in its efforts to develop within the planned period (2018-2021). Also included in this chapter is Identified Key Development Problems/Issues linked to Agenda for Jobs (NMTDPF 2018-2021) as well as POCC Analysis.

2.2 Open Fora at Urban/Zonal Council Levels/ Prioritized Key Issues

Data were collected from the Communities, and Area Councils, Markets and Lorry parks, the responses were collated, analyzed and presented back to the people at open fora organized on Urban/Zonal Council basis. The people were at the fora to present their communities problems and aspirations based on the whole Urban or Zonal Council. They were then asked to rank them with suggestions as to possible solutions to such identified problems. Again, due to limited resources, it is necessary to prioritize needs in order to address the most pressing ones with the resources available. These issues have been linked to the relevant development dimensions of Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021. The results of the sub-structure prioritized needs and aspirations as ranked are presented in Annex 3.

It is worth mentioning that PHMA has facilitated preparation of Fifteen (15) Community Action Plans (CAPs). The documents informed the Plan Preparation Team what the real needs of the communities were besides the interface at the Urban/Zonal Councils. The respective CAPs for the 15 communities are presented in Annex 4.

2.3 Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key Development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

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

The scale of the score is defined as follows:

- Strong relationship = 2
- Weak relationship = 1
- No relationship = 0

Table 2.1: Linking of Community needs/aspirations with Key Development Issues/gaps from performance review and profile

S/N	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
1.	Poor access roads and culverts	Poor road network and condition	2
2.	Poor internal roads	Poor Internal Access Roads in the Communities	2
3.	Dilapidated bridges	Dilapidated footbridges	1
4.	Poor drainage system	Poor Drainage Systems	2
5.	Inaccessible farm gates	High incidence of post-harvest losses	2
6.	High rate of unemployment	Inadequate employable skills among the youth	2
7.	Inadequate employable skills	Inadequate vocational schools	2
8.	Inadequate employment opportunities	Inadequate access to finance/credit facility for business development	2
9.	Lack of startup kits	Non-existence of start-up kits	2
10.	Inadequate/high cost of farming inputs	Inadequate and high cost of farming inputs	2
11.	Inadequate credit facilities	Inadequate Agro-Processing Facilities	1
12.	Inadequate agric. extension services	High rate of pest infestations	2
13.	Inadequate market infrastructure	Low market for agricultural produce	2
14.	High rate of pest infestations	High incidence of post-harvest losses	2
15.	Competing use of land	Ineffective land use planning and implementation	2
16.	Inadequate water supply	Inadequate supply of potable water	2
17.	Inadequate electricity coverage and additional meters	Inadequate coverage of electricity connection	2
18.	Poor community lighting	Uncontrolled Development	1
19.	Inadequate school blocks	Inadequate school infrastructure (school blocks and furniture)	2
20.	Dilapidated school blocks	Inadequate school infrastructure (school blocks and furniture)	2
21.	High teacher-pupil ratio	Inadequate teachers	2
22.	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	High illiteracy rate	1
23.	Inadequate school furniture	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	2
24.	Lack of library/ICT facilities	Inadequate community ICT/libraries	2
25.	Poor institutional hygiene	Inadequate toilet facilities	2

S/N	Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/ issues (from Performance and Profile)	SCORE
26.	High school dropout	High illiteracy rate	1
27.	Poor condition of football pitches	Poor condition of football pitches	2
28.	Inadequate tertiary scholarship facilities	High illiteracy rate	1
29.	Poor access to healthcare	Inadequate health facilities	2
30.	Dilapidated/inadequate Nurses quarters	Inadequate accommodation for health personnel	2
31.	Inadequate health infrastructure and facilities	Inadequate accommodation for health personnel	2
32.	Indiscriminate refuse disposal	Poor sanitary conditions in the communities	2
33.	Inadequate toilet facilities	Poor infrastructure base (education and health)	2
34.	Insecurity	Inadequate access to police services	2
35.	Inadequate Community Centers	Gaps in communication and accountability between DA and citizens	1
36.	Indiscriminate parking	Uncontrolled Development	0
37.	Polarized community	Limited information flow between government and public	1
38.	Poor local engagement	Low performance of Sub-structures	2
39.	Poor telecommunication coverage	Inadequate infrastructure to support the municipality's development	2
40.	High rate of teenage pregnancy	High Teenage Pregnancies	2
41.	Unplanned development	Uncontrolled Development	2
42.	Parental neglect	Incidence of children involved in drug abuse in some communities	2
Total Score (TS)			74
Number of Issues (NI)			42
Average Score (As) = (TS/NI)			1.76

The average score 1.76 indicates that there is a strong harmony of community needs and key development issues which has implications for the 2018-2021 MTDP. There are also a number of emerging or new issues that would be considered in the 2018-2021 District Medium Term Development Plan.

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

Below is the summary of key development problems/issues of the municipal identified from harmonisation of community needs and aspirations and key development issues and presented in a matrix under GSGDA II as indicated Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021

GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate employable skills among the youth ➤ Inadequate employment opportunities ➤ Inadequate start-up kits ➤ Inadequate credit facilities ➤ Low appropriate technology to artisans/enterprises ➤ Poorly developed tourist potentials in the municipality ➤ Inadequate/poor market infrastructure
Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inaccessible farm gates ➤ Inadequate/high cost of farming inputs ➤ Inadequate agric. extension services ➤ Low market for agricultural produce ➤ High rate of pest infestations ➤ Competing use of land ➤ Inadequate credit facilities for farmers ➤ Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact ➤ Inadequate agro-processing facilities ➤ low participation in Aqua Culture ➤ Deforestation ➤ Degradation of land, pollution of water and ➤ Over reliance of mining as the only economic activity
Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate capacity to gain employment in the Oil and Gas. ➤ Poor local level structures
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor access roads and culverts ➤ Poor internal roads ➤ Dilapidated bridges ➤ Poor drainage system ➤ Inadequate water supply ➤ Inadequate electricity coverage and additional meters ➤ Poor community lighting ➤ Indiscriminate refuse disposal ➤ Inadequate toilet facilities ➤ Inadequate Community Centers ➤ Unplanned development ➤ Poor implementation of development planning schemes ➤ Inadequate Library/ICT facilities ➤ Poor telecommunication coverage
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate school blocks ➤ Dilapidated school blocks ➤ Inadequate/Dilapidated KG blocks ➤ High teacher-pupil ratio ➤ Inadequate teaching and learning materials ➤ Inadequate school furniture

Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with Implications for 2018-2021 Cont'd

GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor institutional hygiene ➤ High school dropout ➤ Poor condition of football pitches ➤ Inadequate tertiary scholarship facilities ➤ Poor access to healthcare ➤ Dilapidated/inadequate Nurses quarters ➤ Inadequate health infrastructure and facilities ➤ High rate of teenage pregnancy ➤ Parental neglect ➤ High rate of unemployment ➤ Low support for PLWHA ➤ Low support for PLWHA
GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insecurity ➤ Inadequate logistics/infrastructure for the security services ➤ Low level of participation of women in decision-making and local governance ➤ Weak enforcement of rules and bye-laws in the municipality ➤ for the development of culture ➤ Inadequate Residential accommodation for staff ➤ Incidence of drug addiction in some communities

2.4 Summary of Key Development Problems/Issues linked to Agenda for Jobs (NMTDPF 2018-2021)

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation in respect of the Five (5) Development Dimensions of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) i.e Agenda for Jobs. These are Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana's Role in International Affairs. The identified development issues from the review of GSGDA 2014-2017 were linked with the adopted issues of NMTDPF (2018-2021) as shown table 2.3.

Table 2.3: 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 of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of unskilled labour especially the youth 2. Inadequate access to finance/credit facility for business development 3. Undeveloped eco-tourist sites 4. Non-existence of start-up kits 	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel ➤ Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply ➤ Limited availability of medium- and long-term Financing ➤ Poor tourism infrastructure and services ➤ Limited access to credit for SMEs

	5. Inadequate Entrepreneurial/Management skills		
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	6. Inadequate and high cost of farming inputs 7. Inadequate market infrastructure 8. High incidence of post-harvest losses 9. Low market for agricultural produce 10. Inadequate storage facilities 11. Inadequate Agro-Processing Facilities 12. High rate of pest infestations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor marketing systems ➤ High cost of production inputs ➤ Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems ➤ Poor storage and transportation systems ➤ High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers ➤ Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	13. High pollution of river bodies 14. High dependence on natural resources 15. Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact 16. Unregulated Reclamation of wetlands 17. Unregulated sand weaning/stone quarrying activities	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>) ➤ Widespread pollution of surface water ➤ Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest Resources ➤ Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions ➤ Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants ➤ Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	1. Risks associated with fire, floods and other natural disasters to life and property 2. Poor and inefficient management of disasters 3. Uncontrolled Development 4. Ineffective land use planning and implementation 5. Poor road network and condition 6. Poor Internal Access Roads in the Communities 7. Poor Drainage Systems 8. Dilapidated footbridges 9. Poor quality of rural housing 10. Inadequate infrastructure to support the District's development 11. Inadequate ICT infrastructure development 12. Low telecommunication coverage Inadequate coverage of electricity connection	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response ➤ Vulnerability to climate Change ➤ Scattered and unplanned human settlements ➤ Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs ➤ Poor quality and inadequate road transport network ➤ Rapid deterioration of roads ➤ Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services ➤ Poor drainage system ➤ Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl ➤ Inadequate ICT infrastructure cross the country ➤ Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities

Table 2.3: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and Agenda for Jobs Cont'd

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
Human Development, Productivity and Decent Work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate teachers 2. Inadequate school infrastructure (school locks and furniture) 3. Inadequate accomm. for teachers 4. Inadequate community ICT/libraries 5. Inadequate vocational schools 6. Inadequate teaching and learning materials 7. Poor access to health facilities 8. Inadequate health facilities 9. Inadequate health personnel 10. Inadequate accommodation for health personnel 11. High Prevalence of HIV and AIDS 12. High Teenage Pregnancies 13. Inadequate employment opportunities 14. Inadequate employable skills among the youth 15. Low participation of PWDs in development 16. Lack of employable skills for the physically challenged special needs 17. High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers 18. Inadequate toilet facilities 19. Poor sanitary conditions in the comms. 20. Non-functioning of WATSANs in the District 21. Inadequate supply of potable water 22. Poor condition of football pitches 23. Disparity in sports development especially lesser known sports 24. limited access to economic resources for women 25. Low level of participation by women in decision-making and governance 	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor quality of education at all levels ➤ High number of untrained teachers at basic level ➤ Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment ➤ Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) ➤ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ➤ Inadequate emergency services ➤ Poor quality of healthcare services ➤ Inadequate financing of the health sector ➤ Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare ➤ Inadequate emergency services ➤ Poor quality of healthcare services ➤ Inadequate financing of the health sector ➤ Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix ➤ High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons ➤ Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates ➤ High youth unemployment ➤ Low levels of technical and vocational skills ➤ Low participation of PWDs in decision making ➤ High unemployment rate among PWDs ➤ Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas ➤ High prevalence of open defecation ➤ Poor sanitation and waste management ➤ Inadequate maintenance of facilities ➤ Increasing demand for household water supply ➤ Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure ➤ Inadequate and unbalanced investment in sports development ➤ Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities ➤ Unfavorable sociocultural environment for gender equality

GSGDA II, 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS, 2018-2021	
Thematic Areas	Issues	Development Dimensions	Issues
Transparent, and Accountable Governance	1. Inadequate and unreliable data-base to inform decision making 2. Inadequate revenue collectors 3. Low level of tax education and perceived non-accountability by Assembly 4. Gaps in communication and accountability between DA and citizens 5. Weak sub-structures of the Assembly 6. Poor relation between the Assembly, the private business sector and civil society 7. Incidence of children involved in drug abuse in some communities 8. Inadequate logistics/Infrastructure for the security services Inadequate access to police services	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	➤ Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans ➤ Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization ➤ Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting ➤ Ineffective sub-district structures ➤ Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue ➤ Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure ➤ Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure ➤ Inadequate personnel
	9. Weak enforcement of migration laws	Ghana's role in International Affairs	➤ Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

2.5 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

To enable a more implementation-oriented development planning, analysis of the municipality's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges were undertaken based on the key development problems identified. The potentials of the municipality refer to internal factors that can enhance development. Opportunities are also external factors that positively influence development in the municipality. Constraints are internal factors the act against development whilst challenges are external factors or obstacles which the municipality has no control over and may hamper smooth development. The detail of the POCC analysis is presented in annex 5

2.6 Impact Analysis

Issues considered as priorities from the POCC analysis were further assessed with various criteria to ascertain their impact on the Municipality's development. The issues were assessed to determine their significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs or rights when addressed. Under this criterion, issues relating to health, education, water and sanitation among others were adopted.

Issues related to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs), tourism and agriculture were also adopted through the impact analysis. The adoptions were based on their significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency such as the attraction of investors, job creation and increase in income. Issues that affect balanced development, effective natural resource utilisation and cultural accessibility were adopted after the impact analysis. Others bothers on institutional reforms, climate change mitigation and adaption, resilience and disaster risk reduction were also adopted together with issues that offers opportunities for the promotion of cross cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, gender equality and nutrition among others. The prioritised issues with positive significant impacts were subjected to strategic environment analysis to obtain sustainable prioritised issues.

2.7 Sustainability Analysis of the Issues (Internal Consistency/Compatibility)

The prioritized issues were assessed against each other through the use of the internal or compatibility matrix to determine how each of the issues relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP (2018-2021). The results of the analysis showed that with the exception of 6 out of 54, all the remaining prioritized issues are mutually supportive with each other. The results are presented in table 2.3.

Table 2.4: Sustainable Prioritized Issues as categorized under Themes and Goals

Development Dimension	Focus Area of MTDP – 2018 – 2021	Adopted Sustainable Prioritized Issues
1.Economic Development	1.1 Industrial Transformation	1.1.1 Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply 1.1.2 Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel
	1.2 Private Sector Development	1.2.1 Limited availability of medium- and long-term Financing 1.2.2. Limited access to credit for SMEs
	1.3 Tourism and Creative Arts Development	1.3.1 Poor tourism infrastructure and services
	1.4 Agriculture and Rural Development	1.4.1 Poor marketing systems 1.4.2 High cost of production inputs 1.4.3 Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems 1.4.4 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers 1.4.5 Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition
2. Social Development	2.1 Education and Training	2.1.1 Poor quality of education at all levels 2.1.2 High number of untrained teachers at basic level 2.1.3 Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)
	2.2 Health and Health Services	2.2.1 Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 2.2.2 Inadequate emergency services 2.2.3 Poor quality of healthcare services. 2.2.4 Inadequate financing of the health sector 2.2.5 High incidence of HIV and AIDS among youth persons

Development Dimension	Focus Area of MTDP – 2018 – 2021	Adopted Sustainable Prioritized Issues
2. Social Development	2.3 Population Management	2.3.1 Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates
	2.4 Employment and Decent Work	2.4.1 Low levels of technical and vocational skills
	2.5 Disability and Development	2.5.1 Low participation of PWDs in decision making 2.5.2 High unemployment rate among PWDs
	2.6 Poverty and Inequality	2.6.1 Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas
	2.7 Water and Environmental Sanitation	2.7.1 High prevalence of open defecation 2.7.2 Poor sanitation and waste management 2.7.3 Increasing demand for household water
	2.8 Gender Equality	2.8.1 Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 2.8.2 Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
	2.9 Sports and Recreation	2.9.1 Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure Inadequate and unbalanced investment in sports development
3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	3.1 Mineral Extraction	3.1.1 Upsurge in illegal mining (<i>galamsey</i>)
	3.2 Water Resources Management	3.2.1 Widespread pollution of surface water
	3.3 Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest Resources
	3.4 Climate Variability and Change	3.4.1 Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
		3.4.2 Vulnerability to climate Change
	Disaster Management	3.5.1 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response
	3.6 Environmental Pollution	3.6.1 Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants
		3.6.2 Air and noise pollution, especially in urban areas
	3.7 Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	3.7.1 Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
	3.8 Drainage and Flood Control	Poor drainage system
	3.9 Human Settlements and Housing	3.9.1 Scattered and unplanned human settlements
		3.9.2 Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs
	3.10 Rural Development Management	3.10.1 Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services
3.11 Urban Development Management	Rapid urbanization, resulting in urban sprawl	
3.12 Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Inadequate ICT infrastructure across the country	
3.13. Energy and Petroleum	3.13.1 Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	

Sustainable Prioritized Issues as categorized under Themes and Goals cont'd

Development Dimension	Focus Area of MTDP – 2018 – 2021	Adopted Sustainable Prioritized Issues
4.Transparent, and Accountable Governance	4.1 Local Government and Decentralisation	4.1.1 Ineffective sub-district structures 4.1.2 Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 4.1.3 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization 4.1.4 Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting 4.1.4 Weak capacity of CSOs to participate effectively in public dialogue
	4.2 Public Policy Management	4.2.1 Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans
	4.3 Law and Order	4.3.1 Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure
	4.4 Human Security and Public Safety	4.4.1 Inadequate personnel
	5.1 International Relations	5.1.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs

CHAPTER 3 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The first two chapters discussed the GSGDA II as implemented in the municipality and the municipality's Development Priorities for NMDTPF (2018-2021). This chapter discusses the Municipal Development Goal for the planning period 2018 - 2021. It also outlines the goals for all the sectors and the sub-sectors of the Municipality's Economy as well as Objectives, Strategies and Activities to achieve them.

3.2 Development Projections 2018 – 2021

A development framework can be described as the overall scope of preparing plan proposals. Planning is said to be future oriented, but unfortunately, the future itself is uncertain and hence unpredictable. Therefore, there is the need to integrate population variables in the development planning process by forecasting the future state of the municipality in terms of population and other sectors within the thematic areas of the NMDTPF 2018-2021. The projections are structured in terms of demographic, social development, economic development, environmental situation, spatial organization, administrative, institutional arrangements and various development options that can be used to solve the development challenges of the municipality.

3.2.1 Projected Population Size

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly had a population of 159,304. Using the municipal growth rate of 2.2 percent and an exponential population projection method, the population is projected to be 202,915 by 2021. Table 3.1 shows the projected population of the municipality.

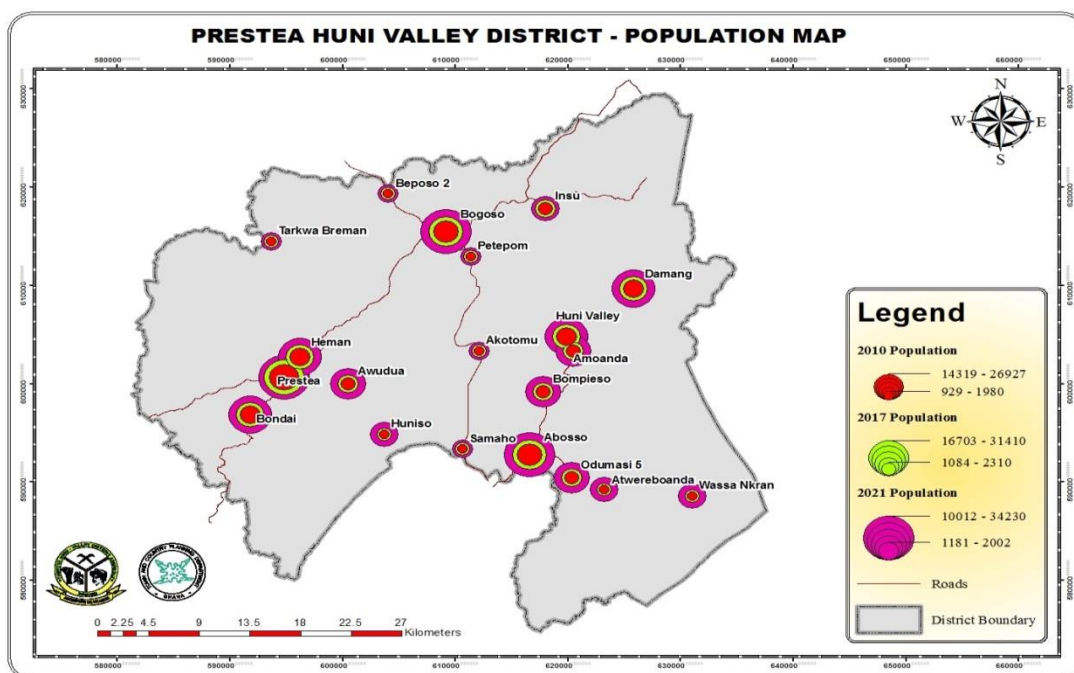
Table 3.1: The Projected Age – Sex Structure for Prestea Huni-Valley Municipality (2018-2021)

Age Groups (YEARS)	2010			2017			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	32,879	32,086	64,965	38,381	37,437	75,818	41,911	40,880	82,791
15-64	45,111	43,987	89,098	52,550	51,327	103,877	57,384	56,048	113,432
+65	2,503	2,738	5,241	2,909	3,219	6,128	3,177	3,515	6,692
TOTALS	80,493	78,811	159,304	93,840	91,983	185,823	102,472	100,443	202,915

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the above forecast, it means that the municipality's labour force would increase from 103,877 in 2017 to 113,432 by the end of 2021 and thus more jobs would be required to cater for the increasing youthful population and also dependency ratio would increase. Again the, municipality would also have more elderly people, hence there would be the need for programmes for the elderly in the municipality. Figure 3.1 also gives a reflection of population projection from 2018 to the end of the plan period (2021). Whiles the current population is represented by the yellow area, the red colour shows the change (increase) in population for the various communities considered.

Fig. 3.1: Map showing projected population of PHMA



3.2.2 Economic Development

With the Private Sector Development, the Municipal Assembly would create the enabling environment to attract as much as FDI into the municipality to create the needed employment for the teeming unemployed youth through the One-District-One Factory Government Flagship Policy. The municipality would also facilitate the establishment of more skills training centers. Besides, the municipality anticipates that the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) through the Business Advisory Center (BAC) would promote the development and sustenance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs).

The municipality projects that within the planned period, corporate bodies would act as good corporate citizens regarding human rights, social responsibilities and environmental sustainability. For tourism development, the municipality would collaborate with the relevant major industry stakeholders to develop eco – tourism site in the “Asamanko” Forest in the Bonsa Forest Reserve through the provision of nature trails and interpretative materials on the fauna and flora.

In Accelerated Modernization of Agricultural Sector, there would be promotion on the use of improved planting materials in all Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) Operational Areas. Animal health services would also be rendered in all AEAs operational areas. There would be provision of agro-processing facilities to small scale entrepreneurs. One Veterinary Center would be established at Bogoso. Farmers would be sensitized to enroll under the Planting for Food and Jobs as well as the Planting for Jobs and Investments programmes.

In the energy sector, projections are that the on-going electrification project under SHEP V would be completed and SHEP VI comes on stream for the remaining communities not connected to the National Grid be connected as well as extension of electricity to the unserved parts of the existing communities connected to the national grid. Again, it is hoped that there would be constant supply of electricity to Industries and Households. It is expected that with the production of Oil and Gas

from the Jubilee Field supply of LPG to Industries and Households would greatly be enhanced within the planning period. This would be done through collaboration with the appropriate state agencies.

3.2.3 Social Development

3.2.3.1 Projections for Educational Needs

The most important and indispensable investment the municipality can make is to develop its human resource base through quality education. The human resource base of the municipality needs tremendous improvement so that the people can obtain employable skills to take-up employment opportunities presented by the Extractive and the Allied Industries. It has also been the policy of the Government to increase school participation rate to 100% under the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (fCUBE). There is the need for the municipality to access its educational needs and make objective projections for the future.

To achieve quality basic education in the municipality, the number of schools and teachers that would be needed were projected. These projections took cognizance of a number of assumptions. They are as follows;

- ❖ That with national policy of free and compulsory basic education, the school participatory rate of 80.7 % will increase to 95.0 % by the end of 2021.
- ❖ That the prevailing school participatory rate of 16.5% in 2017 in the second cycle institutions will rise to 55% by 2021 with the introduction of Free SHS Policy.
- ❖ That basic service such as potable water, electricity, health facilities, accommodation and incentive packages would be put in place to attract and retain teachers in the rural areas.
- ❖ That the current social intervention by Government like, school feeding programme, capitation grant as well as distribution of free school uniform and exercise books would be sustained.

With these assumptions, the educational needs of the municipality were projected for the basic and second cycle institutions.

Projected Population for Basic Schools and second Cycle Schools

Using the standard school going age of 4 – 14 years for basic education (including Kindergarten) and 15 – 18 years for second cycle schools, and given the population structure, the expected population for the two categories is projected as follows (see table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Expected Population in Basic and Second Cycle Schools (2014 – 2017)

YEAR	EXPECTED POPULATION IN BASIC SCHOOLS (K.G, PRIMARY AND JHS) 4 – 15 YEARS	EXPECTED POPULATION IN SECOND CYCLE INSTITUTIONS 16 -19 YEARS
2017	53,346	11,626
2021	56,944	12,409

Source: PHMA - MPCU, 2017

From the above table, it is clear that as of 2017 53,346 and 11,626 were those in the age groups that fell in the basic and second cycle schools going age respectively. Whereas in the year 2021 about 56,944 are expected to fall within the basic school going age, while 12,409 people would fall within the second cycle school going age groups 15 – 18 years.

With SPR of 80.7% for 2017, at the basic level, it might appear that only 19.3% of this population who are not in school. This is however misleading because it is skewed in favour of few bigger towns like Prestea, Bogoso, Aboso, Huni-Valley, Damang to mention but a few. In the second cycle institutions only 16.5% of the population of 15 -18 years are actually in school, with 83.5% engaged in other activities like learning apprenticeship, farming, petty trading etc. because of lack of interest, poor performance at the JHS level, poverty amongst parents as well as high dropout rate. School participatory rate (SPR) is the percentage of the people of school going age who would actually be in school. Considering the stated assumptions on educational needs and the population structure, projections were made for enrolment for the two sectors; basic and second cycle schools as follows (see table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Projected Enrolment in Basic and Second Cycle School (2014 – 2017)

YEAR	SPR	POPULATION (4 – 15 YEARS)	ESTIMATED ENROLMENT	SPR	POPULATION (16 – 19 YRS)	ESTIMATED ENROLMENTS
2017	80.7%	53,346	43,050	16.5%	11,626	1,918
2021	95%	56,944	54,097	55%	12,409	6,825

Source: MPCU, 2017

From table 3.3, the SPR is expected to rise from 80.7% to 95% by 2021 for the basic education level, whilst that of the second cycle institution is projected to rise from 16.5% in 2017 to 55% by 2021. If these SPRs will raise all things being equal, then there would be the need to have more school structures and teachers to support the increasing population. Hence, the required number of teachers and schools are also estimated below.

Demand for Schools in the municipality

Considering the spatial distribution of the population within the municipality, the following standards were adopted to have a wider effect on access to education. Primary School Standards; 1:1,500 people, JHS standard; 1:2,500 and second cycle institution; 1:25,000. With this, the number of schools needed to meet the expected enrolment from 2018 -2021 is shown in table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Number of Schools Needed at Basic and Second Cycle Levels (2014 – 2017)

YEARS	DIST. TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF PRIM. NEEDED	NUMBER OF JHS NEEDED	NUMBER OF SECOND CYCLE SCH. NEEDED
2017	185,823	-	-	-
2021	202,915	(20)	(50)	5

Source: MPCU, 2017

The above information was used to analyze the backlog for the period depicted in table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Backlog of Educational Needs in PHMA

YEAR	PRIMARY				JHS				SHS/VOC/TECH			
	E	N	B	A	E	N	B	A	E	N	B	A
2017	166	124	(31)	-	131	74	(57)	-	3	7	4	-
2021	-	135	11	(20)	-	81	7	(50)	-	8	1	5

Source: MPCU, 2017

E – Existing, N – Needs, B – Backlog, A – Accumulated Needs. The analysis shows that currently (2017), Thirty-One (31) and Fifty-Seven (57) primary and JHS schools are in excess based on the available population of the municipality. By the end of the planned period ie, 2021, there exists (20) and (50) excess schools at the primary and JHS level respectively. However, new classrooms blocks must be provided to accommodate pupils attending classes in makeshift and dilapidated structures. At the SHS level, the municipality would require 5 additional SHS to support the population by 2021 if the backlog is not cleared. To ensure quality of education, greater attention should be given to the provision of school infrastructure at these levels. Again, efforts should be redirected towards improving supply of logistics.

Demand for Teachers

With the national standard of teacher – pupil ratio of 1:40 for primary, 1:40 for JHS and 1:35 for the second cycle school. The number of teachers needed to support the municipality educational needs is projected besides the existing number and backlog as presented in table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Estimated Teachers Demand for PHMA

YEAR	ESTIMATED ENROLMENT, PRIM. (6 – 12 YRS)	NO. OF TEACHER REQUIRED	ESTIMATED ENROLMENT, JHS (13 – 15 YRS)	NO. OF TEACHER REQUIRED	ESTIMATED ENROLMENT SECOND CYCLE	NO. OF TEACHER REQUIRED
2017	33,882	-	13,018	-	2,900	-
2021	36,963	128	14,203	(127)	3,164	(38)

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 3.7: Backlog of Teachers for PHMA (2014 - 2017)

YEAR	TEACHER NEEDS PRIM				TEACHER NEEDS JHS				TEACHER NEEDS SECOND CYCLE			
	E	N	B	A	E	N	B	A	E	N	B	A
2017	928	968	40	-	695	521	(174)	-	196	145	(51)	-
2021	-	1,056	88	128	-	568	47	(127)	-	158	13	(38)

Source: MPCU, 2017

The analysis from table 3.7 indicates that there is a backlog of 40 teachers at the Primary level, 174 excess teachers at the JHS level and 51 teachers at the second cycle as of 2017. If the backlog at the primary were not cleared, the municipality would require about 128 teachers to support teaching and learning at the primary level in order to accommodate the increasing enrolment level. On the other hand, the excesses at the JHS and the SHS can cater for the increase in the enrolment level by 2021. This could be very illusive because its distribution is skewed towards few bigger towns in the municipality. Nonetheless, efforts should be made redistribute them to the rural communities where their services are much needed. It is worth mentioning that the seemingly excess of teachers at the JHS and SHS levels could be explained by the subject teachings or specialties at these levels.

The national pupil teacher ratio used in the estimations gives impression that teachers are in excess but in reality, it is the problem of equitable distribution. Teachers should be redistributed so that surplus and deficits do not co-exist in the schools. The problem of imbalance in the distribution of teachers in the municipality needs more serious attention.

In order to cater for future increase in population, provision of accommodation for teachers and health personnel is very crucial as the problem permeates in both sectors. Aside accommodation, more

CHPS compound, clinic, polyclinic, Kindergarten, office accommodation would also be provided to help improve the educational and health sector.

3.2.3.2 Projection for Health Needs

One most important sector in developing human resources for national development is the delivery of quality basic Health Services for all in the municipality. To this end, the Primary Health Care (PHC) System has been introduced resulting in the establishment of a number of CHPS Zones in the municipality to improve upon the basic health needs of the people. The system sought amongst other things to improve accessibility to curative, promotive and preventive health services to all as a major health policy by the Government. To operationalize the provision of health service delivery, the system was categorized into three (3) levels; A, B and C according to the population threshold. Level A consists of low-level health facilities like Health Post and CHPS (Rural Clinics). Level B is middle level health services like Health Centers and Level C is the Municipal Hospital as shown in the table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Population Threshold for Health Facilities

Type of Health Facility	Population Threshold
Level A – Health Post, CHPS	2000-5000
Level B – Health Centre	5000 – 10,000
Level C – Municipal Hospital	175,000+

Source: MPCU, 2017

With above thresholds, the municipal health needs were estimated in table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Estimated Health facility Requirement

Year	Municipal Population	Requirements For Level A	Requirement For Level B	Requirement For Level C
2017	185,823	23	6	-
2021	202,915	27	8	-

Source: MPCU, 2017

Table 3.10: Estimated Backlog in Health Needs

YEAR	LEVEL A				LEVEL B				LEVEL C			
	E	N	B	A	E	N	B	A	E	N	B	A
2017	14	37	23	-	12	18	6	-	1	1	-	-
2021	-	41	4	27	-	20	2	8	-	1	-	-

Source: MPCU, 2017

From the above analysis, it could be seen that municipality has a problem with the lower level services like Health Centers, CHPS Compounds and Health Post to the rural communities. In 2017, 37 and 18 facilities of level A and B are needed to support the population, but only 14 and 12 were available with a backlog of 27 and 8 respectively. To make health services accessible to majority of the people in the municipality by 2021, the municipality would need 27 and 8 of levels A and B health facilities respectively if the backlog of 23 of level A and 6 of level B were not provided. The municipality does not need another Municipal Hospital but rather improvement in the infrastructure, attract and retain health professionals to provide health care services in the hospital.

With HIV/AIDS, STD's and TB, the municipality projects to reduce the current prevalence rate of 1.3. percent to 0.8 percent by 2021. This requires much educational campaigns to be carried out in

the municipality for people to live responsible sexual lifestyle. The municipality would encourage people to patronize TC under know your status programmes. Again with Reproductive Health and Family Planning, the DHMT would educate people to access family planning at the various health facilities in the municipality in order to reduce or maintain the current growth rate. Besides, the DHMT would establish Adolescent Center at some selected health facilities to offer counseling services to the youth.

3.2.3.3 Potable Water and Sanitation Needs

There is a high demand for potable water in the municipality. Using the standards established by Community Water and Sanitation Agency, the demand for potable water is projected in table 3.11 with a standard of 300 people per borehole and 1 stand pipe and 150 people to a Hand – Dug Well.

Table 3.11: Potable Water Needs

YEAR	POPULATION	EXISTING WATER FACILITIES	FACILITIES NEEDED	BACKLOG	ACCUMULATED
2017	185,823	214	619	405	-
2021	202,915	-	676	57	462

Source: MWST, 2017

The analysis from the above table shows that there exist 214 functional water points (BH, HDW and PIPE) serving 155,312 people (83.6 % coverage). As of 2017, the municipality needed about 619 water points to cover the threshold population given a backlog of 405. This meant that the municipality needed 619 water points in 2017 to sustain the population in terms of water supply and would need 676 by 2021 if the backlog of 405 were not provided. If the current gap is provided, then, the municipality would need only 57 water points by 2021. On the other hand, if no interventions were provided then, 462 water points would be needed by 2021. About five (5) pipe systems, seventy-five (75) boreholes are to be provided in some selected communities by the end of the planned period to help curb the backlog.

Table 3.12: Toilet Needs

YEAR	POPULATION	EXISTING TOILET FAC	FACILITIES NEED	BACKLOG	ACCUMULATED
2017	185,823	2,972	9,291	6,319	-
2021	202,915	-	10,145	854	7,173

Source: MWST, 2017

The analysis from the above table shows that there exist 2,972 toilet seats (from both household and communal latrines) covering a population of about 32.0 percent. As of 2017 the municipality needed about 9,291 toilet seats to cover the threshold population with a backlog of 6,319 seats. This means that the municipality needed 9,291 toilet seats to sustain the 2017 population in terms of sanitation and would need 10,145 seats by 2021 if the backlog of 6,319 were not provided. If the gap is provided, then, the municipality would need only 854 seats by 2021. On the other hand, if no interventions were provided then, 7,173 seats of toilet would be needed by 2021.

On the issue of Poverty and Inequality, with the economic growth and employment creation, the Municipal Assembly projects to support pro-poor programmes like LEAP, GSFP and Capitation

Grant. The Assembly would also collaborate with corporate bodies to implement their programmes under the diversify livelihood for communities who would economically be dislocated.

3.2.4 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

In the road sector, about 120km and 45km of Feeder Roads and Highways are expected to be improved respectively. These includes the Hun-Valley – Insu - Bogoso links, Prestea-Effukey road, Prestea – Bepoase road, Prestea - Bondaye – Mbease – Nsuta road and among others.

In Science and Technology, the projections are that the municipality would continue to support STME Clinics and train farmers in appropriate methods in farming as well as improving access to ICT in the municipality.

For Effective management of the natural environment including disaster management, climate variability and change as well as deforestation and erosion, projections are that much effort would be needed to curb or control the rate of environmental pollution in the municipality. In the municipality’s developmental efforts within the planned period, a lot of attention should be given to the implication of development projects to the environment. Environmentally friendly methods would be needed in farming and mining activities, the built environment, waste management and conscious efforts would be needed at curbing chain sawing and deforestation with the view to reducing the impact of climate change. Again, educational campaign would be organized in the communities on the need to conserve swampy areas as they have their own environmental significance. Pragmatic efforts would be made to reduce if not eliminate the menace of illegal mining activities as these activities have unquantifiable effect on the environment in the municipality.

In human settlement development, the municipality projects that needed support would be given to the T&CPD and the Building Inspectorate to expeditiously deal with the applications for building permits within the planned period. There is also an urgent need to consider spatial organization to ensure equity and efficiency of services to the hinterlands whilst surface accessibility should take premium in the planned period. Last but not the least, the municipality would continue in earnest the street naming and property addressing system and projects that by the end of 2021 over 80 percent of streets and houses in the municipality would have been named and numbered.

3.2.5 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

With strengthening of Local Governance and Decentralization, the municipality projects within the planned period (2018-2021) to construct additional offices to accommodate the departments that faces office accommodation challenges, the municipality would also construct offices for the remaining Area/Urban Councils and provide the needed logistics and personnel to man the Urban/Area Councils as effectively and efficiently as possible. Again, to ensure safety of the Municipal Chief Executive and his/her family, the municipality projects to construct fence wall around the residency and to also increase the number of residential facilities for staffs.

Besides, the municipality will establish and sustain an enabling environment for the private sector, civil society and the security for all. There would be the need to embark upon capacity building programmes for the Assembly members, the M/A core staff and the departmental heads and to encourage citizens participation in decision-making at all levels and to strengthen the collaboration with all the corporate bodies, NGOs and other development partners operating in the municipality.

With public safety and security services, the projections are that all public commercial places would be certified by the Fire Service and to equip these facilities with fire prevention gadgets. Besides more public education would be done to conscientize the public on the causes and impacts of fire outbreaks. Again, the Police Service would be supported to ensure maximum security in the municipality in midst of banning of illegal mining activities.

With regards to public safe and security, additional fire station facility at Bogoso and police post at Wassa Nkran

3.2.5.1 Financial Projections

The estimated cost of project under the Annual Programme of Action is based on the current costs of similar projects with a projected inflationary rate of 9.5% as indicated by the Governor of Bank of Ghana.

The programme will focus on all sources of funds in other to implement the projects. Hence the following sources were identified.

- ❖ The DACF as a constitutional provision will continue to disburse with a reduction from 7.5% to 5.0% of the GDP.
- ❖ The Assembly's share of the MDF and royalties from Mining Companies would be disbursed regularly and timely.
- ❖ The District Development Fund would continue to exist and Assembly would continue to qualify and access it.
- ❖ Departments, Specialized and Centralized Agencies in the municipality would continue to receive transferred funds regularly and timely.
- ❖ Community contribution to the capital cost of projects in the form of communal labour, local building materials and cash.
- ❖ Existing potential revenue sources to be tapped and new sources identified to mobilize more local revenue.
- ❖ The development partners and other NGOs would continue supporting the Assembly.

To enable the municipality implement the Annual Programmes within the plan period. The expected revenue was projected.

The understated assumptions were used to project the revenue:

- ❖ Internally Generated Revenue (IGF) would increase annually.
- ❖ Both the National and Domestic Investment Policies will attract small, medium and large scale production activities.
- ❖ The DACF and MDF revenue will increase in percentage allocations and disbursed regularly.
- ❖ Regular revaluation of properties to make property rates as a single local revenue.
- ❖ The anticipated operationalization of GIFMIS to ensure prudent implementation of budget.

Table 3.13 shows the projected revenue of the Municipal Assembly for the plan period. In order to generate more internally generated revenue and implement all development proposals, the Municipal Assembly must adopt the following measures through efficient revenue management system.

Establish a comprehensive database on revenue and rate payees.

- ❖ Human Resources Capacity Development
- ❖ Improve Revenue Collection Facilities
- ❖ Improve Working Conditions of revenue class.
- ❖ Design Revenue Collection and Monitoring System

Table 3.13: Projected Revenue for PHMA for the plan period 2018 - 2021

REVENUE HEADS	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTALS
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
IGF	1,350,265.00	1,431,280.90	1,517,157.75	1,608,187.22	5,906,890.87
ROYALTIES	700,000.00	742,000.00	786,520.00	833,711.20	3,062,231.20
SUB-TOTAL	2,050,265.00	2,173,280.90	2,303,677.59	2,441,898.42	8,969,121.91
MDF	4,540,474.00	4,812,902.44	5,101,676.59	5,407,777.18	19,862,830.21
GOG	1,900,487.88	2,060,687.11	2,236,795.27	2,430,396.64	8,628,366.90
DACF	4,125,480.00	4,373,008.80	4,635,389.33	4,913,512.69	18,047,390.82
DDF	766,168.00	812,138.08	860,866.36	912,518.35	3,351,690.79
OTHERS	500,000.00	530,000.00	561,800.00	595,508.00	2,187,308.00
Grand Total	13,882,874.88	14,762,017.32	15,700,205.31	16,701,611.27	61,046,708.78

Source: MPCU, 2017

Under the special development areas – Disparities between rural and urban areas, the Municipal Assembly would try as much as possible to improve infrastructure in the rural areas. The Assembly would also lobby the Central Government implement development projects and to continuously engage the private sector in Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements to develop economic and social infrastructure in the municipality.

3.3 Application of SEA Tools

The adopted policies and strategies of the DMTDP were subjected to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools analysis. These tools are Compound Matrix and Sustainable Test. The details of the analysis are presented below.

3.3.1 Compound Matrix

The adopted policy objectives' performances in the four development dimensions/thematic areas as contained in the compound matrix analysis are summarized below;

Economic Development

Effect on Livelihood

The analysis reveals that economic development policies will not impact negatively on the livelihood of the people. However, promotion of tourism, agriculture and SMEs will have negative impact on access to land, timber resources, wildlife and non timber forest products as well as land degradation and conflicts and crisis.

Effect on Health

Under economic development, policies are likely to be positive and mostly neutral except on water quality, sanitation and air quality where the impact was negative under the health dimension.

Vulnerability

The impact of this is likely to be positive/neutral. However, potential conflict/crisis exists where potential tourist and agricultural sites are forcibly taken away from original land owners of these sites. Besides, such activities could induce degradation and floods.

Institution.

This does have both positive and neutral effect on institutional issues. Albeit, there could be human right abuses.

Social Development

Effect on Livelihood

Generally, the effect of social development on the livelihood of the people is both positive and neutral. However, it could impact negatively on lands and timber products.

Effect on Health

Effect of social development on the health status of the people is likely to be positive. However, due to lack of waste collection and management facilities causes unsanitary condition.

Effect on Vulnerability

Generally, social development does not impact negatively on vulnerability.

Institutional issues

Generally, social development impacted positively on institutional issues.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Effect on Livelihood

The analysis reveals that Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements policies will not impact negatively on the livelihood of the people. However, promotion of natural resource conservation will have negative impact on access to land, timber resources, wildlife and non timber forest products.

Effect on Health

Under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements, almost all the policies impacted positively under the health dimension. However, due to lack of waste collection and management facilities causes unsanitary condition.

Vulnerability

The impact of this is likely to be positive. However, potential conflict/crisis exists where potential settlers would have to be relocated for road and other infrastructure development.

Institution.

The effect of Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements on institutional issues is likely to be positive.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Effect on Livelihood

The general effect of Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability on the livelihood is likely to be neutral and positive.

Effect on Health

The general effect of good governance on the livelihood is likely to be positive and neutral.

Effect on Vulnerability

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability does not impact negatively on vulnerability.

Institutional issues

Generally, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability will promote institutional issues like human right, adherence to democratic principles etc.

3.3.2 Sustainability Test

Performances of adopted strategies under sustainability test were also done in relation to their effect on Natural Resources, Social and Cultural Conditions, the Economy as well as the Institutional Issues. A score of 1 to 5 in table 3.14 is used based on the performance of the activity in relation to the criteria

The performance of the individual projects has been discussed broadly under five headings depending on their characteristics.

Table 3.14: Scale of Sustainability Test

Scale:	0	1	2	3	4	5
Effects:	Not Relevant	Works strongly against the aim	Works against the aim	On balance has neutral effects on the aim	Supports the aim	Strongly supports the aim
Colour:	Black	Deep Red	Light Red	Yellow	Light Green	Deep Green

3.3.2.1 Adopted Strategies related to Construction and Rehabilitation of Projects

The sustainability tests on the Construction and Rehabilitation of projects, which includes; school projects and accommodation facilities either work against the aim of natural resource conservation or supports it in cases where degraded lands would be made use of to avoid further degradation. The Rehabilitation projects mostly have no significant effect on the reserves since they already exist.

All construction and rehabilitation works support social and cultural conditions namely health and well-being, gender, job creation, equity and participation. Others however limit access to land because the same piece of land could be used alternatively. Similarly, some also work against vulnerability and risk by causing epidemics or conflicts in cases where the said project would serve more than one community. Construction and Rehabilitation enhances development and growth and again encourages retention of local capital in view of the fact that local artisans are mostly used.

As a result, degradation of land and rivers should be carefully considered in the area of siting. New projects should always be sited on already degraded land to avoid further degradation. Efforts should

also be made at ensuring that reserves are maintained as such. Degraded land should be reclaimed where possible.

3.3.2.2 Adopted Strategies related to Income Generating / Agro Processing Activities

Income generating / Agro processing activities support conservation of natural resources. However, some negatively affect natural resource conservation especially the production of palm oil and handicraft making. It also enhances participation and job creation, empowers women and improves social and cultural conditions. It generally has little or no effect on the access to land, water and transport. It also supports equity and has no effect on sanitation, vulnerability and risk except oil palm extraction which produces a lot of waste. Again, bee keeping poses risks to life.

These activities also support development and economic growth as well as use of raw materials and services. They also encourage retention of local capital and development of downstream industries.

Pollution and sanitation conditions should be improved through education and training programmes given to them. They must emphasise environmental issues. Waste products could also be recycled to maintain a healthy environment and support other activities like rearing of poultry and other life-stock. The cake from palm kernel for instance could be used for this. Industries that would make use of raw materials like bamboo and rattan should make conscious efforts to grow more to maintain the existing stock to ensure their sustainability.

3.3.2.3 Adopted Strategies related to Capacity Building

Training and workshops are activities that have no direct interaction on natural resources since they are non-physical activities. They also do not require the use of local raw materials and do not emit pollutants. Social and cultural conditions are enhanced through capacity building especially participation, health and well-being, equity and vulnerability since people are brought together for the purposes of such programmes. They however, have no impact on access to land, water and transport because they do not interact in any way.

Growth is enhanced specifically in training for small-scale industries whose output increases there by. All others have no direct effect on economic growth, use of local raw materials and investment and retention of capital because they are not carried out by the local people.

Institution of scholarship schemes for brilliant but needy pupils works against the aim of ensuring equity. It means that needy but not brilliant students are automatically left out. Again, in cases where girls are selected, boys are left out. Other schemes could be put in place to ensure that such pupils also benefit.

3.3.2.4 Adopted Strategies related to Educational Campaigns

This includes educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS, Immunisation, Tax Education and so forth. These educational campaigns have no direct interaction on natural resource conservation. These campaigns support social and cultural conditions especially in areas of health and well-being, participation, equity and sanitation. They however have no effect on access to land, transport and water.

They support development and growth of the economy and have no direct effect on raw material usage and retention of local capital because the education is not done by the local people.

3.3.2.5 Adopted Strategies related to Infrastructure Development and Spatial Organisation

Activities considered here include; road construction and rehabilitation, extension of electricity and telecom and preparation of planning schemes for the major communities.

Extension of electricity and road rehabilitation works against conservation of natural resources especially in the areas of energy, protected wild life and pollution. However, Planning Schemes and extension of telecom have no effect on natural resources. Infrastructure development and spatial

planning enhances social and cultural conditions specifically job creation, participation, sanitation and equity. Some however, limit access to land for example, road construction and rehabilitation.

Infrastructure development and spatial planning enhance economic growth, use of local raw materials and retention of local capital because communication is the vehicle of development.

There is the need to put in an effort to minimize negative effects on natural resources. Where trees are felled to enable certain projects take off, new ones should be planted in their place. Habitats for endangered species should always be avoided. Again, alternative source of livelihood should be provided where access to land is limited.

In order to minimize the negative impacts measures, such as tree planting, landscaping to check erosion around public buildings would be done. Others are inclusion of environmental concerns into all the skills development and capacity building trainings to address the issue of pollution as well as reclaiming degraded lands. There would be increased stakeholder consultations during project implementation so that the desire of achieving a green economy would be a collective responsibility.

Implementing agencies for these activities together with the Central Administration are; EPA, EHSU, MOFA, Forestry Commission, Ghana Tourism Authority and the REP.

3.15 Municipal Specific Development Goals, National Adopted Objectives and Strategies

The table 3.14 shows the Municipality's Goals and the adopted National Objectives and Strategies in the respective Strategic Goals

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

Adopted Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
1.1 Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	1.1.1 Ensure energy availability and reliability	<i>1.1.1.1 Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)</i>
1.2 Limited numbers of skilled industrial personnel	1.2.1 Ensure improved skills development for industry	<i>1.2.1.1 Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)</i>
1.3. Limited availability of medium- and long-term Financing	1.3.1 Improve business financing	<i>1.3.1.1 Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target 8.3)</i>
1.4 Limited access to credit for SMEs	1.4.1 Support entrepreneurs and SME development	<i>1.4.1.1 Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)</i>
1.5 Poor tourism infrastructure and services	1.5.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	<i>1.5.1.1 Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)</i>
1.6(a) Poor marketing systems 1.6(b) High cost of production inputs	1.6.1 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	<i>1.6.1.1 Ensure implementation of the Ghana commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)</i>
1.7 High cost of conventional storage solutions for smallholder farmers	1.7.1 Improve postharvest management	<i>1.7.1.1 Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)</i>
1.8 Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	1.8.1 Ensure improved public investment	<i>1.8.1.1 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)</i>
1.9 Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance systems	1.9.1 Promote livestock and poultry Development for food security and income generation	<i>1.9.1.1 Intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)</i>
Development Dimension 2: Social development		
2.1(a) Poor quality of education at all levels 2.1(b) High number of untrained teachers at basic level 2.1(c) Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)	2.1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels 2.1.2 Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	<i>2.1.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 2.1.1.2 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) 2.1.2.1 Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c) 2.1.2.2 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c) 2.1.2.3 Establish monitoring and evaluation systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)</i>

Development Dimension 2: Social development

Adopted Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
2.2(a) Gaps in physical access to quality healthcare 2.2(b) Inadequate emergency services 2.2(c) Poor quality of healthcare services 2.2(d) Inadequate financing of the health sector	2.2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.2.1.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.2.1.2 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 2.2.1.3 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.2.1.4 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)
2.3 High incidence of HIV and AIDS among youth persons	2.3.1 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	2.3.1.1 Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)
2.4 (a) Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates 2.4 (b) High Youth Unemployment	2.4.1 Improve population management 2.4.2 Harness demographic dividend	2.4.1.1 Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3) 2.4.2.1 Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)
2.5 Low level of technical and vocational skills	2.5.1 Promote the creation of decent jobs	2.5.1.1 Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)
2.6 Limited coverage of social protection programs targeting children	2.6.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	2.6.1.1 Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)
2.7 High unemployment rate among PWDs	2.7.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Economic development	2.7.1.1 Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, notably Regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit) (SDG Targets 8.5, 8.8)
2.8 Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	2.8.1. Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	2.8.1.1 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)
2.9 (a) Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 2.9 (b) Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2.9.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes 2.9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	2.9.1.1 Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2) 2.9.2.1 Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
2.10 (a) Increasing demand for household water supply 2.10 (b) Inadequate maintenance of facilities 2.10 (c) Poor sanitation and waste management 2.10 (d) High prevalence of open defecation	2.10.1 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all 2.10.2 Enhance access to improved and reliable Environmental sanitation services	2.10.1.1 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) 2.10.1.2 Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) 2.10.1.3 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6) 2.10.2.1 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 2.10.2.2 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) 2.10.2.3 Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3)

Adopted Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
2.11 Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	2.11.1 Enhance sports and recreational Infrastructure	<i>2.11.1.1 Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7)</i>
Development Dimension 3:Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements		
3.1 (a) Upsurge in illegal mining (Galamsey) 3.1 (b) Widespread Pollution of surface water	3.1.1 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral resources	<i>3.1.1.1 Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3) 3.1.1.2 Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)</i>
3.2 Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	3.2.1 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	<i>3.2.1.1 Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)</i>
3.3 (a) Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants 3.3 (b) Air and Noise pollutions, especially in urban areas	3.3.1 Reduce environmental pollution	<i>3.3.1.1 Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) 3.3.1.2 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)</i>
3.4 (a) Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation 3.4 (b) Vulnerability to climate Change	3.4.1 Enhance climate change resilience	<i>3.4.1.1 Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes (SDG targets 13.a, 16.8) 3.4.1.2 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)</i>
3.5 Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	3.5.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	<i>3.5.1.1 Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)</i>
3.6 (a) Poor quality and Inadequate road transport network 3.6 (b) Rapid deterioration of road network	3.6.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	<i>3.6.1.1 Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)</i>
3.7 Inadequate ICT centers across	3.7 .1 Expand the digital landscape	<i>3.7.1.1 Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)</i>
3.8 Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	3.8.1 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	<i>3.8.1.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 3.8.1.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (Targets 16.6, 17.16)</i>
3.9 Poor and Inadequate Rural Infrastructure and Services	3.9.1 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	<i>3.9.1.1 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) 3.9.1.2 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)</i>
3.10 Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl	3.10.1 Promote resilient urban development	<i>3.10.1.1 Implement district capital and small town improvement programme (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a)</i>
3.11 Poor drainage system	3.11.1 Address recurrent devastating floods	<i>3.11.1.1 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6) 3.11.1.2 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)</i>

Adopted Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
3.12 Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	3.12.1 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	<i>3.12.1.1 Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)</i>
Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability		
4.1 (a) Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans 4.1 (b) Ineffective sub-district structures 4.1.(c) Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	4.1.1 Improve decentralized planning 4.1.2 Deepen political and administrative Decentralization 4.1.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	<i>4.1.1.1 Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7) 4.1.2.1 Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9) 4.1.3.1. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)</i>
4.1 (d) Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	4.1.4 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	<i>4.1.4.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7) 4.1.4.2 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)</i>
4.2 Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	4.2.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<i>4.2.1.1 Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)</i>
4.3 (a) . Inadequate Personnel 4.3 (b) Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	4.3.1 Enhance security service delivery	<i>4.3.1.1 Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</i>
4.4 Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	4.4.1 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	<i>4.4.1.1 Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)</i>
4.5 Weak frameworks, regulations and institutions for promoting Ghanaian culture	4.5.1 Promote culture in the development process	<i>4.5.1.1 Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b)</i>
Development Dimension 5: Ghana's Role in International Affairs		
5.1 Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	5.1.1 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	<i>5.1.1.1 Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)</i>

CHAPTER 4 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

Chapter three outlined the adopted National Objectives and Strategies to achieve them in order to address the problems and gaps in the earlier chapter. Chapter four discusses the Municipality's Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes for the planned period covering Economic Development, Social

Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development. The rest include Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Ghana and the International Community. Also included in the chapter is the Indicative Financial Plan.

4.2 Broad Municipal Development Programmes

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

Table 4.1 - Broad Development Programmes of Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
1. Ensure energy availability and reliability	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development
1.2 Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)		
1.3 Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target 8.3)		
1.4 Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)		
1.5 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)		
1.6 Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)		

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
1.7 Improve postharvest management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development
1.8 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)		
1.9 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)		

Goal 2: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians

2.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	2.1.1 Develop standards and national assessment test for foundational literacy and numeracy competencies at primary level (SDG Target 4.1) 2.1.1 Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) 2.1.3 Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development
2.2 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	2.2.1 Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) 2.2.2 Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d) 2.2.3 Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 2.2.4 Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)		Health Delivery
2.3 Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioural change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)		
2.4 Improve population management	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)		
2.5 Harness demographic dividend	Expand technical and vocational education and training to address high school drop-out rate (SDG Target 4.3)		
2.6 Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)		Education and Youth Development

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for all Ghanaians

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
2.7 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4)	Social Service Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development
2.8 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Economic development	Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, notably Regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit) (SDG Targets 8.5, 8.8)		
2.9 Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development
2.10 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	Management and Administration	General Administration
2.11 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)		
2.11 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	2.11.1 Ensure sustainable financing of operations and maintenance of water supply systems (SDG Target 17.3) 2.11.2 Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1) 2.11.3 Revise and facilitate District Water and Sanitation Plans (DWSPs) within MMDAs (SDG Target 16.6)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development
2.12 Enhance access to improved and reliable Environmental sanitation services	2.12.1 Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2) 2.12.2 Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6) 2.12.3 Enhance implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in waste management (SDG Target 6.3)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery
2.13 Enhance sports and recreational Infrastructure	Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7)	Infrastructure Delivery and management	Infrastructure Development
Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment			
3.1 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral Resources	3.1.1 Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)	Environmental management and Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
3.1 Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral Resources	3.1.2 Develop and implement a Multilateral Mining Integration Project (MMIP) to address the menace of illegal and unsustainable mining (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.9)	Environmental management and Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation
3.2 Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote alternative livelihoods, including eco-tourism, in forest fringe communities. (SDG Target 15.1)		
3.3 Reduce environmental pollution	3.3.1 Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution, including open burning (SDG Targets 11.6, 16.b) 3.3.2 Promote science and technology in waste recycling and waste-to-energy technologies (SDG Targets 6.a, 7.1, 12.5)		
3.4 Enhance climate change resilience	3.4.1 Collaborate with international partners to have more access to the green Climate Fund (\$30 billion Global Fund) for climate change purposes (SDG targets 13.a, 16.8) 3.4.2 Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)		
3.5 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)		
3.6. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
3.7 Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)		
3.8 Promote sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	3.8.1 Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16) 3.8.2 Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (Targets 16.6, 17.16)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Physical and Spatial Planning
3.9 Enhance quality of life in rural areas	3.9.1 Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development (SDG Targets 2.a, 11.a) 3.9.2 Provide basic infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, electricity, road networks, schools, health facilities, low-cost housing. (SDG Targets 1.b, 6.1,6.2, 11.1, 11.a)		
3.10 Promote resilient urban development	Implement district capital and small-town improvement programme (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a)		
3.11 Address recurrent devastating floods	3.11.1 Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste (SDG Target 11.6)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes
3.11 Address recurrent devastating floods	3.11.2 Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development
3.12 Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)		
Goal 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability			
4.1 Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)	Management and Administration	Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating
4.2 Deepen political and administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		
4.3 Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		Finance and Revenue Mobilization
4.4 Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	4.4.1 Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		Planning, Budgeting and Coordinating
	4.4.2 Strengthen People's Assemblies concept to encourage citizens to participate in government (SDG Target 16.7)		
4.5. Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)		
4.6 Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		General Administration
4.7 Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
4.8 Promote culture in the development process	Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices and project the Ghanaian cultural heritage (SDG Target 12.b)		
4.9 Promote Ghana's political and economic interests abroad	Facilitate linkages between Ambassadors and High Commissioners and MMDCEs with a view to maximizing investment and trade opportunities for local authorities (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.11)		

4.3 Composite Municipal Development Programmes of Action (POA) 2018 - 2021

The composite Municipal Development Programme comprises essential steps that are needed to adequately implement priorities of the Municipality for the achievement of the set objectives and targets of the Municipality. It is the programme of action and can be found in annex 6. Here, an attempt has been made to address all the issues regarding basic needs and access to them. This covers the quality and access to education, health, water and sanitation. Others are efforts to improve upon revenue mobilisation as well as to implement “One District One Factory” and Planting for “Food”, “Jobs” and “Investments” initiatives. The Programme of Action covers each of the Goals of the LTNDPF.

Development projects and activities are carefully phased out year by year within the four year period. These are reflected in each of the annual plans which specify what action to be taken in each of the years within the planned period, by whom, at what specific time and at what cost with proposed spatial manifestation. These projects have been phased out in line with the Municipality’s priorities and proposals as outlined in the previous sections of the plan. Administrative and institutional arrangements required for the effective implementation of the projects have been outlined as well. The projects were selected with the active participation of the departments of the entire Municipal Assembly and Urban/Zonal Councils, which represented the communities through a series of discussions and public hearings.

The criteria adopted in selecting projects into the 4-year medium term plan was based on the prioritised issues which were done by subjecting the selected programmes to the social, economic, environmental and spatial impacts analysis using the Prioritization Programme matrix.

4.4 Selection of Preferred Spatial Development Option

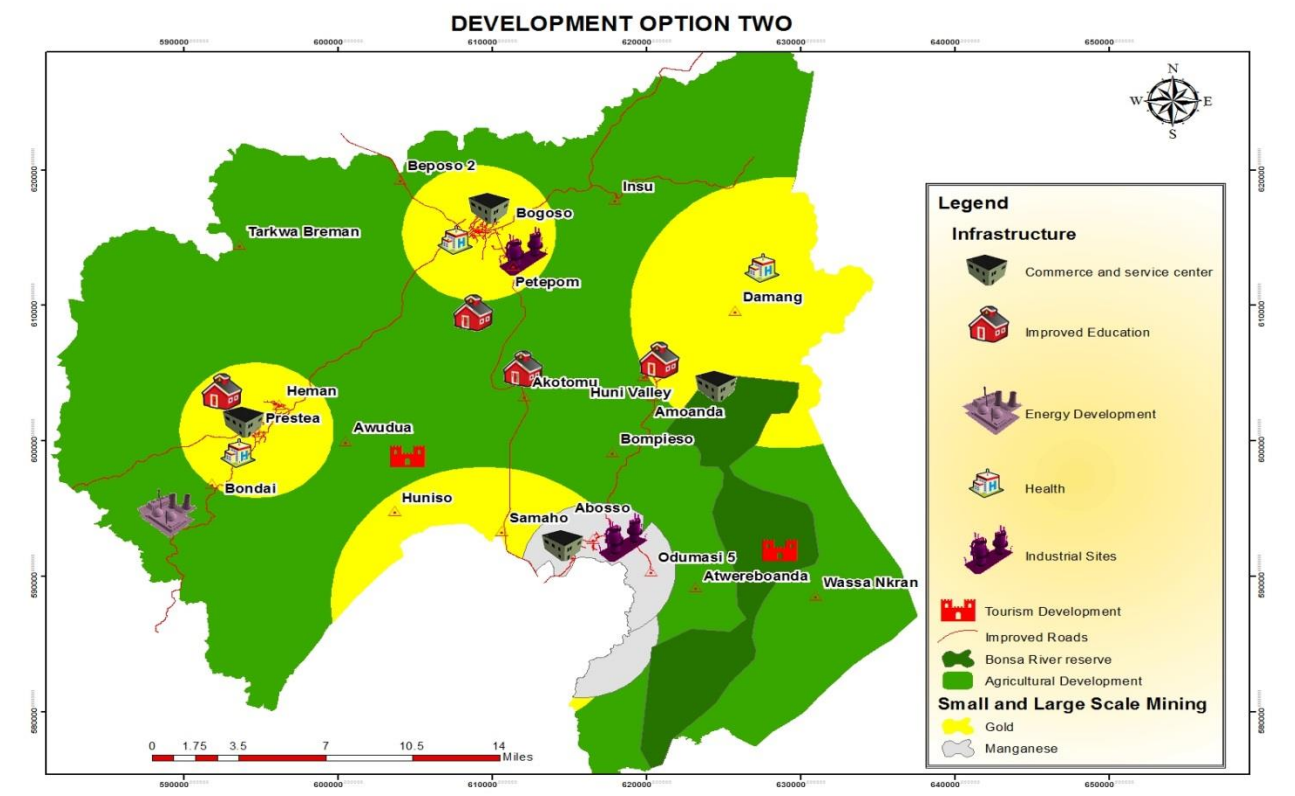
Under the Land Use Planning and Management Project (LUPMP), a component of the Land Administration Project (LAP II) carried out by the Government of Ghana in 2013/2014, a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was developed for the Western Region and Prestea Huni –Valley Municipal Assembly (then a District) was one of the pilot areas (the area incorporated into the entire Western Region Spatial Development framework). This framework was to assist stakeholders, Utility Providers, Developers, Government, Communities and Individuals to create a high-quality environment for all.

The SDF provides a spatial plan for regularizing the urban ‘sprawl’, in the form of individual plots. Its core proposal is for a very substantial new settlement undeveloped areas where planning schemes have not been prepared to that effect. Figure 4.1 shows the preferred SDF option selected for implementation.

The vision of the Preferred Option is to have agricultural activities concentrated on the fringes of the forest reserves in the existing communities where there is abundant water supply and large tracts of agriculture lands. Urban growth and development must be rationalised and limited to the Bogoso – Prestea – Aboso – Huni-Valley, Beppo and Awudua corridor. An Eco Tourism zone at Awudua and the Bonsa Forest Reserve beyond should be reserved for tourism, high-tech and leisure development. The municipal assembly envisioned to improve its road networks to facilitate economic activities especially marketing of farm produce at the Bogoso market and other satellite markets in the

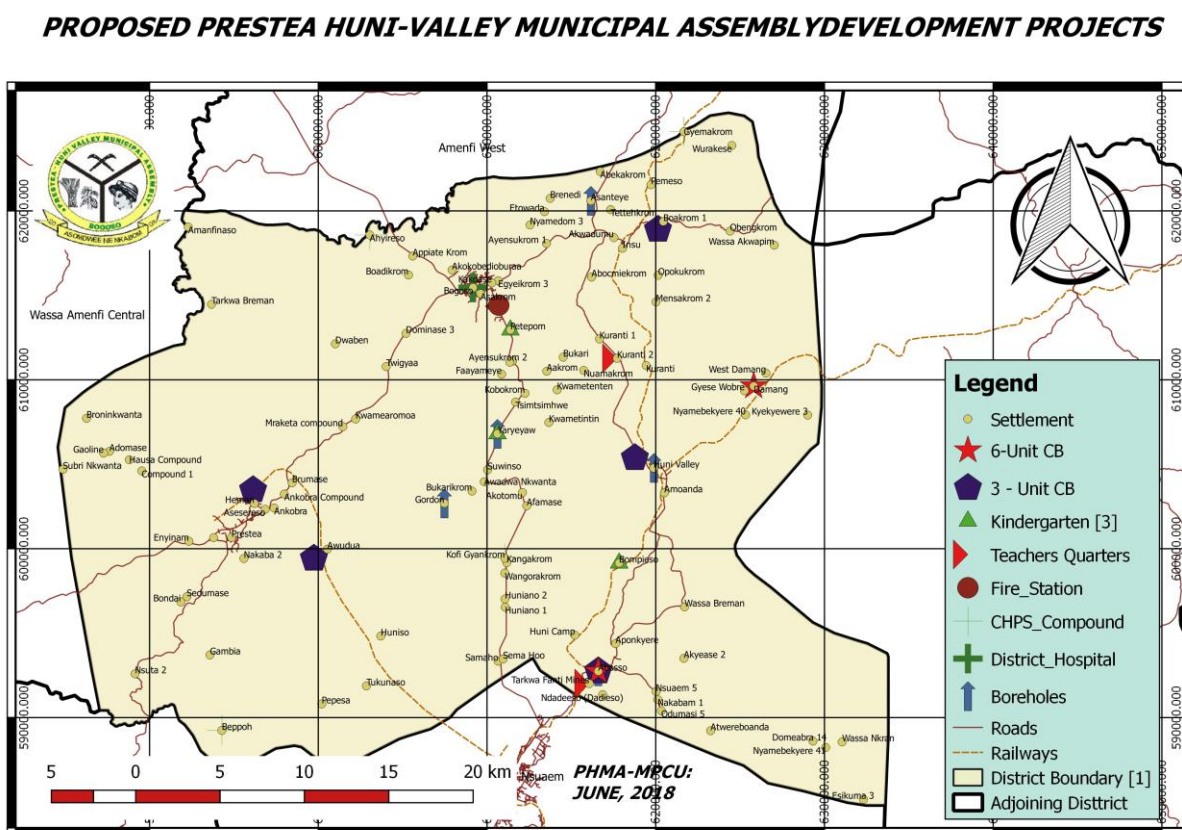
municipality. Among the economic infrastructure development, again the municipal assembly would create the enabling environment to attract the needed instement to revive the Aboso Glass Factory and establish an Oil Palm Extraction Factory under the One District – One Factory initiatives to augment the vibrant commerce and service industries in the municipality. It is also anticipated the large Scale and Small miners would continue to mine responsibly within the areas depicted by the map. When these identified options are well harnessed, it would bring the desired comprehensive development to the people and would ultimately improve the quality of life of the citiezenry.

Figure 4.1: Spatial Development Option



Besides, the proposed development projects with spatial manifestations for education, health, Borehole, fire station and among others have been depicted in figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Proposed Development Projects of PHMA



4.5 Indicative Financial Plan (2018-2021)

The beautiful, well designed and coordinated poverty reduction programmes/strategies towards improving the living standards of the people are meaningless if the needed resources are not mobilized both locally and externally to execute them within the plan period 2018 - 2021.

The indicative financial plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilize resources both internally and externally and utilize financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP. It also indicates total cost of financing the plan for the entire plan period. The strategies for the funds mobilization and utilization cover:

- ❖ Source funding from IGF from local resources.
- ❖ Source funding from Central Government in-flows such as DACF, GETFUND, MDF, etc.
- ❖ Source funding from Donor/ NGOs, CBOs and other development partners such as IDA, WUSC, etc.
- ❖ Corporate Bodies like Goldfields (Tarkwa and Damang Sites), Golden Star Resources (B/PGL).
- ❖ Source funding from PPP arrangements.

An overview is given of expected funds from the External and Internal Sources are indicated in Table 4.2. The total amount expected in the planned period is approximately **GH¢ 61,046,708.78** therefore

the municipality should increase internal revenue or look for other funds in order for MA to implement the programmes and projects outlined in the plan. Again, the individual communities are also encouraged to support the MA especially in kind. The detailed financial projection for local and external is indicated in Tables 4.2. The seemingly gap of over **Ninety Million Ghana Cedis (GHs 90,975,447.43)** is as a result of a number of roads rehabilitation undertaken by Goldfields Ghana Limited.

Table 4.2: Indicative Financial Strategy (2018-2021)

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue					GAP	Summary of Resource Mobilization Strategy	Alternative Course of Action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Others	Total			
Economic Development	4,802,652.60	3,908,955.56	77,170.00	816,527.04	-	4,802,652.60		Rigorous tax education, incentive package	Promote PPP to attract private resources
Social Services Delivery	29,003,669.80	22,501,389.80	2,323,100.00	4,179,180.00	-	29,003,669.80		Writing of proposals to seek for funds	Promote PPP to attract private resource
Infrastructure Delivery and Development	110,431,689.00	22,574,665.00	766,524.00	87,080,500.00	-	110,431,689.00		Rigorous tax education, incentive package	Promote PPP to attract private resource
Environmental Management and Sanitation	6,013,300.00	2,890,000.00	1,523,300.00	1,600,000.00	-	6,013,300.00		Rigorous tax education, incentive package	Promote PPP to attract private resource
Management and Administration	1,620,844.81	531,844.81	64,000.00	1,025,000.00	-	1,620,844.81		Rigorous tax education, incentive package	Promote PPP to attract private resource
GRAND TOTAL	151,922,156.21	52,426,855.17	4,764,094.00	94,731,207.04	-	152,022,156.21			

Source: PHMA – MPCU, 2017

The detail activities, time frame, location, outcome/impact indicators, the annual budget provision/allocation for each activity and implementing departments of the Assembly have been clearly spelt out in the POA in annex 6.

A budget based on cost has been made for all projects. The estimated total cost of the four-year medium-term projects has been phased out yearly and presented in annexes 5 for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively in the POA. The table 4.3a below shows the total costs per year.

Table 4.3a: Cost of Annual Plans

Year	Total cost of Annual Action Plans GH¢
2018	94,182,441.41
2019	20,953,871.88
2020	19,623,746.88
2021	17,262,096.04
Total	152,022,156.21

Source: MPCU, 2017

In 2018 a total of GH¢ 94,157,441.41 would be needed to finance the scheduled projects. For the year 2019 the amount will be GH¢ 20,928,871.88, that of 2020 would be GH¢ 19,598,746.88 and for 2021 an amount GH¢ 17,237,096.04 would be needed to finance programmes and projects in that particular year. The total amount needed for the planned period therefore stands at One Hundred and Fifty - Two Million and Twenty-Two Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty - Six Ghana Cedis, Twenty-One Pesewas (**GH¢ 152,022,156.21**) to implement programmes and projects. It should be noted that the budget could change as a result of changes in the macro economy. It's worth noting that road construction undertaken by Goldfields Ghana Limited hugely accounted for this figure and representing 62.5 percent.

The annual plans are expected to be financed from several sources. The DACF, MDF, IGF and DDF would be used in funding most of the projects. The Mining Companies through their CSR are expected to finance several projects in the sectors of roads, health, education, water and sanitation as well as diversify livelihood activities. The Government of Ghana will fund the construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges. The development partners in collaboration with the GoG will sponsor electricity and water projects. Other funding agencies are GETfund, Ghana Highway Authority, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Other sources are Golden Star Resources and GREL. Again, CIDA would be funding the Modernization of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG).

The cost of implementing programmes, projects and activities in the respective of the Thematic Areas is presented below;

Table 4.3b: Budget Estimates by Strategic Goals

Development Dimensions	Total Cost GH¢
Economic Development	4,902,652.60
Social Development	32,935,669.20
Environment, Infrastructure and the Human Settlements Development	108,403,534.41
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	5,780,300.00
TOTAL	152,022,156.21

Source: MPCU, 2017

Clearly spell out financial control measures indicated below have been put in place to ensure that the limited resources are spent within budget and avoid misappropriation of funds. This will ensure value for money and enhance development partners and people's confidence in the municipality.

Revenue:

- ❖ The Value Books are controlled by the Municipal Finance Officer and kept in a safe and locked.
- ❖ Stock Register for the issuing of the Value Books to the Revenue Superintendent.
- ❖ Money Collected are paid intact daily into the Assembly's Account at the bank.
- ❖ The Revenue Superintendent has comprehensive data for all the revenue items.
- ❖ All completed Value Books are returned to the Finance Officer fully accounted for before new ones are issued.
- ❖ The Internal Auditor periodically checks the Revenue Collectors by examining their Cash Books.

Payment:

- ❖ All expenditures are initiated by Memo approved by the spending officer.
- ❖ Payment Vouchers are prepared based on the budget line on the expenditure items.
- ❖ All payment vouchers are passed through GIFMIS before payments are effected.
- ❖ All cheques are counter signed by the Municipal Finance Officer (MFOs) and Municipal Co-ordinating Director (MCD).
- ❖ All signed cheques are registered before issue to payee.
- ❖ Proper books of accounts are kept and all transactions are recorded dairy.
- ❖ Monthly books reconciliation statements are prepared by the schedule officers and review by the Municipal Finance Officer (MFO).
- ❖ Financial reports are prepared and submitted to Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Controller and Account General and Auditor General

CHAPTER 5 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The previous Chapter Four discussed the plan over the entire four-year period, the year by year action plans have been detailed in this chapter five. These plans mirror spatial planning interventions like structure plans, local and community action plans. It also highlights the Composite Budget and implementation of the Annual Action Plans.

5.2 Annual Action Plan Reflecting Spatial Planning Interventions

The Medium-Term Plan has been phased out into Annual Action Plans (AAPs) for four years starting from 2018 through to 2021. These plans would to be implemented based on the annual budget of the Assembly. They were prepared taking the following into consideration, for instance, all ongoing projects must be captured within the first year as well as projects which require immediate attention. The spatial aspects reflecting the preparation of structure local plans have all been captured in the AAPs.

5.3 Municipal Plan to the Linked to the Composite Budget

The annual budget allocates financial resources for the achievements of the municipality's development agenda. The MTEF provides for the integration of the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing running cost of the assembly from the development activities of the municipality. Here, all projects and activities as well as services budgeted for should necessarily emanate from the annual action plans of the assembly.

The personnel emoluments relate to salaries and wages paid to established and non-established posts which are essential to the assembly. Administration relates to the running of the assembly and this includes utilities, travel and transport, postal charges and telecommunication. Services provided by the assembly to the people include the provision of health care, education, community development, sanitation, public education, training consultancy and others. The construction of school and office blocks, provision of furniture and water facilities, purchase of equipment, computers, vehicles and other capital goods are considered as investments.

5.4 Implementation of Annual Action Plan

The Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly has initiated a number of development projects which are currently at various stages of completion. These projects are both funded from internal and external sources. The projects cover various aspects of the municipality's development and also in accordance with development activities over which the Assembly has jurisdiction. These projects range from construction of classroom blocks, water and sanitation, roads, Health Insurance, Scholarship for Teacher and Nursing Trainees, Youth Employment programme, capacity building for both staff and Assemblypersons among others. The MPCU will subsequently prepare Annual Action Plans by selecting projects from the Composite Plan of Action indicated under each year for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively and the annual action plan for 2018 - 2021 are presented in annexes 7-10

The criteria to be used in the selection of projects and programmes for the Annual plan include the following;

- ❖ On-going projects
- ❖ Abandoned projects
- ❖ Projects with short gestation periods
- ❖ Projects whose cost could be accommodated within the year's development budget
- ❖ Projects with the potential of alleviating poverty and in line with municipal's priorities
- ❖ projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes

The action plans specify the title of the project or activity, its location, their output indicators, start and end dates in quarters as well as amounts involved. It spells out the source of funds for the project, whether internal or external and who would implement it and with whose support

5.5 Adoption of MTDP

The draft DMTDP was presented to the public at a forum held on Thursday, 9th November, 2017 at the Municipal Assembly Hall, Bogoso, in line with the Guidelines for the organisation of Public hearing on the DMTDP. The inputs from the public hearing were incorporated into the draft plan before consideration by the General Assembly and the technical review by the NDPC. The report of the Public Hearing on MTDP has been presented in Annex 12.

The draft MTDP was presented and consequently adopted by the members of the General Assembly of the Municipality at their Second Seesion of the 4th Assembly meeting held on Thursday, 21st December, 2017 in accordance with section (5), sub-section 2(a) of the National Development Planning System Regulation 2016 (LI 2232) or the administrative directive/instruction issued by the NDPC. The minute of the General Assembly meeting contains the details of the adoption proceedings of the DMTDP.

6.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation form a vital component in the preparation of plans. This chapter discusses how the plan would be implemented and evaluated over time with assigned responsibilities at each stage. The monitoring and evaluation process ends with a feedback mechanism for subsequent planning.

The process of municipal development plan preparation, monitoring and evaluation has a legal basis. Monitoring is the continuous and periodic review of the implementation of an activity to ensure that work is proceeding according to plan. Monitoring starts as soon as implementation begins and it provides a feedback to project management to ensure efficient and effective project performance. Monitoring is carried out while the project is being implemented and it is concerned with how well the detailed plans for the project are being carried out with respect to input delivery and utilization as well as output delivery. This ensures the effective management of resources as well as the efficient management of the development plan throughout the plan period. Project monitoring formally starts when the actual implementation of a project begins.

Evaluation is a process of determining the impact of activities in terms of its stated objectives. It has three phases namely; ongoing evaluation which is done along with the monitoring, terminal evaluation, at the end of the project and ex- post evaluation done several years after project has been implemented and its impact known for future planning.

6.2 Monitoring Matrix/Results Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation matrix provides a format for presenting inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts for each objective in the DMTDP. Also included are their corresponding activities. Here, the entire Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is summarized by showing a list of methods to be used in collecting data. The link between the Medium-Term Plan and the LTNDPF policies are also shown. Also included is the monitoring frequency and the responsible person or institution that could be charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the data is collected.

The areas considered are population management, general health, water and sanitation, land use planning and education. Others are in the areas of agricultural development, tourism development, roads and other infrastructure. It ends with issues relating to institutional development and good governance.

The indicator type, be they input, output, process or outcome ones are all stated. Annex 10 shows the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

6.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

Another vital component of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is an annual Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar. This was developed through a participatory process. It outlines all the actors to handle various responsibilities, the time frame and a budget for each activity. Members of the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit would be the main actors. The calendar shows the specific months in which the activities would be carried out. The table 6.1 below shows the Municipal's

Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar. This is from year 2018, in which implementation would begin to the year 2021, when it ends. Quarterly visits would be done three days to the end of the month. The details of the budget in the Monitoring and Evaluation calendar have been presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS	BUDGETGH¢
	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Year 4 2021		
DMTDP Evaluations						
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation	Feb 13 th 2020				MPCU and others	4,975.00
Terminal Evaluation	February, 15 th 2022				MPCU and others	4,975.00
Specific Evaluation and studies	15 th July, bi-annually				MPCU and others	9,950.00
Participatory M&E	18 th April bi-annually				MPCU and others	6,000.00
Data collection and review meetings						
Quarterly review meetings	3 rd Friday of March, June, Sept. and Dec				MPCU and others	30,336.00
Preparation and submission of quarterly reports	15 th of April, June, Sept. and Dec				MPCU and others	1,200.00
APR preparation and dissemination						
Data collation	12 th January annually				MPCU and others	-
Draft APR prepared	31 st January, annually				MPCU and others	1,200.00
Draft APR review workshop	10 th February annually				MPCU and others	1,896.00 Yr 1 3,792.00 Yr 2 5,688.00 Yr 3 7,584.00 Yr4 Total 7,584.00
Final APR submitted to RPCU/NDPC	28 th February annually				MPCU and others	2,000.00
Dissemination	15 th March annually				MPCU and others	2,800.00
Total						71,020.00

Source: PHMA - MPCU, 2017

6.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

Over the years, no budget is set aside for Monitoring and Evaluation activities. The process of preparing this budget was carried out in a participatory manner. A careful consideration was done as regards staff time, training events, materials and equipment as well as reviews. The total amount involved is Three Hundred and Seventy - Eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 378, 670.00).

Table 6.2: Monitoring and Evaluation Budget (1st Qtr 2018- 4th Qtr 2021)

Activity	Inputs	Frequency/ No of Days	Number	Unit Cost	Total for 4 Yrs GH ¢
Field Visits	Fuel	3 days *16 qtrs =48	10 gallons @ GH¢20.00 *2 cars	400.00	19,200.00
	Allowances	3 days *16 =48	GH¢ 4,650.00 x 16qtrs	-	74,400.00
	Maintenance of vehicle				10,000.00
External Training Programmes	Course fees	Once per year	GH¢1500 * 11	1,500.00	16,500.00
	Transportation	Once per year	50* 11	50.00	550.00
	Allowance	Once Per year	200 *11	200.00	2,200.00
Vehicle	Purchase of 4x4 Pick-Up			180,000.00	180,000.00
Equipment	Colour Tonner	-	GH¢ 400x12	200.00	4,800.00
Reviews					71,020.00
Total					378,670.00

Source: PHMA – MPCU, 2017

6.3 Strategies for Data Collection, Collation, Analysis and use of the results Matrix, Implementation and M&E

6.3.1 Data Collection and Collation

Data on physical and non-physical projects in the municipality would be compiled. This covers all programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the Municipal Assembly, by Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as Development Partners and NGOs. This is updated after quarterly visits to the sites. The register has details on each activity. This includes the sector in which the said project is being executed, the contract sum, start and end time, location, source of funding and status of project which is mostly quoted in percentages. The remarks column provides other additional information on the project.

The data to be gathered for the purpose of monitoring would be both quantitative and qualitative. One major area that would be covered is demographic. Others are, socio-economic, revenue and expenditure and other areas relevant to the demands of the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU), NDPC and other MDAs. The data would be categorised into:

- Process data which includes operations of the MPCU and sub-district structures, tendering and contract awards, compliance with audit recommendations, etc.
- Input data which includes government transfers (DACF, DDF, etc.) and other transfers from development partners and NGOs, Internally Generated Fund, etc.
- Output data which includes construction projects, crops and livestock production, school enrolment, and
- Outcome/impact data whose examples are literacy rate, BECE results, infant mortality and so forth.

In addition to the primary data, secondary data would also be collected by the MPCU. These secondary data would be obtained from NGOs, MDAs and their decentralised agencies like Community Water and Sanitation Agency, MOFA, GHç , Ghana Statistical Service Surveys and the National Census Reports.

The data collected from both primary and secondary sources would be validated during quarterly review and draft APR review meetings to avoid errors and ensure consistency.

The analysed data would be stored at the MPCU secretariat with backup system with IT unit.

Table 6.3 depict Data collection matrix to be used to capture data of M&E purposes

Table 6.3: Data Collection Matrix

Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection method	Data disaggregation	Results
Agriculture extension services	October to November 2017	Survey covering all farming areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Male ➤ Female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 15 AEAs are required ii. 3 AEAs available in 2018 iii. All are males
Proportion of households able to meet minimum nutritional requirements throughout the year	January 2018	Sample survey of 1,000 out of 60,000 permanent settlers in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Male-headed households ii. Female-headed households iii. Northern parts of the sector iv. Southern parts of the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 50% of all households - 2% ii. increase from 2012 ii.70% for male headed - 2% iii. increase from 2017 iii.40% for female headed - 5% decrease from 2012 iv. 80% for the North - 7% increase from 2012 v. 40% for the South - 2% increase from 2012

6.3.2 Data Analysis and Use

The MPCU would collate all Monitoring and Evaluation data in the municipality. This includes those gathered by the decentralised agencies and CSOs which is one of their roles identified during the stakeholder analysis. The MPCU would then analyse them at the stakeholder's fora and at the MPCU secretariat and report to the RPCU, NDPC and other MDAs as well as all the identified stakeholders. The Monitoring and Evaluation data would be analysed to obtain interpretation on key areas of concern. This would make it possible to identify interventions for development and poverty reduction which is the municipality's main goal. An assessment would be done to further identify the results being produced by each project implemented.

The analysis of the data will further show how the municipality 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 DMTDP and GSGDA would be assessed. The data would be analysed in a systematic way so that lessons learned can be fed into the municipality action plans and the next DMTDP. However, project data analysis and presentation may depend on the information needs of Development Partners and other stakeholders. Notwithstanding that, the municipality would focus on identifying linkages between the various projects and the DMTDP/GSGDA.

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan would be performed at various levels namely;

- ❖ The community
- ❖ Area Council
- ❖ The MA
- ❖ Sector Departments
- ❖ Regional Coordinating Council
- ❖ Stakeholders

At the community level and for specific projects, monitoring and evaluation would be done by the; the assembly member, traditional authority, women's representative, youth representative, religious leaders, teacher / Civil Servant, Unit Committee Chairman and an NGO / CBO representative.

At the Urban/Zonal Council level, the following would be involved; the Chairman and Secretary of the Area Council, selected Assembly members, representative of CBO /NGO, Private Sector and the Traditional Authority.

At the municipal level, Monitoring and Evaluation activities are the responsibility of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU), as stipulated under Section 85 (a) and Section 12, sub-section 4 (e) of the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936. Here the MPCU is set up to assist the Municipal Assembly to execute designated planning functions.

The MPCU will be responsible for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines. Again, it is required to play a leading role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies, programmes and projects. In the course of doing its job, the MPCU will collaborate with communities, governmental, non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups in the municipality.

The MPCU shall perform the following key function:

- ❖ Responsible for the development and implementation of the Municipal M&E plan
- ❖ Convene quarterly DMTDP performance review meetings with all stakeholders
- ❖ Liaise with RPCU to agree on goals, targets and specific indicators
- ❖ Define indicators for measuring change, especially on issues that cut across the themes in the MTDPF
- ❖ Collect and collate feedback from the sub-district levels for preparation of the Municipal Annual Progress Report and
- ❖ Conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP

The departments have their own teams or supervisors who go round monthly to collect information from the communities and the zones. In addition, education has terminal visits to the various schools.

The RCC would also conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation visits on plan implementation. At the national levels, teams from the NDPC, MLGRDE, and the office of the administrator of DACF at regular intervals pay spot visits to MAs projects.

Aside these, other stakeholders like the World Bank Country Directors of particular projects and other development partners conduct their own monitoring.

6.4 Format for Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports

Formal Monitoring of the DMTDP begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Here monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned.

To facilitate proper reporting, the MPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the municipality in accordance with NDPC Guidelines on Medium Term Plans Preparation, 2017. This Register shall be updated annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc as shown below.

- ❖ Programme/Project Name
- ❖ MTDPF Thematic Area
- ❖ Sector
- ❖ Project Description
- ❖ Project Location
- ❖ Contractor
- ❖ Source of Funding
- ❖ Date Started
- ❖ Expected Completion Date
- ❖ Contract Sum
- ❖ Expenditure/Payment to date
- ❖ Project Implementation Status
- ❖ Remarks

The MPCU is expected to Produce Municipal Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports using the following NDPC proposed Municipal M&E Reporting format;

- **Title page**
 - District.....
 - Reporting Period.....
- **Introduction**
 - Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
 - Processes involved and difficulties encountered
 - Status of implementation of DMTDP

- **M&E Activities Report**

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- Update on disbursements from funding sources
- Update on Indicators and Targets
- Update on critical Development and Poverty issues
- Participatory M&E and other studies

- **The Way Forward**

- Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- Recommendations

This format would be used by the municipal monitoring and evaluation team comprising the Municipal Chief Executive, Municipal Coordinating Director, Municipal Planning Officer, the Municipal Head of Works, the Municipal Budget Analyst and the Works Sub-Committee Chairman of the Assembly. The user departments of the interventions are co-opted as members.

Approaches to be used in the data collection would include meetings with the community members to ascertain the impact of programmes on their poverty situation, focus group discussions so that impacts especially on the beneficiary communities would be seen.

6.5 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

This section discusses the Dissemination and Communication Strategy. It specifies how the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Reports (APR) would be disseminated during implementation. It would also discuss the expected responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal agents as well as all the collaborating agencies in the implementation of the Municipal plans. It would outline ways to create awareness, promote dialogue, access to information and management of public expectations.

6.5.1 Communication Strategy/Plan

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

- ❖ **Municipal Assembly Level**

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

- ❖ **Urban/ Zonal Council/ Unit Committee Level**

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

1. The chiefs, community based/youth associations, market-women, non-governmental organizations, the GPRTU, and other members of the private sector about their roles/responsibilities and benefits to themselves and the entire society at large.
2. Durbars, seminars, community workshops etc. would be organized on the plans to sensitize all stakeholders.

3. Investment opportunities in the municipality would be promoted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan.

❖ Regional and National Organizations/Institutions

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

❖ International Organizations

The Municipal Assembly would also promote the plans through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's need. The plans would be summarized into brochures and leaflets whilst information would also be uploaded onto the Municipal Website ie, www.ghanadistrict.gov.gh for wider international community.

The table 6.3 shows the sequence of activities for the communication aspect of the plan. It spells out the specific activities and their frequencies among others.

Table 6.4: Communication Plan

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method /Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members; TA	Community durbars	Quarterly	MCD/MDPO/ Chmn of Dev't. Sub-committee
MPCU Meeting	To go through framework and draft guidelines	MPCU; Selected Heads of Departments and Units	Power point Presentation	First Quarter	MDPO
Meeting with Political leadership and other Stakeholders	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP.	MCE; Presiding member; MPs and Chairpersons of the sub-committees	Presentation	First Quarter	MPCU
Town Hall Meeting	To get stakeholders to appreciate the DMTDP.	All stakeholders	Power point Presentation	First Quarter	MPCU
Executive Committee Meetings	To update stakeholders on the status of plan execution	Executive committee; General Assembly	Round-table discussion	Prior to each Assembly Meeting	MPCU
Area Council Level Public Hearing	Gather data on needs and solicit inputs	Area Council Members; Community members; Assembly Members	Meeting using flip chart stand pair-wise ranking	Third Quarter	MPCU
General Public Hearing	To formulate goal, development option focus	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Third Quarter	MPCU
Final Public Hearing	To go through the draft Plan	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Third Quarter	MPCU
Town Hall Meetings	Assess the level of implementation	Stakeholders	PowerPoint presentations	Third Quarter	MPCU

Source: PHMA - MPCU, 2017

6.5.2 Dissemination of MTDP and Annual Progress Report of Plan Implementation

Reporting on Monitoring and Evaluation is key in plan implementation. Observations and key findings after every monitoring exercise would be made known to all identified project actors, communities and sector departments concerned. The MPCU would inform the MCE, Presiding Member and other MA actors on progress of work, observation and gaps identified. This would allow all stakeholders to take the necessary remedy actions before the next monitoring exercise. The APR would sum up all the Monitoring and Evaluation activities in the year.

The report would have a title page, an introduction, the activities undertaken in Monitoring and Evaluation as well as the way forward.

Copies of the APR and quarterly reports would be submitted to the RPCU, NDPC and MDAs and stakeholders. Sharing the content of these reports with stakeholders at the sub-district and communities level will increase the accountability and transparency of the MA as well as showing commitment to development and poverty reduction. Besides, it would motivate or increase stakeholders' confidence level to support the Municipal administration to bring development to the communities.

6.5.3 Expected Roles/Responsibilities of stakeholders in the plan implementation

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

6.5.3.1 *Prestea Huni – Valley Municipal Assembly (PHMA)*

The decentralization policy coupled with the Local Governance Act 936 designates MMDAs as planning Authorities and responsible for the preparation/ formulation of plans as well as their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This implies that PHMA in collaboration with departments and agencies as well as other non-governmental organizations are responsible for the day to day running of the municipality and the assessment of projects after implementation. To implement these projects/programmes, it is necessary that the municipal assembly mobilizes funds both from within and outside the municipality. The local revenue base needs to be fully assessed and restructured to give the assembly a sound financial footing for projects implementation.

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

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

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

6.5.3.2 *Executive Committee*

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

6.5.3.3 *Sub-Committee*

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

6.5.3.4 *Decentralized Departments/Agencies*

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

6.5.3.5 *Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities*

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

6.5.3.6 *Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Development Partners*

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

6.5.3.7 *Communities*

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

It is hoped that communities would continue to offer their best through project identification, implementation, and evaluation for sustainability.

6.6 DMTDP Evaluation and Reporting

Evaluation is conducted in greater details at the project level. Ex-post factor evaluation is conducted in order to find out whether the resources invested have produced or are producing the expected level of output, outcomes and whether the benefits are reaching the intended target population. The first evaluation should be conducted one year after completion of the project when the impact of the project should be evident

In accordance with provisions in the NDPC guidelines for M & E planning, the MPCU and other stakeholders is supposed to conduct Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP. The performance of all projects will also be evaluated when completed to assess its performance and ascertain whether the interventions have met its intended objectives.

6.6.1 Evaluation Topics

The evaluation will look at the following issues;

Objectives

- Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?
- Are the programme/project objective still relevant?
- Has the programme/project supported the policy(ies) as planned?
- Where the programme/project objectives have not been achieved reasons shall be given
- State any policies which need adjustment.

Time and Finance

- Was the project completed on schedule? If not state length of over-run and give reasons.
- Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not state amount of over (or under) expenditure and reasons.
- Did the funds come as planned and anticipated? If not what was shortfalls and reasons.







Programme targets

- Are the benefits reaching the targeted beneficiaries? If not state beneficiaries not being reached.
- Are the benefits at the planned quantitative and qualitative levels? If not state shortfall.
- Are revenue at the planned level? If not state shortfall (for programme/projects designed to be revenue earning only)
- Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries have not been achieved give reason in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

Operations

- Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency
- Are the programme/project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure.
- Where future action is required, this should be stated in detail including when and by whom the action is to be taken.

To augment internal evaluation results, the Municipal Assembly through the MPCU may undertake or commission other studies such as:

-  Strategic Evaluation
-  Socio-economic Survey
-  Social and Environmental Impact Assessments
-  Municipal Poverty Profiling and Mapping
-  Thematic Evaluation Studies
-  Beneficiary Assessments

6.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation (PM&E) is a process through which stakeholders at various levels engage in monitoring or evaluating a particular project, program or policy, share control over the content, the process and the results of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activity and engage in taking or identifying corrective actions. PM&E focuses on the active engagement of primary stakeholders.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is one of many approaches to ensure that the implementation of the different projects within the action plan — or smaller individual projects — leads to the expected outcomes. As with all other monitoring and evaluation elements, the process for PM&E has to be prepared prior to project implementation.

Prestea Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly within the planned period (2018-202) would apply valuable PM&E tools such as Citizen Report Card (CRC), Community Score Card (CSC), Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys among others to capture beneficiaries' perceptions and assess whether interventions have met their expectations.

The MPCUs would consider the following steps in planning and executing PM&E:

- i. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
- ii. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
- iii. Identifying the key stakeholders.
- iv. Identifying a lead facilitator.
- v. Determining the performance questions.
- vi. Determining the resources and time available.
- vii. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
- viii. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.
- ix. Disseminating the results and acting on the findings and recommendations as part of the dissemination and communication strategy.

6.8 Conclusion

The consultative and participatory nature of the plan preparation process will mean that all relevant stakeholders and development partners will be very keen and show commitment in the implementation of the plan. The document should be seen as the Bible of the people to ensure that all planned strategies or interventions are strictly adhered to. This will help improve the quality of lives of the people by ensuring wealth creation and improving the living standards of the people in the municipality.

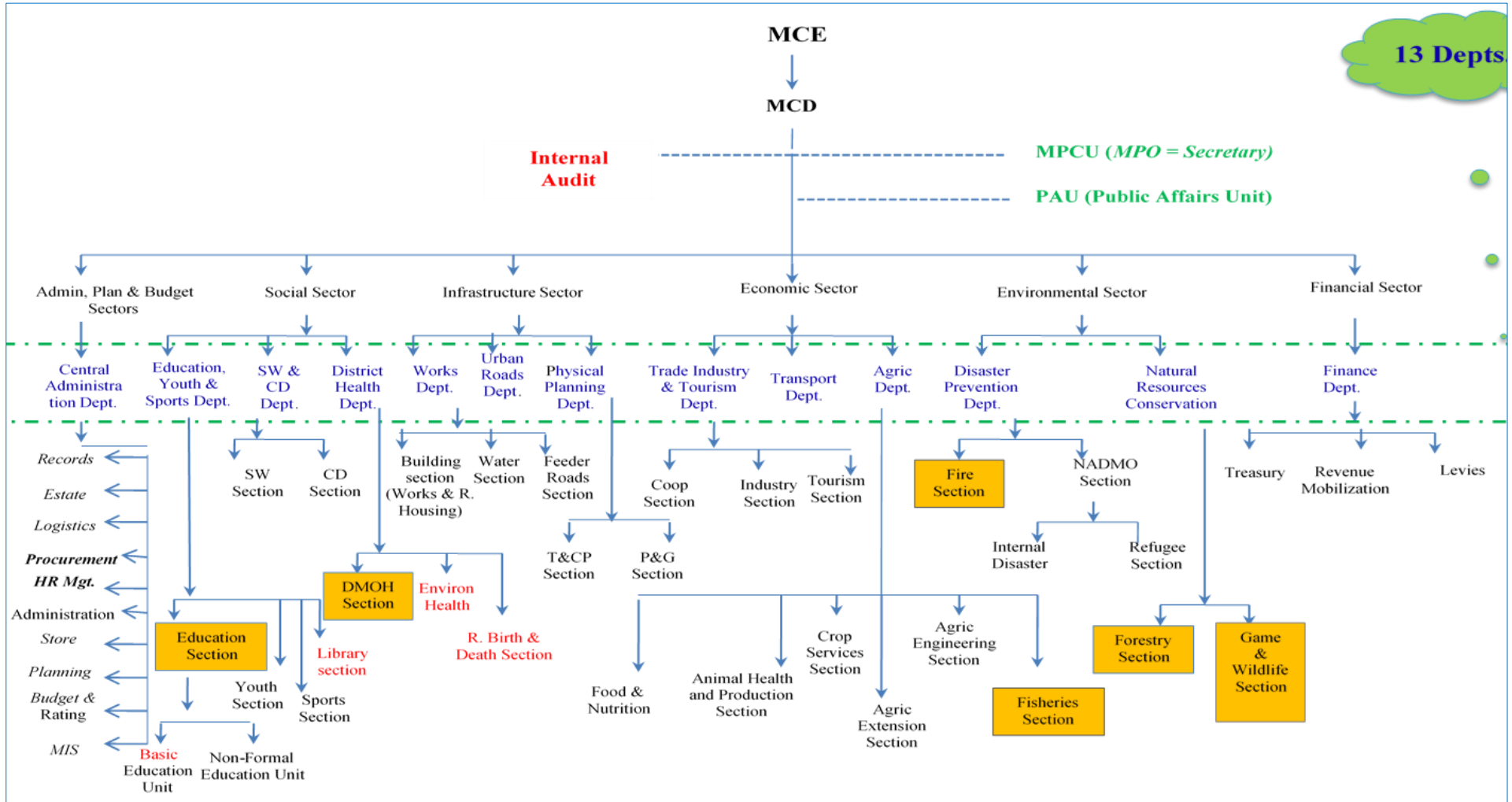
To achieve the set objectives of the MTDP of PHMA, adequate resources must be mobilized both internally and externally to fund the planned activities between 2018-2021.

Lastly, it must be emphasized here that, there must be timely release of funds to support planned activities in order to achieve the objectives set in the DMTDP, 2018-2021.

Annex 1: Scalogram

Services Settlements	2017 projected Population	Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHSVov/Tech	CHPS/Clinic	Health Centre	Hospital	Drug Store	Borehole	Pipe System/STWS	KVIP/VIP	Public WC	Refuse Bay /Skip Container	Electricity	Telephone/Mobile	P:ost Office	Bank	Police Station	Fire Station	Agric Ext.	District Court	Market	District Admin	District Police Headquarters	Total No. of Functions	%of Functions	Total Centrality	Level of Hierarchy
Prestea	31,410	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	22	92	622	1	
Bogoso	12,996	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		19	79	342	1
Aboso	16,702	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			17	71	198	2
Huni-Valley	9,186	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			18	75	231	2
Damang	6,406	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X							X			10	42	55	4
Bondai	5,825	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X	X										8	33	57	5
Himan	5,750	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X			13	54	96	4
Bompieso	3,747	X	X	X			X		X	X		X			X	X					X		X			11	46	78	3
Amoanda	3,274	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X							X			11	46	55	4
Dumasi	3,238	X	X	X					X	X		X			X	X										8	33	39	5
Awudua	2,952	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X			13	54	96	5
Insu/Peterline	2,775	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X	X										9	38	57	5
Wassa Nkran	2,310	X	X	X			X		X	X		X			X	X					X		X			11	46	78	5
Atwereboanda	2,212	X	X	X		X			X	X		X			X	X										9	38	93	5
Huniso	2,093	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X	X										8	33	57	5
Beppoh	1,837	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X					X		X			11	46	66	4
Tarkwa Bremang	1,737	X	X	X					X	X		X		X	X	X							X			11	46	70	4
Nipa Hia Mboa	1,735	X	X	X		X			X	X		X			X	X										9	38	50	5
Samahoo	1,225	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X										8	33	46	5
Petepom	1,647	X	X	X					X	X					X	X										7	29	33	5
Akotom	1,084	X	X	X					X	X		X			X	X										8	33	39	5
Comm. With Serv.		21	21	21	3	9	5	1	21	21	13	20	6	5	21	21	4	4	4	1	9	1	12	1	1				
Weight		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100				
Weighted Centrality		4.8	4.8	4.8	33.3	11.1	20	10	4.8	4.8	7.7	5	16.7	20	4.8	4.8	25	25	25	10	11.1	10	8.3	10	100				

Annex 2: ORGANOGRAM OF PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY MUNICIPALITY AS ADOPTED FROM LGS



Annex 3: Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of Urban/Zonal Councils by Ranking

Rank	Beppoh	Prestea	Bogoso	Huni- Valley	Awudua	Bondaye	Aboso
1 ST	-Rehabilitation of roads	-Improve drainage system -Rehabilitation of roads	-Provision of potable water	-Construction of KG Block	-Provision of potable water	Rehabilitation of Roads	-Rehabilitation of roads
2 ND	-Training on employable skills	-Provision of health facilities	-Provision of classroom block	-Provision of potable water	-Provision of CHPS compounds	-Provision of Potable water	-Provision of potable water
3 RD	-Provision of CHPs compound	-	Rehabilitation of classroom block	Facilitate access in farming input	-Extension of electricity	-Provision of community Markets/Lorry Parks	-Provision of ICT center
4 TH	Provision of ICT/Community Centre	-Provisions /redevelopment of market structures	-Connect communities/unserved areas to the national grid	-Provision of CHPs compound	-Provide accessible farm gates	-Provision of Classroom Blocks	-Upgrade health center to polyclinic
5 TH	Provision of teachers accommodation	-Provision of modern health equipment	Creation of access roads	-Rehabilitation of health center	Facilitate access to farm inputs	Facilitate the provision of farming inputs	-Construction of classroom blocks
6 TH	Provision of scholarship	Skilled development training for PWDs	Rehabilitation of roads	Construction of classroom block	Provision of markets		Provision of school furniture
7 TH	-Facilitate the provision farm input	-Provision of toilet facilities	-Provision of CHPs compound	-Provision of drainage system	-Provision of ICT center	-Provision of employment opportunities	-Facilitate access to farm inputs
8 TH	Construction of refuse bay	Provision of potable water	-Facilitate access to farming input	-Rehabilitation of classroom block	-Construction of culverts	Connect communities to the national grid	Construction of CHPS compound
9 TH	Provision of drilling system	Supply of school furniture	Provision of drainage system	Rehabilitation of road	-Expand CHPS compounds	Provision of Library/ICT centre	Extension of electricity coverage
10 TH	Provision of potable water	-Facilitate the creation of job opportunities	Provision of Library/ICT centre	-Rehabilitation of classroom block	-Supply of street Lights/Bulbs	-Provision of CHPS compound	-Provision of skill training
11 TH	Facilitate the extension of telecom coverage	Provision of startup kits	Provision of community market	Construction of refuse bay	-Provision of Teachers Quarters -Reshape roads	-Facilitate the provision of teachers	-Improve internal roads
12 TH	Rehabilitation of internal roads	Provision on of footbridge	Provision of community Centre	-Provision of teachers quarters	-Provision of Library/ICT materials	-Provision of street lights/bulbs	Construct institutional latrines
13 TH	-Provision of teachers	-Facilitates access to farming inputs	-Provision of street bulbs -Provision of footbridge	Provision of community Library/ICT complex	Provision of Community Centre	-Facilitate the provision of police station	-Provision of teachers quarters
14 TH	-Facilitate the provision of extension officers	-Provision of community Centre	-Provision of final disposal site	-Redevelopment of market	-Re-development of markets	-Extension of electricity to unserved areas	-Provision of drainage system
15 TH	-Provision of community market	-Scholarship package for Tertiary Education		-Rehabilitation of market		-Provision of school furniture	-Provide street lights/bulbs
16 TH	-Extend electricity to unserved area	-Provision of Library/ICT Centre	-Support for household latrines	Construction of institutional latrine/	-Provision of start-up kits	-Facilitate access to credit facilities	-Construction of Refuse Bays

				Support for household latrine			
17 TH	-Provision of classroom block	-Facilitates access to credit facilities	-Provision of refuse bay	-	-Provide skill trainings	-Improve access roads	-Support towards Household Latrines
18 TH	-Provision of police station	-Construction of classroom blocks	-Facilitate access to credit facilities -Provision of startup kits	-Provision of community centre	-Provision of Classroom Blocks	-Provision of Area Council Office -Provision of start-up kits	-Construction of Community Centre
19 TH	-Provision of institutional latrine	-Facilitate the posting of teachers	-	-Extension of electricity to unserved area	-Facilitate access to health professionals		-Provision of Start-Up Kits
20 TH	-Facilitate the provision startup kits	-Connect communities/unserved areas to the national grid	-	-Connection to the national grid	-Provision of Bus stop	-Provision of community center	-Construction of Footbridge
21 ST	-Improve playing fields	-Provision of toilet facilities for Agric produce	-	-Provision of skill training	-Support for Household Latrines	Improve playing fields	-Provision markets -Facilitate access to Credit
22 ND	-Provision of school furniture	-Provision of teachers quarters	-	-Provision of footbridge	-Upgrading of school parks	-Provision of Refuse Bays	Rehabilitation of Library
23 RD	-Sensitization on teenage pregnancy	-Supply of street light/bulbs	-	-Construction of bus stop	Construction of refuse bays	-Support for Household latrines	
24 TH		-Provision of public bathhouse	-		-Construction of KG Blocks		-Re-development of Markets

Annex 4: Community Action Plans

1. Prestea Community

Community Vision: A resilient community with employable skills and adequate socio-economic infrastructure

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improve internal roads	Poor access roads	Rehabilitate internal roads	Community	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community
Improve Drainage System	Poor Drainage	Construct and desilt drains	Community	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve school infrastructure	Dilapidated school blocks	Construct school blocks	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to healthcare	Inadequate health facilities	Construct additional health facilities	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve local level engagement	Poor community engagement	1.Organize Public fora at regular intervals 2.Ensure effective communication 3.Depoliticize community issues	Community, Localities, Constituents	2018-2021	Willingness of the people	Technical Support	Chiefs, Hon. Members, Unit Committee, Municipal Assembly
Improve access to farming inputs	Inadequate farming inputs	Facilitate the supply of farming inputs	Community	2018-2021	Agro Chemical suppliers	Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Agrochemical sellers, MOFA
Control Stray animals	Existence of stray animals	Form Taskforce Construct a confinement area to keep animals.	Community	2018-2021	Unit Committee	Technical Support	Community, Municipal Assembly, DEHU
School Furniture	Inadequate School furniture	Supply additional school furniture	Schools	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, GES, Development Partners
Community Centre	Non Existing Community centre	Construct 1N0. Community Centre	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve refuse Disposal	Indiscriminate dumping of Refuse	Construct refuse bays	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to credit facilities	Poor access to credit facilities	Facilitate access to credit facilities	Community	2018-2021	Existing financial institutions	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Banks, Development Partners
Access to Potable water	Inadequate water supply	Construct additional boreholes	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners

Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Improve adherence road regulations	Indiscriminate parking	Introduce on-street parking	Community	2018-2021	GPRTU	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, GPRTU, Development Partners
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy Encourage entrepreneurialship	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners

2. Himan Community

Community Vision: A resilient community with employable skills and adequate socio-economic infrastructure

Things to Improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time Frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improve drainage system	Poor drainage	Construct drainage	Community	January-December 2018	Labour	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Community
Improve Educational infrastructure	Poor school blocks	Construct and rehabilitate school blocks	School Community	January-December 2018	Land Sand Labour	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Community
Improve Health centre	Dilapidated Health centre	Expand & Rehabilitate Health centre	Community	January-December 2018	Land labour	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Community
Improve water supply	Inadequate water supply	Construct additional boreholes	Community	January-December 2018	land	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Community
Provide start-up kits	No startup kits	Provide start up kits for artisans	Artisans	2018-2021	Land, Apprentices	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Community
Expand scholarships for tertiary students	Non existing Tertiary Scholarship Schemes	Provide school scholarship for tertiary students	WASSCE students	2018-2021	Parental care	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Development Partners
Provide ICT, Library	Non existing Library/ICT centre	Construct Library/ICT centre	Community	2018-2019	Land Labour	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Community development Partners
Improve access to credit facilities	Lack of credit facilities	Provide lower interest credit facilities	Community	2018-2019	Business opportunities, Arable land	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Banks Development Partners
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy Encourage entrepren	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners
School Furniture	Inadequate School furniture	Supply additional school furniture	Schools	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, GES, Development Partners
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate street bulbs	Extend electricity to unserved communities Supply additional street bulbs	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners
Improve nurses quarters	Dilapidated nurses quarters	Rehabilitate and expand nurses quarters	Nurses	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, GH¢ , Development Partners
Improve market infrastructure	Inadequate market structures	Provide additional market structures	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners

3. Bogoso/Kokoase/Adjeikrom Community

Community Vision: Poverty reduction through enhanced access to basic social services and descent work/employment

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Asset Needed	Responsibility
Internal Access roads	Poor internal access roads	Rehabilitate roads	Community	2018-2021	Financial sand, Stones	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, GoG
Drainage System	Poor Drainage System	Construct drains Desilting of choked drains	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, GoG
Access to potable water	Inadequate water supply	Extend water coverage to unserved areas	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, GoG
Electricity coverage	Inadequate electricity coverage and Inadequate street Bulbs	Extend electricity to unserved areas Supply additional street bulbs	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	ECG, Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, GoG
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Access to Start Up Kits for Artisans	None Existence of Start Up Kits	Provide Start Up Kits	Newly trained Artisans	2018 to 2021	Family Support	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, Newly trained artisans, DA
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy, Encourage entrepreneurship, Undertake skill training for women and youth	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Municipal Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners
Improve access to credit facilities	Lack of credit facilities	Facilitate access lower interest credit facilities	Community	2018-2021	Existing Financial institutions	Financial and Technical support	Municipal Assembly, Banks Development Partners
Agricultural Productivity	Inadequate supply of Farm Inputs	Facilitate and improve access to farm inputs	Community, Farmers	2018-2021	Suppliers of farm inputs		Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, MoFA, Farmers
Market Infrastructure	Uncompleted and insufficient market infrastructure	Complete the construction of Markets Sheds, Establish Satellite markets	Community, Traders	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, GoG
Educational Infrastructure	Dilap. school blocks, Inadequate educational, infrastructure	Construct Classroom blocks	Pupils, Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, GoG,, GES
Refuse Disposal	Indiscriminate Dumping of refuse	Construct refuse bays Supply additional refuse containers Disinfect refuse dumps	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, Environmental Health Unit, Zoomlion Ghana Ltd.
Upgrade Health facility	Inadequate logistics and Infrastructure for Bogoso Health Centre	Rehabilitate Health centre Upgrade health centre to a polyclinic	Community Members	January to December 2018	Labour, Stones	Technical and Financial Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners, and GH¢
Recreational facilities	Non existing recreational facilities and centres	Construct a recreational centre	Community Members	January to Dec. 2018	Labour	Technical and Financial Assistance	Municipal Assembly, Community, Development Partners,
Non Existing Community centre	Construct 1N0. Community Centre	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners	Municipal `Assembly, Community, Development Partners,

4. Huni-Valley Community

Community Vision: To have resilient community with enhanced access to Social and Economic Infrastructure

Things to Improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External assets needed	Responsibility
Reduce teenage pregnancy	High rate of teenage pregnancy	Public educations, Parental controls	Parents, Children , Teachers	January to December 2018	Opinion Leaders	Technical Support	Community, DA (SWCD)
Drainage System	Poor drainage System	Construct drainage system	Community Members	January to December 2018	Labour, Stones	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA
Health Centre	Dilapidated Health Centre	Rehabilitate and Upgrade health centre	Community Members	January to December 2018	Labour, Stones	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA
Internal Roads	Poor internal roads	Construct and upgrade internal roads	Community Members	February to December 2018	Labour, Stones	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA
Refuse Disposal	Inadequate refuse containers	Construction of 5No. Refuse bays	Community Members	2018 to 2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, Dev't Partners
Electricity Extension	Limited coverage/unserved suburbs in community	Extend electricity and provide meters	Unserved Community Members	2018 to 2021	Labour, Land	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, ECG, Dev't Partners
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Community Centre	Non Existing Community centre	Construct 1N0. Community Centre	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Internal access	Dilapidated foot bridge	Rehabilitate footbridge	Community	January t December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve market infrastructure	Inadequate market structures	Provide infrastructure for satellite markets	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners

5. Damang Community

Community Vision: Poverty reduction with enhanced access to basic social amenities through effective leadership

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improved Community Centre	Dilapidated	Rehabilitate	Community Members	January to June 2018	Labour, Financial Contributions	Financial and Technical Assistance, Materials	Community, DA
Skills Development	Inadequate	Support Skills Development	Unemployed youth	2018 to 2021	Master Tradesmen, Youth to be trained	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA
Water Supply and Quality	Inadequate Water Supply and poor quality	Expansion and Treatment of water Supply System	Community	January to March 2018	Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, GFGL Damang mine
Farm Inputs Supply	Inadequate Supply of farm inputs	Dialogue with DDA on inputs supply	Farmers	2018 to 2021	Supply Outlets	Financial and Technical Assistance	DDA, Farmers, Community
Start Up Kits for Artisans	None Existence of Start Up Kits	Provide Start Up Kits	Newly trained Artisans	2018 to 2021	Family Support	Technical Support	Community, Newly trained artisans, DA
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Refuse Disposal	Inadequate refuse containers	Construct Refuse bays	Community Members	2018 to 2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, Dev't Partners
Improve market infrastructure	Dilapidated market structures	Provide additional market structures at suburbs	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Drainage System	Poor drainage System	Construct internal drainage system	Community Members	January to December 2018	Labour, Stones	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, Development Partners

6. Amoanda Community

Community Vision: Enhanced access to social amenities towards enhanced standards to living

Things to Improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time Frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Farm gates	Inaccessible farm gates	Construct 1No. bridge on Huni river	Farmers within the community	January to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
School block	Dilapidated school block and inadequate furniture	Rehabilitate Provide furniture	School Community	July to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Community Centre	Non-existence of community centre	Construct a community centre	Community	January to December 2018	Labour, materials	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Planning scheme	Unplanned development No planning Scheme	Prepare planning scheme	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour Land	Technical support	Community District assembly
Refuse Disposal	Indiscriminate refuse disposal	Construct 2.no refuse bay	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Land Labour	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Drainage System	Poor drainage System	Construct internal drainage system	Community Members	January to December 2018	Labour, Stones	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, Development Partners
Improve Water Supply	Inadequate Water Supply and poor quality	Expansion and Treatment of water Supply System	Community	January to March 2018	Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Development Partners
Improve sanitary facilities	Poor sanitary conditions	Construct Refuse bays Support Household Latrine provision	Community Members	2018 to 2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, Dev't Partners
Provide ICT, Library	Non existing Library/ICT centre	Construct Library/ICT centre	Community	2018-2019	Land labour	Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Community development Partners
Improve access to farming inputs	Inadequate farming inputs	Facilitate the supply of farming inputs	Community	2018-2021	Agro Chemical suppliers	Technical Support	District Assembly, Agrochemical sellers, MOFA
Improve access to credit facilities	Lack of credit facilities	Provide lower interest credit facilities	Community	2018-2021		Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Banks Development Partners

7. Bompieso Community

Community Vision: Improved Living Standards Through Improved Access to Social Amenities

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Asset Needed	Responsibility
Community Centre/Funeral Grounds	No Community Centre	Construct Community Centre and Funeral grounds	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners
Internal Roads and drains	Poor drainage and internal roads	Upgrade internal roads and construct drains and bridge	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners, Highways
KG Block	Dilapidated KG Block	Construct KG Block	Community, School children	2018 - 2021	Land	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners
Water Supply	Inadequate water supply	Construct Mechanized water system	Community	2018 - 2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners
Start Up Kits for Artisans	None Existence of Start Up Kits	Provide Start Up Kits	Newly trained Artisans	2018 -2021	Family Support	Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to healthcare	Inadequate health facilities	Construct additional health facilities	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to farming inputs	Inadequate farming inputs	Facilitate the supply of farming inputs	Community	2018-2021	Agro Chemical suppliers	Technical Support	District Assembly, Agrochemical sellers, MOFA
Improve refuse Disposal	Indiscriminate dumping of Refuse	Construct refuse bays	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to credit facilities	Poor access to credit facilities	Facilitate access to credit facilities	Community	2018-2021	Existing financial institutions	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Banks, Development Partners
Improve market infrastructure	Lack of market structures	Provide market structures	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Improve Lorry Station	Dilapidated lorry station	Rehabilitate Lorry station	Community	2018-2021	GPRTU, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, GPRTU, Development Partners
Provide ICT, Library	Non existing Library/ICT centre	Construct Library/ICT centre	Community	2018-2019	Land labour	Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Community development Partners
Farm gates	Inaccessible farm gates	Construct bridges and rehab. roads	Farmers within the community	January- Dec 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate street bulbs	Extend electricity to unserved communities, Supply additional street bulbs	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy Encourage entrepreneurialship	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners

8. Insu-Siding Community

Community Vision: A Resilient Community with Improved Access to Social and Economic Infrastructure

Things to Improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External assets needed	Responsibility
Access to road Infrastructure	Deplorable access road	Construct and Rehabilitate access road	Community	January to Dec. 2018	Labour	Financial and Technical assistance	Community, Feeder Roads, Development Partners, District Assembly
Agricultural Productivity	Poor access to agriculture inputs, Irregular supply of farm input	Facilitate access to farm inputs	Community farmers	January 2018 to Dec. 2021	Suppliers of farm inputs	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, DDA
Market Infrastructure	Uncompleted market structure	Complete market structure	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour, land	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, DDA
Educational Infrastructure	Dilapidated School block	Construct 1 No. 6 unit class room block	Pupils, Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour, land	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GES
Refuse Disposal	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Construct refuse bays and provide contain Disinfect refuse dumps	Community	January 2018 to Dec. 2021	Land	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, EHU, Zoomlion
Improve internal Security	High rate of Insecurity	Construct 1No. Police post	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GPS
Improve BECE performance	Poor BECE performance	Facilitate the posting of additional teachers Construct Teachers quarters	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GES
Reduce teenage pregnancy	High rate of teenage pregnancy	Public educations, Parental controls	Parents, Children , Teachers	January to December 2018	Opinion Leaders	Technical Support	Community, DA (SWCD)
Farm gates	Inaccessible farm gates	Construct bridges and rehabilitate rooads	Farmers within the community	January to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate street bulbs	Extend electricity to unserved areas Supply additional street bulbs	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners
Provide ICT, Library	Non existing Library/ICT centre	Construct Library/ICT centre	Community	2018-2019	Land Labour	Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Community development Partners
Improve access to healthcare	Inadequate health facilities	Construct additional health facilities	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners

Control Stray animals	Existence of stray animals	Form Taskforce Construct a confinement area to keep animals.	Community	2018-2021	Unit Committee	Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, DEHU
Community Centre	Non Existing Community centre	Construct 1NO. Community Centre	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to credit facilities	Poor access to credit facilities	Facilitate access to credit facilities	Community	2018-2021	Existing financial institutions	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Banks, Development Partners
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines Construct Institutional Latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Employment Opportunities	Inadequate skilled labour	Organize skill trainings for Women and Youth	Unemployed Youth and Women	2018-2021	Master Craftsmen	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners

9. Awudua Community

Community Vision: Improve Livelihood through Enhanced Access to Decent Jobs

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improve access roads	Poor access	Rehabilitate road network	Community	January Dece. 2018	Labour	Financial and Technical support	DA, Community Development Partners
Improve Bridges	Dilapidated Bridge	Construct Bridges	Community	February – March 2018	Material Labour	Financial and Technical support	DA, Community Development Partners
Improve sporting facilities (Football Pitch)	Dilapidated Playing field	Rehabilitate playing field	Community	January – Dec 2018	Labour	Financial and Technical support	DA, Community Development Partners
Provide ICT/Library Materials	Lack of books & computers	Supply library books and computers	Students, community, Youth	January – December 2018	Financial support	Financial and Technical support	DA, Community Development Partners
Improve sanitation	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse	Construct refuse bays	Community	January – Dec 2018	Land Labour	Financial and Technical support	DA, Community Development Partners
Improve internal Security	High rate of Insecurity	Construct 1No. Police post	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GPS
Improve BECE performance	Poor BECE performance	Supply T&L Materials and school Furniture	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GES
Community Centre	Dilapidated Community centre	Rehabilitate Community Centre	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve access to credit facilities	Poor access to credit facilities	Facilitate access to credit facilities	Community	2018-2021	Existing financial institutions	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Banks, Development Partners
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines Construct Institutional Latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Employment Opportunities	Inadequate Employment opportunities	Support for Local Entrepreneurs Expand NYE Policy	Unemployed Youth and Women	2018-2021	Skilled youth	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Internal Roads and drains	Poor drainage and internal roads	Upgrade internal roads and construct drains and bridge	Community	January to Dec 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners, Highways
Water Supply	Inadequate water supply	Construct Mechanized water system	Community	2018 - 2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners
Improve access to farming inputs	Inadequate farming inputs	Facilitate the supply of farming inputs	Community	2018-2021	Agro Chemical suppliers	Technical Support	District Assembly, Agrochemical sellers, MOFA
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate meters	Extend electricity to unserved areas Supply additional Meters	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners

10. Aboso Community

Community Vision: Improved Living Standard through Enhanced Access to Social Services

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time Frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improve Sanitary Conditions	Deplorable and inadequate sanitary facilities	Construct modern refuse bay	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour, Financial assets Land	Technical and financial support	Community, District assembly Area council Private sector
Internal Drainage	Uncontrolled run-off and flooding	Desilt and Construct drains	Community	2018 to December 2021	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Inadequate toilet facilities	Inadequate public toilets	Construct public toilets	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Donor partners Private sector
Improve internal roads	Poor internal roads	Create access roads	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Improve market	Inadequate market structures and amenities	Upgrade market infrastructure	Community	January 2018 to June 2019	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Affordable access to farm inputs	Inadequate access to farm inputs	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs	Farmers	January 2018 to December 2021	Land	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Dept of Agric
Improve internal Security	High rate of Insecurity	Construct 1No. Police post	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GPS
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate meters	Extend electricity to unserved areas Supply additional Meters	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines Construct Institutional Latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Water Supply	Inadequate water supply	Construct addition. Boreholes	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners
Improve access to healthcare	Inadequate health facilities	Construct additional health facilities	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners

11. Wassa Nkran Community

Community Vision: Poverty Reduction Through Improved Access to Social and Economic Infrastructure

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Asset Needed	Responsibility
Road	Poor access road	Rehabilitate road Construct access roads	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour	Financial and Technical support	Community, District Assembly
Refuse dumping	Non-existence of refuse dumps/containers	Get a dedicated area for refuse disposal Procure refuse containers	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Land	Financial and Technical support	Community, District Assembly, DEHO
Inadequate teachers	Inadequate teachers	Get teachers for all schools	Community schools	January 2018 to December 2021	Committed SMC/PTAs	Technical support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Internal security	No police station	Construct Police post	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Land and Labour	Financial and Technical support	Community, District Assembly, Ghana Police Service
Reduction in teenage pregnancy	Prevalence of teenage pregnant	Sensitize parents on child protection	Parents Teachers community	July 2012 to December 2021	Committed parents	Technical support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Community Centre	Dilapidated Community centre	Rehabilitate Community Centre	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Inadequate toilet facilities	Inadequate public toilets	Construct public toilets Support Household Latrine constructions	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Donor partners Private sector
Employment Opportunities	Inadequate Employment opportunities	Support for Local Entrepreneurs Expand NYE Policy Organize skill trainings	Unemployed Youth and Women	2018-2021	Skilled youth	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve agricultural productivity	Inadequate farming inputs and pest infestations	Facilitate the supply of farming inputs Control Pest infestations	Community	2018-2021	Agro Chemical suppliers	Technical Support	District Assembly, Agrochemical sellers, MOFA
Improve market infrastructure	Poor market structures	Provide additional market structures	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners

Control Stray animals	Existence of stray animals	Form Taskforce Construct a confinement area to keep animals.	Community	2018-2021	Unit Committee	Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, DEHU
School block	Dilapidated school block and inadequate furniture	Rehabilitate Provide furniture	School Community	July to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Planning scheme	Unplanned development No planning Scheme	Prepare planning scheme	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour Land	Technical support	Community District assembly
Access to Telecommunication	No Telecom network coverage	Facilitate access to telecom network	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour Land	Technical support	Community District assembly, NCA, Telecos

12. Beppoh Community

Community Vision: To Provide Socio Economic Infrastructure and Employment Opportunities through a Unified Community

Things to Improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External assets needed	Responsibility
Health Centre	No Health Centre	Construct Health Centre	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Sand, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	DA, GoG, Donor Partners, Community
Internal Road Network	Poor access and gullied internal roads	Construct and Improve internal roads	Community	March 18 to March 19	Labour	Finance and Technical Support	Community, DA, GoG
Start Up Kits	Not Available	Supply start up kits for artisans at Subsidized rates	Artisans	January to Dec. 2018	Artisanal Know how	Finance and Technical Support	Artisans, DA
Refuse Disposal	Indiscriminate refuse disposal	Community sensitization, enactment and implementation of byelaws to curb indiscriminate disposal	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Unit Committee, WSMT	Technical Support	Community, DA,
Improve Drainage System	Poor Drainage	Construct and desilt drains	Community	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve school infrastructure	Dilapidated school blocks	Construct school blocks	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Reduction in teenage pregnancy	Prevalence of teenage pregnant	Sensitize parents on child protection	Parents Teachers community	July 2012 to December 2021	Committed parents	Technical support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Inadequate toilet facilities	Inadequate public toilets	Construct public toilets Support Household Latrine constructions	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Donor partners Private sector
Improve agricultural productivity	Inadequate farming inputs and pest infestations	Facilitate the supply of farming inputs Facilitate access to extension services	Community	2018-2021	Agro Chemical suppliers	Technical Support	District Assembly, Agrochemical sellers, MOFA
Internal security	Increase in crime and social vices	Construct Police post	Community	January 2018 to Dec. 2021	Land and Labour	Financial and Technical support	Community, District Assembly, Ghana Police Service
Expand scholarships for tertiary students	Non existing Tertiary Scholarship Schemes	Provide school scholarship for tertiary students	WASSCE students	2018-2021	land	Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Development Partners
Provide ICT, Library	Non existing Library/ICT centre	Construct Library/ICT centre	Community	2018-2019	Land labour	Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Community development Partners
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy Encourage entrepreneurialship	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate meters	Extend electricity to unserved communities Supply additional meters	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners

13. Tarkwa Bremang Community

Community Vision: To Reduce Poverty through Enhanced Access to Basic Services

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Road Network	Poor Access	Rehabilitate	Community Members	June 2017 to June 2018	Gravels	Financial Support, Technical Support	Community, DA, Dept. of Feeder Roads
Teachers Accommodation	Uncompleted	Completion and furnishing of Teachers Quarters	Teachers	June to December 2017	Labour, Gravels	Technical and Financial Support	Community, DA
Nurses Accommodation	Inadequate access	Construct 1No. 4Unit Nurses Quarters	GH¢ Staff and Community	January to October 2018	Labour, Gravels	Technical and Financial Support	
Community Centre	Uncompleted	Complete Outstanding Works	Community Members	July to December 2018	Labour, Gravels	Technical and Financial Support	Assemblyman, Community, DA
Community Playing Ground and Park	None Availability	Construct Playing Ground	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Land, Labour	Grader	Community, DA, Development Partners
School Furniture	Inadequate School furniture	Supply additional school furniture	Schools	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, GES, Development Partners
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate street bulbs	Extend electricity to unserved communities Supply additional street bulbs	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners
Improve Drainage System	Poor Drainage	Construct and desilt drains	Community	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve school infrastructure	Dilapidated school blocks	Construct school blocks	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Improve Sanitation status	Indiscriminate refuse disposal	Construct modern refuse bay	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour, Financial assets Land	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Area council Private sector
Improve market	Lack of market structures and amenities	Provide market infrastructure	Community	January 2018 to June 2019	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly
Affordable access to farm inputs	Inadequate access to farm inputs	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs	Farmers	January 2018 to Dec. 2021	Land	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Dept of Agric
Improve internal Security	High rate of Insecurity	Construct 1No. Police post	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial support	Community, District Assembly, Development Partners, GPS

Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines Construct Institutional Latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Water Supply	Inadequate water supply	Construct additional boreholes	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Assistance	Community, DA, Donor Partners
Improve access to healthcare	Inadequate health facilities	Construct additional health facilities	Community	2018-2021	Labour, land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Reduction in teenage pregnancy	Prevalence of teenage pregnant	Sensitize parents on child protection	Parents Teachers community	July 2012 to December 2021	Committed parents	Technical support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Access to Telecommunication	No Telecom network coverage	Facilitate access to telecom network	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour Land	Technical support	Community District assembly, NCA, Telecoms

14. Bondaye Community

Community Vision: To Reduce Poverty through Enhanced Access to Basic Services

Things to Improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time Frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improve market structures	No Market structure	Construct market structure	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, Development partners
Improve water supply	Inadequate water supply	Extend potable water to unserved areas	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, Development partners, WSMTs
Improve access to library and ICT facilities	No library and ICT centres	Construct library and ICT infrastructure	Community	January to December 2018	Land,	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Improve teacher-pupil ratio	Inadequate trained teachers	Post additional trained teachers	Community	January Dece- 2018	Unemployed trained community teachers	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Improve educational infrastructure	Inadequate Classroom blocks	Construct 1No. 6-Unit classroom block	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, Development partners, GES
Enhance internal security	High rate of crime and social vices	Construct police post	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, Development partners, GPS
Improve internal roads	Poor access roads	Rehabilitate internal roads	Community	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community
Improve Drainage System	Poor Drainage	Construct and desilt drains	Community	2018-2021	Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Development Partners
Refuse Disposal	Inadequate refuse containers	Construction of 5No. Refuse bays	Community Members	2018- 2021	Land, Labour	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, Dev't Partners
Electricity Extension	Limited coverage/unserved suburbs in community	Extend electricity and provide meters	Unserved areas	2018 -2021	Labour, Land	Technical and Financial Assistance	Community, DA, ECG, Dev't Partners
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Control Stray animals	Existence of stray animals	Form Taskforce Construct a confinement area to keep animals.	Community	2018-2021	Unit Committee	Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, DEHU
Teachers Accommodation	Lack of accommodation for teachers	Construction of Teachers Quarters	Teachers	June- Dece.2017	Labour, Gravels	Technical and Financial Support	Community, DA
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy Encourage entrepreneurialship	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners

15. Ehyireso Community

Community Vision: To Reduce Poverty through Enhanced Access to Basic Services

Things to improve	Current Status	Activities to be implemented	Activity Target	Time frame	Assets Available	External Assets needed	Responsibility
Improve access to Healthcare	None existing Health facilities	Construct CHPS compound	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour Land Sand	Financial Support, Technical Support	District Assembly GH¢ Community Development partners
Teachers quarters	Uncompleted 12 unit Teacher Quarters	Complete Teachers Quarters	Community un-accommodated teachers	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour, Sand	Technical and Financial Support	District Assembly GES Community Development partners
Access roads	Poor access road	Rehabilitate access roads	Community	January 2018 to December 2018	Labour Sand	Technical and Financial Support	GHA District Assembly Community Development Partners DFR
Improve school infrastructure	Inadequate classroom block	Construct 1 No. 3-unit classroom block	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour land	Technical and Financial Support	District Assembly GES Community Development partners
Access to employment	Limited employment opportunities	Liase with private sector to uphold local content policy Encourage entrepreneurialship	Community	2018-2021	Skilled Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, Private sector, Development Partners
Improve water supply	Inadequate water supply	Extend potable water to unserved areas	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, Development partners, WSMTs
Improve access to library and ICT facilities	No library and ICT centres	Construct library and ICT infrastructure	Community	January to December 2018	Land,	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Improve teacher-pupil ratio	Inadequate trained teachers	Post additional trained teachers	Community	January to December 2018	Unemployed trained community teachers	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Enhance internal security	High rate of crime and social vices	Construct police post	Community	January to December 2018	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	Community, District Assembly, Development partners, GPS
Provide startup kits	No startup kits	Provide start up kits for artisans	Artisans	2018-2021	land	Financial and Technical support	District Assembly, Community

Reduction in teenage pregnancy	Prevalence of teenage pregnant	Sensitize parents on child protection	Parents Teachers community	July 2012 to December 2021	Committed parents	Technical support	Community, District Assembly, GES
Access to Telecommunication	No Telecom network coverage	Facilitate access to telecom network	Community	January 2018 to December 2021	Labour Land	Technical support	Community District assembly, NCA, Telecos
Improve access to electricity coverage	Limited electricity coverage and inadequate street bulbs	Extend electricity to unserved areas Supply additional street bulbs	Community	2018-2021	Labour, Land	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, ECG, Development Partners
Access to farm inputs	Inadequate access to farm inputs	Facilitate the supply of farm inputs	Farmers	January 2018 to December 2021	Land	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly Dept of Agric
Improve access to latrines	Inadequate toilet facilities	Support the construction of household latrines	Community	2018-2021	Land, Labour	Financial and Technical Support	District Assembly, Community, DEHU, Development Partners
Farm gates	Inaccessible farm gates	Construct bridges and rehabilitate roads	Farmers within the community	January to December 2018	Labour,	Technical and financial support	Community District assembly

Annex 5: POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Private Sector Development				
1. Limited access to finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of financial institutions Existence of small farmer groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support such as MASLOC, etc Support from MoFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of collateral security Weak trade associations Low savings habit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rates Bureaucracy in loan acquisition
2. Limited availability of medium-and long-term financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support such as MASLOC, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of collateral security Weak trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rates Bureaucracy in loan acquisition
Industrial Transformation				
1. Limited number of skilled industrial personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of BAC Availability of semi-skilled youth Potential collaboration with private sector to set up learning centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from development partners such as NGOs Support from Government/availability of accredited skill development centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of accurate data on persons with limited skills Non-existence of vocational training centres Inadequate training logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of central government budgetary allocation to finance learning centres. Low awareness level of TVET
2. Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District's connection to the national grid Existence of transmission lines to the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of ECG Expansion of transmission network by GRIDCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over-reliance on hydro-electricity Use of obsolete equipment's by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds to purchase new machines to replace the old ones Increased demand of electrical energy
Tourism				
1. Poor tourism infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Tourism Sites Presence of Hospitality Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Government and Donor Agencies Presence of GTB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unattractiveness of some tourism sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of vibrant institution to promote domestic tourism Developing tourism infrastructure is capital intensive
Agriculture and Rural Development				
1. Poor marketing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of market centers Existence of DCAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Government One-District One-Factory Policy Linkages with other market centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor accessible roads Exploitation by middle men marketers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited actors along the value chain Producers are price takers
2. High cost of production inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of depts. of agriculture Presence of Farmer groups and cooperatives Availability of inputs sellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government programmes on subsidies Availability of donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversion of subsidized inputs Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate financing of subsidy programmes Delay in the supply of farming inputs

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Agriculture and Rural Development				
3. Poor storage and transportation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land for the construction storage facilities • Willingness of farmers to accept new technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support • Availability of Private Sector participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital • Unfavourable climatic condition
4. Inadequate development of and investment in processing and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support such as MASLOC and EDAIF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral security • Weak trade associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureaucracy in loan acquisition
5. Inadequate disease monitoring and surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of veterinary doctor in the municipality • Ready market for livestock products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of research institutions • Assistance from MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to improved livestock breeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to undertake research
Education and Training				
1. Poor quality of education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of functional schools • District library • Availability of qualified teachers • Availability of Circuit Supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitation grant • Existence of GETfund/D.A.C.F and Donors' support • Teacher Award Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor supervision • Lack of parental care and guidance • Lack of teachers in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for supervision • Low teacher allocation to the rural portion of the District • Presence of poverty
2. High number of untrained teachers at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of functional schools • District support to train more teachers in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of higher training educational institution • Government commitment to motivate teachers at the rural areas • Availability of Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctant of teachers to accept postings to the rural areas • Inadequate teachers accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate social amenities in the rural areas
3. Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High existence of B.E.C.E graduates • Willingness of graduates to acquire technical and vocational skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of technical and vocational training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reluctant of parents to send their wards to TVET facilities • Low recognition of technical and vocational graduates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding to TVET education
Health and Health Services				
1. Gaps in physical access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of GHç /DHMT • Available Hospitals, clinics & CHPS Zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Central Government and Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road conditions • Refusal of posting to rural communities by the medical officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for road project • Inadequate trained medical officers in the district

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Health and Health Services				
2. Inadequate financing of health sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of GH¢ , District Health Directorate and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor support Existence of NHIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over reliance on government aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds
3. Inadequate emergency services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of District Health Directorate Existence Ambulance Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of National Ambulance Service Proximity to Tarkwa Government Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad access roads from the hinterlands Dilapidated Ambulance Inadequate emergency response kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor telecommunication networks Inadequate critical nursing staff
4. High incidence of HIV and AIDs among youth persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Regional and District AIDS Committee Availability of health facilities, Health Directorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor support Existence of NGO/CBOs into HIV and Presence of the media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy rate Inadequate education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attitude of the public towards HIV/AIDS,
Population Management				
1. Growing incidence of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and associated school dropout rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Department of social welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Government and NGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds
1. High Youth Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the Business Advisory Centre to provide training Abundant Labour Force Presence of productive sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Youth Employment Programme Government support for the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited support to skills training Lack of credit facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High graduate unemployment Low support for Technical and Vocational Institutions
Employment and Decent Work				
1. Low level of technical and vocational skills	a. Existence of Master craftsmen	b. Government support towards adult learning/ vocational & technical education such as OIC	c. High turn-out of JHS pupils d. Indifferences of parents towards Voc/Tech education	e. Low Income level
Disability and Development				
1. High unemployment rate among PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Disability Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Disability Fund Committee DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unskilled PWDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular flow of the Common Fund

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Disability and Development				
2.Low participation of PWDs in Decision-Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of organized PWDs groups Existence of Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government support International policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support bias against PWDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No strict adherence to policies
Poverty and Inequality				
1. Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of planning schemes to develop peripheral areas Existence of DMTDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of productive labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural-Urban Migration
Gender Equality				
1. Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Gender Desk officer Existence of women role models (MP/Assembly members etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Ministry of Gender and Social Protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate funds to support gender activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support for gender activities
2. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of women groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate technical knowhow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate capital
Water and Environmental Sanitation				
1. Increasing demand for household water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of boreholes and small town water systems Existence of DWST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of GWCL Existence of CWSA Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of water through mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds for the sector Climate change affecting water tables
2. Inadequate maintenance of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of DWST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of WSMTs Existence of CWSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor managerial skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds
2. Poor sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of waste management unit in the D/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from private institutions, eg. Zoom lion co. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of sanitary workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics Lack of funds
3. High prevalence of open defecation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness to own their individual household latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of national sanitation policy Availability of funds and logistics from the central government and development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor layout in the built up areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Sports and Recreation				
1. Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of District Assembly support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilities for lesser known sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
Mineral Extraction				
1. Upsurge in illegal mining (Galamsey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of EPA • Existence of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Government and NGO's • Presence of Operation Vanguard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived corruption of the Security Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Low Income Levels
2. Widespread Pollution of surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of law enforcement agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Water Resources Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate institution capacity at the District Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds and monitoring mechanisms
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion				
1. Over-exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich in terms of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Government and Donor Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of an expert in biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of illegal mining
Environmental Pollution				
1. Inadequate engineered landfill sites and wastewater treatment plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Environmental Health Unit • Availability of sanitary labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Zoomlion • Existence of private partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited revenue base • Poor attitude towards environmental hygiene on the part of citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds
2. Air and Noise pollutions, especially in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Environmental Health Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of EPA • Existence of NMC • Existence of mining regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing mining operations • Dusty nature of roads • Excessive noise from moving vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adherence to policies • No much check on emissions
Climate Variability and Change				
1. Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of MOFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
2. Vulnerability to climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Agric extension services • Willingness of farmers to accept the technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support • Presence of MOFA • Availability of agro-chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level • Inadequate knowledge in appropriate farming technologies • Over reliance on rain fed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes of weather conditions
1. Disaster Management				
Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of public security agency • Existence of NADMO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of disaster management plan

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air				
1. Poor quality and Inadequate road transport network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of feeder roads in the District • Availability of planning schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support for road construction • Availability of road fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoddy construction works and Inadequate capacity of the District • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavourable weather conditions • Inadequate funds for road projects • Delay in the release of DACF
2. Early deterioration of road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of feeder roads in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoddy construction works and Inadequate capacity of the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable weather conditions
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)				
1. Inadequate ICT centers across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of ICT Experts • Availability of ICT teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Central Government and Donor Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ICT infrastructure in the District • Inadequate ICT equipment in basic/high schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds/untimely release of funds
Human Settlements and Housing				
1. Inadequate spatial plans for regions and MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Physical Planning Dept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy to streamline activities of all Stakeholders e.g. LAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly equipped PPD • Deviation from plan by land owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a coordinated management structure
Rural Development Management				
1. Poor and Inadequate Rural Infrastructure and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of the Municipal Assembly • Availability of Natural and Human Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Development partners e.g. Mining Companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy level • Over reliance on rain fed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of rural development policy • Inadequate funds
Urban Development Management				
1. Rapid urbanisation, resulting in urban sprawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Physical Planning Dept • Existence of Schemes/ plans • Availability of land for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from donors and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly equipped T&CPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Migration • Natural population increase • Lack of a nationwide urban renewal plan

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Drainage and Flood Control				
1. Poor drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Works and Physical Planning Departments • Existence of Planning Schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor Agencies and Government Support through the Urban Grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard/ uncontrolled/housing development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to support proper drainage system
Energy and Petroleum				
1. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of District Assembly support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of transmission network by GRIDCO • Availability of SHEP IV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-reliance on hydro-electricity • Use of obsolete equipments by ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Increase in population and number of houses
Local Government and Decentralisation				
1. Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of professionals to carry-out policies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low IGF to implement projects and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds
2. Ineffective sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Zonal/Area Councils • Highly committed Area Council members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing Donor support for the Area Council structures & Availability of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of office accommodation for the Area Council & Unavailability of the requisite logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of DACF
3. Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of business establishment • Availability of Revenue Collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Industrial establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics for revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited economic opportunities
4. Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of MPCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Legal framework that create the Municipal Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Apathy among the citizenry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived non-form commitment Government
Public Policy Management				
1. Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of professionals to undertake M & E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and Donor Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the release of funds
Human Security and Public Safety				
1. Inadequate Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well trained security personnel • Existence of MISEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts • High incidence of social vices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High police citizen ration • Inadequate funds to support security services
2. Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well trained security personnel • Existence of DISEC • Budget allocation for security service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts • High incidence of social vices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of DACF

POCC Analysis

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Law and Order				
1. Limited number and poor quality of court buildings and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District law-enforcement unit. • Availability of the municipal support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate court structures and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate personnel
Culture for National Development				
1. Weak frameworks, regulations and institutions for promoting Ghanaian culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Center for National Culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Chieftancy and Culture Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived outmoded cultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad influence of foreign culture
International Relations				
1. Limited participation of local authorities in international affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of DA to support immigration activities • Existence of MISEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District immigrations office in Tarkwa • Availability of immigration policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity of MA to deal with immigrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate decentralized immigration offices

Annex 6 – Composite Programme of Action (POA)

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Programmes	Sub-programmes	Projects/ activities	Outcome / Impact Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GO G	IG F	Donor	Lead	Coll.
Inadequate and unreliable electricity supply	Ensure the necessary investment to upgrade, renew, and expand the power transmission and distribution network (SDG Targets 7.a, 7.b)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	1. Procure 600 low tension poles for communities to serve uncovered areas and rehabilitate Street Lights	Communities well well-lit and security enhanced					300,000.00	-	-	DA	EG
				2. Extend Utilities to Light Industrial Area	Utilities extended to the light industrial site					200,000.00	-	-	DA	EG
Ensure improved skills development for industry	Establish apprenticeship and skills development centres to train skilled labour force for specific industrial sectors (SDG Target 4.4)			3. Construction of RTF and Business Resource Center with appropriate landscaping curb degraded environment	Improved in access and use of light industrial machinery					116,670.00	16,670	-	REP/BAC	DA
				4. Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills	Unemployed youth, PWDs and Women Groups acquired employable skills					112,500.00	-	37,500.00	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
Improve business financing	Restructure the existing state-sponsored microfinance schemes including MASLOC to provide credit for SMEs (SDG Target 8.3)					5. Facilitate the acquisition of credit by businesses and ensure cleaner production by businesses	Increased numbers of businesses who access credit					180,000.00	-	420,000.00

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

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	Coll.
Support entrepreneurs and SME development	Merge National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and provide adequate resources for entrepreneurship training and business development services (SDG Targets 8.3, 9.3)	Economic Development	Trade, Tourism and Industrial Development	6. Support MSME development, business development support and provide business start-up support	Increased in MSME developed and other businesses development supported					60,000.00	35,500.00	28,500.00	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
				7. Conduct managerial and entrepreneurial skills training including sound environmental management skills.	Entrepreneurs acquired managerial and entrepreneurial skills					15,000.00	-	5,000.00	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
				8. Clearing and Shaping of Industrial Site with strict adherence to sanitation management	Industrial site developed					50,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet international standards (SDG Target 8.9)			9. Develop potential eco – tourist sites and ensure responsible tourism	Improved patronage in the domestic tourist					5,000.00	15,000.00	13,000.00	DA	CNC/GTA
				10. Create Website for the District	Website created					-	10,000.00	-	DA	-
Improve postharvest management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)		Agriculture Development	11. Support the implem. of One District – One Factory Initiative	One identified (Palm Oil Extraction) factory established					150,000.00	-	-	MOTI	DA

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

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	Coll.		
Improve postharvest management	Provide support for small- and medium-scale agro-processing enterprises through the One District, One Factory initiative (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 2.c, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	12. Provision of agro-processing input	Increased number of agriculture produced processed					60,000.00	-	20,000.00	BAC	DA		
Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)			13. Organ. capacity development training for staff in varied technology skills	Improved AEAs knowledge						72,612.96	-	75,575.04	Dept of Agric	Central Admin	
				14. Sensitize communities on Agric dev't	Improved public knowledge in Agric dev't						-	-	16,400.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin	
				15. Establish Farmer Field School and Demon. farms	Improved yields per head and income levels							12,612.60	-	34,468.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				16. AEAs & DAOs make group contacts, farm and home visits with info on Good Agric. Practices	Increase in the number of technology adoption. Increased yield and income							-	-	43,264.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				17. Undertake monitoring, supervision and review activities	Improved service delivery							14,000.00	-	88,280.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				18. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Improved yields from framers							160,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				19. Supply office equipment	Efficient office service delivery							-	-	14,120.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				20. Train other actors along the value chain	Improved knowledge of actors along the value chain							-	-	5,620.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

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	Coll.
Promote a demand driven approach to agricultural development	Ensure implementation of the Ghana commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) to link both smallholder and commercial producers to industry (SDG Targets 2.3, 2.c)	Economic Development	Agriculture Development	21. Redevelopment of Existing Markets with adequate sanitary and drainage system	Increased in revenue generation					750,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
				22 Construct 5No. 20 – Units market stalls with adequate sanitary and drainage system	Increased in revenue generation					600,000.	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
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)			23. Facilitate stakeholder meetings	Improved farmer participation in decision making					-	-		Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Goal 1: Build a Prosperous Society

Development Dimension 1: Economic Development

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	Coll.
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	24. Conduct surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	Existence of adequate info on pest situations					-	-	6,800.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				25. Sensitize and vaccinate against Newcastle, PPR, Rabies and treat diseased animals	Improved Farm income					50,560.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
				26. Construct 1No. Vert. office	Improved health of livestock					80,000.00	-	-	DWD	Dept of Agric
Promote Aquaculture Development	Provide incentives for accelerated Private Sector Investment in Aquaculture			27. Provide support to fish farmers	Increased tonnage of fish per hectare					80,000.00	20,000.00	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.
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 Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	1. Completion of 5No. 3-units and 4No. 6units classroom Block, office and store with sanitary facilities and tree planting on school compounds	Improved teaching and learning environment					629,169.80	-		DA	GES/Corporate Bodies
				2. Construct 15No. 2-units, 13No. 6-units, 6No. 3-units classroom blocks sanitary facilities and tree planting on school compounds	Improved teaching and learning environment					6,090,420.00	-	2,204,580.00	DA	GES/Corporate Bodies
				3. Rehabilitation of classroom blocks	Improved teaching and learning environment					400,000.00	120,000.00	240,000.00	DA	GES/corporate bodies
				4. Construct 6No. 4-units teachers' quarters	Increased in number of teachers with accommodation					1,000,000.00	-	200,000.00	DA	GES
				5. Provision of 20 pairs teachers' tables and chairs and 1,000pcs of K.G, 2000pcs of mono desks and 2000pcs of dual desk	Increased number of office furniture					668,000.00	-	167,000.00	DA	GES`
				6. Provision of office equipment	Improved office environment					-	40,000.00	-	DA	GES
				7. Undertake supervision, monitoring including DEOC and Annual Review meetings	Improved in the delivery of GES standards					64,000.00	36,000.00	-	DA	GES
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Establish M&E systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)													

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 1: Social Development

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	Coll.
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Popularize and demystify the teaching and learning of science, tech, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICT education in basic and secondary education (SDG Target 4.1)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	8. Organize STME Clinics	Increased in the number of students especially girl child offering sciences related subject					-	40,000.00	-	DA	GES
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Establish M&E systems in planning management units (SDG Target 16.6)			9. Procure 1No. Pick-Up and 4No. Motor Bikes	Increased in the no. of logistics					135,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	DA	GES
Poor linkage between mgt processes and school operations	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)			10. Capacity development of teachers including in-service training and SMC/PTA workshops	Improved performances of teachers and SMC/PTA					-	30,000.00	80,000.00	DA	GES
				11. Organize best teachers award programmes	Increased in teacher motivation					15,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	DA	GES
				12. Support to the annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools	Improved in B.E.C.E pass rate					12,000.00	24,000.00	12,000.00	DA	GES

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.
Poor linkage between management processes and school operations	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials (SDG Target 4.c)	Social Service Delivery	Education and Youth Development	13. Organized my first day at school	My first day at school organized					-	12,000.00	-	DA	GES
				14. Provide guidance and counselling at the basic schools	Increased in number of basic schools' pupils guided and counselled					-	20,000.00	-	DA	GES
				15. Organise public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child	Increased number in enrollment for girl child					-	20,000.00	-	DA	GES
				16. Organize reading festivals and "spelling B"	Improved reading habits in pupils					8,000	4,000.00	8,000.00	DA	GES
				17. Organize school health education	Health of school pupils improved					-	20,000.00	-	DA	GES
				18. Organize sports festivals	Sports festivals organized					-	12,000.00	-	DA	GES
				19. Promote special education activities	Special education improved					-	16,000.00	-	DA	GES
Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels	Ensure inclusive education for all boys and girls with special needs (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.a)													
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target3.8)		Health Delivery	20. Retooling of the District Hospital and CHPS Zones	Increase in the number of logistics					235,000.00	106,000.00	225,000.00	GHS	Central Admin

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.	
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Revamp emergency medical preparedness and response services (SDG Target 3.d)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	21. Organize training for 50 clinical staff on quality assurance and infection prevention	Improvement in quality clinical care					30,000.00	2,000.00	-	GHS	Central Admin	
	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality healthcare (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)			22. Undertake monitoring, review and stakeholders' meetings	Improved awareness and knowledge on health and stakeholders' involvement enhanced						50,000.00	20,000.00	-	GHS	Central Admin
	23. Provision/Upgrade of Bogoso Health Center to a Polyclinic			Increase access to health care					1,000.00	-	-	GHS	Central Admin		
	24. Conduct research/survey into use of LLIN, IDD, Yellow fever			Improved knowledge in the management of communicable disease.					25,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	GHS	Central Admin		
	25. Form 8 father and mother support groups, and queen mothers' groups under MAF			Involved males in maternal and child health					30,000.00	18,000.00	-	GHS	Central admin.		
	26. Construction and completion of 8No. CHPS Compounds			Increase access to health care					1,740,000.00	-	580,000.00	GHS	Central Admin		
	27. Facilitate the renovation of 8 existing health facilities			Improved working environment					70,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00	GHS	Central Admin		
	28. Completion of Prestea Gov't Hospital OPD			Increase access to health care					289,000.00	-	-	GHS	Central Admin		

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 1.3, 3.c)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	29. Carry out public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS	% increase in the NHIS registrants					13,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
Ensure reduction of new HIV, AIDS/STIs and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups	Intensify behavioral change strategies, especially for high-risk groups for HIV and AIDS and TB (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)			30. Support the activities of HIV/AIDs and TB prevention	Percentage reduction in the prevalence rates					26,000.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
Harness demographic dividend	Eliminate child marriage and teenage pregnancy (SDG Targets 3.7, 5.3)			31. Organize two community durbars per quarter in each sub-district capitals on early child marriage	Reduction in teenage pregnancy and related early marriage					10,000.00	6,000	12,000	GH¢	Central Admin
Enhance access to improved and reliable Environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)			32. Procure logistics including 40 communal refuse containers, sanitary tools and 10 refuse bays	Improved in solid waste management services					620,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
				33. Solid Waste Management Services in the communities including final disposal sites with appropriate technology	Improvement in solid waste mgt services with minimal effect on the environment					2,340,000.00	120,000.00	30,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
		34. Update DESSAP Document (collection of data)	DESSAP Document updated					15,000	5,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.		

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.
Enhance access to improved and reliable Environmental sanitation services	Improve management of waste disposal sites to control greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (SDG Target 11.6)	Social Service Delivery	Health Delivery	35. Procure 1No. Pick Up for monitoring 4No. motor bikes	Increased in the performance of EHSU					202,500.00	10,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
				36. Construct slaughter slabs	Slaughter slabs constructed					-	350,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.
				37. Acquire land for new cemetery	Land acquired for new cemetery					35,000	20,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.
				38. Construct pounds to confine stray animals	Pounds constructed					112,000.00	48,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	39. Promote hygiene education programmes			Considerable reduction in unhygienic related diseases					15,000	5,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
	40. Procure Cesspit Emptier Truck			Cesspit Emptier Truck procured					400,000	250,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
	41. Construct liquid waste treatment plant (stabilization pond)			Liquid waste appropriately treated					3,000	750,000	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
	42. Promote/assist 250 poor households to build latrines			Proportion of people with access to toilet					875,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
	43. Construct 20 institutional latrines for schools			20 institutional latrines constructed					1,100,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
	44. Promote hand washing in schools (provide 200 hand washing facilities)			200 hand washing facilities provided for schools					400,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.	
45. Promote PPP in the provision of toilet facilities	PPP promoted in the provision of toilet facilities					-	40,000.00	40,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.				

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.
Enhance access to improved and reliable Environmental sanitation services	Provide mechanised boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	46. Provision of potable water facilities	% increase in potable water coverage					905,000.00	175,000.00	2,427,500.00	DWD	Central Adm.
				47 Extension & treatment of existing small-town water systems	Extension & treatment of existing small-town water systems					150,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
				48. Provide 25 Iron and Manganese Treatment Plants	% increase in potable water coverage					307,500.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	49. Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP)			Investible programs of Water and sanitation outlined					35,000.00	15,000.00	-	Central Admin	DWD	
	50. Support the activities of the DWST			Improved functioning of water systems					-	32,000.00	-	DWST	Central Adm.	
	51. Organize training for WSMTs			Improved performance of WSMTs					20,000	10,000.00	20,000.00	DWST	Central Adm.	
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and Economic development	Fully implement Labour Regulations of 2007, notably Regulations 12, 13 (Establishment of Disablement Unit) (SDG Targets 8.5, 8.8)	Social Services Delivery	Social Welfare and Community Development	52. Support and empower PWDs economically	Increased in the number of PWDs in gainful employment					140,000.00	6,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	Expand social protection interventions to reach all categories of vulnerable children (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4))			53.. support child welfare activities including child labour	Improved child welfare and reduced child labour					54,000.00	4,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin

Goal 2: Create Opportunities for All Ghanaians
Development Dimension 2: Social Development

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	Coll.
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	54. Provide skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable	Proportion of women economically empowered					-	100,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (SDG Targets 9.1, 11.a)			55. Support community-initiated projects (including community centers, public toilet etc.)	% reduction of geographical inequalities					1,300,000.00	-	200,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	Management and Administration	General Administration	56. Support cultural programmes in the municipality					47,000.00	25,000.00	-	CNC	Central Admin	
Enhance sports and recreational Infrastructure	Integrate sports and recreational needs of the aged and children in the provision of facilities (SDG Target 11.7)			57. Redevelop community playing fields and support football teams	Improved football field					70,000.00	-	50,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
Promote the creation of decent jobs	Develop and promote schemes that support skills training, internship and modern apprenticeship (SDG Targets 8.3, 8.6)			58. Support Youth Employment Program	Proportion of youth gainfully employed					40,000.00	-	-	YEA	Central Admin

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment
Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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	Coll.
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	1. Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	Increase in the number of developments with building permit					-	24,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
				2. Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee/Statutory planning committee meetings	4 quarterly technical and statutory planning committees done					-	16,524.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
				3. Organize periodic development control and site inspections	Improved compliance in building regulations					-	8,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
				4. Continue with street naming and property addressing	street naming and property addressing continued					82,665.00	-	-	PPD	Central Admin
				5. Fac. engagements with land related State Agencies	Strengthened stakeholders' engagements					-	2,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	Fully implement National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) (Targets 16.6, 17.16)			6. Prepare new local plans for communities	new local plans for communities prepared					-	60,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
				7. Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	Local plans revised and new plans prepared					-	20,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
				8. Retracing of existing but old planning scheme	New scheme prepared out of the existing ones					-	4,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment
Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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	Coll.
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	Physical and spatial planning	9. Creation of Land Banks	Assembly Acquired land banks					100,000.00	40,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Promote the development of viable forest and wildlife-based industries and livelihoods (SDG Target 15.1)	Environmental Management and Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation	10. Compartment demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment demarcation one and enrichment planting completed					50,000.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
				11. External/internal boundary cleaning/boundary planting	Nkontoben F/R, Ben West F/R, Bonga river boundaries cleaned and boundary planting completed					123,844.81	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
				12. Nursery and Seed Orchard d establishment and trending	Established nursery and orchard seed and trending completed					-	22,000.00	-	FSD	Central Admin
				13. Educational programme	Educational programme done					10,000.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
Ensure sustainable extraction of mineral Resources	Ensure land restoration after mining operations (SDG Targets 15.1, 15.3)			14. Reclaim degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks)	degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks) reclaimed					-	-	1,000,000.00	MPCU	FSD

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment
Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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	Coll.
Enhance climate change resilience	Mainstream climate change in national development planning and budgeting processes (SDG Targets 11.b, 13.2)	Environmental Management and Sanitation	Natural Resource Conservation	15. Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system	Enhanced awareness among people					50,000.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
				16. Intensify public awareness/formation of fun clubs on the impacts of Climate Change/green economy	More people being aware of climate change and variability					-	12,000.00	-	FSD	Central Admin
				17. Train farmers on climate smart agriculture technologies	Improved knowledge on climate smart agriculture					-	-	34,000.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction (SDG Targets 3.d, 13.3)		Disaster Prevention and Management	18. Support Disaster prevention and management activities (Including desilting of drains)	% reduction in disaster occurrences					272,000.00	42,000.00	-	NADM O/FS	Central Admin
				19. Construct additional fire station	Improved response to emergencies					200,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
				20. Rehabilitate the Prestea Fire Station	Improved working environment					20,000.00	-	25,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
Address recurrent devastating floods	Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans for all MMDAs (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.b)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	21. Construction of 5km U-Drains	Reduction in the number of flood cases					1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	DWD	Central Admin

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment
Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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	Coll.
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Provide bitumen surface for road networks in district capitals and areas of high agricultural production and tourism. (SDG Targets 7.3, 11.2)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	22. Complete the rehabilitation of 25km stretch from Bogoso Jxn - Damang	% reduction in vehicle operating costs					-	-	75,600,000.00	DWD	GFG
				23. Reconstruct 3No. Bridges	Improved access					5,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
				24. Completion of Samahu-Huniso Road	% reduction in vehicle operating costs					-	-	2,100,000.00	GFG	Central Admin.
				25. Rehabilitate 45km Highway	Improved Road accessibility					2,000.00	-	5,000,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.
				26. Reshaping of 120km of feeder roads	Improved Road accessibility					900,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
				27. Creation of Access Roads in newly developed areas	Improved access within the communities					55,000.00	40,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
				28. Construct 25no. Culverts	Improved Road accessibility					625,000.00	247,000.00	158,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.
				29. Tarring of major town roads	Improved access within the communities					GH¢ 10m	-	-	DWD	Central Adm
				30. Construction of 6No. Foot Bridges and farm gates	Increase in the no of footbridges constructed					132,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)			31. Intensify the awareness and establish of ICT Centres in All the Circuits	Increase the no of CIC/ICT Centers					600,000.00	7,500.00	200,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.

Goal 3: Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment
Development Dimension 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

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	Coll.
Expand the digital landscape	Deepen internet availability and accessibility nationally especially in schools (citizen digital index) (SDG Target 9.c, 16.10)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Infrastructure Development	32. Org. in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers	Increase in the ICT Teachers with enhanced knowledge					20,000.00	15,000.00	-	Educ., Youth & Sports	Central Adm.
				33. Supply 150 computers to schools	% increase in ICT equipments					300,000.00	-	75,000.00	Central Adm	Educ., Youth & Sports
				34. Construct comm. Complex	Enhanced access to public functions					300,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm
Promote resilient urban development	Implement district capital and small town improvement programme (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.a)			35. Extend electricity to the unserved communities	Extend elect. to the unserved communities					1,000,000.00	-	-	ECG	Stakeholders
Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	Revise self-help-electricity project and use means-testing approaches to enable the poor to connect to the national grid (SDG Targets 1.4, 7.1)													

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Deepen political and administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	36. Construct 8-Units and 6-Units Apartments residential accommodation for Senior & Junior Staffs	Improved service delivery					420,000.00	200,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
				37. Rehabilitate the Administration Block	Enhanced life span of the building					100,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
				38. Rehabilitation of DAs residential facilities	Prolonged life span of the building					52,000.00	20,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

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	Coll.
Deepen political and administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	39. Construct Office Accommodation for the sub-structures , New Assembly Hall and DHMT Office	Functional sub-structures					900,00.00	150,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
				40. Procure 1No. Pick-Up	Reduced maintenance and operation cost					185,000.00	-	-	Central Adm.	Finance
				41. Operation and maintenance of official vehicles and equipment	Enhanced life span of the vehicles and equipment					500,000.00	300,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
				100. Procure Office Equipment and Furniture	Functional administrative environment					-	82,000.00	-	Central Adm	Finance
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world-class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure facilities (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		Human Resource Management	42. Support the Activities of DISEC and Protocols	Improved security					-	145,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
				43. Provide logistics/financial support for the security services	Improved service delivery					-	6,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
Promote access and efficiency in delivery of justice	Strengthen independence of judiciary and provide adequate resources and funding (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		Human Resource Management	44. Construct Police Post	Increased access to security services					70,000.00	-	50,000.00	Central Admin	DWD
				45. Rehabilitate District Court	Enhanced delivery of Justice					45,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	DWD
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	. Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1))		Human Resource Management	46. Organize capacity building training for revenue collectors and management staff and sub-structures	Improved revenue generated					20,000.00	65,000.00	6,000.00	Finance	Central Admin
				47. Sponsor the Core MPCU members to pursue courses	Improved service delivery					-	35,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
Improve decentralized planning	Strengthen local level capacity for participatory planning and budgeting (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.7)													

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

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	Coll.
Deepen political and administrative Decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	Human Resource Management	1. Recruit staffs to Area Councils and City Guards	Functional Sub-Structures					-	70,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
			General Administration	2. Support Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) District Office with Offices space and motor bike	Improved working environment					-	32,500.00	-	DWD	Central Admin
Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	Strengthen the implementation of development plans (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	3. Support MPCU activities	Enhanced coordination					-	30,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin	
			4. Undertake M&E (including review meetings)	Improved projects delivery					185,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	Finance	
			5. Procure 1No. Pick-Up for projects monitoring	Improved projects delivery					20,000.00	45,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin	
			6. Develop a comprehensive database for Planning and Budgeting in the district	Improved revenue generated					-	40,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin	
			7. Undertake the preparation and implementation of composite budget	Coordinated budget implemented					20,000.00	40,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin	
			8. Organize Social Accountability Fora (Town Hall Meetings)	Transparency and Accountability Enhanced					20,000.00	40,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin	

Goal 4: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society

Development Dimension 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

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	Coll.
Strengthen fiscal decentralisation	Enhance revenue mobilisation capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Finance and Revenue Mobilization	9. Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Improved revenue generated					10,000.00	22,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
				10. Undertake valuation of properties in the District	Improved revenue generated					40,000.00	45,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
				11. Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document Recruit/Engage more revenue/commission collectors	Improved revenue generated					-	25,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
				12. Construct new lorry station with stores under PPP	Improved revenue generated					-	80,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
				13. Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Proportional Increase in revenue generation					-	-	1,500,000.00	DWD	Central Adm
				14. Construct Rest Stop for haulage vehicles	Proportional Increase in revenue generation					350,000.	50,000	-	DWD	Central Adm
				15. Monitor revenue collection activities	Improved revenue generated					-	8,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
Improve popular participation at regional and district levels	Promote effective stakeholder involvement in development planning process, local democracy and accountability (SDG Target 16.7)		General Administration	16. Support CSO Activities (WUSC)	Enhanced collaboration of development Actors					20,000.00	-	-	Cent. Admin	MPCU

Annex 7: Annual Action Plan - 2018

Goal 1: Economic Development

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	1. Facilitate the acquisition of credit by businesses	District wide	limited access to credit	Businesses facilitated to acquired credits	—	—	—	→	150,000.00	45,000.00	-	105,000.00	BAC	FRB
	2. Provision of start-up kits for graduate apprentice	District Wide	Inadequate start-up kits for graduate apprentices	Start-up kits provided to graduate apprentice	—	—	—	→	20,000.00	15,000	-	5,000	MOTI	DA
	3. Provision of agro-processing input	Aboso	Limited agro-processing input	Agro-processing inputs provided	—	—	—	→	40,000.00	30,000	-	10,000	BAC	DA
	4. Facilitate the registration of businesses	District Wide	limited access to registered businesses	Registration of businesses facilitated	—	—	—	→	2,500.00	-	2,500		BAC	Stakeholders
	5. Facilitate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	Bogoso	Inadequate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	MSEs sponsored to access market	—	—	—	→	4,000.00	-	3,000	1,000	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
	6. Consultative meetings on MSE development	Bogoso	Inadequate meetings on MSE development	Consultative meetings held	—	—	—	→	2,000.00	-	1,500	500.00	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
	7. Conduct managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	District wide	Insufficient managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	Managerial and entrepreneurial skills training organized	—	—	—	→	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	1,250.00	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
	8. Support Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	District wide	Inadequate supports for Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	Artisans supported acquire NVTI Certificates	—	—	—	→	2,500.00	-	1,875.00	625.00	BAC/REP	Stakeholders
	9. Extend Utilities to Light Industrial Area	Bogoso	Lack of Utilities to Light Indust. Area	Utilities extended to the light industrial site	—	→			200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	DA	EG
	10. Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide	Insufficient employable skills	Training done for unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups	—	—	—	→	37,500.00	28,125.00	-	9,375.00	Dept. of trade	Dept of social dev't

Programmes and \Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	11. Support the implement. of One District – One Factory Initiative	Bogoso	inadequate support for establishment of a factory	Palm Oil Extraction factory established	—			→	37,500.00	37,500.00	-	-	MOTI	DA
	12. Clearing and Shaping of Industrial Site	Prestea	Lack of funds for development of industrial site	Industrial site developed	—			→	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DA	BAC
	13. Construction of RTF and Business Resource Center	Bogoso	Lack of RTF and Business Resource Center	RTF and Business Resource Center constructed	—			→	133,340.00	116,670.00	16,670.00	-	REP/BAC	DA
	14. Development of eco - tourism	Bonsaso and Awudua	Undeveloped eco-tourism	Two Tourism sites developed	—			→	6,250.00	1,250.00	1,750.00	3,250.00	DA	CNC/GTA
	15. Public Educ. on Domestic Tourism	District Wide	Inadequate education on domestic tourism	Increased in patronage of Domestic tourism	—			→	8,000.000	-	8,000.00	-	DA	CNC/GTA
	16. Create Website for the District	Bogoso	Non-existence of website	Website created	—			→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	DA	-
	17. Procure 600 low tension poles for communities	Selected communities	Inadequate low tension poles for communities	600 low tension pole procured	—			→	45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	18. Rehabilitate Street Lights	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate street lights.	Street Lights rehabilitated	—			→	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	19. Extend electricity to the unserved communities	Selected communities	Limited electricity coverage	Unserved communities extended with electricity	—			→	250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	ECG	STAKEHOLDERS
Agriculture Development	1. Facilitate stakeholder meetings	AEAs Zones	Inadequate facilitation of stakeholder meetings	Stakeholder meetings facilitated	—			→	2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	2. Organ. capacity development training for staff	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity development training for staff	capacity development training organized	—			→	25,663.00	15,000.00	-	10,663.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	3. Organize training for farmers on improved technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate training on improved technologies	Training for farmers organized	—			→	5,772.00	-	-	5,772.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	4. Establish Farmer Field School and Demon. farms	AEAs Zones	Lack of Farmer Field School and Demon. Farms	Farmer Field School and Demon Farms established	—			→	11,770.15	3,153.24	-	8,617.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	5. AEAs & DAOs make group contacts, farm and home visits with info on Good Agric. Practices	Selected communities	Inadequate number of technology adoption	Good Agric Practices disseminated	—			→	10,816.00	-	-	10,816.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	6. Train Agric. Staff on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate knowledge on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Staff capacity in post-harvest management enhanced	—			→	1,572.00	-	-	1,572.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	7. Sensitize and vaccinate against Newcastle, PPR, Rabies and treat diseased animals	Bogoso	Inadequate sensitization, vaccination	Sensitization on vaccination done	—			→	12,640.00	12,640.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	8. Train 50 farmers on improved animal husbandry practices	Bogoso	Inadequate training of farmers	50 farmers' trained	—			→	4,040.00	3,153.24	-	886.76	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	9. Train other actors along the value chain eg. Processors, input dealers	Bogoso	Limited knowledge on value chain	Training on value chain done	—			→	1,405.00	-	-	1,405.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	10. Supply office equipment	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Office Equipment supplied	—			→	3,530.00	-	-	3,530.00	D of Agric	Centr. Admin
	11. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected Places	Inadequate motivation to farmers	Farmers' Day Celebrated				→	40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	12. Sensitize communities on Agric dev't	District Wide	Inadequate sensitization programmes on Agric development	Communities sensitized on agriculture development	—	—	—	→	4,100.00	-	-	4,100.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	13. Conduct surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	District Wide	Inadequate survey on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	Survey of diseases and pests conducted	—	—	—	→	1,700.00	-	-	1,700.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	14. Undertake monitoring, supervision and review activities	District wide	Poor monitoring, supervision and review activities	monitoring, supervision and review activities undertaken	—	—	—	→	25,570.00	3,500.00	-	22,070.00	Dept of Agric	Central Adm.
	15. Redevelopment of Markets	Bogoso and Prestea	Insecurity in the markets	Markets redevelopment done	—	—	—	→	320,000.00	320,000	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	16. Construct 1No. 20-Unit market stalls	Kofi Gyan and Nsuaem	No organized market	1No. 20-Unit market stalls constructed	—	—	—	→	240,000.00	240,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
Goal 2: Social Development														
Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	1. Completion of 2No. 3-units classroom Block with ancillary fac.	Prestea, Mfantefokrom	Inadequate school infrastructure	2No. 3-units CB with ancillary fac. completed	—	—	—	→	151,694.53	151,694.53	-	-	DWD	GES
	2. Construct 4No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Petepom, Cocoa Shed, Yareyeya and Juaben	Inadequate school infrastructure	4No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	—	—	—	→	420,000.00	315,000.00	-	105,000.00	DWD	GES
	3. Construct 2No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Aboso and Bobkrom	Inadequate school infrastructure	2No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	—	—	—	→	840,000.00	840,000.00	-	-	DA	GES/Corporate Bodies

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collabor
Education and Youth Development	4. Construct 3No. 3-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Awudua, Boakrom and Himan	Inadequate school infrastructure	3No. 3-units classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	—			→	630,000.00	420,000.00	-	210,000.00	DA	GES
	5. Organize sports festivals	All Circuits	Low interest in sporting activities	Sports festivals organized	—			→	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES
	6. Organized my first day at school	All Circuits	Limited motivation for pupil	first day at school organized				→	3,000	-	3,000	-	DA	GES
	7. Organize public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child	District Wide	Inadequate seminar on enrolment for girl child	public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child organized	—			→	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	DA	GES
	8. Provide guidance and counselling at the basic schools	All Circuits	Inadequate guidance and counselling	guidance and counselling pupils in schools provided	—			→	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	9. Promote special education activities	All Circuits	inadequate education activities	Special education promoted	—			→	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	DA	GES
	10. Organize school health education	All Circuits	Inadequate school education on health issues	school health education organized	—			→	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	11. Organize reading festivals and “spelling B”	All Circuits	Poor reading habits among school pupils	reading festivals and “spelling B” organized	—			→	5,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	DA	GES
	12. Organize DEOC meetings	Bogoso	Poor educational management and oversight	4 DEOC meetings done	—			→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	13. Organize STME Clinics	All Circuits	Low interest for Science and Maths among pupils	STME Clinics organized	—			→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	DA	GES
	14. Rehabilitation of 4No. 6 – units CBs and 2No. 3 - units CBs	Selectd shools	Dilapidated classroom blocks	4No. 6 – units CBs and 2No. 3 - units CBs rehabilitated	—			→	190,000	100,000	30,000.00	60,000.00	DA	GES/cor p. Bodies
	15. Construct 3No. 4-units teachers quarters	Bepoase, Yawkrom and Pieso.	Inadequate teachers accommodation for teachers	3No. 4-units teachers quarters constructed	—			→	600,000.00	600,000.00	-	-	DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
	16. Provision of 20 pairs teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks	All Circuits	Inadequate furniture for schools	20 pairs teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks provided	→				208,750.00	208.750.00	-	-	DA	GES
	17. Provision of office equipment	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Number of logistics provided	→				40,000.00	-	40,000.00	-	DA	GES
	18. Organize best teachers award programmes	Bogoso	Adequate motivations for teachers	Best deserving teachers awarded	→				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	19. Organize capacity building training workshops	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity building training	capacity building training workshops organized	→				25,000.00	-	5,000.00	20,000.00	DA	GES
	20. Conduct supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities	All circuits	Inadequate monitoring and supervision	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation carried out	→				16,000.00	16,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	21. Organize workshops for SMCs/PTAs In the District	All circuits	Poor collaborations between SMCs/PTAs and Schools	workshops for SMCs/PTAs in the District organized	→				5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00	DA	GES
	22. Organize annual review meetings	Bogoso	Poor monitoring of Teaching	annual review meeting organized	→				5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	23. Procure 2No. motor bikes	All circuits	Inadequate logistics	1No. motor bikes	→				8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	DA	GES
	24. Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	Inadequate assistance to needy but brilliant students	Needy but brilliant students supported with scholarship	→				65,000.00	40,000.00	-	25,000.00	DA/M P	GES/Corporate Bodies

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	25. Support to the annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools	All Circuits	Inadequate support towards BECE Mock Exams	annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools supported	→				12,000.00	-	12,000	-	DA	GES
Health Delivery	1. Organize training for 50 clinical staff on quality assurance and infection prevention	District wide	Limited knowledge on quality assurance and infection Prevention	Training on quality assurance and infection prevention for 50 clinical staff done	→				6,250.00	6,250.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	2. Procure 5 vacuum extractor and resuscitation equipment for 3 GH¢ facilities	Selected health facilities	Inadequate logistics for health facilities	Equipment procured	→				15,000.00	8,750.00	-	6,250.00	GH¢	Central Adm.
	3. Form 8 father and mother support groups, and queen mothers groups under MAF	8 selected communities	Limited support from male partners in maternal health	8 father, mother and queen mothers groups formed to support MAF	→				12,000.00	7,500.00	4,500.00	-	GH¢	Central adm
	4. Procure 1No. Pick-Up	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	1No. Pick-Up procured	→				180,000	180,000	-	-	GH¢	Central adm
	5. Procure motor bikes for the sub-districts	All sub-districts	Inadequate logistics	motor bikes for the sub-districts procured	→				11,250.00	7,500.00	-	3,750.00	GH¢	Central Admi
	6. Organize review meetings	Bogoso	Lack of awareness on health	review meetings organized	→				10,000	7,500.00	2,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admi
	7. Facilitate the organization of consultative meetings	District wide	Limited stakeholders' consultation	consultative meetings facilitated	→				7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admi
	8. Facilitate the training of 40 CHNs, midwives and 10 DCOs in proper data capturing	DHD	Inadequate facilitation of trainings	Officers trained in proper data capturing on nutrition, charting, ANC cards	→				3,500.00	1,250.00	2,250.00	-	GH¢	Central Admi

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	9. Procure 1no. desk top and 4 laptop computers and accessories for DHD	DHD offices	Inadequate logistics	2no. desk top and 8 laptop computers and accessories procured	—	—	—	→	10,000	7,000.00	3,000.00	-	GH¢	Central adm
	10. Conduct research/survey into use of LLIN, IDD, Yellow fever	4 selected communities and selected schools and markets	Lack of knowledge in communicable diseases	Knowledge on in communicable Research conducted.	—	—	—	→	18,000.00	12,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.000	GH¢	Central Admin
	11. Construct 2No. of CHPS Compounds	Beppoh and Gyimakrom	Inadequate health facilities	2No. of CHPS Compounds constructed	—	—	—	→	580,000.00	580,000.00	-	-	GH¢	Central Admi
	12. Facilitate postings of health professionals	Bogoso	Inadequate health professionals	postings of health professionals facilitated	—	—	—	→	6,500.00	-	6,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admi
	13. Facilitate the renovation of 2 existing health facilities	Bondaye, Huni-Valley	Dilapidated health facilities	2 existing health facilities renovated	—	—	—	→	25,000.00	17,500.00	2,500.00	5,000	GH¢	Central Admin
	14. Facilitate the provision of equipment's for CHPS Zones	All sub-structures	Inadequate logistics	Equipment's supplied	—	—	—	→	240,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00	100,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	15. Intensify public education on Malaria, TB, STIs, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis, cholera, NTDs, diabetes, hypertension prevention	District wide	Inadequate	public awareness on prevention of communicable/ non-communicable diseases intensified	—	—	—	→	6,000.00	3,250.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	GH¢	Central admin.
	16. Provide support for PLHIV	District wide	Inadequate support for PLHIV	Support provided to PLHIV	—	—	—	→	3,500.00	3,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admi
	17. Provide support for the celebration of World AIDS Day	District wide	Inadequate support	District awareness of HIV and AIDS created	—	—	—	→	875.00	875.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admi

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	18. Monitor activities of NGOs and CBOs	District wide	Insufficient monitoring of NGOs and CBOs	HIV and AIDS NGOs and CBOs activities monitored	—			→	1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admi
	19. Facilitate the education on HIV and AIDS prevention	District wide	Inadequate knowledge on HIV and Aids	education on HIV and AIDS prevention facilitated	—			→	625.00	625.00	-	-	GH¢	Central adm
	20. Organize two community durbars per quarter in each sub-district capitals	Bogoso, Huni-Valley, Prestea, Himan, Aboso, Awudua	Lack of awareness on health issues	Eight community durbars organized	—			→	7,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	21. Carry out public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS	District Wide	Less NHIS registrants	public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS carried out	—			→	3,375.00	3,375.00	-	-	GH¢	Central adm
	22. Promote door to door solid waste collection	Prestea Aboso Bogoso Huni-Valley	Poor waste collection process	door to door solid waste collection promoted	—			→	30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	23. Procure 40 communal refuse containers	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Improvement in waste collection	—			→	30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	24. Solid waste management services (Sanitation Improvement Package -SIP)	Prestea, Aboso, Bogoso, Tokunaso	Poor environmental health attitude	Improved solid waste management services	—			→	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	25. Procure sanitary tools/equipments	District wide	Inadequate logistics	sanitary tools/equipments	—			→	50,000.00	37,500.00	12,500.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	26. National Sanitation Day (General cleaning exercise)	District wide	Poor sanitary condition among communities	Sanitation Day organized	—			→	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	27. Update DESSAP Document (collection of data)	District wide	Outdated DESSAP document	DESSAP Document updated	—	—	—	→	5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	28. Construct 2 container bays/ handstands/platforms	Bompieso and Aboso	Inadequate infrastructure	2 container bays/handstands/platforms constructed	—	—	—	→	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	29. Construct slaughter slabs	Huni-Valley and Bondai	Inadequate infrastructure	Slaughter slabs constructed	—	—	—	→	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	30. Procure Pick Up for monitoring	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Pick Up for monitoring procured	—	—	—	→	180,000.00	180,000.00	-	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	31. Procure 2 motorbikes for field activities	Aboso and Booso	Inadequate logistics	Motorbikes for field work activities procured	—	—	—	→	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	32. Promote hygiene education programmes	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	Hygiene education programmes promoted	—	—	—	→	5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	33. Construct pounds to confine stray animals	Prestea Aboso,	Inadequate infrastructure	Pounds constructed	—	—	—	→	92,000.00	65,000.00	27,000.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	34. Maintenance of final disposal sites (Pushing, Spreading, Levelling, Compacting and Spraying)	District wide	Inadequate fund	final disposal sites (Pushing, Spreading, Levelling, Compacting and Spraying) maintained	—	—	—	→	320,000.00	320,000.00	-	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
	35. Procure Cesspit Emptier Truck	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Cesspit Emptier Truck procured	—	—	—	→	162,500.00	100,500.00	62,500.00	-	EHU	CentrAdm.
36. Evacuation of spillages at communal container sites/dumpsites	District wide	Poor sanitary conditions at container sites	Evacuation done	—	—	—	→	80,000.00	55,000.00	25,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	36. Develop new final disposable sites	New Tokunaso Awudua	Inadequate final disposal sites	new final disposable sites developed	—			→	25,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	37. Construct liquid waste treatment plant (stabilization pond)	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Liquid waste treatment plant constructed	—			→	937,500.00	750,000.00	187,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	38. Acquire land for new cemetery	Prestea	Congested cemetery	Land acquired for new cemetery	—			→	13,750.00	8,750.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	39. Promote/assist 63 poor households to build latrines	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	63 poor households assisted	—			→	218,750.00	218,750.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	40. Construct 4 institutional latrines for schools	District wide	Inadequate institutional latrines	4 institutional latrines constructed	—			→	220,000.00	220,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	41 Promote hand washing in schools (provide 200 hand washing facilities)	District wide	Inadequate hand washing facilities	200 hand washing facilities provided for schools	—			→	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	42. Promote PPP in the provision of toilet facilities	District wide	Limited partnership between DA and Private partners in the provision of toilet facilities	PPP promoted in the provision of toilet facilities	—			→	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 10No. new Boreholes	Selected communities	Inadequate water supply	10No. new Boreholes constructed	—			→	180,000.00	90,000.00	22,500.00	67,500.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Construct 2No. small town water system	Bompieso and Wassa Nkran	Poor water coverage in peri-urban communities	2No. small town water system done	—			→	525,000.00	52,500.00	-	472,500.00	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	3. Rehabilitate 11 Broken Down Boreholes	District	Prevalence of broken down boreholes	11 Broken Down Boreholes rehabilitated	→				27,500.00	16,500.00	2,750.00	8,250.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	4.Support the activities of the DWST	District Wide	Limited support for DWST activities	activities of the DWST supported	→				8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	DWS T	Central Adm.
	5. Organize training for WSMTs	District Wide	Poor management of facilities	training for WSMTs organized	→				12,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	DWS T	Central Adm.
	6. Extension & treatment of existing small town water systems	Bondaye	Poor water quality	Treatment plant constructed on water systems	→				150,000.00	-	-	150,000.00	DWD	Central Adm
	7. Provide 20 No. hand dug wells fitted with pumps for schools	Selected schools	Inadequate water supply	20 No. hand dug wells fitted with pumps for schools provided	→				50,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DWD	Cent. Adm
	8. Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP)	Bogoso	Outdated DWSP document	District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP) prepared	→				50,000	35,000.00	15,000.00	-	Cent. Adm	DWD
Social Welfare and Community Development	1.Register persons with disability and carry out needs assessments	District wide	Poor database on PWDs	Database updated	→				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWC D	CentrAdmi
	2. Ensure the provision of Disability friendly facilities within the District	District wide	Limited Disability friendly facilities within the District	Disability friendly facilities within the District provided	→				500.00	-	500.00	-	SWC D	Central Admi
	3. Train 50 physically challenged in income generating skills	District wide	Limited employable skills for PWDs	50 physically challenged trained	→				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWC D	Central Admi
	4. Liaise with the private sector to engage the PWDs in their projects (GSBPL-GESTEP)	District wide	Limited employment opportunities	PWDs linked with the private sector	→				500.00	-	500.00	-	SWC D	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	5. Provide support/tools to the Physically Challenged to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the Physically Challenged supported	→				15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	6. Liaise with YEA to give quota to the physically challenged under the youth in skill training	District wide	Limited employment opportunities for the Physically challenged	40 PWDs enrolled under the Youth in skill training programmes	→				500.00	-	500.00	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	7. Create public awareness on the rights of children	District wide	Lack of awareness on the rights of children	The public enlightened on the rights of children	→				2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	8. Withdraw and rehabilitate children involved in worst form of child labour	District wide	Reported cases of child labour	children involved in worst form of child labour withdrawn and rehabilitated	→				5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	9. Form and train community child labour volunteers	District wide	Limited number of trained child labour volunteers	community child labour volunteers formed and trained	→				2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	10. Sensitize opinion leaders, religious leaders, small scale miners and cocoa farmers on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	District wide	Inadequate education on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	Opinion leaders sensitized	→				2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	11. Form and train child panel members	District wide	Lack of child panel members	Child panel members formed and trained	→				2,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	12. Provide skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable	District wide	Inadequate skill training for women and the vulnerable	skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable provided	→				25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	SWC D	Central Admin.
	13. Support community initiated projects	District Wide	Inadequate support for community initiated projects	Community initiated projects supported	→				375,000.00	375,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration	1. Organise community theatres to address socio-cultural issue/problems	District wide	Little attention to societal values	Culture and arts appreciated and promoted in the District	—	—	—	→	1,750.00	1,750.000	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	2. Promote the arts and create cultural awareness	District wide	Unattractiveness of some tourism sites	Cultural festivals and exhibitions/ fairs organized	—	—	—	→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	3. Organise talk shows on radio, and symposiums towards cultural education	District wide	Inadequate talk shows on cultural education	Talk shows organised on understanding our heritage and cultural practices.	—	—	—	→	1,250.000	-	1,250.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	4. Organize and supervise training programme	District wide	Inadequate training programmes	training programme organized and supervised	—	—	—	→	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	5. Undertake and promote research on culture	District wide	Lack of database	Database created on culture for policy makers, academicians, administrators etc	—	—	—	→	750.00	-	750.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	6. Encourage traditional councils to organize local festivals	District wide	Limited attention on issues of culture	traditional councils encouraged to organize local festivals	—	—	—	→	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	7. Redevelop community playing fields	Bogoso	Poor playing fields	Playing fields redeveloped	—	—	—	→	50,000.00	-	-	50,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
	8. Support Youth Employment Programmes	Bogoso	High youth unemployment	Youth Employment Programmes supported	—	—	—	→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	YEA	Central Admin

Goal 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Physical and spatial planning	1. Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	District wide	Limited awareness on building permits procedures and regulations	public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations organized					6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	2. Prepare new local plans for communities	District wide	Limited number of communities with local plans	new local plans for communities prepared					15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	3. Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee/Statutory planning committee meetings	Bogoso	Routine meetings	Quarterly meetings organized					4,131.000	-	4,131.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	4. Revision of existing local plans and extension of local plans to new areas outside existing local plans	Bogoso	Unrevised local plans	Local plans revised and new plans prepared					20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	5. Retracing of existing but old planning scheme	Bogoso	Existence of old planning scheme	New scheme prepared out of the existing ones					4,00.00	-	4,00.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	6. Creation of Land Banks	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate lands for projects	Land banks created					35,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	7. Organize periodic development control monitoring exercises in the District	District wide	Inadequate development control/monitoring	Develop control activities undertaken					500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	8. Conduct inspection on all applications received for permit process.	District wide	Inadequate inspection on applications received	Inspections conducted					1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Physical and spatial planning	9. Continue with street naming and property addressing	District wide	insufficient street naming and property addressing	street naming and property addressing done	→				20,666.25	20,666.25	-	-	PPD	Central Admin
	10. Fac. engagements with land related State Agencies	Bogoso	Low level stakeholder consultations	stakeholders' engagements facilitated	→				500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
Natural Resource Conservation	1. Compartment demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment (128.00ha), Bonsa river	Inadequate demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment demarcation one and enrichment planting completed	→				12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	2. External/internal boundary cleaning/boundary planting	Nkontoben BEN WEST Bonsa river	Threats to forest resources	Nkontoben F/R, Ben West F/R, Bonsa river boundaries cleaned and boundary planting completed	→				30,961.21	30,961.21	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	3. Nursery establishment	Bogoso	Inadequate nursery establishment	Nursery established	→				1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GFIP	Mineral commission
	4. Seed Orchard establishment and tending	Nkontoben F/R (10.00ha)	Inadequate seed Orchard establishment	Established orchard seed and tending completed	→				5,500.00	-	5,500.00	-	FSD	Central Adm
	5. Educational programme	District wide	Lack of awareness	Number of Educational programmes organized	→				2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	FSD	CentrAdm
	6. Reclaim degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks)	District Wide	Scattered nature of illegal mining	degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks) reclaimed	→				250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00	MPC U	FSD
	7. Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system	Fringe communities around Nkontoben forest reserve Aboso area	Limited attention paid to climate and environmental friendly Cocoa farming system	Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system established	→				12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster Prevention and Management	1.Create disaster awareness/minimize its occurrence	All Area/Urban Councils	Lack of awareness on disaster incidence	Disaster awareness/minimize its occurrence created	→				5,000.00	750.00	1,750.00	2,500.00	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
	2. Procure relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inadequate relief items	relief items to disaster victims procured	→				15,000	10,000	5,000	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Adm
	3. Conduct M& E visit/exercises/Visit Hotels, restaurants & Guest houses, mining and galamsey sites	District wide	Inadequate monitoring	M& E visit/exercises/Visit Hotels, restaurants & Guest houses, mining and galamsey sites	→				5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
	4. Rehabilitate the Prestea Fire Station	Prestea	Poor working environment	Prestea Fire Station rehabilitated	→				25,000.00	-	-	25,000.00	DWD	CentrAdmi
	5. Identify the risks areas	District Wide	Unidentified risk areas	risks areas identified	→				6,000.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	-	NAD MO/FS	CentrAdmi
Infrastructure Development	1.Construction of 2.5km U-Drains	Huni-Valley and Prestea	Inadequate infrastructure	2.5km U-Drains constructed	→				1,500,000.00	750,000.00	-	750,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
	2. Complete the rehabilitation of 25km stretch from Bogoso Jn - Damang	Bogoso Jxn – Damang	Inadequate infrastructure	rehabilitation of 25km stretch from Bogoso Jn - Damang completed	→				75,600,000.00	-	-	75,600,000.00	DWD	GFG
	3. Reconstruct 1No. Bridges	Pieso	Inadequate infrastructure	1No. Bridges reconstructed	→				1,250,000.00	500,000.00	-	750,000.00	DWD	Cent Admi
	4.Completion of Samahu-Huniso Road	Samahu – Huniso	Inadequate infrastructure	Samahu-Huniso Road completed	→				1,000,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00	GFG	CentrAdm
	5. Rehabilitate Awudua – Awudua Nkwanta	Awudua	Poor road transport network	Road rehabilitated	→				2,100,000.00	-	-	2,100,000.00	DWD	CentrAdm.
	6. Reshaping of 30km of feeder roads	District Wide	Poor road transport network	30km of feeder roads reshaped	→				225,000.00	225,000.00	-	-	DWD	CentrAdm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	7. Creation of Access Roads in newly developed areas	Bogoso, Aboso, Prestea, Huni-Valley etc	Inadequate road transport network	Access Roads in newly developed areas created	—	—	—	→	23,750.00	13,750.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	8. Construct 6no. Culverts	District Wide	Poor road transport network	6 no. Culverts constructed	—	—	—	→	247,200.00	164,800.00	41,200.00	41,200.00	DWD	Central Admin.
	9. Tarring of major town roads	Bogoso and Huni-Valley	Poor road network	major town roads tarred	—	—	—	→	2,500,000.00	1,250,000.00	-	1,250,000.00	DWD	Central Admin.
	10. Construction of 2No. Foot Bridges and farm gates	Selected communities	Poor road network	Increase in the no of footbridges constructed	—	—	—	→	33,000.00	33,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	11. Intensify the awareness creation in ICT to the general public	District Wide	Inadequate knowledge in ICT	%increase in the no of people who can use ICT	—	—	—	→	1,875.00	-	1,875.00	-	Central Adm.	Central Admin.
	12. Promote the est. of CIC/ICT Centres in All the Circuits	All Circuits	Limited number of CIC/ICT Centres	Increase the no of CIC/ICT Centers	—	—	—	→	200,000.00	150,000.00	-	50,000.00	DWD	Central Admin.
	13. Org. in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers	Bogoso	Inadequate in-service training	in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers organized	—	—	—	→	8,750.00	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	Educ., Youth & Sports	Central Admin.
	14. facilitate mobile networks conexions	Bogoso	Lack of community centre	mobile networks conexions facilitated	—	—	—	→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	15. Supply 37 computers to schools	All Circuits	Inadequate logistics	37 computers to schools supplied	—	—	—	→	92,500.00	75,000.00	17,500.00	-	Central Adm	Central Admin.

Goal 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration	1. Construct 2No. 4-Units and 2no.-3Units Apartments for Senior & Junior Staffs	Bogoso	Inadequate residential accommodation	2No. 4-Units and 2no.-3Units Apartments for Senior & Junior Staffs constructed	→				310,000.00	250,000.00	60,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	2. Rehabilitate the Administration Block	Bogoso	Existing minor defect	Administration block rehabilitated	→				150,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	3. Rehabilitation of DAs residential facilities	Bogoso	Existing minor defect	Residential facilities rehabilitated	→				24,000.00	17,340.00	6,660.00	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	4. Procure 1No. Pick-Up	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	1No. pick-up procured	→				185,000.00	185,000.00	-	-	Central Adm.	Central Admin.
	5. Operation and maintenance of official vehicles	Bogoso	Poor maintenance of vehicles	official vehicles maintained	→				200,000.00	125,000.00	75,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Central Admin.
	6. Support the Activities of DISEC	Bogoso	Inadequate support for DISEC	Improved security	→				11,250.00	-	11,250.00	-	Central Adm.	Central Admin.
	7. Procure Office Equipment and Furniture	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Functional administrative environment	→				20,500.00	-	20,500.00	-	Central Adm.	Central Admin.
	8. Support the activities of WUSC	Bogoso	Limited NGOs activities	activities of WUSC Supported	→				5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Central Admin.
Human Resource Management	1. Organize capacity building training for revenue collectors and management staff	Bogoso	Inadequate training for revenue collectors and management staff	Improved revenue generated	→				25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin.
	2. Sponsor 2 No. Staff to pursue Financial Management at ILGS	Accra	Inadequate sponsorship for staff	Enhance financial management	→				6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin.
	3. Organized annual Capacity building programme for the sub-structure	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate capacity building training	Annual Capacity building programme organised	→				15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	4. Provide logistics/financial support for the security services	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Improved service delivery	→				6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	Finance	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Human Resource Management	5. Sponsor the Core MPCU members to pursue courses	Accra	Inadequate capacity	MPCU members sponsored	—			→	11,670.00	-	11,670.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	6. Recruit staffs to Area Councils and City Guards	All Urban/Area Councils	inadequate staff	staffs to Area Councils and City Guards recruited	—			→	17,500.00	-	17,500.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	7. Provide office accommodation for OASL	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	Office provided	—			→	30,000.00	-	30,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin.
	8. Procure motor bike for OASL	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Motor bike supplied	—			→	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	Central Adm	Central Admin.
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Support MPCU activities	Bogoso	Inadequate support for MPCU activities	MPCU activities supported	—			→	7,500.00	-	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin.
	2. Undertake M&E (including review meetings)	Bogoso	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Well implemented DMTDP	—			→	23,700.00	16,000.00	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin.
	3. Procure 1 No. Pick-Up for projects monitoring	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Improved projects delivery	—			→	185,000.00	185,000.00	-	-	Central Admin	Finance
	4. Develop a comprehensive database for Planning and Budgeting in the district	Bogoso	Lack of database	Improved revenue generated	—			→	65,000.00	20,000.00	45,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin.
	5. Organ. Discuss. on annual Fee fixing res. and budget with the citizenry each year	Bogoso	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Improved revenue generated	—			→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin.
	6. Undertake the preparation and implementation of composite budget	Bogoso	Outdated budget	Coordinated budget implemented	—			→	13,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin.
	7. Organize Social Accountability Fora (Town Hall Meetings)	Selected Communities	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Transparency and Accountability Enhanced	—			→	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Don or	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Improved revenue generated	→				8,000.00	2,500.00	5,500.00	-	Finance	Central Adm.
	2. Undertake valuation of properties in the District	Selected communities	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				42,500.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	-	Finance	Central Adm.
	3. Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				6,250.00	-	6,250.00	-	Finance	Central Adm.
	4. Recruit/Engage more revenue/commission collectors	Bogoso	Inadequate staff	Improved revenue generated	→				80,000.00	-	80,000.00	-	Finance	Central Adm.
	5. Construct new lorry station with stores under PPP	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				375,000.00	-	375,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	6. Construct Rest Stop for haulage vehicles	Bogoso	Absent of Rest stops	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				350,000.00	350,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	7. Monitor revenue collection activities	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				2,000.00	-	2,000.00	-	Finance	Central Adm.
General Administration	8. Rehab. of District Court	Prestea	poor condition of building	District Court reab done	→				45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.

Annex 8: Annual Action Plan - 2019

Goal 1: Economic Development

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	1. Facilitate the acquisition of credit by businesses	District wide	limited access to credit	Businesses facilitated to acquired credits				→	150,000	45,000.00	-	105,000.00	BAC	FRB
	2. Provision of start-up kits for graduate apprentice	District Wide	Inadequate start-up kits for graduate apprentices	Start-up kits provided to graduate apprentice				→	20,000.00	15,000	-	5,000	MOTI	CA
	3. Provision of agro-processing input	Aboso	Limited agro-processing input	Agro-processing inputs provided				→	40,000.00	30,000.00	-	10,000.00	BAC	CA
	4. Facilitate the registration of businesses	District Wide	limited access to registered businesses	Registration of businesses facilitated				→	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	BAC	CA
	5. Facilitate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	Bogoso	Inadequate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	MSEs sponsored to access market				→	4,000.00	-	3,000.00	1,000.00	BAC/REP	CA
	6. Consultative meetings on MSE development	Bogoso	Inadequate meetings on MSE development	Consultative meetings held				→	2,000.00	-	1,500.00	500.00	BAC/REP	CA
	7. Conduct managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	District wide	Insufficient managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	Managerial and entrepreneurial skills training organized				→	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	1,250.00	BAC/REP	CA
	8. Support Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	District wide	Inadequate supports for Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	Artisans supported acquire NVTI Certificates				→	2,500.00	-	1,875.00	625.00	BAC/REP	CA
	9. Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide	Limited employable skills	Training done for unemployed youth, PWDs and women				→	37,500	28,125.00	-	9,375.00	BAC/REP	CA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	10. Support implement. of One District – One Factory Initiative	Bogoso	inadequate support for establishment of a factory	Palm Oil Extraction factory established					50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	MOTI	DA
	11. Dev't of eco - tourism	Bonsaso and Awudua	Undeveloped eco-tourism	Two Tourism sites developed					6,250.00	1,250.00	1,750.00	3,250.00	DA	CNC/GTA
	12. Procure 600 low tension poles	Selected communities	Inadequate low tension poles for communities	Electricity extensions done					45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	13. Rehab. Street Lights	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate street lights	Street Lights rehabilitated					30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	14. Extend electricity to the unserved communities	Selected communities	Limited electricity coverage	Unserved communities extended with electricity					250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	ECG	STAKEHOLDERS
Agriculture Development	1. Organ. capacity development training for staff	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity development training for staff	capacity development training organized					25,663.00	15,000	-	10,663.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	2. Facilitate stakeholder meetings	AEAs Zones	Limited organized meeting	stakeholder meetings facilitated					2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	3. Organize training for farmers on improved technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate training on improved technologies	training for farmers organized					5,772.00	-	-	5,772.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	4. Establish Farmer Field School and Demon. farms	AEAs Zones	Lack of Farmer Field School and Demon. Farms	Farmer Field School and Demon Farms established					11,770.15	3,153.24	-	8,617.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	5. AEAs & DAOs make group contacts, farm and home visits with info on Good Agric. Practices	Selected communities	Inadequate number of technology adoption	Good Agric Practices disseminated					10,816.00	-	-	10,816.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	6. Train Agric. Staff on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate knowledge on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Staff capacity in post-harvest management enhanced					1,572.00	-	-	1,572.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	7. Sensitize and vaccinate against Newcastle, PPR, Rabies and treat diseased animals	Bogoso	Inadequate sensitization, vaccination and of animals	Sensitization on vaccination done					12,640.00	12,640.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	8. Train 50 farmers on improved animal husbandry practices	Bogoso	Inadequate training of farmers	50 farmers' trained					4,040.00	3,153.24	-	886.76	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	9. Train other actors along the value chain eg. Processors, input dealers	Bogoso	Limited knowledge on value chain	Training on value chain done					1,405.00	-	-	1,405.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	10. Supply office equipment	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Office Equipment supplied					3,530.00	-	-	3,530.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	11. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected Places	Inadequate motivation to farmers	Farmers' Day Celebrated					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	12. Sensitize communities on Agric dev't	District Wide	Inadequate sensitization programmes on Agric development	Communities sensitized on agriculture development					4,100.00	-	-	4,100.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	13. Conduct surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	District Wide	Inadequate survey on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	Survey of diseases and pests conducted					1,700.00	-	-	1,700.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	14. Undertake monitoring, supervision and review activities	District wide	Poor monitoring, supervision and review activities	monitoring, supervision and review activities undertaken					25,570.00	3,500.00	-	22,070.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	15. Redevelopment of Markets	Huni-Valley, Daman and Aboso	Poor market environment and inadequate stalls	Huni-Valley and Aboso Markets redeveloped					380,000.00	350,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	16. Construction of 2No. 20-Units Markets stalls	Selected comms.	No Markets structures	2No. 20-Units Markets stalls provided					240,000.00	240,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
Goal 2: Social Development														
Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 4No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	4No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					420,000.00	315,000.00	-	105,000.00	DWD	GES
	2. Construct 4No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	4No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities done					1,680,000.00	1,260,000.00	-	420,000.00	DA	GES/Corporate Bodies
	3. Construct 3No. 3-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	3No. 3-units classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed					630,000.00	420,000.00	-	210,000.00	DA	GES
	4. Organize sports festivals	All Circuits	Low interest in sporting activities	Sports festivals organized					3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	5. Organized my first day at school	All Circuits	Limited motivation for pupil	My first day at school organized			→		3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES
	7. Organize public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child	District Wide	Inadequate seminar on enrolment for girl child	public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child organized			→		5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	DA	GES
	8. Provide guidance and counselling at the basic schools	All Circuits	Inadequate guidance and counselling	guidance and counselling pupils in schools provided			→		5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	9. Promote special education activities	All Circuits	inadequate education activities	Special education promoted			→		4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	DA	GES
	10. Organize school health education	All Circuits	Inadequate school education on health issues	school health education organized			→		5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	11. Organize reading festivals and “spelling B”	All Circuits	Poor reading habits among school pupils	reading festivals and “spelling B” organized			→		5,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	DA	GES
	12. Organize DEOC meetings	Bogoso	Poor educational management and oversight	4 DEOC meetings done			→		10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	13. Organize STMIE Clinics	All Circuits	Low interest for Science and Maths among pupils	STMIE Clinics organized			→		10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	DA	GES
	14. Rehabilitation of classroom blocks	All Circuits	Dilapidated classroom blocks	4No. 6 – units CBs and 3No. 3 – units CBs rehabilitated			→		190,000.00	100,000	30,000	60,000	DA	GES/corporate bodies

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	15. Construct 1No. 4-units teachers quarters	Kurantsin	Inadequate teachers accommodation for teachers	1No. 4-units teachers quarters provided					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	16. Provision of teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks	All Circuits	Inadequate furniture for schools	20 pairs teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks provided					208,750.00	208,750.00	-	-	DA	GES
	17. Organize best teachers award programmes	Bogoso	Adequate motivations for teachers	Best deserving teachers awarded					25,000.00	17,500.00	-	7,500.00	DA	GES
	18. Organize capacity building training workshops	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity building training	capacity building training workshops organized					25,000.00	5,000.00	-	20,000.00	DA	GES
	19. Conduct supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities	All circuits	Inadequate monitoring and supervision	capacity building training workshops organized					16,000.00	16,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	20. Organize workshops for SMCs/PTAs In the District	All circuits	Poor collaborations between SMCs/PTAs and Schools	workshops for SMCs/PTAs in the District organized					20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	DA	GES
	21. Organize annual review meetings	Bogoso	Poor monitoring of Teaching/Learning	annual review meeting done					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	22. Procure 2No. motor bikes	All circuits	Inadequate logistics	4No. motor bikes procured					8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	23. Procure 1No. Pick-Up	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	1No. Pick-Up procured					135,000.00	180,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	24. Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	Inadequate assistance to needy but brilliant students	Needy but brilliant students supported with scholarship				→	65,000.00	40,000.00	-	25,000.00	DA/M P	GES/Corporate Bodies
	25. Support to the annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools	All Circuits	Inadequate support towards BECE Mock Exams	annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools supported					12,000.00	-	12,000.00	-	DA	GES
	26. Completion of 3No. 3Units and 4No. 6-Units classroom block	Bonsaso, Gordon and others	Inadequate school infrastructure	3No. 3Units and 4No. 6-Units classroom block done		→			477,475.27	477,475.27	-	-		
Health Delivery	1. Organize training for 50 clinical staff on quality assurance and infection prevention	District wide	Limited knowledge on quality assurance and infection Prevention	Training on quality assurance and infection prevention done				→	6,250.00	6,250.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	2. Procure 5 vacuum extractor and resuscitation equipment for 3 GH¢ facilities	Selected health facilities	Inadequate logistics for health facilities	Equipment procured				→	15,000.00	8,750.00	-	6,250.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	3. Form 8 father and mother support groups, and queen mothers groups under MAF	8 selected communities	Limited support from male partners in maternal health	8 father, mother and queen mothers groups formed to support MAF					12,000.00	7,500.00	4,500.00	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	4. Procure motor bikes for the sub-districts	All sub-districts	Inadequate logistics	motor bikes for the sub-districts procured				→	11,250.00	7,500.00	-	3,750.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	5. Organize review meetings	Bogoso	Lack of awareness on health	review meetings organized				→	10,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	6. Facilitate the organization of consultative meetings	District wide	Inadequate facilitation and organizations of meetings	consultative meetings facilitated				→	7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00,	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	7. Facilitate the training of 40 CHNs, midwives and 10 DCOs in proper data capturing	Bogoso	Inadequate facilitation of trainings	40 CHNs, midwives and 10 DCOs trained in data capturing				→	3,500.00	1,250.00	2,250.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	8. Procure 2no. desk top and 8 laptop computers and accessories for DHD	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	2no. desk top and 8 laptop computers and accessories Procured				→	10,000	7,000.00	3,000.00	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	9. Conduct research/survey into use of LLIN, IDD, Yellow fever	4 selected communities and selected schools and markets	Lack of knowledge in communicable diseases	Improved research/survey into use of LLIN, IDD, Yellow fever conducted				→	18,000.00	12,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	10. Construct 2No. of CHPS Compounds	Selected Communities	Inadequate health facilities	2No. of CHPS Compounds Constructed				→	580,000.00	435,000.00	-	145,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	11. Facilitate the provision of equipment for the CHPS Zones	All CHPS Compounds	Inadequate equipment	Equipment's supplied				→	240,000	100,000.00	40,000.00	100,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	12. Facilitate postings of health professionals	Bogoso	Inadequate health professionals	postings of health professionals facilitated				→	6,500.00	-	6,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	13. Facilitate the renovation of 2 existing health facilities	Insu and uniso	Dilapidated health facilities	2 health facilities renovated				→	25,000.00	17,500.00	2,500.00	5,000	GH¢	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	14. Intensify public education on Malaria, TB, STIs, HIV/AIDs and Hepatitis, cholera, NTDs, diabetes, hypertension prevention	District wide	Inadequate	public health education intensified					6,000.00	3,250.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	GH¢	Central admin.
	15. Provide support for PLHIV	District wide	Inadequate support for PLHIV	Support provided					3,500.00	3,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	16. Provide support for the celebration of World AIDS Day	District wide	Inadequate support	Awareness of HIV and AIDS created					875.00	875.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	17. Monitor activities of NGOs and CBOs in HIV and AIDS	District wide	Insufficient monitoring of NGOs and CBOs	HIV and AIDS NGOs and CBOs activities monitored					1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	18. Facilitate the education on HIV and AIDS prevention	District wide	Inadequate knowledge on HIV and Aids prevention	Educated on HIV and AIDS prevention facilitated					625.00	625.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	19. Organize two community durbars per quarter in each sub-district capitals	All Area/Urban Councils	Lack of awareness on health issues	Two community durbars organized					7,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.000	3,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	20. Carry out public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS	District Wide	Less NHIS registrants	public education on registration with the NHIS carried out					3,375.00	3,375.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	21. Promote door to door solid waste collection	Prestea Aboso Bogoso Huni-Valley	Poor waste collection process	Door to Door solid waste collection promoted					30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	22. Procure 10 communal refuse containers	District wide	Inadequate logistics	10 refuse Containers procured					30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	23. Solid waste management services (Sanitation Improvement Package -SIP)	Prestea, Aboso, Bogoso, New Tokunaso	Poor environmental health attitude	Improved solid waste management services					62,500.00	62,500.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	24. Procure sanitary tools/equipments	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Sanitary tools/ equipment procured					50,000.00	37,500.00	12,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	25. National Sanitation Day (General cleaning exercise)	District wide	Poor sanitary condition among communities	Sanitation Day organized					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	26. Update DESSAP Document (collection of data)	District wide	Outdated DESSAP document	DESSAP Document updated					5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	27. Construct 3 container bays/ handstands/platforms	District wide	Inadequate infrastructure	3 container bays/handstand s/platforms constructed					135,000.00	135,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	28. Construct slaughter slabs	Aboso and Awudua	Inadequate infrastructure	Slaughter slabs constructed					100,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	29. Procure motorbikes for field activities	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Motorbikes procured					8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	31. Promote hygiene education programmes	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	Hygiene education promoted					5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	32. Construct pounds to confine stray animals	Bondaye, Beppo and Awudua	Inadequate infrastructure	Pounds constructed					68,000.00	87,500.00	37,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	33. Maintenance of final disposal sites (Pushing, Spreading, Levelling, Compacting and Spraying)	District wide	Inadequate fund	Final disposal sites maintained					320,000.00	320,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
34. Procure Cesspit Emptier Truck	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Cesspit Emptier Truck procured					162,500.00	100,500.00	62,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	35. Evacuation of spillages at communal container sites/dumpsites	District wide	Poor sanitary conditions at container sites	Solid waste evacuation done				→	80,000.00	55,000.00	25,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	36. Develop new final disposable sites	New Tokunaso Awudua	Inadequate final disposal sites	New final disposal sites developed				→	25,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	37. Construct liquid waste treatment plant (stabilization pond)	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Stabilization ponds constructed				→	937,500.00	750,000.00	187,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	38. Acquire land for new cemetery	Prestea	Congested cemetery	Land acquired for new cemetery				→	13,750.00	8,750.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	39. Promote/assist 63 poor households to build latrines	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	250 poor households assisted				→	218,750.00	218,750.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	40. Construct 6 institutional latrines for schools	District wide	Inadequate institutional latrines	6 institutional latrines constructed				→	330,000.00	275,000.00	-	55,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	41. Promote hand washing in schools (provide 50 hand washing facilities)	District wide	Inadequate hand washing facilities	60 hand washing facilities provided				→	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	42. Promote PPP in the provision of toilet facilities	District wide	Limited partnership between DA and Private partners in the provision of toilet facilities	PPP promoted in the provision of toilet facilities				→	20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 10 No. new Boreholes	Selected communities	Inadequate water supply	10 No. new Boreholes constructed	→				180,000.00	90,000	22,500.00	67,500.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Construct 1 No. small town water system	Bompieso	Poor water coverage in peri-urban communities	1 No. small town water system Constructed	→				525,000.00	52,500.00	-	472,500.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	3. Rehabilitate 13 Broken Down Boreholes	District	Prevalence of broken down boreholes	13 Broken Down Boreholes rehabilitated	→				32,500.00	20,000.00	3,125.00	9,375.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	4. Support the activities of the DWST	District Wide	Limited support for DWST activities	activities of the DWST supported	→				8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	DWST	Central Adm.
	5. Organize training for WSMTs	District Wide	Poor management of water and sanitation facilities	training for WSMTs organized	→				12,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	DWST	Central Adm.
	6. Extension & treatment of existing small town water systems/boreholes	Enyinam and Awudua	Limited potable water coverage and supply	Treatment plant constructed on water systems	→				101,500.00	75,000.00	6,500.00	20,000.00	DWD	Central Adm
	7. Provide 5 No. hand dug wells fitted with pumps for schools	Selected schools	Inadequate water supply	5 no. HDW provided	→				50,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DWD	Central Adm
	8. Prepare District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP)	Bogoso	Outdated DWSP document	District Water and Sanitation Plan (DWSP) prepared	→				25,000.00	17,500.00	7,500.00	-	Central Admin	DWD
Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Register persons with disability and carry out needs assessments	District wide	Poor database on PWDs	Database updated	→				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	2. Ensure the provision of Disability friendly facilities within the District	District wide	Limited Disability friendly facilities within the District	Disability friendly facilities within the District provided				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	3. Train 50 PWDs challenged in income generating skills	District wide	Limited employable skills for PWDs	50 PWDs challenged trained				→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	4. Liaise with the private sector to engage the PWDs in their projects (GSBPL-GESTEP)	District wide	Limited employment opportunities to skilled PPWDs	PWDs linked with the private sector				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	5. Provide support/tools to the Physically Challenged to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the Physically Challenged supported				→	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	6. Liaise with YEA to give quota to the physically challenged under the youth in skill training	District wide	Limited employment opportunities for the Physically challenged	40 PWDs enrolled under the Youth in skill training programmes				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	7. Create public awareness on the rights of children	District wide	Lack of awareness on the rights of children	The public enlightened on the rights of children				→	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	8. Withdraw and rehabilitate children involved in worst form of child labour	District wide	Reported cases of child labour	children involved in worst form of child labour withdrawn and rehabilitated				→	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Welfare and Community Development	9. Form and train community child labour volunteers	District wide	Limited number of trained child labour volunteers	community child labour volunteers formed and trained	→				2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	10. Provide support/tools to the PWDs to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the PWDs expanded	→				15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin
	11. Sensitize opinion leaders, religious leaders, small scale miners and cocoa farmers on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	District wide	Inadequate education on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	Opinion leaders sensitized	→				2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	12. Form and train child panel members	District wide	Lack of child panel members	Child panel members formed and trained	→				2,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	13. Provide skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable	District wide	Inadequate skill training for women and the vulnerable	skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable provided	→				25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	14. Support community initiated projects	District Wide	Inadequate support for community initiated projects	community initiated projects supported	→				375,000.00	375,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
General Administration	1. Organise community theatres to address socio-cultural issue/problems	District wide	Little attention to societal values	community theatres to address socio-cultural issue/problems	→				1,750.00	1,750.00	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	2. Promote the arts and creative cultural awareness	District wide	Unattractiveness of some tourism sites	arts and creative cultural awareness promoted	→				10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	CNC	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration	3. Organise talk shows on radio, and symposiums towards cultural education	District wide	Inadequate talk shows on cultural education	Talk shows organised on understanding our heritage and cultural practices.	—			→	1,250.00	-	1,250.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	4. Undertake and promote research on culture	District wide	Lack of database	Database created on culture	—			→	750.00	-	750.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	5. Encourage traditional councils to organize local festivals	District wide	Limited attention on issues of culture	traditional councils encouraged to organize local festivals	—			→	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	6. Redevelop community playing fields	Bogoso	Poor playing fields	Playing fields redeveloped	—			→	70,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	7. Support Youth Employment Programmes	Bogoso	High youth unemployment	Youth Employment Programmes supported	—			→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	YEA	Central Admin
Goal 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development														
Physical and spatial planning	1. Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	District wide	Limited awareness on building permits procedures and regulations	public education and sensitization organized	—			→	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	2. Prepare new local plans for communities	District wide	Limited number of communities with local plans	new local plans for communities prepared	—			→	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Physical and spatial planning	3. Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee/Statutory planning committee meetings	Bogoso	Routine meetings	4 Quarterly meetings organized	—	—	—	→	4,131.00	-	4,131.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	4. Creation of Land Banks	All Urban/Area Councils	Lack of land banks	Land Banks Created	—	—	—	→	35,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	5. Organize periodic development control monitoring exercises in the District	District wide	Inadequate development control/monitoring	Develop control activities undertaken	—	—	—	→	500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	6. Conduct inspection on all applications received for permit process.	District wide	Inadequate inspection on applications received	Inspections conducted	—	—	—	→	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	7. Continue with street naming and property addressing	District wide	insufficient street naming and property addressing	street naming and property addressing cont'd	—	—	—	→	20,666.25	20,666.25	-	-	PPD	Central Admin
	8. Fac. engagements with land related State Agencies	Bogoso	Low level stakeholder consultations	stakeholders' engagements facilitated	—	—	—	→	500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
Natural Resource Conservation	1. Compartment demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment (128.00ha), Bonga river	Inadequate demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment demarcation one and enrichment planting completed	—	—	—	→	12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	2. External/internal boundary cleaning/boundary planting	Nkontoben BEN WEST Bonga river	Threats to forest resources	Nkontoben F/R, Ben West F/R, Bonga river boundaries cleaned and boundary planting completed	—	—	—	→	30,961.21	30,961.21	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	3. Nursery establishment	Bogoso	Inadequate nursery establishment	Nursery established	—	—	—	→	1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GFIP	Mineral commission

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Resource Conservation	4. Seed Orchard establishment and tending	Nkontoben F/R (10.00ha)	Inadequate seed Orchard establishment	Orchard seed and tending completed	→				5,500.00	-	5,500.00	-	FSD	Central Adm
	5. Educational programme	District wide	Lack of awareness	Educational programmes organized	→				2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	FSD	CentrAdm
	6. Reclaim degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks)	District Wide	Scattered nature of illegal mining	degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks) reclaimed	→				250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00	MPCU	FSD
	7. Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system	Fringe communities around Nkontoben forest reserve Aboso area	Limited attention paid to climate and environmental friendly Cocoa farming system	Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system established	→				12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Create disaster awareness/minimize its occurrence	All Area/Urban Councils	Lack of awareness on disaster incidence	Disaster awareness/minimize its occurrence created	→				5,000.00	750.00	1,750.00	2,500.00	NAD MO/F S	Central Admin
	2. Procure relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inadequate relief items	relief items to disaster victims procured	→				15,000	10,000	5,000	-	NAD MO/F S	Central Admin
	3. Conduct M& E visit/exercises/Visit Hotels, restaurants & Guest houses, mining and galamsey sites	District wide	Inadequate monitoring	M& E visit/exercises Hotels, restaurants & Guest houses, mining conducted	→				5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	NAD MO/F S	Central Admin
	4. Construct additional fire station	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	additional fire station constructed	→				50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	5. Rehabilitate the Prestea Fire Station	Prestea	Poor working environment	Prestea Fire Station rehabilitated	→				20,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	-	DWD	Central Admin
	6. Identify the risks areas	District Wide	Unidentified risk areas	risks areas identified	→				6,000.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	-	NAD MO	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	1. Construction of 1.5km U-Drains	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	1.5km U-Drains constructed					900,000.00	300,000.00	-	600,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
	2. Reconstruct 1No. Bridges	Himan	Inadequate infrastructure	1No. Bridges reconstructed					1,250,000.00	500,000.00	-	75,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
	3. Completion of Samahu-Huniso Road	Samahu – Huniso	Inadequate infrastructure	Samahu-Huniso Road completed					1,100,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00	GFG	Central Admin.
	4. Rehabilitate 15km Highway	District Wide	Poor road transport network	15km Highway rehabilitated					2,250,000.00	2,250,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	5. Reshaping of 30km of feeder roads	District Wide	Poor road transport network	30km of feeder roads reshaped					225,000.00	225,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	6. Creation of Access Roads in newly developed areas	Bogoso, Aboso, Prestea, Huni-Valley & others	Inadequate road transport network	Access Roads in newly developed areas created					23,750.00	13,750.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	7. Construct 7No. Culverts	District Wide	Poor road transport network	7 No. Culverts					288,400.00	206,000.00	41,200.00	41,200.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	8. Tarring of major town roads	Bogoso and Huni-Valley	Poor road network	major town roads tarred					2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm
	9. Construction of 2No. Foot Bridges and Farm Gates	Selected communities	Poor road network	Increase in the no of footbridges constructed					33,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	10. Intensify the awareness creation in ICT to the general public	District Wide	Inadequate knowledge in ICT	awareness creation in ICT to the general public intensified					1,875.00	-	1,875.00	-	Central Adm.	Educ., Youth & Sports
	11. Promote the est. of CIC/ICT Centres in All the Circuits	All Circuits	Limited number of CIC/ICT Centres	est. of CIC/ICT Centres in All the Circuits promoted					200,000.00	150,000.00	-	50,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	12. Org. in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers	Bogoso	Inadequate in-service training	in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers organized					8,750.00	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	Educ., Youth & Sports	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	13. Supply 38 computers to schools	All Circuits	Inadequate logistics	38 computers to schools supplied	—			→	93,750.00	75,000.00	18,750.00	-	Central Adm	Educ., Youth & Sports
	14. Construct comm. complex	Bogoso	Lack of decent place for social gathering	comm. Complex constructed	—			→	150,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm
Goal 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability														
General Administration	1. Construct 2 No. 4-Units and 2 no.-3Units Apartments for Senior & Junior Staffs	Bogoso	Inadequate residential accommodation	2 No. 4-Units and 2 no.-3Units Apartments for Senior & Junior Staffs constructed	—			→	310,000.00	250,000.00	60,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Rehabilitation of DAs residential facilities	Bogoso	Existing minor defect	Residential facilities rehabilitated	—			→	24,000.00	17,340.00	6,660.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	3. Construct Office Accommodation for the sub-structures and GH¢	Awudua, Aboso and Bogoso	Inadequate office accommodation	Office Accommodation for the sub-structures constructed	—			→	250,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	4. Operation and maintenance of official vehicles	Bogoso	Poor maintenance of vehicles	official vehicles maintained	—			→	200,000.00	125,000.00	75,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	5. Support the Activities of DISEC	Bogoso	Inadequate support for DISEC	Activities of DISEC supported	—			→	11,250.00	-	11,250.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	6. Procure Office Equipment and Furniture	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Office Equipment and Furniture procured	—			→	20,500.00	-	20,500.00	-	Central Adm	Finance
	7. Support the activities of WUSC	Bogoso	Limited NGOs activities	activities of WUSC Supported	—			→	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	Central Adm	Finance
Human Resource Management	1. Organized annual Capacity building programme for the Area/Urban Councils and Assembly members	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate capacity building training	Capacity building programme for the sub-structure organized	—			→	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	2. Sponsor the Core MPCU members to pursue courses	Accra	Inadequate capacity building training	MPCU members sponsored	—			→	11,670.00	-	11,670.00	-	Central Admin	Finance

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Human Resource Management	3. Recruit staffs to Area Councils and City Guards	All Urban/Area Councils	inadequate staff	staffs to Area Councils and City Guards recruited	—	—	—	→	17,500.00	-	17,500.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Support MPCU activities	Bogoso	Inadequate support for MPCU activities	MPCU activities supported	—	—	—	→	7,500.00	16,000.00	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	2. Undertake M&E (including review meetings)	Bogoso	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation	M&E (including review meetings) undertaken	—	—	—	→	23,700.00	-	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	3. Organ. Discuss. on annual Fee fixing res. and budget with the citizenry each year	Bogoso	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Discuss. on annual Fee fixing res. and budget with the citizenry each year organized	—	—	—	→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	4. Undertake the prep. and implementation of composite budget	Bogoso	Outdated budget	Coordinated budget implemented	—	—	—	→	13,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	5. Organize Social Accountability Fora (Town Hall Meetings)	Selected Communities	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Social Account. Fora (Town Hall Meetings) done	—	—	—	→	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1. Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	logistics to the rev. collectors provided	—	—	—	→	8,000.00	2,500.00	5,500.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
	2. Undertake valuation of properties in the District	Selected communities	Inadequate revenue	properties in the District valued	—	—	—	→	42,500.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
	3. Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	fee fixing & rate imposition reviewed and gazetted	—	→	—	—	6,250.00	-	6,250.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
	4. Construct new lorry station with stores under PPP	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	new lorry station with stores under PPP constructed	—	—	—	→	375,000.00	-	375,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	5. Construct Rest Stop for haulage vehicles	Bogoso	Absent of Rest stops	Rest Stop for haulage vehicles constructed					50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm
	6. Monitor revenue collection activities	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate revenue	revenue collection activities monitored					2,000.00	-	2,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin

Annex 9: Annual Action Plan - 2020

Goal 1: Economic Development

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	1. Facilitate the acquisition of credit by businesses	District wide	limited access to credit	Businesses facilitated to acquired credits				▶	150,000.00	45,000.00	-	105,000.00	BAC	FRB
	2. Provision of start-up kits for graduate apprentice	District Wide	Inadequate start-up kits for graduate apprentices	Number of start-up kits provided				▶	20,000.00	15,000	-	5,000	MOTI	CA
	3. Facilitate the registration of businesses	District Wide	limited access to registered businesses	Registration of businesses facilitated				▶	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	BAC	CA
	4. Facilitate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	Bogoso	Inadequate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	MSEs sponsored to access market				▶	4,000.00	-	3,000.00	1,000.00	BAC/REP	CA
	5. Consultative meetings on MSE development	Bogoso	Inadequate meetings on MSE development	consultative meetings organised				▶	2,000.00	-	1,500.00	500.00	BAC/REP	CA
	6. Conduct managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	District wide	Insufficient managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	managerial and entrepreneurial skills trainings organized				▶	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	1,250.00	BAC/REP	CA
	7. Support Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	District wide	Inadequate supports for Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	Artisans supported to acquire NVTI Certificates				▶	2,500.00	-	1,875.00	625.00	BAC/REP	CA
	8. Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide	Limtied employable skills	Unemployed youth, PWDs and Women Groups trained				▶	37,500	28,125.00	-	9,375.00	BAC/REP	CA
	9. Support implement. of One District – One Factory Initiative	Bogoso	inadequate support for establishment of a factory	Palm Oil Extraction factory established				▶	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	MOTI	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline extention	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	10. Dev't of eco - tourism	Bonsaso and Awudua	Undeveloped eco-tourism	domestic tourist developed					6,250.00	1,250.00	1,750.00	3,250.00	DA	CNC/GTA
	11. Procure 600 low tension poles	Selected communities	Inadequate low tension poles for communities	600 low tension poles procured					45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	12. Rehab. Street Lights	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate street lights	Street Lights repaired					30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	13. Extend electricity to the unserved communities	Selected communities	Limited electricity coverage	Electricity extension done					250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	ECG	STAKEHOLDERS
Agriculture Development	1. Organ. capacity development training for staff	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity development training for staff	capacity development training organized					25,663.00	15,000	-	10,663.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	2. Facilitate stakeholder meetings	AEAs Zones	Limited organized meeting	stakeholder meetings facilitated					2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	3. Organize training for farmers on improved technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate training on improved technologies	training for farmers organized					5,772.00	-	-	5,772.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	4. Establish Farmer Field School and Demon. farms	AEAs Zones	Lack of Farmer Field School and Demon. Farms	Farmer Field School and Demon Farms established					11,770.15	3,153.24	-	8,617.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	5. AEAs & DAOs make group contacts, farm and home visits with info on Good Agric. Practices	Selected communities	Inadequate number of technology adoption	Good Agric Practices disseminated					10,816.00	-	-	10,816.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	6. Train Agric. Staff on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate knowledge on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Staff trained in post-harvest management					1,572.00	-	-	1,572.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	7. Sensitize and vaccinate against Newcastle, PPR, Rabies and treat diseased animals	Bogoso	Inadequate sensitization, vaccination and of animals	Sensitization on vaccination done					12,640.00	12,640.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	8. Train 50 farmers on improved animal husbandry practices	Bogoso	Inadequate training of farmers	50 farmers' trained					4,040.00	3,153.24	-	886.76	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	9. Train other actors along the value chain eg. Processors, input dealers	Bogoso	Limited knowledge on value chain	Training on value chain done					1,405.00	-	-	1,405.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	10. Supply office equipment	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	office equipment supplied					3,530.00	-	-	3,530.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	11. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected Places	Inadequate motivation to farmers	Farmers' Day Celebration organized					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	12. Sensitize communities on Agric dev't	District Wide	Inadequate sensitization programmes on Agric development	Communities sensitized of Agric. Development					4,100.00	-	-	4,100.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	13. Conduct surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	District Wide	Inadequate survey on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	Survey of diseases and pests conducted					1,700.00	-	-	1,700.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	14. Undertake monitoring, supervision and review activities	District wide	Poor monitoring, supervision and review activities	monitoring, supervision and review activities undertaken					25,570.00	3,500.00	-	22,070.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	15. Redevelopment of Markets	Insu and Amoanda	Poor market environment and inadequate stalls	Insu Market redeveloped					70,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	16. Construction of 1No. 20-Units Markets stalls	Selected comms.	No Markets structures	1No. 20-Units Markets stalls provided					120,000.00	120,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
Goal 2: Social Development														
Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 4No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	4No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities done					420,000.00	315,000.00	-	105,000.00	DWD	GES
	2. Construct 4No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	4No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities done					1,680,000.00	1,260,000.00	-	420,000.00	DA	GES/Corporate Bodies
	3. Organize sports festivals	All Circuits	Low interest in sporting activities	Sports festivals organized					3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES
	4. Organized my first day at school	All Circuits	Limited motivation for pupil	My first day at school organized					3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES
	5. Organize public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child	District Wide	Inadequate seminar on enrolment for girl child	public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child organized					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	DA	GES
	6. Provide guidance and counselling at the basic schools	All Circuits	Inadequate guidance and counselling	guidance and counselling pupils in schools provided					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	7. Promote special education activities	All Circuits	inadequate education activities	Special education promoted					4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	DA	GES
	8. Organize school health education	All Circuits	Inadequate school education on health issues	school health education organized					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	9. Organize reading festivals and “spelling B”	All Circuits	Poor reading habits among school pupils	reading festivals and “spelling B” organized					5,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	DA	GES
	10. Organize DEOC meetings	Bogoso	Poor educational management and oversight	DEOC meetings organized					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	11. Organize STMIE Clinics	All Circuits	Low interest for Science and Maths among pupils	STMIE Clinics organized					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	DA	GES
	12. Rehabilitation of classroom blocks	All Circuits	Dilapidated classroom blocks	4No. 6 – units CBs and 3No. 3 - units CBs rehabilitated					190,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	DA	GES/corporate bodies
	13. Construct 1No. 4-units teachers quarters	Kurantsin	Inadequate teachers accommodation for teachers	1No. 4-units teachers quarters provided					200,000.00	200,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	14. Provision of teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks	All Circuits	Inadequate furniture for schools	20 pairs teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks provided					208,750.00	208,750.00	-	-	DA	GES
	15. Organize best teachers award programmes	Bogoso	Adequate motivations for teachers	Best deserving teachers awarded					25,000.00	17,500.00	-	7,500.00	DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	16. Organize capacity building training workshops	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity building training	Cap building training workshops organized		→			25,000.00	5,000.00	-	20,000.00	DA	GES
	17. Conduct supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities	All circuits	Inadequate monitoring and supervision	Supervision, monitoring and evaluation carried out				→	16,000.00	16,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	18. Organize workshops for SMCs/PTAs in the District	All circuits	Poor collaborations between SMCs/PTAs and Schools	workshops for SMCs/PTAs in the District organized					20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	DA	GES
	19. Organize annual review meetings	Bogoso	Poor monitoring of Teaching/Learning	annual review meeting done	→				5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	20. Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	Inadequate assistance to needy but brilliant students	Needy but brilliant students supported with scholarship				→	65,000.00	40,000.00	-	25,000.00	DA/MP	GES/Corporate Bodies
	21. Support to the annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools	All Circuits	Inadequate support towards BECE Mock Exams	Annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools supported				→	12,000.00	-	12,000.00	-	DA	GES
Health Delivery	1. Organize training for 50 clinical staff on quality assurance and infection prevention	District wide	Limited knowledge on quality assurance and infection Prevention	Train. on quality assurance and infection preven. for 50 clinical staff done				→	6,250.00	6,250.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	2. Procure 5 vacuum extractor and resuscitation equipment for 3 GH¢ facilities	Selected health facilities	Inadequate logistics for health facilities	Equipment procured				→	15,000.00	8,750.00	-	6,250.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	3. Form 8 father and mother support groups, and queen mothers groups under MAF	8 selected communities	Limited support from male partners in maternal health	8 father, mother and queen mothers groups formed to support MAF				→	12,000.00	7,500.00	4,500.00	-	GH¢	Central admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	4. Procure motor bikes for the sub-districts	All sub-districts	Inadequate logistics	motor bikes for the sub-districts procured					11,250.00	7,500.00	-	3,750.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	5. Organize review meetings	Bogoso	Lack of awareness on health	review meetings organized					10,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	6. Facilitate the organization of consultative meetings	District wide	Inadequate facilitation and organizations of meetings	consultative meetings facilitated					7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00,	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	7. Construct 2No. of CHPS Compounds	Selected Communities	Inadequate health facilities	2No. of CHPS Compounds Constructed					580,000.00	435,000.00	-	145,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	8. Facilitate postings of health professionals	Bogoso	Inadequate health professionals	postings of health professionals facilitated					6,500.00	-	6,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	9. Facilitate the renovation of 2 existing health facilities	Insu and uniso	Dilapidated health facilities	2 health facilities renovated					25,000.00	17,500.00	2,500.00	5,000	GH¢	Central Admin
	10. Intensify public education on Malaria, TB, STIs, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis, cholera, NTDs, diabetes, hypertension prevention	District wide	Inadequate	public health education intensified					6,000.00	3,250.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	GH¢	Central admin.
	11. Provide support for PLHIV	District wide	Inadequate support for PLHIV	Support provided					3,500.00	3,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	12. Provide support for the celebration of World AIDS Day	District wide	Inadequate support	District awareness of HIV and AIDS created					875.00	875.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	13. Monitor activities of NGOs and CBOs in HIV and AIDS	District wide	Insufficient monitoring of NGOs and CBOs	HIV and AIDS NGOs and CBOs activities monitored	→				1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	14. Facilitate the education on HIV and AIDS prevention	District wide	Inadequate knowledge on HIV and Aids prevention	Education on HIV and AIDS prevention facilitated	→				625.00	625.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	15. Organize two community durbars per quarter in each sub-district capitals	All Area/Urban Councils	Lack of awareness on health issues	number of community durbars organized	→				7,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.000	3,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	16. Carry out public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS	District Wide	Less NHIS registrants	public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS carried out	→				3,375.00	3,375.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	17. Promote door to door solid waste collection	Prestea Aboso Bogoso Huni-Valley	Poor waste collection process	Improvement in waste collection	→				30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	18. Procure 10 communal refuse containers	District wide	Inadequate logistics	10 refuse Containers procured	→				30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	19. Solid waste management services (Sanitation Improvement Package -SIP)	Prestea, Aboso, Bogoso, New Tokunaso	Poor environmental health attitude	Improved solid waste management services	→				62,500.00	62,500.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	21. Procure sanitary tools/equipments	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Sanitary tools/ equipment procured	→				50,000.00	37,500.00	12,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	22. National Sanitation Day (General cleaning exercise)	District wide	Poor sanitary condition among communities	Sanitation Day organized	→				10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	23. Update DESSAP Document (collection of data)	District wide	Outdated DESSAP document	DESSAP Document updated				→	5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	24. Construct 2 container bays/ handstands/platforms	District wide	Inadequate infrastructure	3 container bays/handstand s/platforms constructed				→	90,000.00	90,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	25. Construct slaughter slabs	Beppo and Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	Slaughter slabs constructed				→	100,000.00	-	100,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	26. Procure motorbikes for field activities	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Motorbikes procured				→	8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	27. Promote hygiene education programmes	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	Hygiene education promoted				→	5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	28. Maintenance of final disposal sites (Pushing, Spreading, Levelling, Compacting and Spraying)	District wide	Inadequate fund	Final disposal sites maintained				→	320,000.00	320,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	29. Procure Cesspit Emptier Truck	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Cesspit Emptier Truck procured				→	162,500.00	100,500.00	62,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	30. Evacuation of spillages at communal container sites/dumpsites	District wide	Poor sanitary conditions at container sites	Solid waste evacuation done				→	80,000.00	55,000.00	25,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	31. Construct liquid waste treatment plant (stabilization pond)	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Stabilization ponds constructed				→	937,500.00	750,000.00	187,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	32. Acquire land for new cemetery	Prestea	Congested cemetery	Land acquired for new cemetery				→	13,750.00	8,750.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	33. Promote/assist 62 poor households to build latrines	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	63 poor households assisted				→	217,000.00	217,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	34. Construct 6 institutional latrines for schools	District wide	Inadequate institutional latrines	6 institutional latrines constructed	→				330,000.00	275,000.00	-	55,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	35. Promote hand washing in schools (provide 50 hand washing facilities)	District wide	Inadequate hand washing facilities	60 hand washing facilities provided	→				100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	36. Promote PPP in the provision of toilet facilities	District wide	Limited partnership between DA and Private partners in the provision of toilet facilities	PPP promoted in the provision of toilet facilities	→				20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 10No. new Boreholes	Selected communities	Inadequate water supply	10No. new Boreholes	→				180,000.00	90,000	22,500.00	67,500.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Construct 1No. small town water system	Bompieso	Poor water coverage in peri-urban communities	1No. small town water system Constructed	→				525,000.00	52,500.00	-	472,500.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	3. Rehabilitate 16 Broken Down Boreholes	District	Prevalence of broken down boreholes	16 Broken Down Boreholes rehabilitated	→				40,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	4. Support the activities of the DWST	District Wide	Limited support for DWST activities	activities of the DWST supported	→				8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	DWST	Central Adm.
	5. Organize training for WSMTs	District Wide	Poor management of water and sanitation facilities	training for WSMTs organized	→				12,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	DWST	Central Adm.
	6. Provide treatment of existing small town water systems/boreholes	District Wide	Limited potable water coverage and supply	Treatment plant constructed on water systems	→				111,500.00	85,000.00	6,500.00	20,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	7. Provide 5 No. hand dug wells fitted with pumps for schools	Selected schools	Inadequate water supply	5no. HDW provided				→	50,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DWD	Central Adm
Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Register persons with disability and carry out needs assessments	District wide	Poor database on PWDs	Database updated				→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	2. Ensure the provision of Disability friendly facilities within the District	District wide	Limited Disability friendly facilities within the District	Disability friendly facilities incorporated in DA project designs				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	3. Train 50 PWDs in income generating skills	District wide	Limited employable skills for PWDs	50 PWDs in income generating skills trained				→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	4. Liaise with the private sector to engage the PWDs in their projects (GSBPL-GESTEP)	District wide	Limited employment opportunities to skilled PPWDs	PWDs linked with the private sector				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	5. Provide support/tools to the PWDs to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the PWDs supported				→	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin
	6. Liaise with YEA to give quota to the PWDs under the youth in skill training	District wide	Limited employment opportunities for the Physically challenged	40 PWDs enrolled under the Youth in skill training programmes				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin
	7. Create public awareness on the rights of children	District wide	Lack of awareness on the rights of children	The public enlightened on the rights of children				→	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	8. Withdraw and rehabilitate children involved in worst form of child labour	District wide	Reported cases of child labour	children involved in worst form of child labour withdrawn and rehabilitated				→	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	9. Form and train community child labour volunteers	District wide	Limited number of trained child labour volunteers	Increased in number of trained community child labour volunteers				→	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	10. Provide support/tools to the Physically Challenged to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the Physically Challenged expanded				→	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	11. Sensitize opinion leaders, religious leaders, small scale miners and cocoa farmers on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	District wide	Inadequate education on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	Worst form of child labour eliminated				→	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	12. Form and train child panel members	District wide	Lack of child panel members	Child panel members formed and trained				→	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	13. Provide skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable	District wide	Inadequate skill training for women and the vulnerable	Proportion of women economically empowered				→	25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	14. Support community initiated projects	District Wide	Inadequate support for community initiated projects	% reduction of geographical inequalities				→	375,000.00	375,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration	1. Organise community theatres to address socio-cultural issue/problems	District wide	Little attention to societal values	Culture and arts appreciated and promoted in the District	—			→	1,750.00	1,750.00	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	2. Promote the arts and create cultural awareness	District wide	Unattractiveness of some tourism sites	Cultural festivals and exhibitions/ fairs organized	—			→	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	3. Organise talk shows on radio, and symposiums towards cultural education	District wide	Inadequate talk shows on cultural education	Talk shows organised on understanding our heritage and cultural practices.	—			→	1,250.00	-	1,250.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	4. Undertake and promote research on culture	District wide	Lack of database	Database created on culture					750.00	-	750.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	5. Encourage traditional councils to organize local festivals	District wide	Limited attention on issues of culture	Organization of local festivals promoted	—			→	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	6. Support Youth Employment Programmes	Bogoso	High youth unemployment	Youth Employment Programmes supported	—			→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	YEA	Central Admin
Goal 3: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment														
Physical and spatial planning	1. Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	District wide	Limited awareness on building permits procedures and regulations	Increased awareness on permit acquisition procedures	—			→	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	2. Prepare new local plans for communities	District wide	Limited number of communities with local plans	Well planned communities established	—			→	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Physical and spatial planning	3. Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee/Statutory planning committee meetings	Bogoso		% increase in permit processed	→				4,131.00	-	4,131.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	4. Creation of Land Banks	All Urban/Area Councils	Lack of land banks	Land Banks Created	→				35,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	5. Organize periodic development control monitoring exercises in the District	District wide	Inadequate development control/monitoring	Improved living environment	→				500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	6. Conduct inspection on all applications received for permit process.	District wide	Inadequate inspection on applications received	Inspections conducted	→				1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	7. Continue with street naming and property addressing	District wide	insufficient street naming and property addressing	street naming and property addressing	→				20,666.25	20,666.25	-	-	PPD	Central Admin
	8. Fac. engagements with land related State Agencies	Bogoso	Low level stakeholder consultations	Strengthened stakeholders' engagements	→				500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
Natural Resource Conservation	1. Compartment demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment (128.00ha), Bonga river	Inadequate demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment demarcation one and enrichment planting completed	→				12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	2. External/internal boundary cleaning/boundary planting	Nkontoben BEN WEST Bonga river	Threats to forest resources	Nkontoben F/R, Ben West F/R, Bonga river boundaries cleaned and boundary planting completed	→				30,961.21	30,961.21	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	3. Nursery establishment	Bogoso	Inadequate nursery establishment	Nursery established	→				1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GFIP	Mineral commission

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Resource Conservation	4. Seed Orchard establishment and tending	Nkontoben F/R (10.00ha)	Inadequate seed Orchard establishment	Established orchard seed and tending completed	—	—	—	—	5,500.00	-	5,500.00	-	FSD	Central Adm
	5. Educational programme	District wide	Lack of awareness	Number of Educational programmes organized	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	FSD	CentrAdm
	6. Reclaim degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks)	District Wide	Scattered nature of illegal mining	Increase in secondary vegetation forest	—	—	—	—	250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00	MPC U	FSD
	7. Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system	Fringe communities around Nkontoben forest reserve Aboso area	Low income levels of farmers	Low disease resistant species	—	—	—	—	12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Procure relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inadequate relief items	Enhance living conditions of Disaster Victims	—	—	—	—	15,000	10,000	5,000	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
	2. Conduct M& E visit/exercises/Visit Hotels, restaurants & Guest houses, mining and galamsey sites	District wide	Inadequate monitoring	% reduction in disaster occurrence	—	—	—	—	5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
	3. Construct additional fire station	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	Improved response to emergencies	—	—	—	—	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	4. Rehabilitate the Prestea Fire Station	Prestea	Poor working environment	Improved working environment	—	—	—	—	11,250.00	5,000.00	6,250.00	-	DWD	Central Admin
	5. Construct additional fire station	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	Improved response to emergencies	—	—	—	—	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	6. Identify the risks areas	District Wide	Unidentified risk areas	Improved data on disaster management	—	—	—	—	6,000.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	1. Construction of 1.0km U-Drains	Aboso	Inadequate infrastructure	1.0km U-Drains constructed	—	—	—	→	600,000.00	-	-	600,000.00	DWD	Central Admin
	2. Reconstruct 1No. Bridges	Bobkrom	Inadequate infrastructure	1No. Bridgesreconstructed	—	—	—	→	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	3. Completion of Samahu-Huniso Road	Samahu – Huniso	Inadequate infrastructure	% reduction in vehicle operating costs	—	—	—	→	1,100,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00	GFG	Central Admin.
	4. Rehabilitate 10km Highway	District Wide	Poor road transport network	Improved Road accessibility	—	—	—	→	1,470,000.00	1,470,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	5. Reshaping of 30km of feeder roads	District Wide	Poor road transport network	Improved Road accessibility	—	—	—	→	225,000.00	225,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	6. Creation of Access Roads in newly developed areas	Bogoso, Aboso, Prestea, Huni-Valley & others	Inadequate road transport network	Improved access within the communities	—	—	—	→	23,750.00	13,750.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	7. Construct 6no. Culverts	District Wide	Poor road transport network	Improved Road accessibility	—	—	—	→	247,000.00	164,800.00	41,200.00	41,200.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	8. Tarring of major town roads	Bogoso and Huni-Valley	Poor road network	major town roads tarred	—	—	—	→	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm
	9. Construction of 2No. Foot Bridges and Farm Gates	Selected communities	Poor road network	Increase in the no of footbridges constructed	—	—	—	→	33,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	10. Intensify the awareness creation in ICT to the general public	District Wide	Inadequate knowledge in ICT	%increase in the no of people who can use ICT	—	—	—	→	1,875.00	-	1,875.00	-	Central Adm.	Educ., Youth & Sports
	11. Promote the est. of CIC/ICT Centres in All the Circuits	All Circuits	Limited number of CIC/ICT Centres	Increase the no of CIC/ICT Centers	—	—	—	→	200,000.00	150,000.00	-	50,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	12. Org. in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers	Bogoso	Inadequate in-service training	Increase in the ICT Teachers with enhanced knowledge	—	—	—	→	8,750.00	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	Educ., Youth & Sports	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	13. Supply 37 computers to schools	All Circuits	Inadequate logistics	% increase in ICT equipment	—	—	—	→	92,500.00	75,000.00	17,500.00	-	Central Adm	Educ., Youth & Sports
	14. Construct comm. complex	Bogoso	Lack of community centre	Enhanced access to public functions	—	—	—	→	100,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm
Goal 4: Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions														
General Administration	1. Rehabilitation of DAs residential facilities	Bogoso	Existing minor defect	Enhanced life span of the building	—	—	—	→	24,000.00	17,340.00	6,660.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Construct Office Accommodation for the sub-structures	Awudua, Aboso and Bogoso	Inadequate office accommodation	Functional sub-structure	—	—	—	→	250,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	3. Operation and maintenance of official vehicles	Bogoso	Poor maintenance of vehicles	Enhanced life span of the vehicles	—	—	—	→	200,000.00	125,000.00	75,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	4. Support the Activities of DISEC	Bogoso	Inadequate support for DISEC	Improved security	—	—	—	→	11,250.00	-	11,250.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	5. Procure Office Equipment and Furniture	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Functional administrative environment	—	—	—	→	20,500.00	-	20,500.00	-	Central Adm	Finance
	6. Support the activities of WUSC	Bogoso	Limited NGOs activities	activities of WUSC Supported	—	—	—	→	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	Central Adm	Finance
Human Resource Management	1. Organized annual Capacity building programme for the Area/Urban Councils and Assembly members	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate capacity building training	Improved service delivery	—	—	—	→	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	2. Sponsor the Core MPCU members to pursue courses	Accra	Inadequate capacity building training	Improved service delivery	—	—	—	→	11,670.00	-	11,670.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	3. Recruit staffs to Area Councils and City Guards	All Urban/Area Councils	inadequate staff	Functional Sub-Structures	—	—	—	→	17,500.00	-	17,500.00	-	Central Admin	Finance

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1.Support MPCU activities	Bogoso	Inadequate support for MPCU activities	Enhanced coordination	→				7,500;00	16,000.00	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	2. Undertake M&E (including review meetings)	Bogoso	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Well implemented DMTDP	→				23,700.00	-	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	3. Organ. Discuss. on annual Fee fixing res. and budget with the citizenry each year	Bogoso	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Improved revenue generated	→				10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	4.Undertake the preparation and implementation of composite budget	Bogoso	Outdated budget	Coordinated budget implemented	→				13,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	5. Organize Social Accountability Fora (Town Hall Meetings)	Selected Communities	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Transparency and Accountability Enhanced	→				15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1.Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Improved revenue generated	→				8,000.00	2,500.00	5,500.000	-	Finance	Central Admin
	2. Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				6,250.00	-	6,250.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
	3. Construct new lorry station with stores under PPP	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				375,000.00	-	375,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm
	4. Construct Rest Stop for haulage vehicles	Bogoso	Absent of Rest stops	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				350,000.00	350,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm
	5. Monitor revenue collection activities	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				2,000.00	-	2,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin

Annex 10: Annual Action Plan - 2021

Goal 1: Build an Industrialized, Inclusive and Resilient Economy

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	1. Facilitate the acquisition of credit by businesses	District wide	limited access to credit	businesses assisted to access credit				→	150,000	45,000.00	-	105,000.00	BAC	FRB
	2. Provision of start-up kits for graduate apprentice	District Wide	Inadequate start-up kits for graduate apprentices	Number of start-up kits provided				→	20,000.00	15,000	-	5,000	MOTI	CA
	3. Facilitate the registration of businesses	District Wide	limited access to registered businesses	Number of businesses assisted to register				→	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	BAC	CA
	4. Facilitate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	Bogoso	Inadequate access to market by MSEs through REP sponsored trade show	Number of MSEs assisted to access market through trade shows				→	4,000.00	-	3,000.00	1,000.00	BAC/REP	CA
	5. Consultative meetings on MSE development	Bogoso	Inadequate meetings on MSE development	Number of consultative meetings organized				→	2,000.00	-	1,500.00	500.00	BAC/REP	CA
	6. Conduct managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	District wide	Insufficient managerial and entrepreneurial skills training	managerial and entrepreneurial skills trainings organized				→	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	1,250.00	BAC/REP	CA
	7. Support Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	District wide	Inadequate supports for Artisans to acquire NVTI Certificates	Number of Artisans supported to acquire NVTI Certificates				→	2,500.00	-	1,875.00	625.00	BAC/REP	CA
	8. Organize training for the unemployed youth, PWDs and women groups to acquire employable skills	District Wide	Limited employable skills	Unemployed youth, PWDs and Women Groups trained				→	37,500	28,125.00	-	9,375.00	BAC/REP	CA
	9. Support implement. of One District – One Factory Initiative	Bogoso	inadequate support for establishment of a factory	One identified (Palm Oil Extraction) factory established				→	37,500.00	50,000.00	-	-	MOTI	DA

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, Tourism and Industrial Dev't	10. Dev't of eco - tourism	Bonsaso and Awudua	Undeveloped eco-tourism	Improved patronage in the domestic tourist					6,250.00	1,250.00	1,750.00	3,250.00	DA	CNC/GTA
	11. Procure 600 low tension poles	Selected communities	Inadequate low tension poles for communities	Electricity extensions done					45,000.00	45,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	12. Rehab. Street Lights	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate street lights	Communities well-lit and security enhanced					30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	DA	ECG
	13. Extend electricity to the unserved communities	Selected communities	Limited electricity coverage	Electricity extension done					250,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	ECG	STAKEHOLDERS
Agriculture Development	1. Organ. capacity development training for staff	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity development training for staff	Improved AEAs knowledge					25,663.00	15,000	-	10,663.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	2. Facilitate stakeholder meetings	AEAs Zones	Limited organized meeting	stakeholder meetings facilitated					2,000.00	-	-	2,000.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	3. Organize training for farmers on improved technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate training on improved technologies	training for farmers organized					5,772.00	-	-	5,772.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	4. Establish Farmer Field School and Demon. farms	AEAs Zones	Lack of Farmer Field School and Demon. Farms	Improved yields per head and income levels					11,770.15	3,153.24	-	8,617.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	5. AEAs & DAOs make group contacts, farm and home visits with info on Good Agric. Practices	Selected communities	Inadequate number of technology adoption	Increase in the number of technology adoption. Increased yield and income					10,816.00	-	-	10,816.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	6. Train Agric. Staff on appropriate post-harvest technologies	Bogoso	Inadequate knowledge on appropriate post-harvest technologies	enhanced staff capacity in post-harvest management					1,572.00	-	-	1,572.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	7. Sensitize and vaccinate against Newcastle, PPR, Rabies and treat diseased animals	Bogoso	Inadequate sensitization, vaccination and of animals	Improved Farm income					12,640.00	12,640.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	8. Train 50 farmers on improved animal husbandry practices	Bogoso	Inadequate training of farmers	Improved livelihoods					4,040.00	3,153.24	-	886.76	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	8. Train 50 farmers on improved animal husbandry practices	Bogoso	Inadequate training of farmers	Improved livelihoods					4,040.00	3,153.24	-	886.76	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	9. Train other actors along the value chain eg. Processors, input dealers	Bogoso	Limited knowledge on value chain	Improved knowledge of actors along the value chain					1,405.00	-	-	1,405.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	10. Supply office equipment	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Efficient office service delivery					3,530.00	-	-	3,530.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	11. Organize Farmers' Day Celebration	Selected Places	Inadequate motivation to farmers	Improved yields from farmers					40,000.00	40,000.00	-	-	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	12. Sensitize communities on Agric dev't	District Wide	Inadequate sensitization programmes on Agric development	Improved public knowledge in Agric dev't					4,100.00	-	-	4,100.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	13. Conduct surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	District Wide	Inadequate survey on pests and diseases of crops and livestock	surv. on pests and diseases of crops and livestock					1,700.00	-	-	1,700.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Agriculture Development	14. Undertake monitoring, supervision and review activities	District wide	Poor monitoring, supervision and review activities	monitoring, supervision and review activities					25,570.00	3,500.00	-	22,070.00	Dept of Agric	Central Admin
	15. Redevelopment of Markets	Insu and Amoanda	Poor market environment and inadequate stalls	Insu Market redeveloped					70,000.00	70,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
Goal 2: Create an Equitable, Health and Discipline Society														
Education and Youth Development	1. Construct 3No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	3No. 2-units classroom block with ancillary facilities done					315,000.00	315,000.00	-	-	DWD	GES
	2. Construct 3No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities	Selected communities	Inadequate school infrastructure	3No. 6-units classroom block with ancillary facilities done					1,260,000.00	1,260,000.00	-	-	DA	GES/Corporate Bodies
	3. Organize sports festivals	All Circuits	Low interest in sporting activities	Sports festivals organized					3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES
	4. Organized my first day at school	All Circuits	Limited motivation for pupil	My first day at school organized					3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	DA	GES
	5. Organize public seminar on the enrolment drive in the District especially girl child	District Wide	Inadequate seminar on enrolment for girl child	Increased number in enrollment for girl child					5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	DA	GES
	6. Provide guidance and counselling at the basic schools	All Circuits	Inadequate guidance and counselling	Increased in number of basic schools pupils guided and counselled					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	7. Promote special education activities	All Circuits	inadequate education activities	Special education improved					4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	DA	GES

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	8. Organize school health education	All Circuits	Inadequate school education on health issues	Health of school pupils improved					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	9. Organize reading festivals and “spelling B”	All Circuits	Poor reading habits among school pupils	Improved reading habits in pupils					5,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	DA	GES
	10. Organize DEOC meetings	Bogoso	Poor educational management and oversight	Improved management in education					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	11. Organize STMIE Clinics	All Circuits	Low interest for Science and Maths among pupils	STMIE Clinics organized					10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	DA	GES
	12. Rehabilitation of classroom blocks	All Circuits	Dilapidated classroom blocks	3No. 6 – units CBs and 2No. 3 - units CBs rehabilitated					190,000.00	100,000	30,000	60,000	DA	GES/corporate bodies
	13. Provision of teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks	All Circuits	Inadequate furniture for schools	Provision of teachers tables and chairs and 250pcs of K.G, 500pcs of mono desks and 500pcs of dual desks					208,750.00	208,750.00	-	-	DA	GES
	14. Organize best teachers award programmes	Bogoso	Adequate motivations for teachers	Increased in teacher motivation					25,000.00	17,500.00	-	7,500.00	DA	GES
	15. Organize capacity building training workshops	Bogoso	Inadequate capacity building training	capacity building training workshops organized					25,000.00	5,000.00	-	20,000.00	DA	GES
16. Conduct supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities	All circuits	Inadequate monitoring and supervision	Improved in the delivery of teachers					16,000.00	16,000.00	-	-	DA	GES	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	17. Organize workshops for SMCs/PTAs In the District	All circuits	Poor collaborations between SMCs/PTAs and Schools	Improved performance of SMC/PTA					20,000.00	-	-	20,000.00	DA	GES
	18. Organize annual review meetings	Bogoso	Poor monitoring of Teaching/Learning	annual review meeting done	→				5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	DA	GES
	19. Provide scholarship to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	Inadequate assistance to needy but brilliant students	More students gain access to tertiary education					65,000.00	40,000.00	-	25,000.00	DA/M P	GES/Corporate Bodies
	20. Support to the annual BECE Mock Exams for Basic Schools	All Circuits	Inadequate support towards BECE Mock Exams	Improved in B.E.C.E pass rate		→			12,000.00	-	12,000.00	-	DA	GES
Health Delivery	1. Organize training for 50 clinical staff on quality assurance and infection prevention	District wide	Limited knowledge on quality assurance and infection Prevention	Improvement in quality clinical care					6,250.00	6,250.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	2. Procure 5 vacuum extractor and resuscitation equipment for 3 GH¢ facilities	Selected health facilities	Inadequate logistics for health facilities	Equipment procured					15,000.00	8,750.00	-	6,250.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	3. Form 8 father and mother support groups, and queen mothers groups under MAF	8 selected communities	Limited support from male partners in maternal health	Involved males in maternal and child health					12,000.00	7,500.00	4,500.00	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	4. Procure motor bikes for the sub-districts	All sub-districts	Inadequate logistics	Increase in the number of logistics					11,250.00	7,500.00	-	3,750.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	5. Organize review meetings	Bogoso	Lack of awareness on health	review meetings organized					10,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	6. Facilitate the organization of consultative meetings	District wide	Inadequate facilitation and organizations of meetings	consultative meetings facilitated					7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00,	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	7. Construct 2No. of CHPS Compounds	Selected Communities	Inadequate health facilities	2No. of CHPS Compounds Constructed					580,000.00	435,000.00	-	145,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	8. Facilitate postings of health professionals	Bogoso	Inadequate health professionals	% increase in the number of health workers					6,500.00	-	6,500.00	-	GH¢	Central Admin
	9. Facilitate the renovation of 2 existing health facilities	Insu and uniso	Dilapidated health facilities	2 health facilities renovated					25,000.00	17,500.00	2,500.00	5,000	GH¢	Central Admin
	10. Intensify public education on Malaria, TB, STIs, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis, cholera, NTDs, diabetes, hypertension prevention	District wide	Inadequate	public health education intensified					6,000.00	3,250.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	GH¢	Central admin.
	11. Provide support for PLHIV	District wide	Inadequate support for PLHIV	Support provided					3,500.00	3,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	12. Provide support for the celebration of World AIDS Day	District wide	Inadequate support	District awareness of HIV and AIDS created					875.00	875.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	13. Monitor activities of NGOs and CBOs in HIV and AIDS	District wide	Insufficient monitoring of NGOs and CBOs	HIV and AIDS NGOs and CBOs activities monitored					1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	13. Facilitate the education on HIV and AIDS prevention	District wide	Inadequate knowledge on HIV and Aids prevention	The entire populace educated on HIV and AIDS prevention					625.00	625.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	14. Organize two community durbars per quarter in each sub-district capitals	All Area/Urban Councils	Lack of awareness on health issues	number of community durbars organized					7,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.000	3,000.00	GH¢	Central Admin
	15. Carry out public education for the citizenry to register with the NHIS	District Wide	Less NHIS registrants	% increase in the NHIS registrants					3,375.00	3,375.00	-	-	GH¢	Central admin.
	16. Promote door to door solid waste collection	Prestea Aboso Bogoso Huni-Valley	Poor waste collection process	Improvement in waste collection					30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	17. Procure 10 communal refuse containers	District wide	Inadequate logistics	10 refuse Containers procured					30,000.00	5,000.00	-	25,000.00	EHU	CA
	18. Solid waste management services (Sanitation Improvement Package -SIP)	Prestea, Aboso, Bogoso, New Tokunaso	Poor environmental health attitude	Improvement in solid waste management services					62,500.00	62,500.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	19. Procure sanitary tools/equipments	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Sanitary tools/ equipment procured					50,000.00	37,500.00	12,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	20. National Sanitation Day (General cleaning exercise)	District wide	Poor sanitary condition among communities	Sanitation Day organized					10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	21. Update DESSAP Document (collection of data)	District wide	Outdated DESSAP document	DESSAP Document updated					5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	22. Construct 3 container bays/ handstands/platforms	District wide	Inadequate infrastructure	3 container bays/handstand s/platforms constructed					135,000.00	135,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	23. Construct slaughter slabs	Prestea	Inadequate infrastructure	Slaughter slabs constructed	→				50,000.00	-	50,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	24. Procure motorbikes for field activities	District wide	Inadequate logistics	Motorbikes procured	→				4,000.00	-	4,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	25. Promote hygiene education programmes	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	Hygiene education promoted	→				5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	26. Maintenance of final disposal sites (Pushing, Spreading, Levelling, Compacting and Spraying)	District wide	Inadequate fund	Final disposal sites maintained	→				320,000.00	320,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	27. Procure Cesspit Emptier Truck	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Cesspit Emptier Truck procured	→				162,500.00	100,500.00	62,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	28. Evacuation of spillages at communal container sites/dumpsites	District wide	Poor sanitary conditions at container sites	Solid waste evacuation done	→				80,000.00	55,000.00	25,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	29. Construct liquid waste treatment plant (stabilization pond)	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Stabilization ponds constructed	→				937,500.00	750,000.00	187,500.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	30. Acquire land for new cemetery	Prestea	Congested cemetery	Land acquired for new cemetery	→				13,750.00	8,750.00	5,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	31. Promote/assist 62 poor households to build latrines	District wide	Poor environmental health attitude	63 poor households assisted	→				217,000.00	217,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	32. Construct 4 institutional latrines for schools	District wide	Inadequate institutional latrines	4 institutional latrines constructed	→				220,000.00	165,000.00	-	55,000.00	EHU	Central Adm.
33. Promote hand washing in schools (provide 50 hand washing facilities)	District wide	Inadequate hand washing facilities	50 hand washing facilities provided	→				100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.	

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	34. Promote PPP in the provision of toilet facilities	District wide	Limited partnership between DA and Private partners in the provision of toilet facilities	PPP promoted in the provision of toilet facilities					20,000.00	-	20,000.00	-	EHU	Central Adm.
Infrastructure Development	1. Construct 10 No. new Boreholes	Selected communities	Inadequate water supply	% increase in potable water coverage					180,000.00	90,000	22,500.00	67,500.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Construct 1 No. small town water system	Bompieso	Poor water coverage in peri-urban communities	1 No. small town water system Constructed					525,000.00	52,500.00	-	472,500.00	EHU	Central Adm.
	3. Rehabilitate 10 Broken Down Boreholes	District	Prevalence of broken down boreholes	10 Broken Down Boreholes rehabilitated					25,000.00	25,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.
	4. Support the activities of the DWST	District Wide	Limited support for DWST activities	Improved functioning of water systems					8,000.00	-	8,000.00	-	DWST	Central Adm.
	5. Organize training for WSMTs	District Wide	Poor management of water and sanitation facilities	Improved performance of WSMTs					12,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	DWST	Central Adm.
	6. Provide 5 No. hand dug wells fitted with pumps for schools	Selected schools	Inadequate water supply	5 no. HDW provided					50,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	DWD	Central Adm.
Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Register persons with disability and carry out needs assessments	District wide	Poor database on PWDs	Database updated					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	2. Ensure the provision of Disability friendly facilities within the District	District wide	Limited Disability friendly facilities within the District	Disability friendly facilities incorporated in DA project designs					500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	3. Train 50 physically challenged in income generating skills	District wide	Limited employable skills for PWDs	Decreases in high levels of unemployment among the physically challenged					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	4. Liaise with the private sector to engage the PWDs in their projects (GSBPL-GESTEP)	District wide	Limited employment opportunities to skilled PPWDs	% of PWDs employed					500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	5. Provide support/tools to the Physically Challenged to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the Physically Challenged supported					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin
	6. Liaise with YEA to give quota to the physically challenged under the youth in skill training	District wide	Limited employment opportunities for the Physically challenged	40 PWDs enrolled under the Youth in skill training programmes					500.00	-	500.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin
	7. Create public awareness on the rights of children	District wide	Lack of awareness on the rights of children	The public enlightened on the rights of children					2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	8. Withdraw and rehabilitate children involved in worst form of child labour	District wide	Reported cases of child labour	Child labour reduced in the District					5,000.00	5,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	9. Form and train community child labour volunteers	District wide	Limited number of trained child labour volunteers	Increased in number of trained community child labour volunteers					2,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	10. Provide support/tools to the Physically Challenged to expand existing businesses	District wide	Inadequate support to the Physically challenged	Businesses of the Physically Challenged expanded					15,000.00	15,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	11. Sensitize opinion leaders, religious leaders, small scale miners and cocoa farmers on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	District wide	Inadequate education on Children rights, child trafficking and worst form of child labour	Worst form of child labour eliminated					2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	12. Form and train child panel members	District wide	Lack of child panel members	Child panel members formed and trained					2,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	13. Provide skill training in income generating skills for women and the vulnerable	District wide	Inadequate skill training for women and the vulnerable	Proportion of women economically empowered					25,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	SWCD	Central Admin.
	14. Support community initiated projects	District Wide	Inadequate support for community initiated projects	% reduction of geographical inequalities					375,000.00	375,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
General Administration	1. Organise community theatres to address socio-cultural issue/problems	District wide	Little attention to societal values	Culture and arts appreciated and promoted in the District					1,750.00	1,750.000	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	2. Promote the arts and create cultural awareness	District wide	Unattractiveness of some tourism sites	Cultural festivals and exhibitions/fairs organized					10,000.00	10,000.00	-	-	CNC	Central Admin
	3. Organise talk shows on radio, and symposiums towards cultural education	District wide	Inadequate talk shows on cultural education	Talk shows organised on understanding our heritage and cultural practices.					1,250.000	-	1,250.00	-	CNC	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
General Administration	4. Undertake and promote research on culture	District wide	Lack of database	Database created on culture					750.00	-	750.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	5. Encourage traditional councils to organize local festivals	District wide	Limited attention on issues of culture	Organization of local festivals promoted				→	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	-	CNC	Central Admin
	6. Support Youth Employment Programmes	Bogoso	High youth unemployment	Youth Employment Programmes supported				→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	YEA	Central Admin
Goal 3: Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment														
Physical and spatial planning	1. Organize public education and sensitization programme on building permits procedures and regulations	District wide	Limited awareness on building permits procedures and regulations	Increased awareness on permit acquisition procedures				→	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	2. Prepare new local plans for communities	District wide	Limited number of communities with local plans	Well planned communities established				→	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	3. Organize quarterly Technical sub-committee/Statutory planning committee meetings	Bogoso		% increase in permit processed				→	4,131.000	-	4,131.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	4. Creation of Land Banks	All Urban/Area Councils	Lack of land banks	Land Banks Created				→	35,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	5. Organize periodic development control monitoring exercises in the District	District wide	Inadequate development control/monitoring	Improved living environment				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Physical and spatial planning	6. Conduct inspection on all applications received for permit process.	District wide	Inadequate inspection on applications received	Inspections conducted				→	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
	7. Continue with street naming and property addressing	District wide	insufficient street naming and property addressing	street naming and property addressing				→	20,666.25	20,666.25	-	-	PPD	Central Admin
	8. Fac. engagements with land related State Agencies	Bogoso	Low level stakeholder consultations	Strengthened stakeholders' engagements				→	500.00	-	500.00	-	PPD	Central Admin
Natural Resource Conservation	1. Compartment demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment (128.00ha), Bonsa river	Inadequate demarcation and enrichment planting	Compartment demarcation one and enrichment planting completed				→	12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	2. External/internal boundary cleaning/boundary planting	Nkontoben BEN WEST Bonsa river	Threats to forest resources	Nkontoben F/R, Ben West F/R, Bonsa river boundaries cleaned and boundary planting completed				→	30,961.21	30,961.21	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
	3. Nursery establishment	Bogoso	Inadequate nursery establishment	Nursery established				→	1,500.00	1,500.00	-	-	GFIP	Mineral commission
	4. Seed Orchard establishment and tending	Nkontoben F/R (10.00ha)	Inadequate seed Orchard establishment	Established orchard seed and tending completed				→	5,500.00	-	5,500.00	-	FSD	Central Adm
	5. Educational programme	District wide	Lack of awareness	Number of Educational programmes organized				→	2,500.00	2,500.00	-	-	FSD	CentrAdm
	6. Reclaim degraded Galamsey sites (especially along river banks)	District Wide	Scattered nature of illegal mining	Increase in secondary vegetation forest				→	250,000.00	-	-	250,000.00	MPCU	FSD

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Natural Resource Conservation	7. Climate SMART and environmental responsible cocoa and forestry system	Fringe communities around Nkontoben forest reserve Aboso area	Low income levels of farmers	Low disease resistant species					12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	FSD	Central Admin
Disaster Prevention and Management	1. Procure relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inadequate relief items	Enhance living conditions of Disaster Victims					15,000	10,000	5,000	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
	2. Conduct M& E visit/exercises/Visit Hotels, restaurants & Guest houses, mining and galamsey sites	District wide	Inadequate monitoring	% reduction in disaster occurrence					5,000.00	3,750.00	1,250.00	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
	3. Construct additional fire station	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	Improved response to emergencies					50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	4. Construct additional fire station	Bogoso	Inadequate infrastructure	Improved response to emergencies					50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	5. Identify the risks areas	District Wide	Unidentified risk areas	Improved data on disaster management					6,000.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	-	NAD MO/FS	Central Admin
Infrastructure Development	1. Reconstruct 1No. Bridges	Bobkrom	Inadequate infrastructure	1No. Bridges reconstructed					2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Admin
	2. Completion of Samahu-Huniso Road	Samahu – Huniso	Inadequate infrastructure	% reduction in vehicle operating costs					1,100,000.00	-	-	1,000,000.00	GFG	Central Admin.
	3. Rehabilitate 10km Highway	District Wide	Poor road transport network	Improved Road accessibility					1,470,000.00	1,470,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	4. Reshaping of 30km of feeder roads	District Wide	Poor road transport network	Improved Road accessibility					225,000.00	225,000.00	-	-	EHU	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Development	5. Creation of Access Roads in newly developed areas	Bogoso, Aboso, Prestea, Huni-Valley & others	Inadequate road transport network	Improved access within the communities	→				23,750.00	13,750.00	10,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	6. Construct 6no. Culverts	District Wide	Poor road transport network	Improved Road accessibility	→				247,000.00	164,800.00	41,200.00	41,200.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	7. Tarring of major town roads	Bogoso and Huni-Valley	Poor road network	major town roads tarred	→				2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	8. Construction of 2No. Foot Bridges and Farm Gates	Selected communities	Poor road network	Increase in the no of footbridges constructed	→				33,000.00	8,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	9. Intensify the awareness creation in ICT to the general public	District Wide	Inadequate knowledge in ICT	%increase in the no of people who can use ICT	→				1,875.00	-	1,875.00	-	Central Adm.	Educ., Youth & Sports
	10. Promote the est. of CIC/ICT Centres in All the Circuits	All Circuits	Limited number of CIC/ICT Centres	Increase the no of CIC/ICT Centers	→				200,000.00	150,000.00	-	50,000.00	DWD	Central Adm.
	11. Org. in-service training for 50 teachers in basic knowledge in ICT to support the existing teachers	Bogoso	Inadequate in-service training	Increase in the ICT Teachers with enhanced knowledge	→				8,750.00	5,000.00	3,750.00	-	Educ., Youth & Sports	Central Adm.
	12. Supply 37 computers to schools	All Circuits	Inadequate logistics	% increase in ICT equipment	→				92,500.00	75,000.00	17,500.00	-	Central Adm.	Educ., Youth & Sports
	13. Construct comm. complex	Bogoso	Lack of community centre	Enhanced access to public functions	→				100,000.00	75,000.00	25,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
General Administration	1. Rehabilitation of DAs residential facilities	Bogoso	Existing minor defect	Enhanced life span of the building	→				24,000.00	17,340.00	6,660.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.
	2. Construct Office Accommodation for the sub-structures	Awudua, Aboso and Bogoso	Inadequate office accommodation	Functional sub-structure	→				250,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm.

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Goal 4: Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions														
General Administration	3. Operation and maintenance of official vehicles	Bogoso	Poor maintenance of vehicles	Enhanced life span of the vehicles	—			→	200,000.00	125,000.00	75,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	4. Support the Activities of DISEC	Bogoso	Inadequate support for DISEC	Improved security	—			→	11,250.00	-	11,250.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	5. Procure Office Equipment and Furniture	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Functional administrative environment	—			→	20,500.00	-	20,500.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
	6. Support the activities of WUSC	Bogoso	Limited NGOs activities	activities of WUSC Supported	—			→	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	Central Adm.	Finance
Human Resource Management	1. Organized annual Capacity building programme for the Area/Urban Councils and Assembly members	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate capacity building training	Improved service delivery	—			→	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	2. Sponsor the Core MPCU members to pursue courses	Accra	Inadequate capacity building training	Improved service delivery	—			→	11,670.00	-	11,670.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
	3. Recruit staffs to Area Councils and City Guards	All Urban/Area Councils	inadequate staff	Functional Sub-Structures	—			→	17,500.00	-	17,500.00	-	Central Admin	Finance
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	1. Support MPCU activities	Bogoso	Inadequate support for MPCU activities	Enhanced coordination	—			→	7,500.00	16,000.00	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	2. Undertake M&E (including review meetings)	Bogoso	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Well implemented DMTDP	—			→	23,700.00	-	7,500.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	3. Organ. Discuss. on annual Fee fixing res. and budget with the citizenry each year	Bogoso	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Improved revenue generated	—			→	10,000.00	-	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
	4. Organize Social Accountability Fora (Town Hall Meetings)	Selected Communities	Inadequate involvement of stakeholders	Transparency and Accountability Enhanced	—			→	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin

Programmes and Sub-programmes	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Time Frame				Indicative Budget	Source of Funding			Implementing Depts. of the DA	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		GoG	IGF	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	5.Undertake the preparation and implementation of composite budget	Bogoso	Outdated budget	Coordinated budget implemented	→				13,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	-	MPCU	Central Admin
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	1.Provide logistics to the revenue collectors	Bogoso	Inadequate logistics	Improved revenue generated	→				8,000.00	2,500.00	5,500.000	-	Finance	Central Admin
	2. Review & gazette the fee fixing & rate imposition document	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				6,250.00	-	6,250.00	-	Finance	Central Admin
	3. Construct new lorry station with stores under PPP	Bogoso	Inadequate revenue	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				375,000.00	-	375,000.00	-	DWD	Central Adm
	4. Construct Rest Stop for haulage vehicles	Bogoso	Absent of Rest stops	Proportional Increase in revenue generation	→				350,000.00	350,000.00	-	-	DWD	Central Adm
	5. Monitor revenue collection activities	All Urban/Area Councils	Inadequate revenue	Improved revenue generated	→				2,000.00	-	2,000.00	-	Finance	Central Admin

ANNEX 11: MONITORING MATRIX/RESULTS FRAMEWORK

LTNDP Goal 1: Economic Development										
NMTDPF Objective 1: Develop a financial sector which is more efficient and responsive to private sector										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Size of SMEs	No. of SMEs businesses	Input	275	200	200	200	200	Ratio of gender entrepreneurs	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Size of SMEs	No. of SMEs supported to access credit facilities	Output	0	5	5	5	5	Ratio of gender entrepreneurs	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Size of SMEs	% of SMEs with access to credit facilities	Outcome	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	Ratio of gender entrepreneurs	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
OBJECTIVE 2: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs										
Size of SMEs	No. of SMEs registered businesses	Input	275	200	200	200	200	Ratio of gender entrepreneurs	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Size of SMEs	No. of skills training organized	Output	6	10	10	10	10	Ratio of gender participants	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Size of SMEs	No. of SMEs equipped with skills	Outcome	50	200	200	200	200	Ratio of gender beneficiaries	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Size of SMEs	% increase in profit margins	Impact	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Ratio of gender entrepreneurs	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
OBJECTIVE 3: Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments										
Growth in manufacturing value added	No. of manufacturing industries	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female industry owners	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Growth in manufacturing value added	No. of “One District One Factory” initiative established	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female industry owners	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC
Growth in manufacturing value added	% increase in manufactured product	outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female industry owners	Quarterly	MPCU, BAC

LTNDP Goal 1: Economic Development										
NMTDPF Objective 3: Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage change in domestic tourism	No of tourists who visit.	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female tourists	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
Percentage change in domestic tourism	No. of tourist who are Ghanaians	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female tourists	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
Percentage change in domestic tourism	Percentage increase in domestic tourist	Impact	NRD	10%	20%	30%	40%	Ratio of male and female tourists	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
OBJECTIVE 3: Intensify the promotion of domestic tourism										
Percentage change in domestic tourism	No of touristic sites in the District	Output	0	1	1	-	-	2 Eco-tourism sites	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
Percentage change in domestic tourism	No. of touristic sites to be developed in the district	Output	NRD	1	1	-	-	2 Eco-tourism sites	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
Percentage change in domestic tourism	No of potential sites developed	Outcome	2	1	1	-	-	2 Eco-tourism sites	Quarterly	MPCU, GTA
OBJECTIVE 4: Re-orient agriculture education and increase access to extension services										
Percentage change in Agric extension services	No of Agric. extension officers trained and resourced	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex Ratio of Extension officers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
	No. of Agric. extension centres established	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex Ratio of Extension officers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
	% of farmers with access to extension services	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex Ratio of Extension officers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA

LTNDP Goal 1: Economic Development										
NMTDPF Objective 5: Promote seed and planting materials										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Quantity of foundation seeds (tonnes): Maize,Rice	Tonnage of staple crop produced	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Quantity of foundation seeds (tonnes): Maize Rice	% increase in tonnage of staple crop produced	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Quantity of foundation seeds (tonnes): Maize Rice	% increase in tonnage of cash crops	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Quantity of foundation seeds (tonnes): Maize Rice	No of new improved planting and breeding materials introduced to farmers	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Quantity of found. seeds (tonnes): Maize Rice	No. of block farming established	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
OBJECTIVE 6: Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation										
Livestock contribution to GDP	No. of livestock and poultry farmers	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Livestock contribution to GDP	No. of livestock and poultry farms established	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Livestock contribution to GDP	% increase in livestock and poultry production	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA
Livestock contribution to GDP	% increase in profit of livestock and poultry farmers	Impacts	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Gender ratio of farmers	Quarterly	MPCU, MOFA

LTNDP Goal 1: Economic Development										
NMTDPF Objective 7: Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	No. of organized weekly markets	Input	6	10	12	14	16	No. of traders who are males and female	Quarterly	MPCU/Finance/Works
The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	No. of market stalls/stores constructed	Output	NRD	40	40	20	-	No. of traders who are males and female	Quarterly	MPCU/Finance/Works
The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	No. of market redeveloped	Output	NRD	2	1	1	1	No. of traders who are males and female	Quarterly	MPCU/Finance/Works
The average weekly/daily food distribution outlets per district	No. of weekly markets established	Outcome	NRD	4	6	8	10	No. of traders who are males and female	Quarterly	MPCU/Finance/Works

LTNDP Goal 2: Social Development										
NMTDPF Objective 1: Enhance quality of teaching and learning										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Infrastructure availability	No. of schools under trees	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	15,K.Gs; 13 Primary ; 6 JHS	Quarterly	MPCU,GES
Infrastructure availability	No. of classrooms to be built	Output	126	38	32	32	24	30 K.G; 78 Primary; 18 JHS	Quarterly	MPCU,GES
Infrastructure availability	No. of schools under trees eliminated	Outcome	34	10	9	9	6	15,K.Gs; 13 Primary ; 6 JHS	Quarterly	MPCU,GES
Infrastructure availability	No of existing teachers' accommodation	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Male and Female teachers accommodated	Quarterly	MPCU,GES
Infrastructure availability	No. of teachers accommodation to be constructed	Outcome	6	2	2	2	0	24 One Bed Room Apartments	Quarterly	MPCU,GES
Infrastructure availability	No. of teachers with accommodation	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Male and Female teachers accommodated	Quarterly	MPCU,GES
Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools	No. of teachers in the district	Input	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216	proportion of trained and untrained teachers	Annually	MPCU,GES
Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools	No. of trained teachers	Output	1,135	1,185	1,235	1,285	1,335	Proportion of Male and Female trained teachers	Annually	MPCU,GES
Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools	No. of untrained teachers	Output	1,064	1,014	964	914	854	Proportion of Male and Female untrained teachers	Annually	MPCU,GES
Pupils trained teacher ratio in basic schools	No. of teacher trainees sponsored	Outcome	NRD	50	50	50	50	Proportion of Male and Female sponsored teachers	Annually	MPCU,GES

LTNDP Goal 2: Social Development										
NMTDPF Objective 2: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	Percentage increase in enrolment	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of gender enrolment at each level up to second cycle	Annually	MPCU,GES
Completion rate in P6, JHS3, SHS3	Rate of dropouts in the district	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion male and female pupils/students	Annually	MPCU,GES
Enrolment ratio in kindergarten, primary, JHS, SHS	No. of public seminars on education to increase enrolment	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female pupils/students enrolled	Annually	MPCU,GES
OBJECTIVE 3: Ensure sustainable, equitable and easily accessible healthcare services										
Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones	No. of CHPS zones in the district	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of functional CHPS Zones	Quarterly	MPCU/GH¢
	No. of CHPS zones fully staffed	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female nurses	Quarterly	MPCU/GH¢
	No. of CHPS zones to be constructed	Outcome	8	2	2	2	2	Proportion of functional CHPS Zones	Quarterly	MPCU/GH¢
	Percentage of people gaining access to health care	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female patients	Quarterly	MPCU/GH¢
OBJECTIVE 4: Harness the demographic dividend to speed up Ghana's development										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	No. of health education on family planning organized	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female participants	Quarterly	MPCU, DHMT
Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage increase of contraceptive usage	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of age cohorts	Annually	MPCU, DHMT

LTNDP Goal 2: Social Development										
NMTDPF Objective 4: Harness the demographic dividend to speed up Ghana's development										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Contraceptive prevalence rate	No. of Ghana Health Service facilities	Input						Proportion of male and female nurses	Annually	DHMT, MPCU
Contraceptive prevalence rate	No. of Health facilities with functioning adolescent centers	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female nurses	Annually	DHMT, MPCU
Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of Health facilities with functioning adolescent centers	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female nurses	Annually	DHMT, MPCU
OBJECTIVE 5: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB infections, especially among the vulnerable										
HIV Prevalence rate	No. of sensitization campaigns organized to reduce stigmatization	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female participants	Semi-annually	MPCU, DHMT
HIV Prevalence rate	No. of programmes organized to prevent HIV/AIDs, STDs and TB	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female participants	Semi-annually	MPCU, DHMT
HIV Prevalence rate	No. PLWHs in the district	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PLWHs	Semi-annually	MPCU, DHMT
HIV Prevalence rate	No. of PLWHs associations formed	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PLWHs	Semi-annually	MPCU, DHMT
HIV Prevalence rate	No. of PHLWs supported	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PLWHs	Semi-annually	MPCU, DHMT
HIV Prevalence rate	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (ages 15-49)	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PLWHs	Quarterly	MPCU, DHMT

LTNDP Goal: Social Development										
NMTDPF Objective 6: Improve access to sanitation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation services	No. of sanitary workers in the district	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female environmental workers	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of environmental health programmes organized in communities	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female participants	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of sanitary worker recruited	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female environmental workers	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of refuse bays in the district	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Beneficiary communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of refuse bays to be constructed	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Beneficiary communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of refuse bins to be provided	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Beneficiary communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of logistics purchased for the EHD	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female environmental workers	Quarterly	MPCU, EHU
	No. of logistics provided for sanitary workers	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female environmental workers	Annually	MPCU, EHU
Percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities	No. of households	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Beneficiary households across the District	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of households with toilet facilities	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Beneficiary households across the District	Quarterly	MPCU
	%. of population with improved access toilet facilities	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female household heads	Quarterly	MPCU

LTNDP Goal 2: Social Development										
NMTDPF Objective 7: Improve access and coverage to equitable, and affordable potable water in rural and urban communities										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion of population been served with potable water systems installed or constructed	No. of communities in the district	Output	175	175	175	175	175	Proportion of Urban and Rural Communities	Annually	MPCU, GSS
	No. of communities with HDWs with pumps	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of Urban and Rural Communities	Quarterly	MPCU, CWSA
	No. of communities with boreholes	Outcome	145	160	169	174	185	Proportion of Urban and Rural Communities	Quarterly	MPCU, CWSA
	No. of communities with Pipe System	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of Urban and Rural Communities	Quarterly	MPCU, CWSA
	No. of communities with either BH or HDWs fitted with pumps	Outcome	175	175	175	175	175	Proportion of Urban and Rural Communities	Quarterly	MPCU, CWSA
	% increase in potable water coverage	Impact	67.1%	69.8%	70.8%	76.6%	80.0%	Proportion of Urban and Rural Communities	Quarterly	MPCU, CWSA
NMTDPF Objective 8: Promote sustainable employment opportunities for PWDs.										
Unemployment rate among persons with disabilities	No. of people with disability in the district	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PWDs	Annually	MPCU
	No. of registered persons with disability	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PWDs	Annually	MPCU
	No. of skills training organized for the PWDs	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PWDs	Annually	MPCU
	% of PWDs gainfully employed	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female PWDs	Annually	MPCU

LTNDP Goal 2: Social Development										
NMTDPF Objective 9: Promote economic empowerment of women										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	No. of women with employable skills in the district	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of age cohorts	Annually	MPCU
	No. of targeted women empowered through business training	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of age cohorts	Annually	MPCU
	Percentage of unemployed women gaining employment	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of age cohorts	Annually	MPCU
	No. of crop farmers provided with micro credit	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of age cohorts	Annually	MPCU
NMTDPF Objective 10: Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure										
Number of sports and recreational infrastructure maintained.	No. of sport infrastructure in the district	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of beneficiary communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of improved sport infrastructure	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of beneficiary communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of sport festivals organised to promote lesser known sports	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of female and male athletes	Quarterly	MPCU
NMTDPF Objective 11: Develop and maintain sports and recreational infrastructure										
Number of youth benefiting from the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) Programme	No. of unemployed in the District	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female beneficiaries	Annually	MPCU
	No. of youth trained with employable skills	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female beneficiaries	Annually	MPCU
	No. of youth supported with equipment	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of male and female beneficiaries	Annually	MPCU

LTNDP Goal 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development										
NMTDPF Objective 1: Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion of classified road network maintained	No. of spot to be improved	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of road network	Quarterly	MPCU, DFR/Highways/Urban roads
	No. of roads to be rehabilitated	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of road network	Quarterly	MPCU, DFR/Highways/Urban roads
	Length of feeder roads in the District	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of road network	Quarterly	MPCU, DFR/Highways/Urban roads
	Length of roads to be rehabilitated	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of road network	Quarterly	MPCU, DFR/Highways/Urban roads
	No. of storm drains to be constructed	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	4 beneficiary communities	Quarterly	MPCU, DFR/Highways/Urban roads
	Length of roads maintained	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Proportion of road network	Quarterly	MPCU, DFR/Highways/Urban roads
NMTDPF Objective 2: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Number of SDFs/ structural/local plans in the MMDAs/ Communities	No. of communities with planning schemes in the district	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	No. of planning schemes to be prepared	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of public education on development control and land use planning organized	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of new buildings with permit	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Quarterly	MPCU

LTNDP Goal 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development										
NMTDPF Objective 2: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of SDFs/ structural/local plans in the MMDAs/ Communities	No. of communities with street names	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	No. of communities' streets to be named	Output	3	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	% increase in no of communities with improved property address system	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	% increase in IGF generation	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Quarterly	MPCU
NMTDPF Objective 3: Provide electronic access to all citizens on public information and services without any discrimination										
Delivery of Government services using ICT: -Access services (Number of MMDAs Covered)	No. of communities with ICT centres	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	No. of communities to be provided with ICT Centres	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	Proportion of the population with access to ICT services	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
	% increase in population access to telephone services	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rural – Urban Split	Annually	MPCU
NMTDPF Objective 4: Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources										
Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands restored/rehabilitated: - Forest - Mining	No. of forest reserves	Input	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of fauna and flora	Quarterly	MPCU
	Total hectares degraded	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of fauna and flora	Quarterly	MPCU
	Total hectares of degraded areas recovered	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of fauna and flora	Quarterly	MPCU, CRC
	% increase in forest cover	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of fauna and flora	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of educational campaigns organized on climate change	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female participants	Quarterly	MPCU, EPA

LTNDP Goal 3: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

NMTDPF Objective 5: Promote effective disaster management

Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	No. of people supported with relief items	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female beneficiary	Annually	MPCU
	No. of sensitization programmes organized on disaster management and preparedness	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female beneficiary	Quarterly	MPCU
	Percentage decrease in disaster cases in the district	Impact	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Ratio of male and female beneficiary	Quarterly	MPCU

LTNDP Goal 4: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
NMTDPF Objective 1: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Perception of local government performance	No of Area/Urban Councils	Input	7	7	7	7	7	Ratio of Urban and Area Councils	Annually	MPCU
	No. of A.C/Urban with offices	Output	4	5	6	7	-	Ratio of Urban and Area Councils	Annually	MPCU
	No. of Area/Urban Councils offices to be built	Output	3	1	1	1	-	Ratio of Urban and Area Councils	Annually	MPCU
	No. of staff recruited to man Area Councils	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Annually	MPCU
	No. of in-service trainings organized for A C staff	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Annually	MPCU
	No. of core MPCU members sponsored on refresher courses	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Annually	MPCU
	Percentage of DA staff attending training programmes	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Annually	MPCU
	No. of departments to be provided with offices	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	All depts.	Annually	MPCU
	No. of logistics purchased for departments	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Computers and accessories and others	Annually	MPCU
	No. of revenue collectors in the district	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	proportion commission and permanent collectors	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of logistics provided to the revenue department	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Rain coats, booths etc.	Annually	MPCU
	No. of trained revenue collectors	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Annually	MPCU

LTNDP Goal 4: Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions										
NMTDPF Objective 1: Ensure full political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Base line 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Perception of local government performance	No. of capacity workshops organized for revenue officers	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Annually	MPCU
	No. of tax education organized	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Urban and rural communities	Annually	MPCU
	Percentage increase in IGF	Impact	50%	10%	20%	40%	50%	All IGF sources	Annually	MPCU
NMTDPF Objective 2: Strengthen national policy formulation, development planning, and M&E processes at all levels										
Timeliness of production of National Annual Progress Reports (APRs)	No. of people trained to prepare the district data base	Output	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Sex ratio of staff	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of public sensitization organized on house numbering	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Urban and rural communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of house numbering exercise undertaken	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Urban and rural communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of education programmes organized on business registration	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Urban and rural communities	Quarterly	MPCU
	No. of logistics provided for the registration of businesses and houses	Outcome	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	NRD	Vehicle, markers and others	Quarterly	MPCU

Annex 12: Final Public Hearing Report
Public Hearing Report Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) at Prestea
Huni-Valley Municipal Assembly

Name of District: Prestea Huni-Valley
Region: Western
Venue: Municipal Assembly Hall
Date: 9th November, 2017
Medium of Invitation: Letters

Names of Special and Interest groups or individuals invited: See Annex 12

Identifiable representation at the hearing: General Assembly: Traditional Authority, Heads of Decentralized Departments, Regional Coordinating Council, National Development Planning Commission, Persons With Disabilities, Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Unit Committee Members, Urban and Zonal Council members, Government Agencies, Private Companies, Service Providers, Trade Associations, Market Women, Women Groups, Political Party Representatives, Development Partners and the Media

Number of Participants: 126
Gender: F (19) M (107), representing 15.0 % for Female and 85.0 % for Males

Language Used at Hearing: English, Wassa and Fanti

The MPO, Mr. Ankoma-Sey took the participants through the purpose of the public hearing and steps involved in preparing the DMTDP, POCC, Problems and Prioritized Needs, Scalogram. The rest are Goals and Objectives, Programme of Action, Action Plans and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Major Issues

The house was generally in agreement with the content as presented by the MPCU, however, few concerns were shared by some of the Hon. Members and other participants.

Hon. Nyeresor drew the attention of the MPO that a lot of aqua culture activities go on in the Abosso area but nothing was said about it in the plan as presented. The MPO responded that he has taken note of it and that related activities would be considered with stakeholders for inclusion in the POA.

Hon. Samora also bemoaned about the state of bad roads especially the feeder roads in the municipality and wondered why the Assembly on its own cannot rehabilitate them with bitumen surface. He tried to compare a rehabilitated road in a sister District in the Central Region. This, Mr. Amofa, the NDPC representative at the program took turn to educate the participants on the dynamics of road construction and the associated cost that goes with it and urge the Hon. Member to cross check his facts because the said DA might have done that road with support from donor fund.

Hon. Among was of the view that this beautiful plan only accommodated physically challenged people because all the interventions are skewed in their favour of them leaving other categories in

the disability bracket. The MPO conceded that they were wrongly captioned and has taken note of and as such all the interventions would be rephrased to capture all forms of disability.

A number of concerns were raised in relations to the allocation of development projects to the disadvantage of certain Urba/Zonal Councils. The MPO responded that per the available information, the plan preparation team has tried to equitably allocated projects to all the sub-structures on the principle of fairness. He also indicated that some communities are deprived and that effort must be made to cushion the inhabitants of those areas. He told the meeting that any further issues can be brought to his office for further discussions and where it is beyond him, he would take it up to the appropriate level for redress.

A Brief Comment on the general level of participation:

The turn - out was satisfactory, however only one (Representative of GSBPL) of the corporate bodies operating in the municipality turn up for the programme. Participants made meaningful suggestions and contributions which would be incorporated into the final DMTDP.

Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

Hon. Mozart Kweku Owuh
MCE

.....

Mr. Peter Essaim Asante
MCD

.....

Hon. Elvis Adjei Duah
Presiding Member

.....

Hon. Abraham Ayipah
Chairman of Dev't Planning Sub-Committee

.....

Mr. Samuel Seth Ankoma-Sey
Municipal Planning Officer

.....

Names of participants

**PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AT BOGOSO**

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/ INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Twum Louis	Insu	Assembly M.	
2.	Korang Philip	Huni-Valley	Assembly M	
3.	Kyeame Abu	Besomtwi	Linguist	
4.	Kyeame Ayekah	Besomtwi	✓	
5.	Winford Oppong	Obengkrom	Assembly M	
6.	Nana Kwasi Adu	Insu	Assembly M	
7.	Mestach N. Obeng	Bepo	Appointee	
8.	Patrick Atubiga	DSWCD (PHDA)	SSDO	
9.	Joang Mawu	Dumasi	Assembly member	
10.	James K. Nyam	Bepo	Rep for chief.	
11.	J.K. Ampong	Huni-Valley Appointee	Appointee	
12.	Maxwell Owodo	SSM team	Chairman	
13.	Elvis Hope Dush	Bompso/Ans	Pm	
14.	Rachel Anea-Badu	F.S.D	S.O.	
15.	Jones Okyere Doko	Gordon	Assembly M	
16.	Macawodu Mohammed	Ekubaso Aboso	Assembly member	
17.	George A. Hyerasor	Fanti Mines	Assembly member	
18.	Peter Ofori	Patepan	Assembly M	
19.	Patrick Asmah	Kofi Gyam	Assembly M	
20.	Afrakona Hannah	KUSC		
21.	Ebenezer K. Barimah	Prestea	Assembly Member	

**PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AT BOGOSO**

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/ INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
22.	Kofwo Essien	Kwanti	Hon	[Signature]
23.	Paul B. Appiah	Huni Shafe	Press	[Signature]
24.	Phyllis D. Borkuoh	Aboso	Assembly member	[Signature]
25.	Bob Odum Arhin	Bogoso	or. leader Bogoso	[Signature]
26.	Fauze A. Tamakloe	CDC	DIST. CULTURAL OFFICER	[Signature]
27.	CORNELIUS SERPA	GSBPL	PRESIDENT	[Signature]
28.	Samuel K. Ofori	Bogoso - Gov	council chairman	[Signature]
29.	Peter Ofori	Belepom	Hon.	[Signature]
30.	Daniel Amofa	NBPC	P.A	[Signature]
31.	Augustus Thompla	NBPC	✓	[Signature]
32.	Benjamin Yankson	NFED	Dist. Coord	[Signature]
33.	Peter Ansa Amah	Manfessim	Assembly	[Signature]
34.	Richard Tettul	Moz Prestea	Assembly	[Signature]
35.	Rhoda Ansa	Trinity Am		[Signature]
36.	Charles Assie	Bondaye	Area Comm. Chairman	[Signature]
37.	Francis Asmah	Bondaye	Assembly	[Signature]
38.	Nana Ahuasi Sompoy	CHIEF		[Signature]
39.	Magaye Talgi	Kopi Gyem	ATM	[Signature]
40.	Asmah Patrick	Kopi Gyem	Assembly member	[Signature]
41.	Evas Ewieg	NCCF	Assi. an. off	[Signature]
42.	KUMAMEL K. TAMAKLOE	DHD/GHS	DIST. DIR. OF H/HEALTH	[Signature]

**PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AT BOGOSO**

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/ INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
43.	Agel Richard	PHDA	store keeper	
44.	Yaw Owusu	YEA/PHDA	YEA	
45.	Moses Tetteh	MOFA	MOFA	
46.	Helena Ansa	Anudua	Assembly member	
47.	John M. Firdisu	PHDA	OACS	
48.	Justice Abrogah	Aboso	Assembly member	
49.	Peter A Bamfo	OCS	Boq of o	
50.	Isaac Andoh Bairdoo	Beppoh	Assemblyman	
51.	David Ofin Akrah	Insu	Assemblyman	
52.	Osai Daniel Akribosu	Fire	Fire comm	
53.	Ago i Yenzu Ebenezer	Fire	2/c	
54.	George Kye Scott	PHDA	Head of Works	
55.	Raymond Serayah	PHDA	DEMO	
56.	Henry K. Konadu	PHDA/OFC	DFO	
57.	Edward Arli	YEA	NXE	
58.	Philip Adjei Mensah	P.H.D.A	HR	
59.	Abraham Ajipah	Prestea	Assemblyman	
60.	Emmanuel K. Arthur	Krutown	Assemblyman	
61.	Samuel Ninsin	PHDA	AD	
62.	JOSEPH KWOFIE	T/BREMONG	AS. man	
63.	Raphael K. Firdah	Asi Kumg	Assembly Member	

**PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AT BOGOSO**

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/ INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
64.	Mariam Acquah	MYA	D. Director	UMS
65.	Thomas Dingsah	Taokron	Assemblyman	R
66.	PETER ASAMUAH	BUDGET	BUDGET	ms
67.	Nicolas Nana Bedako	(NAKMO)	Deputa Cord.	Styer
68.	Osei-Mensah Anthony	Tom Play	Dist. Tour	AT
69.	OSESU Charles	Physical Planning	Tech. Officer	Quamefi
70.	Ikwan Matthew	Physical Planning	Tech. Officer	AD
71.	Emurana Salifu	ANFEYA/NAKMO	Assemblyman	hokof
72.	T. B. SUNDRA BARAMMO	HIMAN	Assemblyman	Sepa
73.	Adto Kofi Ampofo	Damang	Assemblyman	AS
74.	Samuel Bukuru	Intersect Audit	Ag Head of AU	R
75.	Francis A. Yankah	Bogoso	Nadmo Cr.	Gi
76.	Thywill Ocranahie	Best Fm	Joint chief	tm
77.	HON ABDULAH R. YAKUW	AIECHEM	ASSEMBLYMAN	Yak
78.	Rash Kati	Cemetery Road	Assemblyman	Yak
79.	David Odaro Ado	Assembly-Bogoso	Assembly	Yak
80.	Samuel Seth Ankong	BOGOSO	DPO	Yak
81.	Hon Mozart K. Osoh	SEDA	D.C.E	Yak
82.	Peter Essaim Asante	PHDA	D.C.D	Yak
83.	Darmang Kwesi Clement	PHDA	Planning Unit	Yak
84.	Rita Stephanie Abiwu	PHDA	APO	Yak

**PRESTEA HUNI-VALLEY DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AT BOGOSO**

ATTENDANCE LIST

S/N	NAME	COMMUNITY/ INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
106.	Emice Appiah Tuckson	Prestea		Emice
107.	Muhammad Mohammed	Prestea	concerned	Muhammad
108.	Kwabena Affum	Brayereanya	Farmer	Kwabena
109.	Mary Tsertse	Bondaye	GHAMA	Mary
110.	Yaw Boateng	Prestea	Carpenters Ass.	Yaw
111.	Eric Atebrah	Beppah	WESMT	Eric
112.	Evans Kofi Kyi	Masa-tsikuma	Farmers Ass.	Evans
113.	Esther Dzakulvi	Aboso	GHABA	Esther
114.	Musa Abubakar	Samahw		Musa
115.	Kofi Agyei	Prestea	Garages	Kofi
116.	NAME TANTH	SAMAHU		Name
117.	Kwesi Agyem	Kwasa Akran		Kwesi
118.	Kelvin Kwabena Boateng	Bondaye	Traders Assoc.	Kelvin
119.	Nana Ampah	Hunso		Nana
120.	Kwasi Ntim	Aboso	Garages	Kwasi
121.	Abdulai Boamah	Ineu	Operation leader	Abdulai
122.	Obayee Kumi	Prestea	Women's rep	Obayee
123.	Kwaku Tsikata	Ineu	Water	Kwaku
124.	Justice Kofi Asare	Bondaye		Justice
125.	Paul Anthony	Ineu		Paul
126.	Rebecca Muntah-Isid	Aboso	GHIDA	Rebecca