

WASSA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



**DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM
TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2018-2021**

**PREPARED BY THE DPCU
2017**

TABLE OF CONTENT

Chapter	Page
Table of Content	ii
List of Tables	vi
List of Figures	vii
Annexes	viii
Acronyms	ix
Executive Summary	xii
CHAPTER 1 PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Vision	1
1.1.2 Mission	1
1.1.3 Functions	1
1.1.4 Core Values	2
1.2 Status of Performance for GSGDA 11	3
1.2.1 Revenue and Expenditure Performance	6
1.2.2 Challenges in Implementation and Lessons Learnt	6
1.3 Current Situation /District Profile	8
1.3.1 Institutional Capacity Needs	8
1.3.2 Physical and Natural Environment	9
1.3.3 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green economy and Environment	14
1.3.4 Water Security	14
1.3.5 Natural and Man-made Disaster	15
1.3.6 Natural Resource Utilization	16
1.3.7 Population	16
1.3.8 Migration (emigration and immigration)	18
1.3.9 Gender Equity	18
1.3.10 Settlement Systems	19
1.3.11 Culture	22

1.3.12	Governance	22
1.3.13	Security	23
1.3.14	Local Economic Development	24
1.3.15	Economy of the District	24
1.3.16	Food Security	30
1.3.17	Nutrition	31
1.3.18	Social Services	31
1.3.19	Information, Communication and Technology	36
1.3.20	Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection	37
1.3.21	Science Technology and Innovation	40
1.4	Summary of Key Development Issues and GSGDA 11	41
 CHAPTER 2 DISTRICT PRIORITIES		43
2.0	Introduction	43
2.1	District Development Priorities	43
2.1.	Harmonization of Community Needs and aspirations with identified development issue	43
2.2	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges	43
2.3	Impact Analysis	44
2.4	Sustainability Analysis	44
 CHAPTER 3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES		45
3.0	Introduction	45
3.1	Development Projections	45
3.1.1	Education Projection	47
3.1.2	Health Projection	48
3.1.3	Water Projection	48
3.1.4	Projection for Industrial Sector	49

3.1.5	Agricultural Projection	49
3.1.6	Service and Commerce Projections	49
3.1.7	Security Projections	50
3.1.8	IGF Projections	50
3.2	District Development Goals	52
3.3	Sustainability Analysis	52
CHAPTER 4 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB PROGRAMMES		54
4.0	Introduction	54
4.1	District Development Programme for 2018 to 2021	54
4.2	Indicative Financial Plan	54
CHAPTER 5 DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS		55
5.0	Introduction	55
5.1	District Composite Annual Action Plans	55
5.2	District Plan Linked to the MTEF	55
5.3	Implementation of Annual Action Plans	55
CHAPTER 6 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		57
6.0	Introduction	57
6.1	Monitoring	57
6.2	Evaluation	57
6.3	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	59
6.4	Dissemination and Communication Strategy Plan	60
6.5	Communication Plan	61

LIST OF TABLES		Page
Table 1.1	DPCU Capacity and Management	8
Table 1.2	Scalogram	21
Table 1.3	Area Councils and Electoral Areas	23
Table 1.4	Agricultural Production Levels (2014-2017)	26
Table 1.5	Employed Population 15 years and older by occupation and sex	30
Table 1.6	Public and Private Schools	32
Table 1.7	Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers	32
Table 1.8	Pupil /Teacher Ratio	33
Table 1.9	BECE Results 2014-2017	33
Table 1.10	Enrolment Figures for Boys and Girls	34
Table 1.11	Health Facility by Ownership	35
Table 1.12	Supervised Maternal Delivery Coverage	35
Table 1.13	Top Ten Diseases	35
Table 1.14	Other Diseases	36
Table 1.15	Population by type of Disability Type and Sex	37
Table 1.16	Perception of Poverty in WED	38
Table 1.17	Key development issues under GSGDA 11 with implication for 2018-2021	41
Table 3.1	Projected District Population	45
Table 3.2	Projected Population for 20 major settlements	46
Table 3.3	Projections for Services Needs	46
Table 3.4	Projection for School Enrolment 2018-2021	47
Table 3.5	Projection for Teachers Accommodation 2018-2021	48
Table 3.6	Projected classroom Blocks and Furniture	48
Table 3.7	Food crop and their estimated levels of output	49

Table 3.8	Revenue Projections	51
Table 3.9	Expenditure Projection	51
Table 3.10	Adoption of Objectives and Strategies	77
Table 6.4	Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Format	58
Table 6.5	Communication Plan	61

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 1.1	Status of Plan Implementation	5
Figure 1.2	Wassa East in Regional Context	9
Figure 1.3	Wassa East in National Context	9
Figure 1.4	Wassa East District	10
Figure 1.5	Wassa East Drainage	11
Figure 1.6	Wassa East Geology	12
Figure 1.7	Wassa East Soils	12
Figure 1.8	Wassa East Forest Reserves	13
Figure 1.9	Wassa East Vegetation	13
Figure 1.10	Wassa East Water Facilities	14
Figure 1.11	Population Pyramid of WED	17
Figure 1.12	Religious Groupings in WED	18
Figure 1.13	Hierarchy of Settlements	20
Figure 1.14	Ethnic Groups	22
Figure 1.15	Domama Rock Shrine	28
Figure 1.16	Tourist Sites	29
Figure 1.17	Types of Teachers	32
Figure 1.18	BECE Results	33
Figure 1.19	Educational Facilities	34
Figure 1.20	Poverty Levels in Area Councils	39
Figure 1.21	Base Map	42
Figure 4.1	Daboase South Local Plan	52

ANNEXES		Page
Annex 1	Performance of the District from 2014-2017	72
Annex 2	Physical Projects Implemented	73
Annex 3	Total Releases from Government of Ghana	74
Annex 4	All Sources of Financial Resources	75
Annex 5	Organogram of WED	76
Annex 6	Harmonization of Community Needs with identified Development Issues	77
Annex 7	Adopted District Development and issues of DMTDP	78
Annex 8	POCC Analysis	79
Annex 9	Impact Analysis of Development Issues	80
Annex 10	Compatibility Analysis	81
Annex 11	Sustainable Prioritized Issues	82
Annex 12	Adopted District Development Goals	83
Annex 13	Adopted Objectives and Strategies	84
Annex 14	Compound Matrix of Policy Objectives and Environmental concerns	85
Annex 15	Sustainability Test	86
Annex 16	District Development Programmes	105
Annex 17	Composite Programme of Action	107
Annex 18	Spatial Development Option	118
Annex 19	Indicative Financial Strategy	119
Annex 20	Annual Action Plan for 2018	120
Annex 21	Annual Action Plan for 2019	125
Annex 22	Annual Action Plan for 2020	131
Annex 23	Annual Action Plan for 2021	140

Annex 24	Monitoring Matrix	141
Annex 25	Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan	146
Annex 26	Strategies for Data Collection Matrix	147
Annex 27	Monthly Monitoring Format	149
Annex 28	Monitoring Format for Individual Projects	150
Annex 29	Evaluation Matrix	151
Annex 30	Analysis of Stakeholders	152
Annex 31	Dissemination Plan	153
Annex 32	Public Hearing Report	154

ACRONYMS

AC	Area Council
AEA	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APR	Annual Progress Report
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DBA	District Budget Analyst
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPO	District Planning Officer
DPs	Development Partners
GESRO	Ghana Education Service Regional Office
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II
GTA	Ghana Tourist Authority
HIV	Human Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
JHS	Junior High School
KEEA	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LI	Legislative Instrument
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
WEDA	Wassa East District Assembly
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PoA	Programme of Action
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	Policies, Programmes and Project
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REP	Rural Enterprises Project
RPCU	Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Appraisal
SHS	Senior High School
THLD	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira
VG	Voices Ghana
WSMT	Water and Sanitation Management Team
WR	Western Region
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

Executive Summary

According to sections 83 (1.3.4), 86 (1-4) of the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936, the District Assemblies have the right to exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions. A District Assembly shall be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC) for approval, of the development plan and budget for the district over a medium term.

In fulfilling the above functions, a Plan Preparation Team was formed and tasked to prepare the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) spanning from 2018 through to 2021 and based on the National Medium Term Development Policy framework.

The preparation of the DMTDP 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 backgrounds representing different interests and groups. The Team for preparing the plan comprised;

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Hon Wilson Arthur | District Chief Executive |
| 2. Mr. Samuel Andoh-Owusu | District Coordinating Director |
| 3. Ms. Estherine Mensah | District Planning Officer |
| 4. Mr. Anthony Quaicoe | Assistant Planning Officer |
| 5. Mr. Vincent Mawuli Wordi | District Budget Analyst |
| 6. Mr. Joel Bart-Barko | District Finance Officer |
| 7. Mr. Kofi Ayiah | District Director of Agriculture |
| 8. Hon Stephen M. Dogbey | Rep, General Assembly |
| 9. Dr. Kofi Sutherland | District Director of Health |
| 10. Mr. Michael Beyaw | District Works Engineer |
| 11. Ms. Emma Nordzro | District Community Development Officer |
| 12. Mr. Isaac Nakoja | Town and Country Planning Officer |
| 13. Mr. Daniel Lamptey | District Environmental Health Officer |
| 14. Mr. Edward Armah | Rep, District Education Directorate |

15. Mr. Ato Donkor	District Feeder Roads Engineer
16. Mr. Kofi Nkansah Sarkodie	NGO Rep
17. Mr. Daniel Adjei Sarpong	District Officer BAC/NBSSI
18. Mr. Enoch K. E. Appiah	District Director - NADMO

This document had the following as the guiding principles especially during the prioritization of issues:

1. That, projects should have an impact on a large proportion of the citizenry especially the poor and the vulnerable;
2. There should be a significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights as a result of the projects;
3. All activities, projects and programmes in the district would ultimately achieve the national goal, which also aims at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
4. Finally, the projects should have significant multiplier effects on the local economy and would also achieve Local Economic Development.

In ensuring a participatory democratic process, public hearings were organised in all four Area Councils in the District after which the prioritized needs were derived.

The District Planning and Coordinating Unit (DPCU) also had meetings with other key development partners such as Golden Star (Wassa Mines) Limited at Akyempim. Similar ones were held with service providers namely; Ghana Highways Authority, Department of Feeder Roads, Ghana Tourist Board, Electricity Company of Ghana and the Forestry Commission. This was to enable the team know their plans for the District in order that effective projections would be made.

The following steps were used in preparing the plan;

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Step 1 | Performance Review |
| Step 2 | Analysis of current situation/ District Profile |
| Step 3 | Summary of key development issues |
| Step 4 | Identification of development issues with implication for 2018-2021 |
| Step 5 | Prioritisation of development issues |
| Step 6 | Development projections |
| Step 7 | Adoption of District Development Goals and sub-goals |

Step 8	Adoption of objectives and strategies
Step 9	Formulation of programmes of action (PoA) of MMDAs
Step 10	Preparation of Indicative Financial strategy
Step 11	Preparation of District Composite Annual Action Plans
Step 12	Adoption of DMTDP
Step 13	Monitoring
Step 14	Dissemination and Communication strategy
Step 15	Evaluation
Step 16	Participatory M&E

A general Public Hearing to adopt the plan was held on 31st October, 2017 at the District Assembly Hall where all relevant stakeholders were invited. See annex 32 for the Public Hearing Report.

The National Medium Term Policy Framework has five Goals and the District adopted four of the Goals to address the numerous needs and aspirations of the people.

1. Build a Prosperous Society
2. Create opportunities for all
3. Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment
4. Maintain a stable, united and safe society
5. Strengthening Ghana's role in international affairs.

The cost of implementing the plan within the period is GH¢ 38,779,366.00 with 54.1 percent of this figure expected from internal sources. After implementation, it is expected that there will be improvement in the local economy, improvement in agriculture and management of natural resources, adequate absorption of the negative effects of the oil and gas as well as improvement in infrastructure, energy and the human settlement. Again, there will be human resource development, productivity and increased employment in a more transparent and accountable environment.

The plan has been structured into six chapters. Chapter one is on performance review, District profile, current situation and ends with a summary of key development problems, gaps and issues identified in the current situation. Chapter two is on District Priorities. This is followed by chapter three which centres on the District's Development issues. Chapter four is on the development programmes and sub programmes while the fifth chapter is on the District Composite Annual Action Plans. The sixth chapter concentrates on Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANACE REVIEW AND PROFILE /CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter takes a look at the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA 11) whose implementation started in 2014 and ended in 2017. The chapter outlines Vision, Mission, functions and core values of the district. It also indicates the status of performance of the district in the implementation of programmes and projects under the GSGDA 11 and other interventions from 2014 to 2017 as well as the current district profile and a summary of key development problems emanating from the situational analysis.

1.1.1 Vision

A model District that provides responsive socio-economic services for the benefit of its people.

1.1.2 Mission

The Wassa East District exists to mobilize financial, human and material resources to pursue policies, programmes and projects with honesty, diligence and commitment in order to improve the quality of life of the people in the district.

1.1.3 Functions

The District Assembly is the highest Political and Administrative authority in the District. It has deliberative, legislative and executive powers. The Assembly's main statutory functions from the Local Governance Act, 2016 Act 936 section 12 sub section (1) to (9) includes the following;

- Be responsible for the overall development of the District,
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of resources
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and environment in the district.

- Promote local economic development
- Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- In cooperation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district and;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such duties as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act.
- Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the development of the district and national economy in accordance with government policy.
- Co-ordinate, integrate and harmonise the execution of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries, Departments, public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the District.

1.1.4 Core Values

- People Focus
- Inclusiveness
- Transparency
- Professionalism
- Integrity

1.2 Status of Performance for GSGDA 11

The development focus of the District for the planning period spanning from 2014 to 2017 is *“enhancing access to basic social and economic services towards poverty reduction and accelerated growth”*. The access implies a situation where people can easily have equal opportunity to basic social facilities.

A number of projects, policies and programmes were therefore implemented during the period from the District’s Development Plan based on GSGDA 11. These have been categorized according to the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA 11 namely; Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability, Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector and Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management. The rest include Oil and Gas, Infrastructure Energy and Human Settlement, Human Development, Productivity and Employment and Transparent and Accountable Governance.

1.2.1 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector

The District’s focus under this thematic area was the development of businesses and tourism.

The District through the Rural Enterprise Programme organized entrepreneurialship and management skills training for 6,272 as well as provision of start-up kits and funds to 184 people. The training included processing of agro products, soap and pomade making among. Two processing sheds were constructed and 3 renovated for cassava and oil palm processors at Daboase, Sekyere Nyamebekyere, Kwabaa, Kessewokan and Ewiadaso respectively.

There was also the construction of a market stall and open sheds at Daboase.

1.2.2 Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management

Promoting sustainable agriculture, thriving agri-business and natural resource management was the focus of the District under this thematic area. In view of this, a total number of 35 farmer groups were formed. Supervisory visits were undertaken and training programmes were also organised for 10,962 farmers in the correct usage of agro chemicals. A total of 47,093 livestock and 22,467 poultry were vaccinated. Series of capacity building programmes were organised for the Agriculture staff and farmers on crop and livestock production and aquaculture.

During the period under review 4,500 trees were planted and several communities in the District.

1.2.3 Infrastructure Energy and Human Settlement

Communities connected to the national grid within the period 62 thus improving the coverage from 52 percent in 2013 to 65.3 Percent in 2017.

Most of the roads linking the communities were improved within the planning period. These included periodic reshaping, spot improvements and slashing of weeds. Within the period Daboase-Ateiku, Dompim-Daboase roads were tarred. These interventions have improved production levels and the local economy.

In the area of water and sanitation, a total of 46 boreholes constructed while 25 boreholes were rehabilitated in the District. One Small Town Piped System has been completed in Ekutuase with funds from the World Bank. Training programmes were organised for 264 Water and Sanitation Management Teams to improve upon the delivery of their services to the communities.

Sanitation programmes implemented within the period were the construction of six institutional KVIP latrines at Borkorkrom, Atobiase, Ekutuase, Daboase, Domama and Sekyere Aboaboso with funds from the World Bank as well as sensitization on hygiene and sanitation among others.

1.2.4 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The broad focus under this theme were to improve standard of education, health service delivery and access to safe water and sanitation.

Other planned activities in the health sub-sector included immunization, malaria and HIV/AIDS campaigns in communities and provision of medical equipment to selected facilities. Three CHPS compounds have constructed in Akyempim, Amponsaso and Edwenase. There has been construction of OPD block at Daboase, Ateiku and Sekyere Krobo. Again, 12 seater toilet has been constructed for the Domama CHPS compound.

The District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme (DMHIS) is on-going with sensitization and registration of more people to improve access to health care.

For the education sub-sector, 6-units classroom blocks were completed at Agave, Abetemaso, Mpraem and Borkorkrom.

For the vulnerable and excluded, 316 Persons with Disability were provided with funds while 127 were trained on income generating activities.

Community Child Protection Committees were formed in 38 communities while sensitization on child welfare and protection was undertaken in 84 communities.

1.2.5 Transparent and Accountable Governance

The focus under this thematic area is to improve institutional capacities of the assembly and its sub-structures for effective service deliver. Capacity building programmes were organised within and outside the District for Assembly Members and staff to enhance performance.

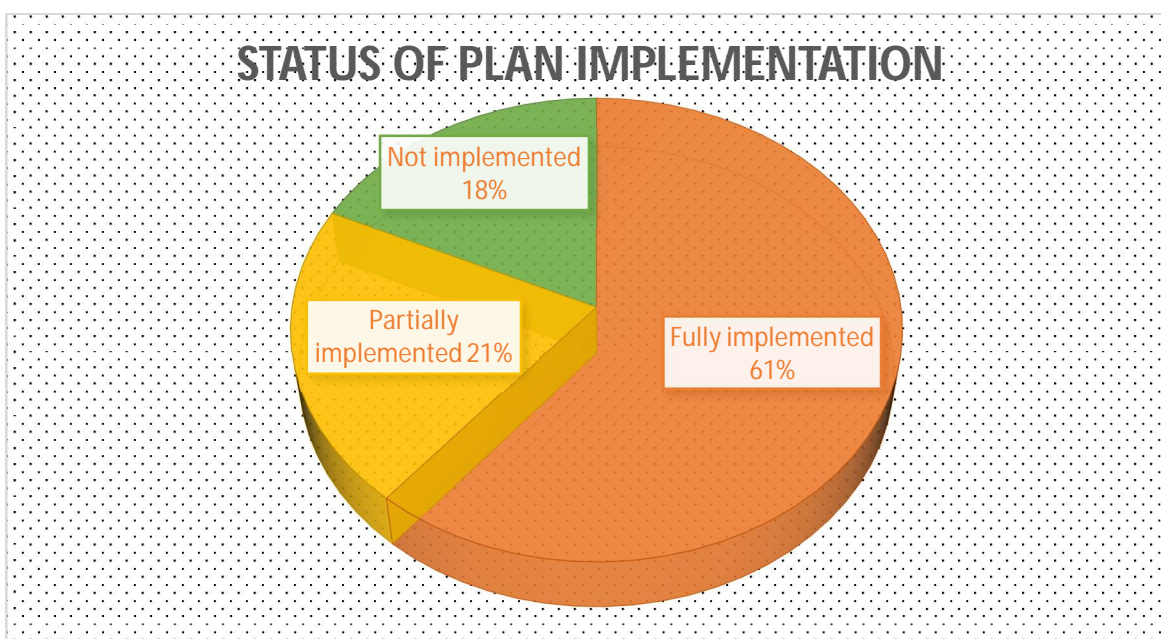
Several public education programmes and community fora were organised to disseminate information to the citizenry.

Two Police stations and a District Magistrate Court were completed in Ateiku and Daboase.

There was a significant increase in revenue realized in the planning period.

Analysis of annex 1 and 2 indicate that out of the 137 programmes and projects earmarked for 2014-2017, 23 were not implemented, 29 were partially implemented and 84 were fully implemented representing 18%, 21% and 61% respectively as presented in figure 1.

Figure 1.1 Status of Plan Implementation 2014-2017



Refer to annex 1 and 2 for a tabular presentation of the performance of the under the GSGDA 11.

1.2.6 Revenue and Expenditure performance

The sources of revenue for the District Assembly could be classified into internal and external.

The overview of all revenue for the period 2014 to 2017 is illustrated in annex 3.

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) source consists of property rates, stool lands, fees, fines and licenses. There was significant increase in IGF as a result of an introduction of a billing system, recruitment and training of City Guards and Revenue Collectors.

The external sources comprise grants in aid made up of mainly of the DACF, MP Common Fund, DDF and other donor grants. Presented in annex

Details of expenditure have been presented in annex 4.

1.2.2 Challenges in Implementation of GSGDA II and Lessons Learnt

The following are some of the challenges in the implementation of the plan which have provided lessons for improvement of the next planning period.

- Over reliance on the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) coupled with delay in the release of the Fund and unexpected deductions from source. This as a result affected the full implementation of forty five (45) programmes and projects
- Inadequate funds to execute projects which led to delay of some programmes and projects.
- There were instances that the development plan was not followed to the latter due to political interferences and introduction of new projects that required support from the District Assembly.
- Inadequate logistics for effective monitoring and evaluation.
- Limited monitoring reviews and evaluations as spelt out in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- Overambitious targets set in the plan due the enormity of the district's problems.
- High targets set for some programmes and projects which were unattainable during the plan period.
- Inability of the district to adequately project all ratable sources coupled with semi-literate revenue collectors and poor market structures were major setback.
- Non-functioning of the sub district structures.
- Poor coordination among development actors thus increasing waste of limited resources.

In this regard, the District would relate expected projects with expected revenue and also conduct adequate monitoring and evaluation in a participatory manner to ensure that implementation is well followed in the next plan. Proposals would have to be developed to solicit funds from development partners for the implementation of the plan. Institutional arrangements for implementation would have to be strengthened and the political will, commitment and support would be very much solicited. Revenue mobilization strategy would have to be developed.

Annual, mid-year and quarterly reviews would be vigorously pursued since they provide the platform for sharing ideas on the effective implementation of the plan.

Again, the Assembly would have to resort to public-private participation for the implementation of capital intensive projects in the next plan period.

1.3 Analysis of Current situation/ District Profile

1.3.1 Institutional Capacity Needs

In developing the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP), it is essential to assess the district to know the capacity of the staff especially the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) in the preparation and implementation of the plan.

This is to ensure that the appropriate incentives, material and human resources are in place for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP.

The table below shows a set of criteria used in assessing the capacity of DPCU members.

The criteria were matched against scores of between 1 and 10. Each of the twenty one (21) members of the DPCU took part in the scoring based on their individual perceptions of the district's situation. After a critical assessment based on the current capacities of the district, a total average score of 6.6 was obtained

Table 1.1 DPCU Capacity and Management

Issues	Requirement	Available	Gaps	Recommendations
DMTDP	An approved and certified Plan	Existence of the 2014-2017 DMTDP	2018-2021 DMTDP at the preparatory stage	Adequate Funds should be released to complete plan
Human Resources	DPCU membership of 21 must be filled.	All positions are filled by Heads of Department and Unit	Some departments send representatives to attend meetings	Heads of Department should attend meetings
	DPCU members must have the requisite planning (M&E skills)	70% of DPCU have a little knowledge M&E skills	No formal training in planning and M&E for most DPCU members	Capacity building in M&E, Development planning, report writing
	DPCU members must have the requisite qualification	All DPCU members have the requisite qualification	Nil	
Material Resources	A vehicle for M&E	No allocated vehicle for M&E	DPCU rely on other pool vehicle for M&E activities	Vehicle should be provided for M&E activities by DPCU
	M&E information	Existence of some on socio-economic data	No MIS officer Inadequate data	Create a proper data base system
	Internet connectivity in offices	No internet connectivity in offices	Some members have Modems	Internet connectivity should be provided for offices
	Existence of computers and accessories	Existence of computers and accessories in some offices	Outmoded computers and accessories, No cameras	New computers and accessories should be purchased for offices
	Documentation center	Nil		Documentation center should be created with
	Office space	Offices space for some Departments	Overcrowded offices	More offices should be provided
Financial resources	Availability of financial resources	Budget allocations for DPCU	Inadequate and delay in release of funds	Adequate and timely release of funds

1.3.2 Physical and Natural Environment

i) Location and Size

Wassa East District is located at the South-Eastern end of the Western Region. It is bounded to the North East and South East by the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Twifo Ati-Morkwa and Komenda Edina Eguafo Abrem (KEEA) Districts, all in the Central Region respectively. The district is again bounded on the North West by the Prestea Huni-Valley District. In the south, it is bounded by, Mpohor and Shama Districts. The nearness of the District to these Districts deprives the district from revenue generation. This is because most of the communities find it convenient in accessing markets in these districts more than the market centers in the district.

The District was carved out from Wassa Fiase Mpohor District in 1988 by LI 1385 and in 2012 LI 2018 re-established the Wassa East district. The district capital is Daboase, which is 6.7km off the Cape Coast-Takoradi road. It occupies an area of 1334 km² with 196 settlements of varying sizes. The District has twenty one (21) electoral areas and four (4) area councils. The location of the district in both the Regional and National context has been presented in figure 1.2 and 1.3 below.

Figure 1.2

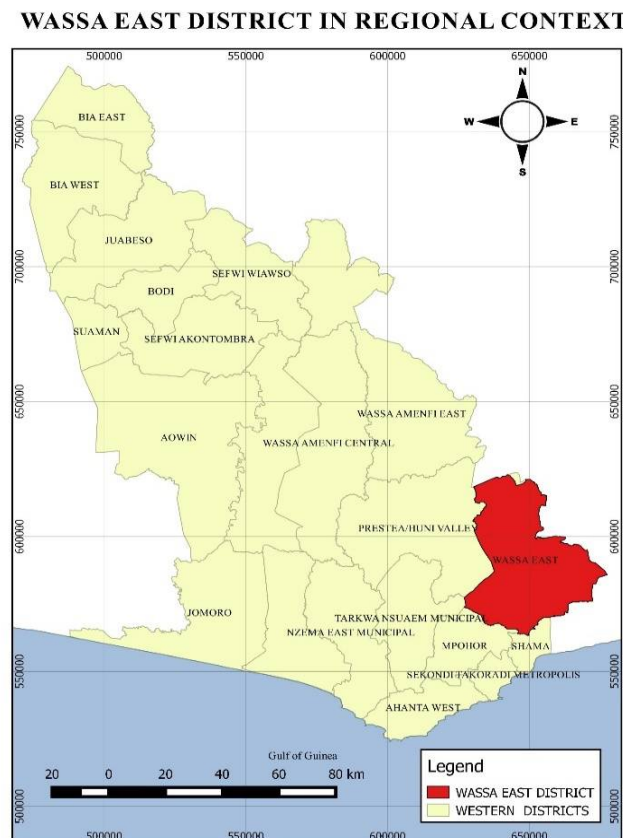


Figure 1.3

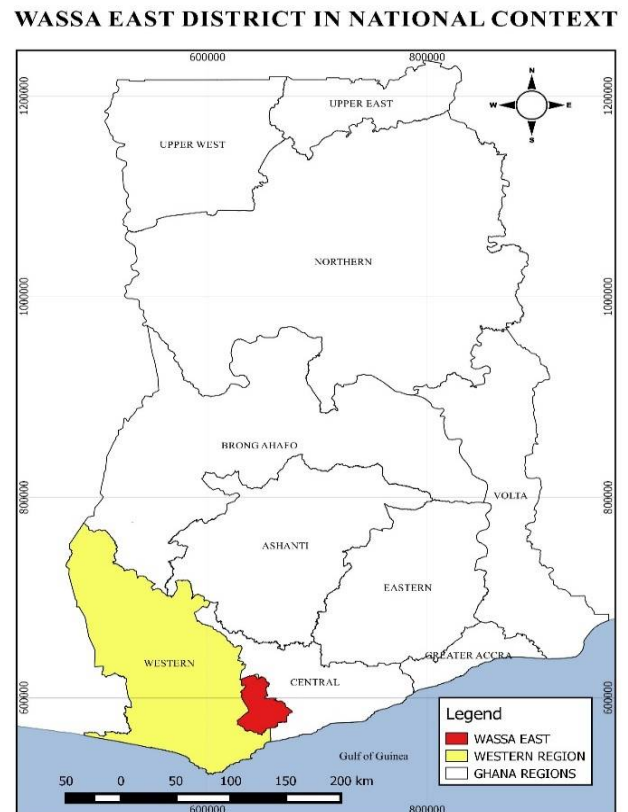
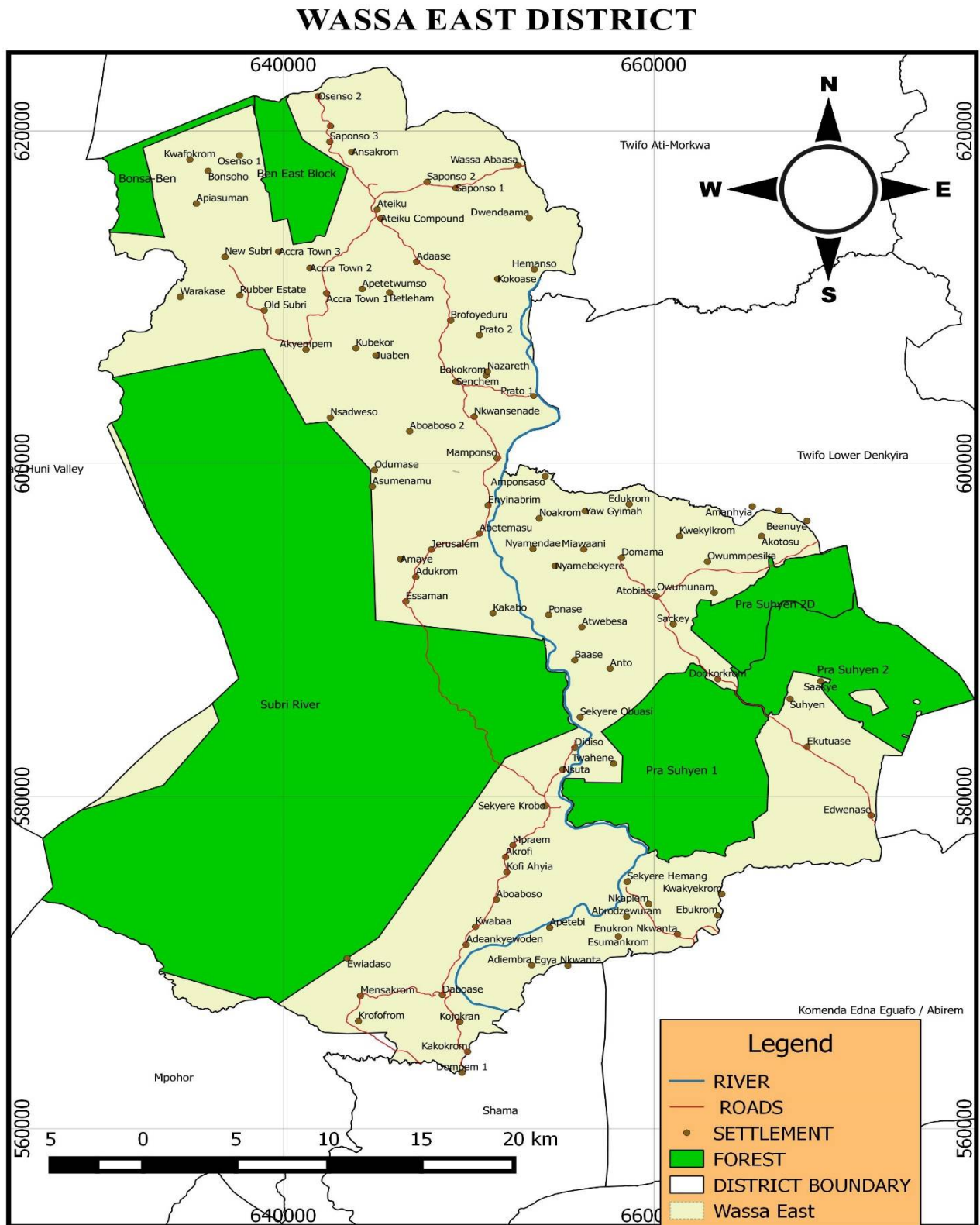


Figure 1.4 Wassa East District

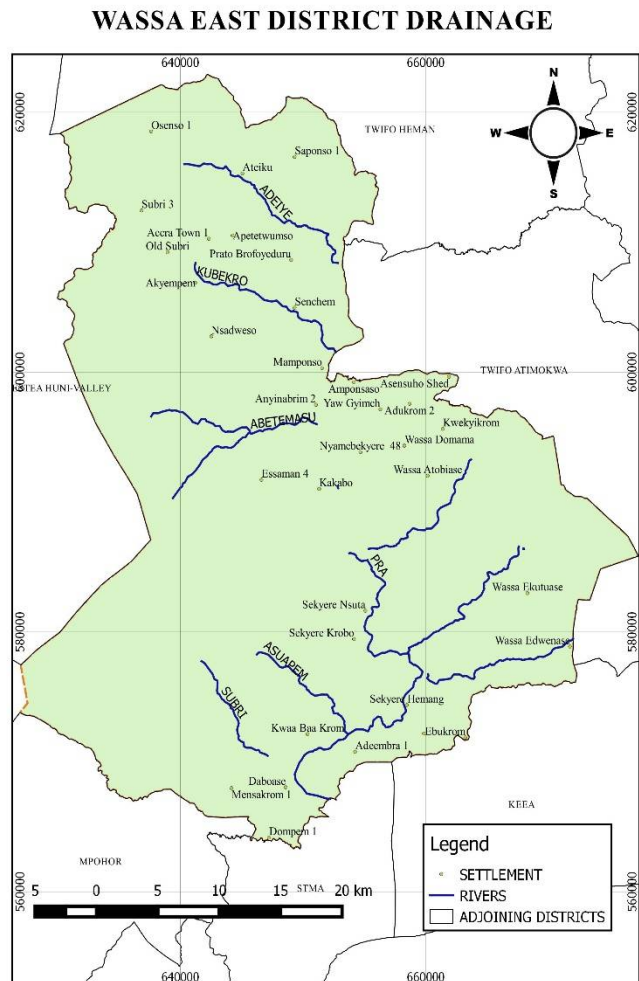


ii) Relief and Drainage

The District lies within the low-lying areas of the country with most parts lying below 150 meters above sea level. The landscape is generally undulating with an average height of about 70 meters. The highest elevation ranges between 150 and 200 meters above sea level.

The drainage pattern is largely dendritic. The main rivers are the Pra, Subri, Suhyen and Abetemaso which originate from the Akuapim ranges and flow southwards towards the coast. Most of the water bodies are characterized by seasonal fluctuation; while most of them overflow their banks in the rainy season, majority virtually dry out in the dry season.

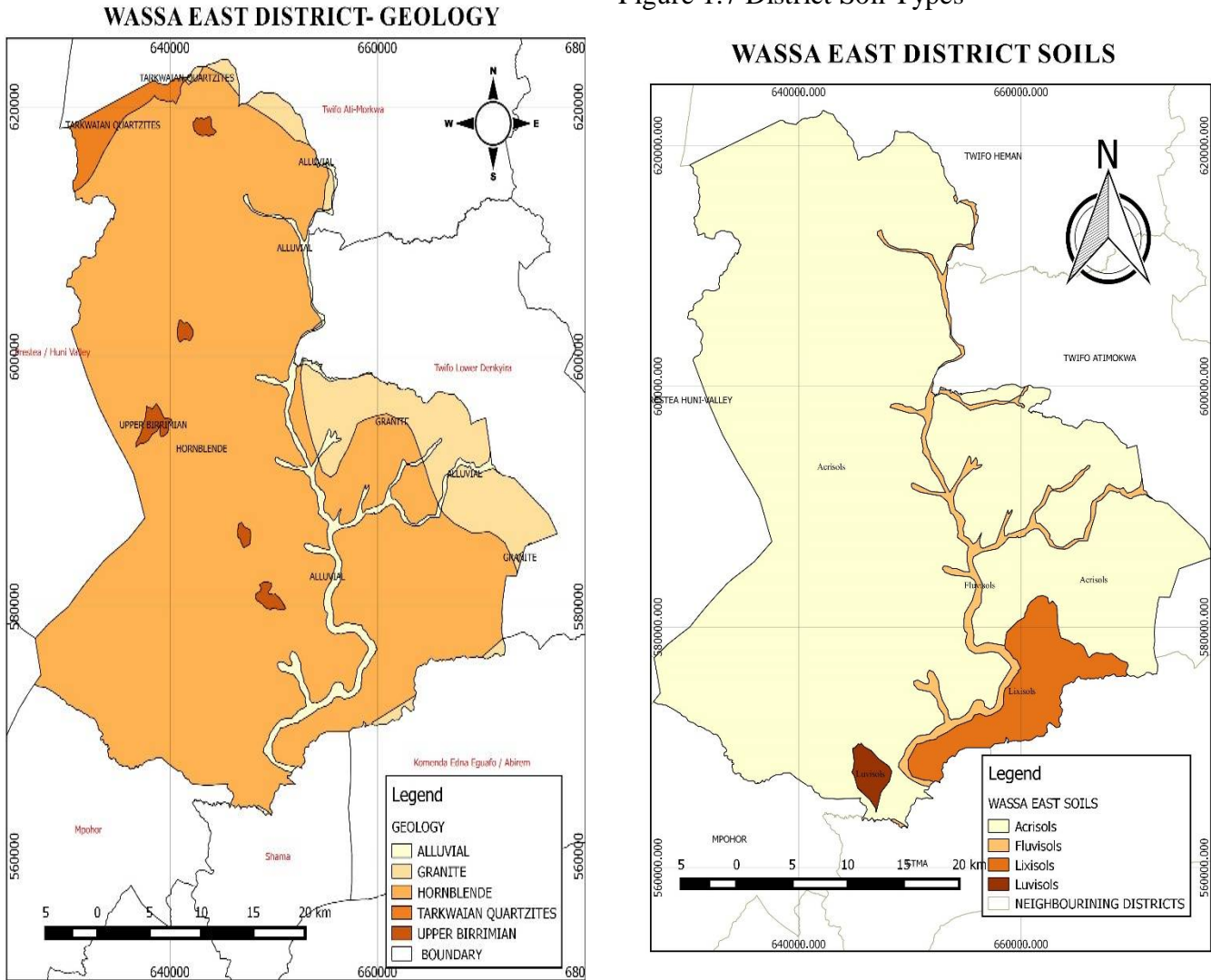
The rainfall pattern has been favourably supportive of agricultural activities but makes it difficult to physically have access to areas with un-tarred roads especially during the rainy seasons.



iii. Soils, Geology and Minerals

There are four main categories of rock and soil types which underlie the district namely: Lower Birimian, Discove, Cape Coast granite and Tarkwaian. More than half of the soil consists of Cape Coast granitic soils. Existing underground rocks in some communities hinder the drilling of water facilities in some communities. The district has large deposits of gold, diamond (Sekyere Hemang), Manganese (Daboase) iron and kaolin. The District facing challenge of illegal mining activities which has resulted in the pollution of water resources in the district especially the Pra River.

Figure 1.7 District Soil Types

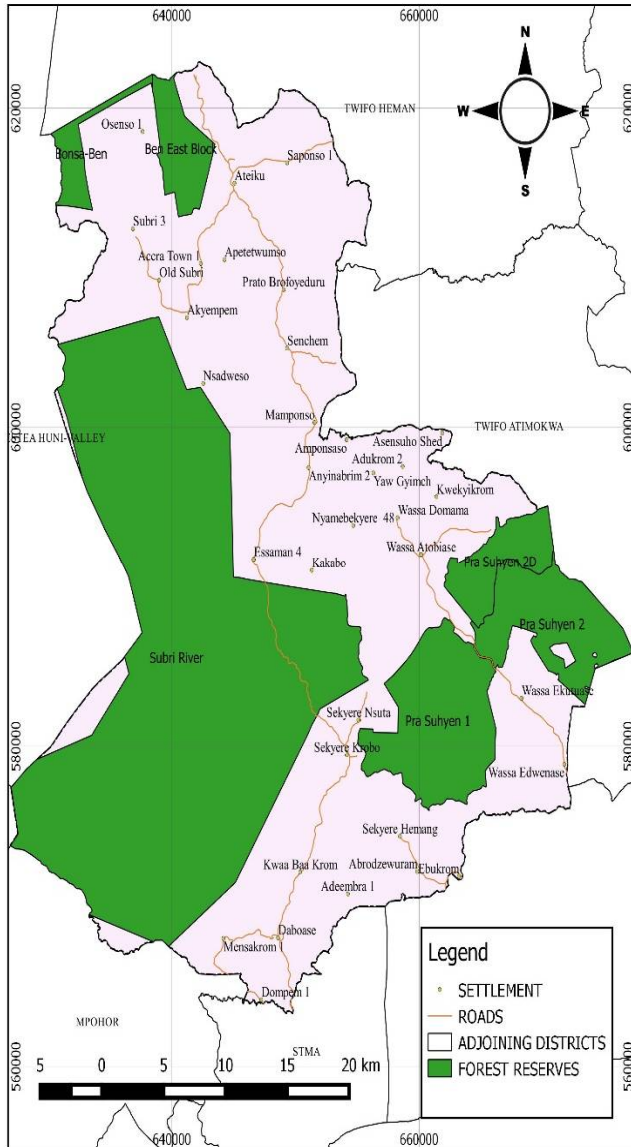


iii) Vegetation

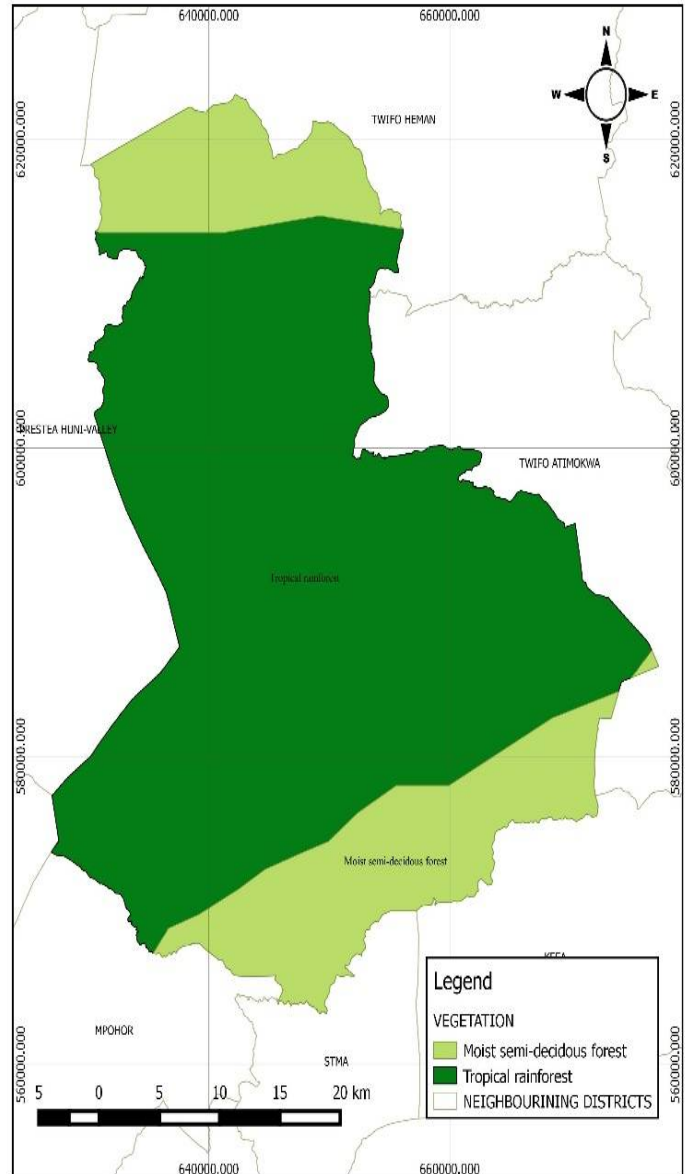
The vegetation is largely of the tropical rainforest. A greater part of the District falls within the forest belt. There are four forest reserves namely Subri (372 square kilometers), Pra Suhyen (204 square kilometers), Ben West and Ben East. The secondary vegetation which has developed could be aptly described as moist semi-deciduous forest and farm bush.

Human activities such as farming, lumbering and building have led to the cutting down of the original forest.

WASSA EAST DISTRICT FOREST RESERVE



WASSA EAST DISTRICT VEGETATION



iv) Climate

The District falls within the tropical climate zone of West Africa with substantial rainfall average of 1500mm to 2000mm maximum and a minimum of 1300mm. the wet period in the district is between March and July while November to January is dry. The annual average temperature is 30 Degrees Celsius with a temperature range between 22- 24 Degrees Celsius.

1.3.3 Biodiversity, Climate Change, Green Economy And Environment

The rich natural environment of the District is being degraded as a result of mining, farming, lumbering and logging as well as building activities thereby reducing portions of the original forest to secondary. The activities of timber firms and contractors with concessions in the Forest Reserves have led to changes in the rainfall pattern and agricultural output negatively. These activities also lead to increased soil erosion and loss of valuable nutrients.

Mining activities especially illegal small scale mining (galamsey) in the district is impacting negatively on the environment. These have led to extensive deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion and the development of trenches as well as pollution of water bodies especially the Pra River.

Traditional methods of farming which involves slash and burn have led to the depletion of the vegetation cover and bio-diversity. The use of fire by hunters and palm wine tappers also cause bush fire especially during the dry season which have negative impact on the environment.

The built environment is mostly unplanned. Indiscriminate disposal of liquid and solid waste as well as poor drainage systems are major challenges in most communities.

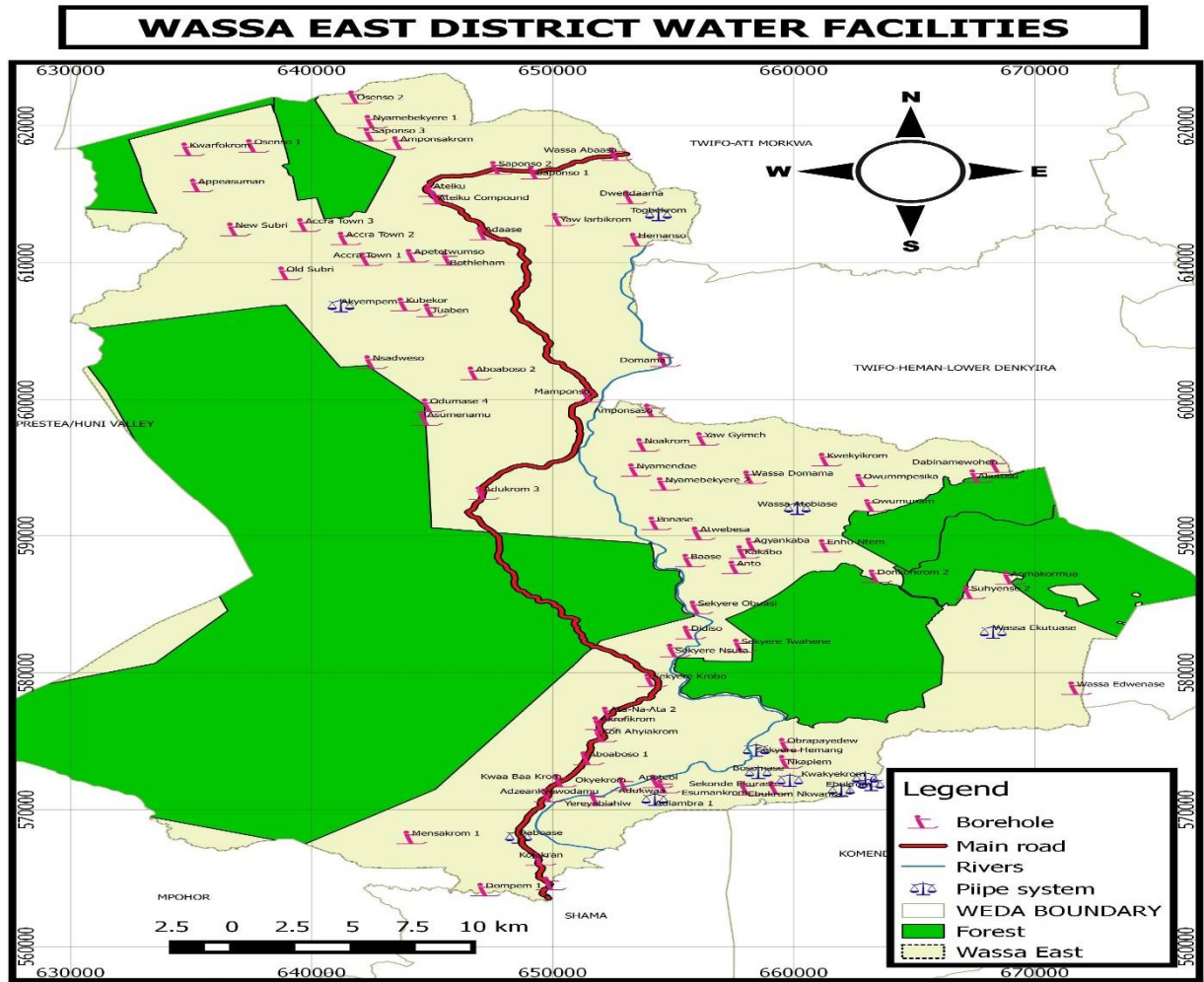
1.3.4 Water security

The District is endowed with water resources such as the Pra, Subri, Suhyen and Abetemaso Rivers. The Pra River has been dammed at Daboase and Sekyere Hemang to supply pipe-borne water to six (6) communities in the district and other neighboring districts (Shama, Sekondi Takoradi and Komenda Edina Eguafo Abriem).

The activities of illegal miners (galamsey) in the Pra River have severely affected the water quality. Access to potable water in the district have improved tremendously over the years.

The major source of drinking water in the district boreholes and hand dug wells. The percentage coverage for potable water is 65%. There are 202 boreholes and hand-dug wells fitted with pumps stand located in 130 communities out of 196 communities. The presence of minerals (iron, manganese etc) and underground rocks hinder the drilling of water facilities in most communities.

Figure 1.10 Wassa East District Water Facilities



1.3.5 Natural and Man-Made Disaster

The District is located within the low-lying areas of the country with most parts below 150 meters above sea level. The landscape is generally undulating with an average height of about 70 meters. The district is strongly affected by high amount of rainfall as well as its intensity.

Communities that are found in low lying areas are mostly flooded by the Pra and Subri Rivers which overflow their banks during the raining season.

Fire outbreaks in the district is also a challenge due to the poor layout of buildings and haphazard nature of houses which reduce mobility and access routes to scenes.

1.3.6 Natural Resource Utilization

The natural resources comprise mineral resources, arable lands, forest reserves and water resources. The mineral resource is largely gold deposits which are extracted through surface and underground mining as well as iron and kaolin. Gold smiting can be used to enhance the utilization of the gold extracted. It is worth noting that, the other mineral resources remain untapped.

The arable lands, largely forest lands, are utilized as plantations with others used to rear livestock. The available technologies to enhance the utilization of the plantations is peasant and mechanized farming. Some of the technologies used for mechanization have severe implications on the environment and fertility of the soil. Processing into semi-finished products can help enhance the utilization of the cash and food crops.

The forest reserves in the District are mainly tropical rain forest utilized as tourist attraction and for medicinal purposes. The Formation of Forest volunteers will enhance conservation and make the forests sustainable. The installation of tracking devices is a technology that can help enhance the utilization of the forest reserves.

The water resources comprise mainly rivers and streams. They are utilized for drinking, farming and mining (galamsey).

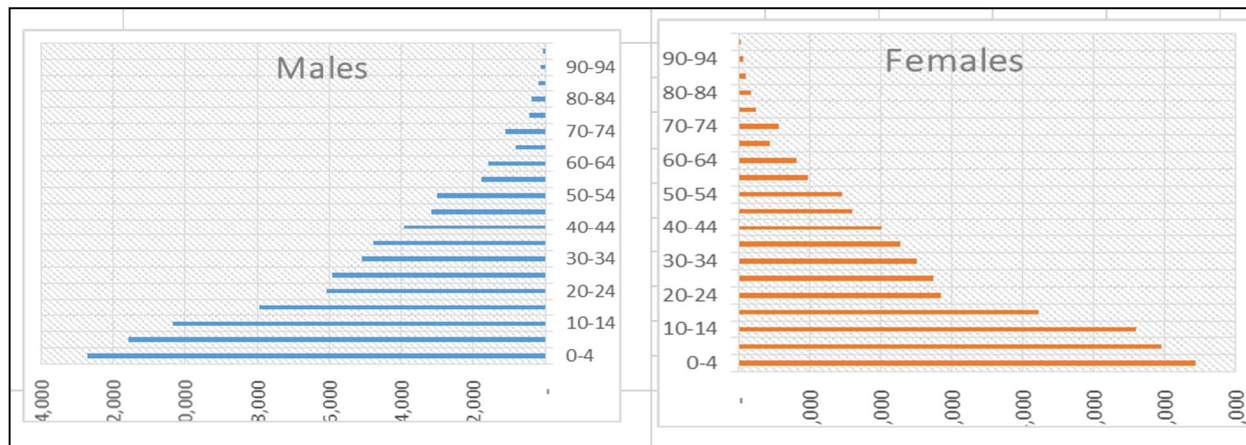
1.3.7 Population

According to the 2010 Population Housing Census, the population of the District was 83,763 and estimated to be 98,914 in 2018 with an inter-censal growth rate of 2.1 percent, which is the same as the regional growth rate. The District's share of the total population of the Western Region is 4.0 percent. The fertility rate of the district is 4.5 while the crude death rate is 11.4 death per 1000 population.

Males form 50.5 percent of the total population (49,952) as against 49.5 percent (48,962) for females due to the mining and agricultural activities in the district. Children under fifteen years (0-14) account for 43 percent (42,533) of the population compared with the national figure of 41.3 percent, the economically active population (15-64 years) accounts for 53 percent (52,424) as against the national figure of 54.2 percent and the elderly or the aged (65 years and above) accounts for 4 percent (3,957) of the total population. The dependency ratio therefore is, 1:0.87, meaning

one person in the labour force takes care of less than one person in the aged and children's group. The population pyramid in figure 1.11 shows the detailed age and sex distribution of the population in the District.

Figure 1.11 Population Pyramid of WED



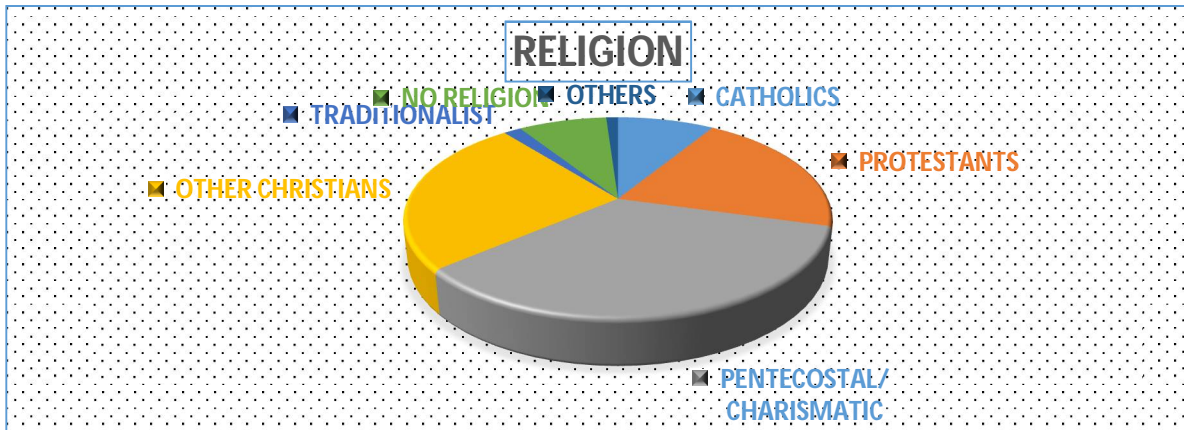
The analysis of the population structure reveals a high economically active population of 50.6 percent, which indicates an immense human resource potential for development. This could be attributed to immigration of labour to seek employment in the agriculture and mining sectors of the district. As a result, frantic efforts are being made to increase awareness on HIV/AIDS and other STIs as well as teenage pregnancy and other social ills especially in the mining communities such as Akyempim, Nsadweso, Atwebesa, Accra Town, Esumunam, Odumase, Krobo, Hemang, and Otodum.

Settlements with population of 5,000 or more in Ghana are classified as urban while those below are classified rural. According to the 2010 PHC, the district is predominantly rural with 89 percent of the population living in rural areas as against 11 percent in the urban areas. Daboase and Ateiku were the only settlements in the district which is urbanized. Settlements such as Atobiase, Sekyere Krobo and Akyempim have a high potential of getting urbanized.

The population density of the district stands at 53.7 persons per square kilometer.

The inhabitants of the District are mainly Christians as presented in figure 1.12 below. The others include those who do not belong to any religion.

Figure 1.12 Religious Groupings in WED



Source: 2010 PHC

1.3.8 Migration (emigration and immigration)

The District has attracted so many migrants over the years due to its enormous potential for farming activities and small and large-scale mining. Although available information on out-migration is scanty, a survey by Cadbury Cocoa Life (2008) indicated that the natives who form the majority of the population are not big time farmers. Migrants such as Fantes, Ashantes, and Ewes own all large farms. The natives mainly youth with no employable skills migrate to areas such as Accra, Kumasi and Ivory Coast for jobs other than agriculture mainly due to the worsening socio-economic situation in the rural areas to urban and peri-urban communities in the district.

1.3.9 Gender Equity

Gender plays a major role in the development of a nation. In the Wassa East District, males who are regarded as Heads of families ensure the up keep of the family and as such are the major decision makers while their female counterparts are relegated to the up keeping of the house. Female and male children help their mothers in the home. Both males and females own properties but ownership of land is the preserve of males.

Gender differentiation exists in most communities in relation to poverty. Males give priority to the need for support to agriculture, non-farming activities and other alternative employment ventures.

Females stress on the importance of being able to support the family by the provision of basic necessities with particular reference to education and health.

In terms of decision making, females' voices are seldom heard in either law making or influencing the way laws and priorities are set in most communities. In political life, females are under-represented as candidates at all levels.

1.3.10 Settlement Systems

The spatial dimensions of the district were also analyzed. These relate to population distribution, location and distribution of services, as well as hierarchy of settlements. The settlement pattern and spatial linkages between the settlements were examined to find the nature and distribution of all types of facilities in the district. The scalogram is a tool for this exercise. This tool is a matrix presentation of the functional structure of settlements. It gives an impression about the functions that settlements perform in a locality or an area thereby helping in future project selection for communities. The distribution of services is presented in table 1.2.

In total, 31 out of the 196 settlements with populations above 700 according to the 2010 PHC were considered together with 28 services or functions. The estimated population of communities in 2017 were used. The most populous was Daboase with population 10,182 and the least in terms of population is Aboaboso with an estimated population of 875 in 2017.

The categorization of the hierarchy of settlements was based on the centrality index of each settlement, and not merely the number of functions or percentage functions of the settlement. The centrality index or total weighted centrality of a settlement is the summation of the weighted centrality of the services in each settlement. A cut off point was selected to determine the order of settlements. The level one, must have a centrality index or total centrality above 400, level 2 settlements between 300 to 399, level 3 settlements between 200 and 299, level 4 settlements between 100 and 199 and level 5 settlements below 99. Daboase, the district capital, with a population of 10,182 emerged as the only level 1 settlement in the district, having 26 out of the 28 functions considered. No settlement qualified to be a level 2 and level 3. The fourth order settlements were Ateiku and Akyempim As many as 18 communities emerged as fifth order settlements. These are, Atobiase, Domama, New Subri, Old Subri, Dompim, Essamang, Ebukrom, Ekutuase, Amponsaso and Edwenase. The rest are Senchem, Brofoyedur, Nsadweso, Sekyere

Hemang, and Abroadzewuram and Aboaboso Mamponso, another fifth order settlement had as low as 29 for the Total Weighted Centrality.

An analysis of the spatial economy reveals that the provision of services in the district is inadequate and their distribution too skewed in favour of the district capital. Again, there is an absence of important facilities such as market structures, libraries, veterinary services and so forth in most communities. Table 1.2 and Figures 1.13 below indicate the hierarchy of settlements in the District.

Figure 1.13 Hierarchy of Settlements

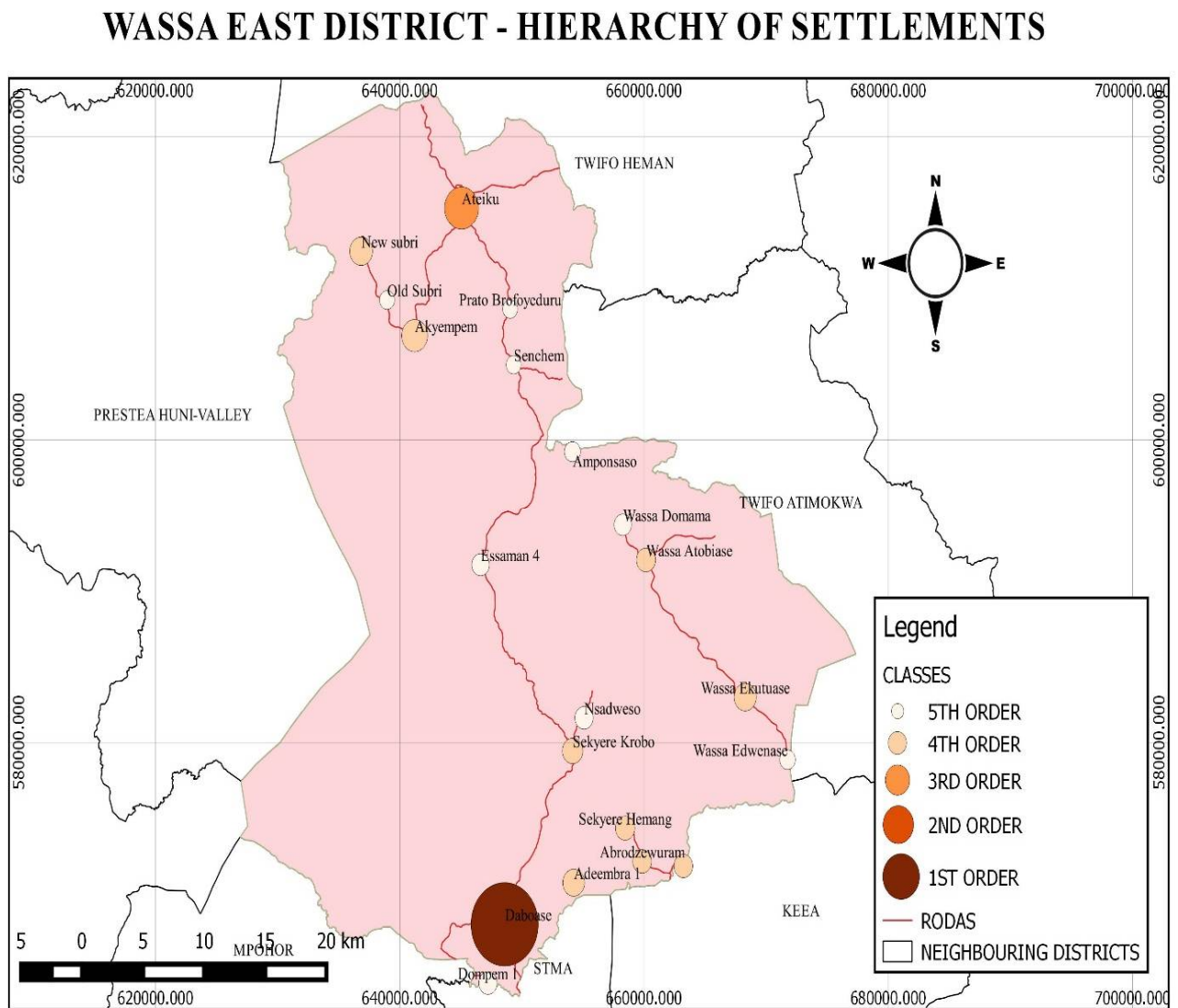


Table 1.2 SCALOGRAM

Settlements	Population Estimates	Pre school	Primary Sch	JHS	SHS	TBA	Drug store	Health centre	Clinic / CHPS	Hospital	Hand dug well	Borehole	Pipe / STWS	Public Toilet	Refuse Sites	Electricity	Telephone	Post office	Bank	Railway	Tarred Roads	Police Station	Fire Service	Community centre	Fuel Station	Hospitality	Ag Extension	Warehouse	Processing Co	Area Council	D A Admn	Total no of functions	% of functions	Total	Weighted Centrality	Level of hierarchy
Daboase	10,182	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	26	93	671	1		
Ateiku	6,485	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x		x		22	64	173	4		
Sekyere Krobo	3,055	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x				x			x	x		x	x			16	50	63	5		
Atobiase	4,315	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x				20	43	55	5		
Akyempim	3,863	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x		x	x		x	x			19	54	101	4		
New Subri	3,004	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x							x	x		x	x			15	46	78	5		
Essaman	2,147	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x				x				x		x	x			14	39	47	5		
Ekutuase	2,540	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x				x			x		x	x		x		17	50	73	5		
Edwinase	2,217	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x				x	x				x			x		x	x				10	36	37	5		
Sekyere Hemang	1,839	x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x	x		x	x				x						x				12	43	56	5		
Domama	1,738	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x							x		x	x				11	39	45	5		
Abroadzewuram	1698	x	x	x		x					x	x	x	x		x	x				x						x	x			12	43	53	5		
Nsadweso	1,666	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x							x			x	x			12	43	50	5		
Senchem	1,392	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x				x						x				9	32	33	5		
Old Subri	1,922	x	x	x		x	x				x	x		x		x	x							x							9	32	34	5		
Dompim	1,362	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x	x				x			x		x	x				12	43	50	5		
Brofoyedur	1142	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x				x	x				x			x							8	29	33	5		
Abrodiem (Ateiku)	1,043	x	x	x		x	x				x	x		x		x	x										x				12	43	53	5		
Adaase	1,020	x	x	x		x					x	x				x	x							x							9	32	39	5		
Com. with service Centrality		19/100	19/100	19/100	2/100	19/100	17/100	3/100	12/100	2/100	19/100	19/100	7/100	16/100	2/100	19/100	19/100	1/100	4/100	1/100	11/100	4/100	1/100	12/100	7/100	5/100	13/100	19/100	2/100	3/100	1/100					
Weighted centrality		5.3	5.3	5.3	50	5.3	5.9	33	8.3	50	5.3	5.3	14	6.3	50	5.3	5.3	100	25	100	9.1	25	100	8.3	14	20	7.7	5.3	50	33	100					

1.3.11 Culture

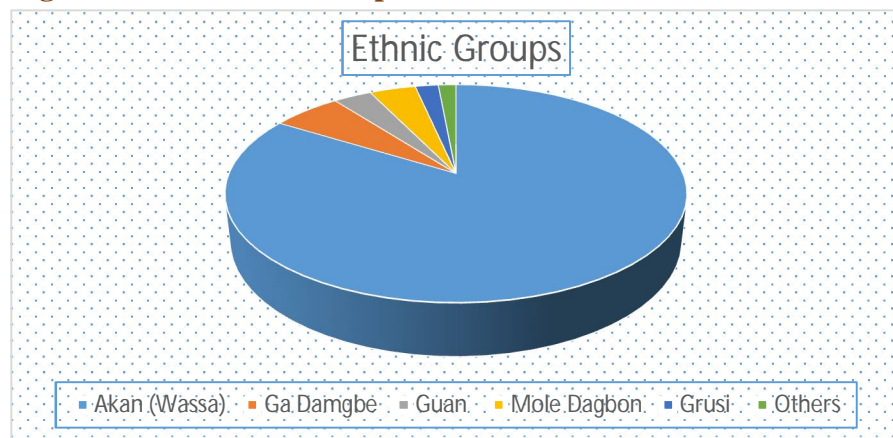
The District has one paramountcy; Wassa Fiase with Benso as the seat of the paramountcy and Tarkwa as the administrative center. There are eight (8) divisions namely Sekyere Hemang, Ekutuase, Edwenase and Daboase. The rest are Dompim, Manponso, Atobiase and Enyinabrim. The inhabitants celebrate the Odwera Festival. In spite of the heterogeneity of the people in the district, there is peaceful co-existence. There are cultural troupe in Domama, Atobiase, Daboase and some selected schools that carry out cultural performances in durbars and other programs. There are Asafo groups in some communities.

The Yam festival and other allied festivals usually performed between the months of October and November could be packaged for tourism purposes

The predominant ethnic grouping is the Wassa who are the indigenous people of the area. The Wassa language is widely spoken. However, there are other ethnic groups such as Fantes, Ashantes, Ewes, and other groupings from the Northern part of Ghana.

The figure below illustrates the heterogeneous nature of the District.

Figure 1.14 Ethnic Groups



1.3.12 Governance

The District Assembly is the highest political authority in the district as stipulated under Section 8 of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936). It has been empowered to be responsible for the overall development of the district as stated in Section 2 of the National Development Planning

Systems Act (Act 480). There is a District Chief Executive, who functions both as a Political and Administrative leader.

There are 32 Assembly members with two-thirds elected and the remaining one-third being government appointees. A Presiding Member is also elected by two-third majority of all members of the Assembly. The Assembly has the Executive Committee and five sub-committees namely Development Planning, Social services, Works, Finance and Administration and Justice and Security as well as two adhoc sub committees (Environmental and Local Economic Development). The District has one constituency. The sub-structures consist of with four (4) Area Councils, twenty one (21) Electoral Areas and one hundred and five (105) Unit Committees.

The table below shows the Area councils and their respective Electoral Areas.

Table 1.3 Area Councils and Electoral Areas

Area Council	Electoral Areas
Daboase	Daboase West, Daboase East, Sekyere Krobo, Dompim, Sekyere Aboaboso
Enyinabrim	Enyinabrim , Brofoyedur, Essaman, Prato/Kokoase,
Ateiku	Ateiku, Subri, Akyempim, Osenso, Nsadweso, Adaase/Asratoase
Ekutuase	Ekutuase, Atobiase, Sekyere Hemang, Domama, Edwenase, Sekyere Obuase

The DA is fully decentralized and takes decisions on its own, implements them and takes responsibility for such actions. The DA has all eleven (11) departments as well as other Government departments and agencies such as Police, Fire and Judicial Services, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Electoral Commission (EC) among others.

The organogram of the DA can be found in annex 5.

1.3.13 Security

Security in the communities is one of the priorities of the Assembly, as a result a court of adjudication is under construction at Daboase to prosecute perpetrator of peace. A functional Court of adjudication has been put in place at Daboase. There is a Police Command in Daboase with Police Posts at Akyempim, Ateiku and Atobiase. The total number of police personnel are twenty two (22) which is woefully inadequate.

1.3.14 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) involves the process of tapping local resources for economic growth and harnessing wealth creation to improve quality of life as well as reducing poverty at the local level. This area has not been fully developed due to poor socio-economic infrastructural base and human resource capacity. The District through the Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) has initiated a lot of pro-LED programmes aimed at boosting the local economy of the district.

In an effort to complement these, the Assembly intends to establish Rural Technology facility at Daboase to enhance skills development.

Under the government flagship programme ‘One District One Factory’ policy, the district has also identified processing of cassava into various forms to develop the district.

1.3.15 Economy of the District

The District is predominately an agrarian economy with minimal activities of secondary and tertiary sectors.

1) Agricultural Activities

Subsistence and large-scale agriculture employs 71.5% of the workforce in the district according to the 2010 Population Housing Census. The major staple food crops produced in the district include cassava, plantain, maize, cocoyam and vegetables such as pepper, okra and garden eggs. Modern agricultural technologies and techniques including adoption of improved breeds and seeds varieties, effective application of fertilizers and use of weedicides and insecticides as well as post-harvest loss control, good husbandry practices and improved fishing practices were pursued to improve productivity during the previous planning period.

1.1) Method of farming

About 98 percent of the farmers rely on traditional methods of farming using slash and burn, simple farm tools such as hoe, cutlass and relying on natural climatic conditions for cropping. These traditional methods lead to fast depletion of the soil nutrients and low production and productivity. The use of tractors and other heavy machinery is limited to the oil palm and rubber plantation companies. Some farmers do not use inputs such as fertilizer, agric-machinery and other agro-chemicals due to the high prices of inputs which many farmers cannot afford.

1.2) Cash Crop

The predominant cash crops are cocoa, oil palm and rubber. Cocoa is usually cultivated in small to medium sized plantations mostly by settler farmers while oil palm is cultivated on a large-scale by Plantation SOCFINAF Ghana (PSG) and Golden Star Wasswa Mines (GSWL). Some indigenous and settler farmers also cultivate oil palm on medium and small scale.

The Ghana Rubber Estate Limited (GREL) and PSG are promoting the cultivation of rubber in the district and a number of out-grower farmers have cultivated rubber on medium and small scale plantations in the district. However, with the lucrative incentives to rubber farmers by GREL and PSG the cultivation of rubber has increased tremendously in recent times making some farmers replace their food crop, cocoa and oil palm farms with rubber.

Non-traditional crops like black pepper and pineapples which are cultivated in the district have high potential of becoming export crops if they are given serious attention in production and marketing. Other non-traditional crops with potential for high production are citrus, cashew and banana. The production of these crops would help to diversify the economy and increase the range of the source of income for the farmers.

1.3) Staple Food Crop

The major staple food crops produced in the district include cassava, plantain, maize, cocoyam and vegetables. Local vegetables such as pepper, garden eggs, okra, and tomatoes and other exotic types like cabbage are grown on a comparatively smaller scale.

1.4) Livestock

Livestock production forms an important agricultural activity in the district though not on large scale as compared to cash crop production. It involves predominantly sheep, goats, pigs, fowls (local and improved breeds) and few cattle. Some non-traditional stock such as grass cutter, rabbits and bees are reared/kept on a comparatively small scale by farmers.

1.5) Land tenure

Most of the farmers own their lands acquired through their families either by inheritance and or from Family Heads. The Abunu and Abusa system where land is given out for farming after which proceeds are shared either into two or three as predetermined are also practiced in the district. Other means of land acquisition for farming are outright purchase that is, freehold titles as well as household titles from traditional leaders and other indigenous people.

1.6) Access to credit and Agric input

Access to credit is one of the main constraints in the district as far as farming is concerned. Most of the farmers usually rely on personal savings, while others borrow from friends and money lenders to finance their farming ventures. This is due to the fact that most farmers do not meet the pre requisites (collateral securities) for loans as well as high interest rates charged by the financial institutions in and outside the district.

Majority of the farmers do not have access to improved inputs like fertilizer, agric-machinery and other agric chemicals. The main reasons for this low usage are high cost of these inputs and also unavailability of these inputs in the district.

1.7) Storage facilities

Most of the crops grown are perishable in nature e.g. plantain, cassava, vegetables, oil palm etc. Few farmers use some form of storage facility (crib barns, sheds, kitchens, storerooms) which could store only small quantities of the produce for a short period. Poor storage facilities lead to the situation where farmers are compelled to sell off what they have produced at low prices, usually immediately after harvest. It has been realized that substantial amount of farm produce go waste due to poor storage facilities and other causes of post-harvest losses.

Table 1.4 Agricultural Production Levels in WED 2014-2017

Year	Commodity	Total Farmers		Area Cultivated (HA)	Yield MT/HA	Prod (MT)	Consumer Centers
		Male	Female				
2014	Maize	14,300	7,462	1209.00	1.91	2310	Local market & Takoradi
	Rice			91.00	3.4	312	-DO-
	Cassava			4708.00	10.66	50190	-DO-
	Plantain			1260.00	8.87	11185	-DO-
	Cocoyam			686.00	2.00	1373	-DO-
	Yam			55.65	2.3	128	-DO-
2015	Maize	14,100	7,350	967.00	1.91	1848	Local market & Takoradi
	Rice			62.00	3.00	187	-DO-
	Cassava			4237.00	10.66	45171	-DO-
	Plantain			1135.00	8.87	10066	-DO-
	Cocoyam			618.00	2.00	1236	-DO-
	Yam			42.60	2.30	98	-DO-
2016	Maize	13,850	7,100	1112.00	1.91	2025	Local market & Takoradi
	Rice			65.00	4.30	279.5	-DO-
	Cassava			4873.00	10.66	51947	-DO-
	Plantain			1305.00	8.87	11576	-DO-
	Cocoyam			711.00	2.00	1421	-DO-
	Yam			49.13	2.30	113	-DO-

2017 Target	Maize	13,950	7200	1120.00	1.98	2217	Local market& Takoradi
	Rice			72.00	4.50	324	-DO-
	Cassava			4950.00	11.00	54450	-DO-
	Plantain			1580.00	9.00	14220	-DO-
	Cocoyam			785.00	2.00	15.70	-DO-
	Yam			60.00	2.50	150.00	-DO-

Source: District Directorate of Agric, 2017

2. Manufacturing Industries

The following are the large scale industries in the district. Plantation SOCFINAF Ghana in Daboase and Golden Star Wassa Mines Limited in Akyempim. A number of micro enterprises for agro-processing can be found in most parts of the district. Specific locations include a cassava processing in Kwabaa, Ewiadaso, Akotosu, Adiembra and Abroadzewuram for identifiable women groups.

Small-scale mining activities are carried out in areas like Sekyere Krobo, Sekyere Nsuta Nsadweso, Amponsaso and Ateiku and several other communities.

3. Tourism

Tourism Development in the district can directly create jobs as well as conserve the environment and sustain the well-being of local people. There are potentials for ecotourism development in the district.

a) Pra Islands

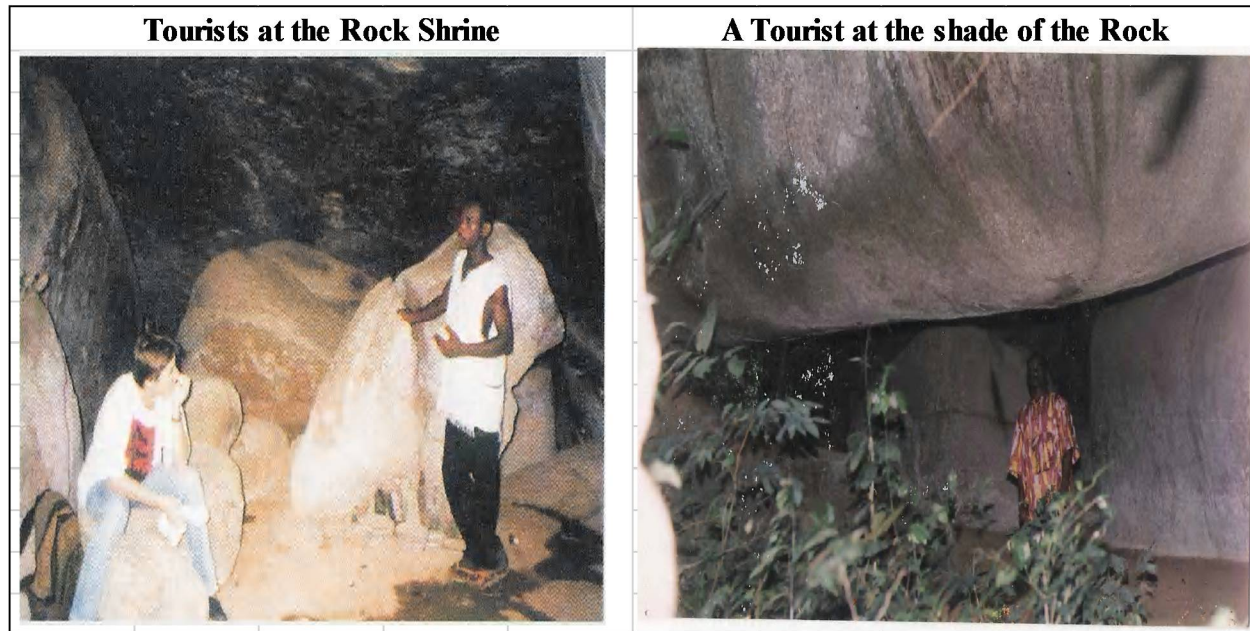
The water course of the Pra River is dotted with extensive islands. These are potentials for promoting water-based tourism. Distinct islands are found at Krobo, Bosomase and Atwebesa. Tourism activities such as bird watching, swimming, fishing and boating are ideal on these islands

b) Domama Rock Shrine

This is an imposing geological configuration that stands about twenty meters above sea level. A sizeable number of ancient carvings were discovered in the area indicating that it was the abode of the stone-age people. There are numerous herbaceous plants found around the site which have medicinal value for the local people. This geological mass offers very good opportunity for adventure tourism. The location of the site is closer to the Kakum National Park.

The figure below shows the Domama Rock Shrine.

Figure 1.15 Domama Rock Shrine



c) Forest reserves

The four forest reserves constitute a store of genetic material for economic timber species and other species with more obscure but equally valuable uses such as, medicinal plants. These reserves are good assets for promotion of a community-based eco-tourism in the district. These reserves are also ideal for medicinal research and educational tourism.

d) Water falls

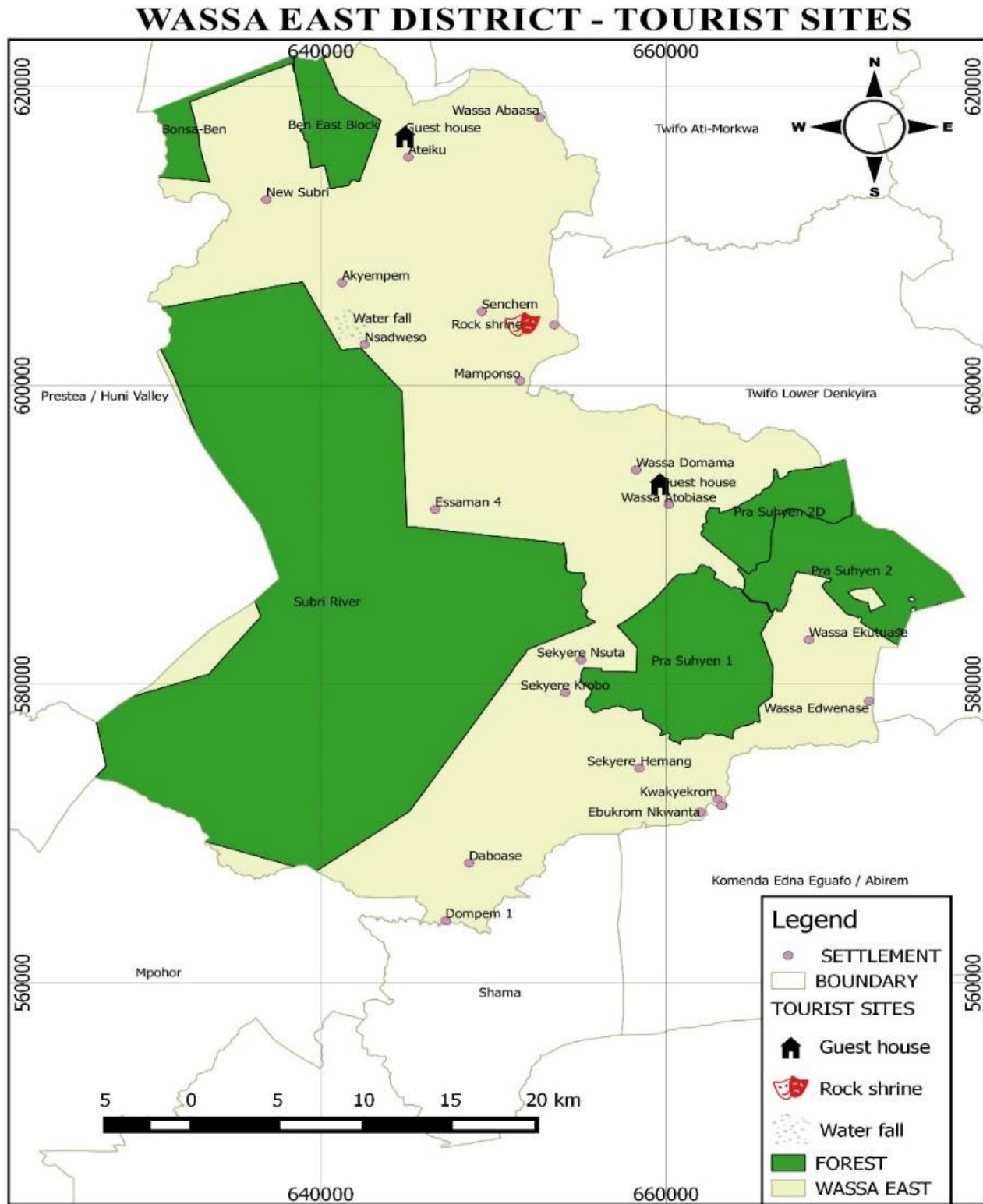
Two water falls have been discovered at Nsadweso and Bosomase which are yet to be developed.

e) Cultural potentials

Cultural events and sites in the district offer opportunity for tourism development. The Yam festival and other allied festivals usually performed between the months of October and November could be packaged for tourist attraction. These festivals relate to the celebration of food harvest and to strengthen the mutual bond of relationship among the citizens for development.

These potentials provide room for historical and educational tourism.

Figure 1.16 Tourist Sites



4. Banking and Credit Facilities

There are three banks operating in the district, namely GN Bank, Lower Pra Rural Bank all located in Daboase and Atobiase and Fiaseman Rural Bank at Ateiku. Although the banks endeavour to serve the general public, majority of the people who live outside these towns have difficulties in accessing banking services.

Credit Unions Association (CUA) can be found in Daboase, Ateiku, Sekyere Krobo, and Atobiase. A number of organizations that give credit in the district include GESRO.

5. Employment levels

The employment levels and occupations in the District are very typical of rural ones. A total of 8.1 percent of the labour force is unemployed. Table 1.4 presents the diverse occupation that people are engaged in the district.

Table 1.5 Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Total</i>	33,179	100	16,945	100	16,234	100
Managers	345	1.0	138	0.8	207	1.3
Professionals	900	2.7	567	3.3	333	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	280	0.8	236	1.4	44	0.3
Clerical support workers	114	0.3	84	0.5	30	0.2
Service and sales	2,676	8.1	461	2.7	2,215	13.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery	23,448	70.7	12,049	71.1	11,399	70.2
Craft and related trades workers	2,549	7.7	1,252	7.4	1,297	8.0
Plant /machine operators and assemblers	1,990	6.0	1,866	11.0	124	0.8
Elementary occupations	869	2.7	285	1.7	584	3.5
Other occupations	8	0.0	7	0.0	1	0.0

Source: PHC 2010

1.3.16 Food Security

The operational definition of food security by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is “good quality nutritious food hygienically packaged, attractively presented, available in sufficient quantities all year round and located at the right place at affordable prices” as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Local food stuffs such as cassava, maize, rice and yam are cultivated and consumed all year round in the District. As part of efforts to ensure food security in the district, a sizeable amount of arable land would be earmarked for Agriculture activities in the District Spatial Development Framework.

Again, farmers would be introduced to modern agricultural technologies and techniques including adoption of improved breeds and crop varieties, effective application of fertilizers and use of weedicides and insecticides as well as local storage techniques of storing foodstuffs, good husbandry practices and improved fishing practices to improve productivity and ensure food security in the District.

1.3.17 Nutrition

The District with support from World Vision Ghana has formed ‘Mother to Mother Support Groups’ in various communities in the district. The groups are taught on the combination of available foodstuff to ensure the consumption of balance diet at least once a day by families. At health facilities, mothers are sensitized on the importance of exclusive breast feeding, diet during pregnancy, the importance of growth monitoring and its interpretation in malnourished children.

1.3.18 Social Services

a) Education

The Public schools in the District is made of eighty one (81) Pre-schools, seventy nine (79) Primary schools, fifty one (51) Junior High Schools (JHS) and One (1) Senior High Schools whiles the Private schools comprises 40 Pre-schools, 40 Primary schools, 17 Junior High Schools and 1 SHS. There has been an improvement in educational facilities which have been strategically located to serve more than one community over the years.

There are 245 Teachers in Pre-schools, 607 in Primary schools and 351 in JHS in Public Schools whiles the Private schools include 80 Pre-School, 193 Primary and 50 JHS.

Pupil trained teacher ratio for Pre-school 1:32, primary 1:28 and JHS is 1:15. An analysis of the number of pupils and teachers in the district shows a pupil/teacher ratio of 1:26 for KG, 1:22 for primary and 1:15 for JHS.

Table 1.6 Public and Private Schools (Year 2017)

Circuit	Pre school		Primary		Junior School		SHS	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Ateiku	12	8	12	8	9	4		1
Atobiase	15	7	15	7	8	2		
Daboase	9	4	8	4	7	2	1	
Sekyere Krobo	12	7	12	7	7	4		
Senchem	15	4	15	4	9	2		
Subri	10	7	10	7	8	3		
Ekutuase	8	5	7	5	3	3	0	0
Sub total	81	41	79	41	51	20	1	1
Total	106		105		64		2	

Table 1.7 Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers - 2017 (Public)

Teacher	Sex	Pre-school	Primary	JHS	Total	Percentage
Trained	Males	12	169	171	352	51.1%
	Females	84	173	77	334	48.6%
Untrained	Males	15	132	53	200	66%
	Females	67	27	11	105	34.4%
Total	Males	27	434	221	681	68%
	Females	186	103	32	321	32%
	Total	212	537	253	1002	100%
Vacancies						

Figure 1.17 Types of Teachers

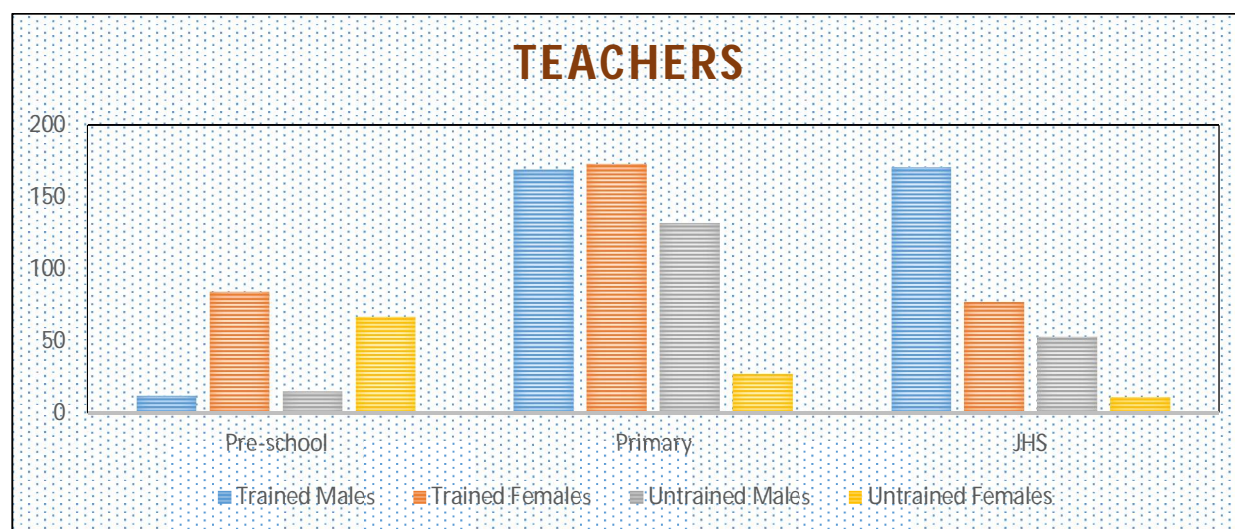


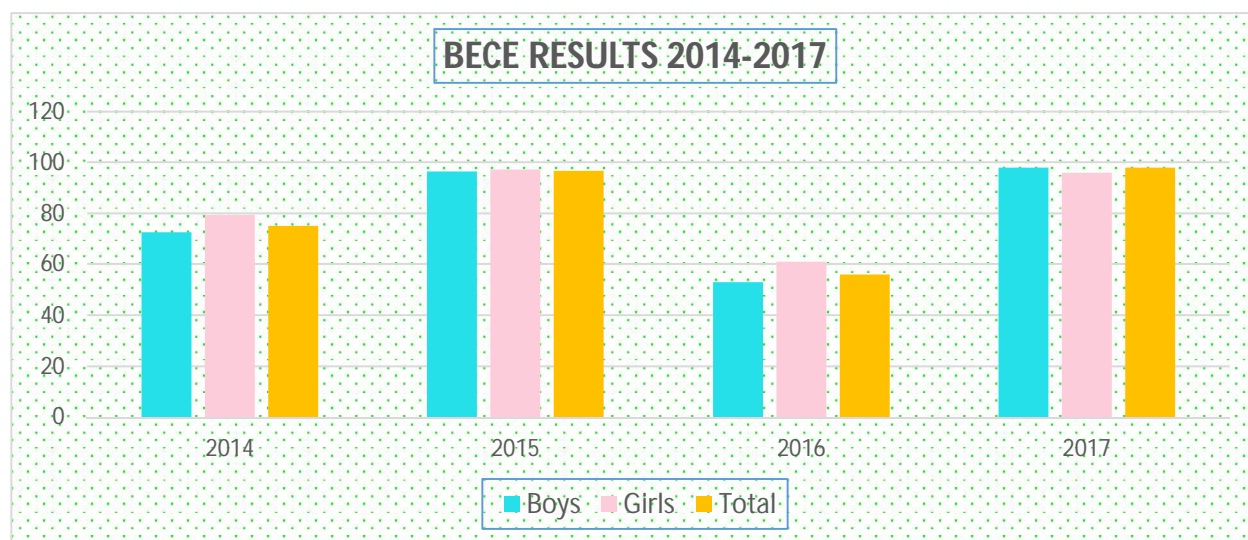
Table 1.8 Pupil / Teacher Ratios - 2017 (Public)

Level	Pupils	Trained Teachers	Total	Pupil/trained teacher ratio	Pupil / total teacher ratio
Pre-school	5833	96	178	1:60	1:26
Primary	13461	342	561	1:40	1:22
JHS	4941	248	312	1:19	1:15
Total	25378	541	1002		

Table 1.9 BECE Results 2014 - 2017 in WED

Year	2014			2015			2016			2017	
	Candi dates	No. of Passes Agg 6 - 30	% Passed	Candi dates	No of Passes Agg 6 - 30	% Passed	Candi dates	No of Passes Agg 6 - 30	% Passed	Candi dates	% Passed
Boys	881	638	72.6	951	919	96.43	1031	434	53%.	953	98%
Girls	596	470	79.4	685	660	97.20	692	332	61.%	751	96%
Total	1477	1108	75.3	1636	1579	96.75	1723	766	56.%	1,704	98%

Figure 1.18 BECE Results

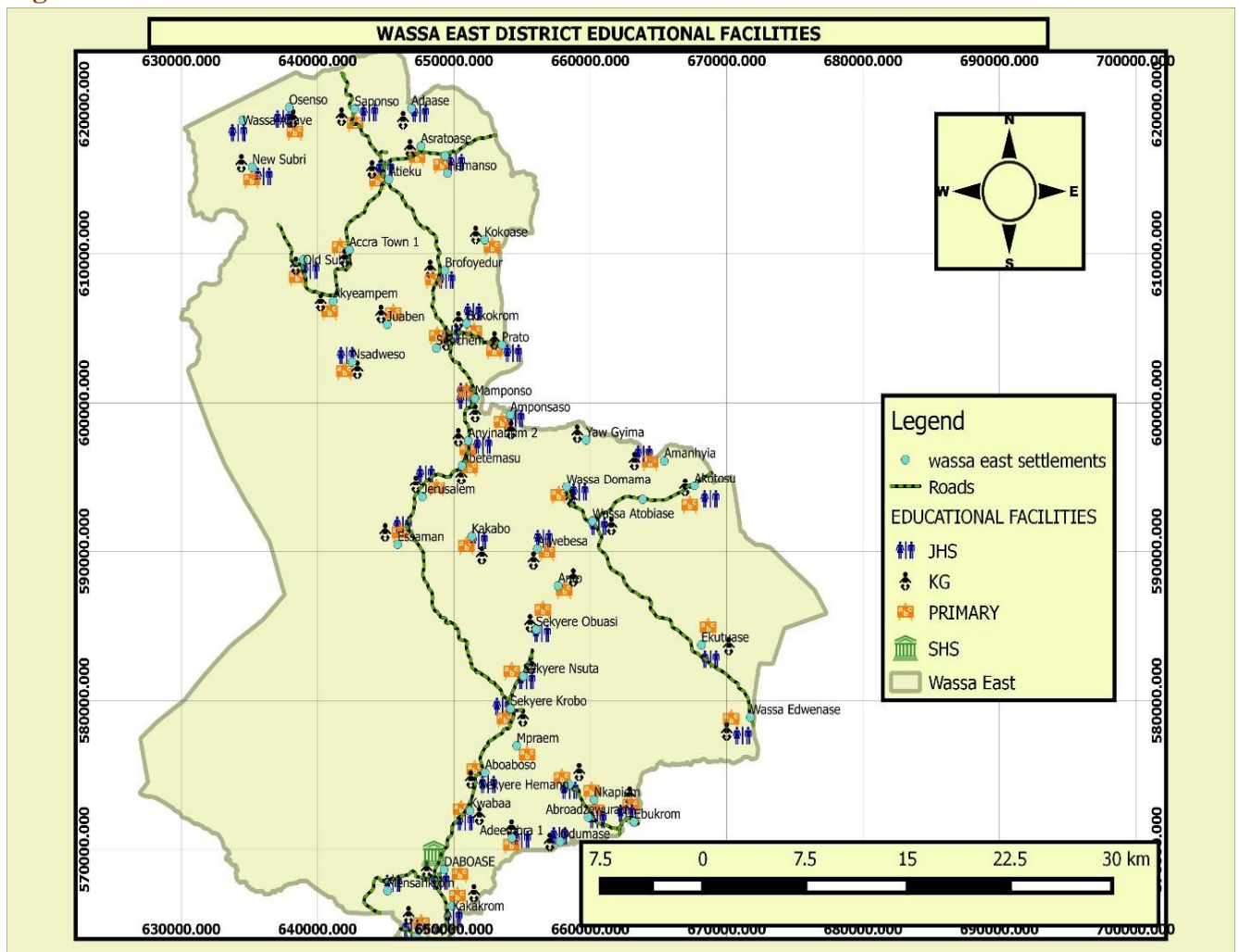


Analysis of the table indicates that the percentage pass in in the BECE increase from 75.3% in 2014 to 96.7% in 2015. However it decreased from 96.7% to 56.5% in 2016. Measures would be put in place to ensure that there is much improvement in the result in the planning phase.

Table 1.10 Enrolment Figures for Boys and Girls in WED (Year 2017)

Level		Boys		Girls		Total
		Public	Private	Public	Private	
<i>Pre-School</i>	KG 1	1772	402	1623	396	4,193
	KG2	1235	391	1203	316	3,145
<i>Primary</i>	Primary 1	1223	273	1136	273	2,905
	Primary 2	1246	256	1060	285	2,844
	Primary 3	1295	209	1094	220	2,818
	Primary 4	1245	225	1083	203	2,761
	Primary 5	1160	167	954	163	2,444
	Primary 6	1081	165	884	121	2,251
Total		10,257	2,088	9,037	1,777	23,359
<i>JHS</i>	JHS 1	1017		867		
	JHS 2	865		739		
	JHS 3	825		628		

Figure 1.19 Educational Facilities



b) Health Care

There are twenty seven (27) Health Facilities in the District as presented in table 1.11 below. The highest order health facility that is, hospital can be located in Daboase and Ateiku. Inhabitants on the average, travel for about 31 kilometres before they can access a health facility. The District has two doctors and 61 nurses (all categories), which result in a Doctor/Patient ratio of 1:32,555 and a nurse/patient ratio of 1:2,668.

Table 1.11 Health Facilities by Ownership

OWNERSHIP	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRE	CLINIC	CHPS	MATERNITY HOME	TOTAL
GOVERNMENT	0	2	4	19	0	25
MISSION	1	0	0	0	0	1
PRIVATE	1	0	0	0	2	3
INDUSTRIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	19	2	29

Table 1.12 Supervised Maternal Delivery Coverage in WED

Place of Delivery	% coverage 2014	% coverage 2015	% coverage 2016	% coverage 2017
Health Institutions	84.4	87.9	85.3	88.9
Trained TBA	15.6	12.1	14.7	11.1
Total	100%	100	100	100

Incidence of Diseases

The top ten diseases which are prevalent in the District are indicated in table 1.13.

Table 1.13 Top Ten Diseases in WED in 2017

No	DISEASE	NO. OF EPISODES
1	Malaria	47,569
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	14,640
3	Anemia	9758
4	Rheumatic & other Pains	8,057
5	Diarrhoea diseases	6,419
6	Intestinal worms	5,553
7	Skin diseases and ulcers	5,384
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infections	2,556
9	Typhoid Fever	2334
10	Gynaecological conditions	1,835

Source: DHIMS, 2017

Malaria is still the number one disease as the number of reported cases has increased considerably from 29,138 in 2013 to 47,569 in 2017. It is also still the number one cause of death in the district. Again, acute respiratory infection which is second on the table also increased from 7,933 in 2013 to 14,640 in 2017.

Table 1.14 Other Diseases in WED

NO.	DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES			
		2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Buruli Ulcer	0	0	0	0
2	Viral hepatitis	366	217	195	257
3	Clinical Onchocerciasis	7	1	0	0
4	Schistosomiasis	124	4	20	2
5	Trachoma	1	0	16	0
6	Yaws presented at institutions	0	0	4	0
7	Intestinal Worms	3,381	3,514	4,246	1,436
8	Typhoid fever	864	1272	937	429
9	Tetanus	0	0	0	0
10	Chicken Pox	153	58	52	41
11	Diarrhoea Diseases (Total)	7,367	6,183	6,292	2,156
12	HIV/AIDS*	35	46	87	30
13	Tuberculosis	52	48	30	11
14	Malaria (in pregnancy)	1,309	1,436	2,104	431
Total number of Disease Episodes		156,507	134,518	114,400	4,536

Source: DHIMS, 2017

1.3.19 Information, Communication and Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become important tool in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. The role of ICT has been widely recognized at various levels of development.

The population having mobile phones in the District is less than a third of the total population. In terms of sex, 37.2 percent of the males have mobile phones as against 20.8 percent for the females. The population having mobile phone in the district is 29.02 percent against 1.4 percent for the population using internet facility. In relation to sex only 2 percent of males use the internet while a relatively lower proportion of 0.9 percent of females use the internet. Although there is only one ICT centre in the district (Daboase), the DA in collaboration with its partners will establish ICT centres at least in each of the remaining Area Councils.

1.3.20 Poverty Inequality and Social Protection

Lack of social cohesion tends to have negative impact on the society. Social problems such as child labour occur as a result of the absence of care for children in the District. Although there are no reliable data on child labour, a survey conducted by World Vision Ghana in the district indicated that children work as farm hands in areas noted for cocoa production and illegal mining activities in the District.

The District in collaboration with its development partners namely World Vision Ghana, Mondelez Cocoa Life, and UNICEF is working hard to eliminate child labour in the district with the formation of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC) and sensitization of communities on child welfare and protection.

According to the 2010 population and housing census, the district recorded the highest number of persons with various degrees of disabilities (PWDs). The total number of registered Persons With Disability (PWDs) in the District stands at 1,248 comprising people with epilepsy, difficulty in seeing, deaf and dumb, difficulty in walking, dwindled legs and hands and hunchbacks.

Table 1.15 Population by type of Disability Type and Sex

Disability Type	Both sexes	Male		Female	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sight	1,821	943	51.8	878	48.2
Hearing	534	266	49.8	268	50.2
Speech	457	263	57.5	194	42.5
Physical	955	485	50.8	470	49.2
Intellectual	471	255	54.1	216	45.9
Emotional	778	409	52.6	369	47.4
Other	390	190	48.7	200	51.3
Total	3,997	2,047	51.2	1,950	48.8

2010 PHC

The number of identifiable women groups in the District are forty four (44). Twenty two (22) of these groups have been supported with funds and equipment. The beneficiary groups have also been trained on record keeping and other management skills.

Poverty and Accessibility Mapping

A poverty mapping exercise was undertaken to assess the poverty levels in the District in 2003. Diverse definitions of poverty was given based some specific indicators.

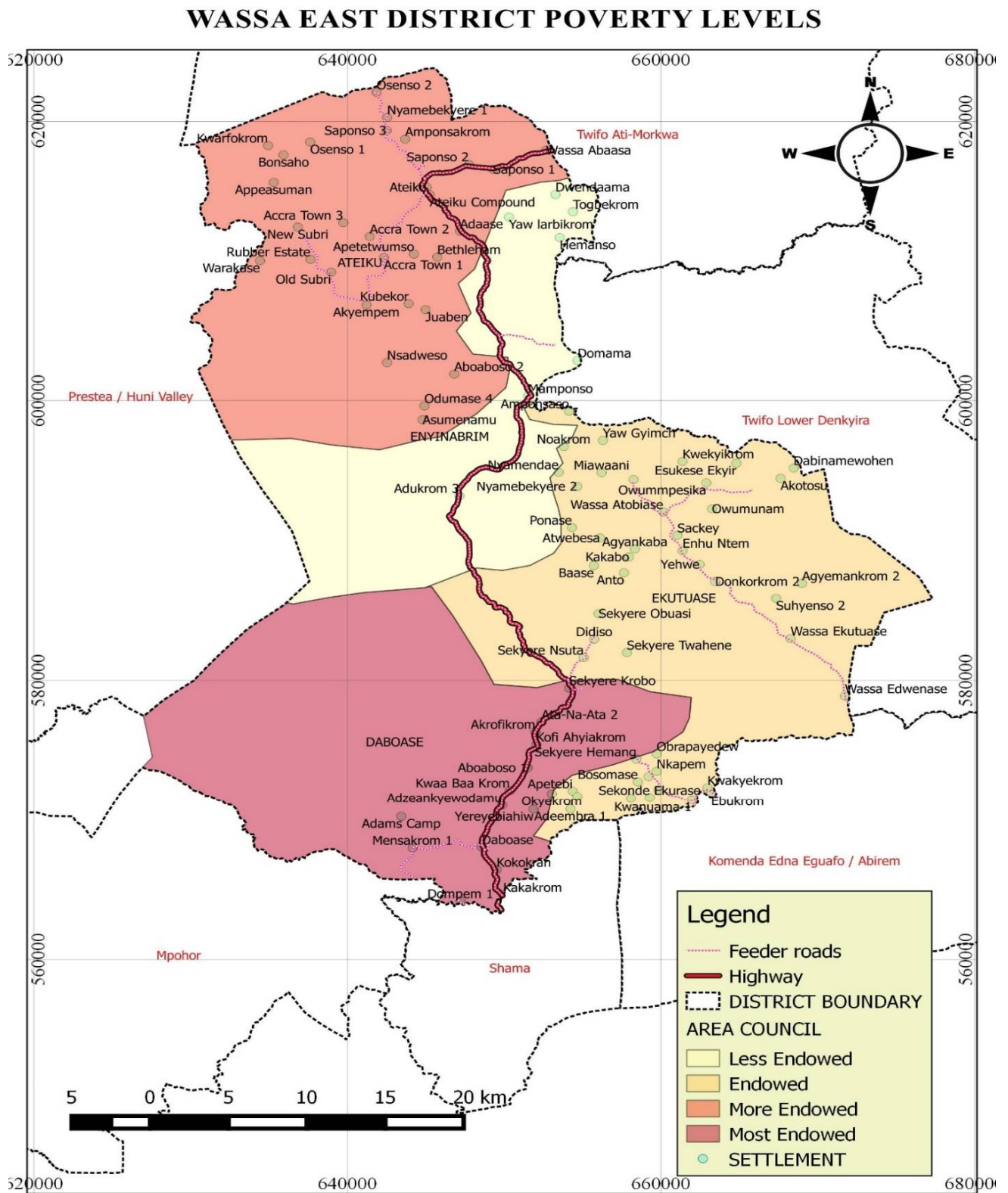
Maps were produced to show the physical accessibility for major facilities such as education, health and water and sanitation facilities. Again, the ACs were ranked based on their poverty levels. Enyinabrim emerged the most poverty stricken region, followed by Ekutuase. Daboase came out as the most endowed of all the ACs followed by Ateiku.

Table 1.15 and Figure 1.20 shows the Poverty issues and Map, which describes the poverty pockets in the District as per the exercise.

Table 1.16 Perceptions of Poverty in Wassa East District

WHO ARE THE POOR?	MANIFESTATIONS OF POVERTY	CAUSES	CURRENT COPING MECHANISMS	FUTURE COPING MECHANISMS
Those who are unable to meet basic socio economic services in life e. g. health, clothing, education, food and shelter.	<p>a. Basic Needs High illiteracy rate High dropout rate Malnutrition Stature Poor housing conditions Poor diet or unbalance diet Inability to patronize health services Lack of basic amenities in the home Frequent endemic diseases Poor clothing for family</p> <p>b. livelihoods Low / No savings Inability to hire farm hands</p> <p>c. Resources and Vulnerability Lack of knowledge to undertake income generating activities Small farm sizes Food insecurity Low access to economic infrastructure and services</p> <p>d. Political Deprivation Low participation in decision making</p> <p>e. Social / cultural / psychological deprivation State of the mind Withdrawing from society Streetism and out migration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of technical know-how - Low level of education - Ignorance - Litigation - Apathy - Large family sizes - High cost of funerals - Refusal to adopt - modern extension practices - Dependence on rain-fed agriculture - Poor road network - Inadequate health facilities - Inadequate returns from economic activities e. g. farming, trading - Broken homes - Absence of jobs - Insanitary environment - Lack of potable water -Inadequate processing and storage facilities - Strict adherence to traditional beliefs and cultural practices e. g. inheritance, taboos - Inadequate school infrastructure, teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive borrowing - Dependence on others - Pilfering, burglary - Broken homes, Divorce, Runaway husbands - Child slavery - Sale of property - Subsistence farming - Self Medication - Using services of quack doctors, herbalists, faith healers, untrained TBAs - Adopting basic hygienic practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of health facilities - Education on health issues - Improvement in road network - Provision of potable water - Provision of electricity - Provision of basic school needs - Increased access to credit - Increased farm sizes - Communities sensitized on time management, employable skills

Figure 1.20 Poverty Levels in Area Councils



1.3.20 Science Technology and Innovation.

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) play a critical role in ensuring economic growth, solving social and environmental problems, and reducing poverty. It is therefore prudent to develop the capacity of the district to produce and use STI in ensuring sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The district has recognized that students lose interest in the subject whiles at basic school and thus seeks to demystify the myth surrounding Science and Mathematics. It is in this regard an STMIE clinic and Science and Mathematics quiz have been instituted for schools. Farmers are also sensitized on the use of technologically improved farming products to improve their yields.

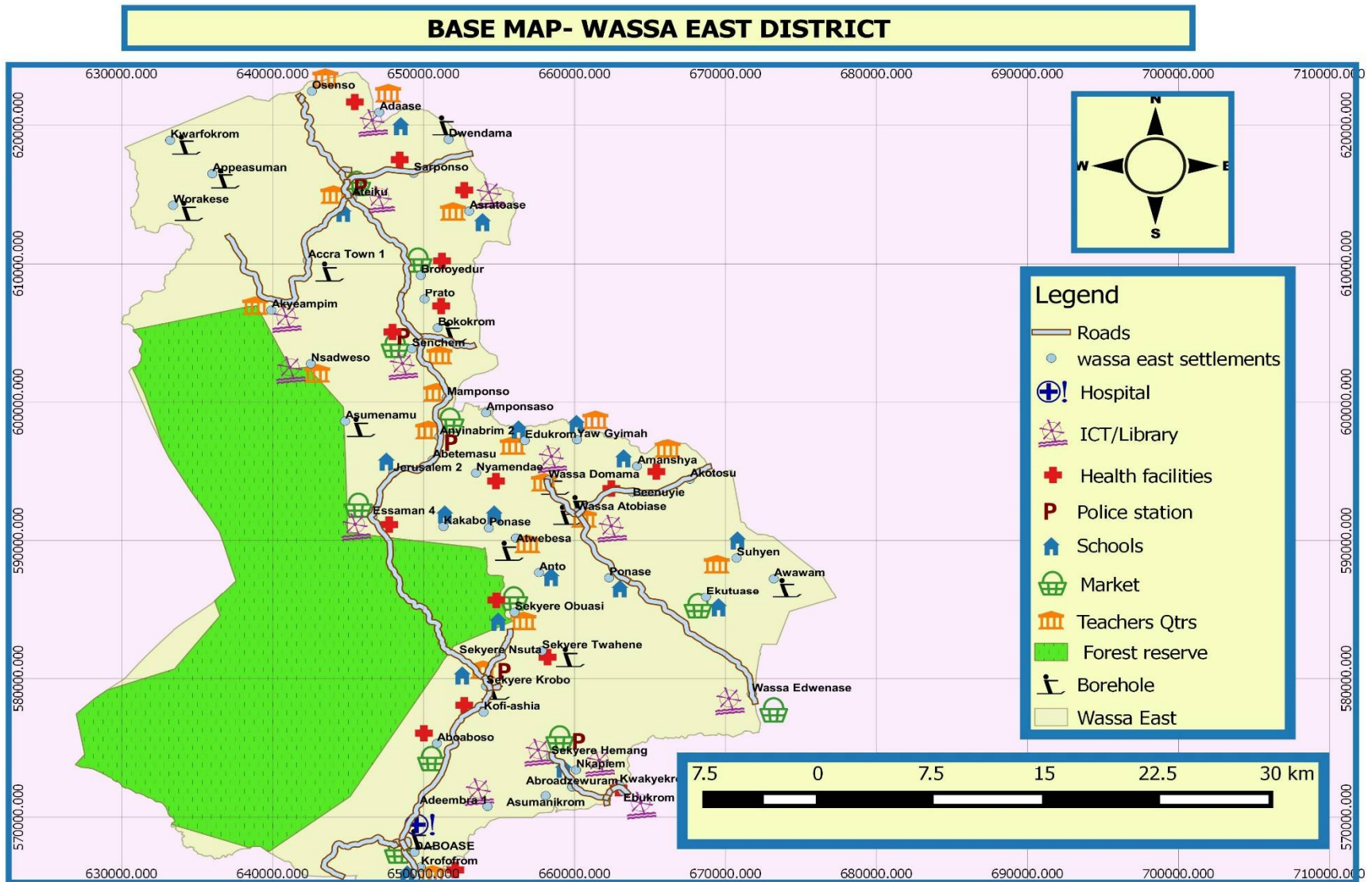
1.4 Summary of key development issues of GSGDA II

The analysis of the current situation of the District and assessment community needs present a number of problems in various sectors of the district. The following are a summary of all the development problems existing in the district and have been ranked in order of severity and categorized under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II as presented in table 1.16.

Table 1.17 Key Development Issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II	Key development issues under GSGDA II with implications for 2018-2021
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Limited development of the tourism sector
	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills development and credit
	Poor marketing and market infrastructure
	Limited employment opportunities for the youth
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Post-harvest losses (vegetable, cassava, palm fruit)
	Poor access to improved planting materials and breeds
	Inadequate access to extension services
	Poor Land tenure system
	Poor livestock husbandry practices
	Deforestation, land degradation and water pollution by illegal miners
	Incidence of fires, floods, wind storm and other disasters
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Poor Road infrastructure and drainage systems
	Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene
	Inadequate access and poor management water facilities
	Limited coverage of electricity and street lights
	Weak enforcement and non-compliance of building regulations
	Insufficient planning schemes / local plans
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Limited access to TLMs, ICT/library and recreational facilities
	Dilapidated and inadequate educational facilities
	Inadequate and high Teacher attrition at all levels
	Inadequate access to healthcare delivery
	Limited coverage of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and family planning services
	Limited support for the vulnerable (Persons with Disability, Aged/ women)
	Child labour and Teenage Pregnancy
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Weak capacity of sub District structures
	Low Internally Generated Revenue
	Weak enforcement of bye-laws
	Inadequate Security Personnel and facilities
	Poor communication and participation in local governance especially by women

Figure 1.21 Base Map



CHAPTER TWO

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

The previous chapter was a review of GSGDA II and the current situation of the district together with a summary of key problems. This chapter outlines the district development prioritized issues and have been linked to the relevant goals of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2018-2021) namely;

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

2.1 Harmonization of Community Needs and aspiration with identified Development Problems/Issues.

The assessment of community needs and the analysis of the current situation of the District presents a number of problems in various sectors of the District's economy. Annex 6 and 7 presents a summary of all the development problems in the District and development dimensions and adopted issues respectively.

2.2 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges Analysis (POCC)

Annex 8 shows the POCC analysis for the prioritized issues in the District based on the needs assessment undertaken in all the twenty one (21) Electoral Areas. This is a synthesis of information gathered from all the Electoral Areas, Departments, Agencies and NGOs.

Potentials refer to resources within the District which when utilized can enable the District enhance its sustained development and overcome its challenges while opportunities refer to the external ones. Constraints however depict disadvantages emanating from within the District whilst challenges are external ones over which the district has little control but can affect its development.

2.3 Impact Analysis

Prioritized issues from the POCC analysis were further subjected to the impact analysis with a set of criteria namely:

- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights
- Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency,
- Impact on population
- Opportunities for the promotion of cross-cutting issues.

The following Scale was used for the analysis as presented in annex 9.

2 - Strong relationship

1 – Average positive relationship

0 – Neutral relationship

An analysis of the table above indicates that issues with marks of 8 are of the highest priority whilst those with the lowest marks of 4 are of the least priority.

2.4 Sustainability Analysis of the issues (internal consistency/compatibility)

Prioritized issues with positive significant impacts from the impact analysis were further subjected to critical sustainability analysis that is internal consistency/compatibility to determine how they relate to or support each other to achieve the objectives of the DMTDP. This has presented in a form of a matrix in annex 10a and 10b.

A positive relationship indicates there is compatibility and therefore the issues should be addressed holistically, while a negative sign indicates non-compatibility which implies that the issue should be reconsidered. A zero sign indicates neutrality of the programme, thus no significant interaction.

The outcome of the analysis were used for the sustainable prioritization of issues as presented in annex 11.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter spells out the district development projections for the planning period 2018 to 2021. It also outlines the adopted goals, objectives and strategies to achieve them.

3.1 Development Projection

Population and access to basic socio economic infrastructure are major determinant in the provision and distribution of services in the district. Projections of service delivery facilities have been made for the key sub-sectors such as education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation based on estimated population of the district for the period 2018 to 2021.

The following assumptions were made on the projections:

1. The district's growth rate (2.1%) will remain the same during the planning period.
2. Migration rate in the district will be insignificant

Based on the above assumptions the population of the district for the period 2018-2021 was projected using the geometric formula.as shown below.

$$P_o = P_i (1 + r)^t$$

Where;

P_o is the Projected Population

P_i is the Base Year

1 is a constant

r is the rate of growth and

t is the time interval

Table 3.1 Projected District Population (2018-2021)

Year	Males	Females	Total
2018	49,952	48,962	98,914
2019	51,001	49,991	100,992
2020	52,071	51,041	103,112
2021	53,165	52,113	105,278

Table 3.2 Projected Population for Twenty (20) Major Settlements in the District

COMMUNITY	2018 PROJECTIONS	2019 PROJECTIONS	2020 PROJECTIONS	2021 PROJECTIONS
Daboase	10396	10615	10837	11065
Atieku	6622	6761	6903	7048
Atobiase	4405	4498	4592	4689
Akyempim	3945	4027	4112	4198
Sekyere Krobo	3119	3184	3251	3320
New Subri	3067	3131	3197	3264
Ekutuase	2594	2648	2704	2760
Edwenase	2263	2311	2359	2409
Essamang	2,192	2,238	2285	2333
Old Subri	1962	2003	2045	2088
Sekyere Himan	1877	1917	1957	1998
Domama	1772	1810	1848	1887
Abroadzewuram	1734	1770	1807	1845
Nsadweso	1701	1737	1773	1811
Dompim	1391	1420	1450	1480
Senchem	1,364	1,392	1421	1451
Brofoyedur	1,166	1,191	1216	1242
Abrodiem (Ateiku)	1065	1088	1111	1134
Adaase	1041	1063	1086	1108
Enyinabrim	977	997	1018	1040
TOTAL	54,653	55,801	56,973	58,169

Table 3.3 PROJECTIONS FOR SERVICES NEEDS

SERVICES	EXISTING NUMBER	REQUIRED	BACKLOG
KG	79	83	4
Primary	79	82	3
JHS	51	53	2
SHS	1	1	1
Teachers accommodation	22	83	57
Toilet and urinals	34	83	45
TEACHERS			
KG	209	158	
Primary	559	474	
JHS	351		
FURNITURE			
KG	3982	5833	1851
Primary	10775	13,461	2686
JHS	4887	4941	54
HEALTH			
Hospital	2 Private	4	2
Health center	2	5	3

Clinic	3	6	3
CHPS Compound	18	22	4
Doctors	4	8	4
Medical / Physician Assistants	1	4	3
Midwives	16	25	9
Enrolled Nurses	75	85	10
Community Health Nurse	50	75	25
WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT			
Small Town Water Piped System	5	9	4
Borehole / Hand dug well	231	328	97
Communal Refuse Containers	11	20	9
Large Dust Bins	240	400	160
Refuse Trucks (solid)	2	3	1
Cesspit emptier	0	1	1
Final Disposal site (Solid Waste)	1	3	2
Final Disposal site (Liquid Waste)	0	3	3
Agric Extension Agents	6	16	

Analysis of the table above indicates surplus of teachers in the district and as a result additional teachers would not be required over the planned period 2018-2021.

The challenge however has to do with the quality and geographical distribution of teachers across the district since most of the trained teachers are skewed at the district capital and other urbanized areas such as Ateiku, Akyempim, Atobiase, and Sekyere Krobo.

As a result, mechanisms would be put in place within the planned period to rationalize of some of the teachers to the under staffed schools.

Again, effort would be made to improve road network and basic social amenities to remote areas.

3.1.1 Education Projections

Projections have been made for school buildings, enrollment, teachers and furniture for the period.

Table 3.4 Projection of School Enrolment from 2018 to 2021

Years	Expected Pupils in KG (3-5 years)	Expected Pupils in Primary (6-12)	Expected Pupils in JHS (13-18 Years)
2018	5833	13,461	4941
2019	5978	13,743	5044
2020	6103	14031	5149
2021	6231	14325	5257
Total			

Table 3.5 Projection for Teachers' Accommodation from 2018 - 2021

Years	Expected Number of Teachers	Expected Number of Teachers Accommodation	Expected Number of Toilets and Urinals	Expected Number of Water Facilities in Schools
2018	1001	2	3	5
2019	1050	2	3	5
2020	1100	2	3	5
2021	1150	2	3	5
Total				

Table 3.6 Projected Classroom Blocks and furniture for Public Basic School

ACADEMIC YEAR	SCHOOL BUILDING			FURNITURE		
	KG (2 unit)	Primary (6 unit)	JHS (3 unit)	KG (tables & chairs)	Primary (dual desk)	JHS (Mono desk)
2017 / 2018	5	1	1	496	680	74
2018 / 2019	5	1	1	496	680	74
2019 / 2020	5	1	2	496	680	74
2020 / 2021	5	2	1	496	680	74
Total	20	8	5	1984	2,720	296

3.1.2 Health Projections

Projections for the health sector includes the establishment of eight (8) CHPS compounds at Essaman, Brofoyedur, Beenuyie, Osenso, Aboaboso, Hemanso and Prato No.1 and upgrading of three Health Centres into polyclinic at Ateiku, Atobiase and Daboase. The facilities would be provided with necessary logistics to ensure effective and efficient service delivery.

3.1.3 Water Projection

The analysis of the water situation in the district indicates that 69% of the population have access to potable water supply. Based on the projected population, four (4) Small Town Water Piped Systems would be needed at Ateiku, Edwenase, Essamang and Sekyere Krobo whiles ninety seven (97) additional boreholes would be required to ensure that all communities and institutions have access to safe water.

Water and Sanitation Management Teams (WSMTs) would be reformed and trained to ensure the effective management of water facilities in communities.

3.1.4 Projections for Industrial Sector

The District would create enabling environment for the implementation of the Government’s flagship program ‘One District One Factory’. Provision would be made for the creation industrial enclave on the current and future development purposes.

Measure would be put in place to promote small scale industries which would boost the local economy and improve the standard of living of the people.

3.1.5 Agricultural Projections

In the agricultural sector, efforts would be made to establish multiplication fields (seed banks) in all the four (4) Area Councils as well as promote the use of improved planting materials, breeds and livestock health services to farmers. Warehouse would be constructed to improve food security and marketing.

Similarly, 100 hectors of lands would be acquired for the cultivation of Cocoa and Oil Palm under the Government flagship programme “*Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment*”.

Table 3.7 Food Crops and their estimated levels of output in metric tons (2018-2021)

Year	Maize	Cassava	Plantain	Rice	Cocoyam	Yam
2018	2439.4	65,340	15,642	340.2	1648.5	157
2019	2561.3	71,874	17,206	367.4	1730.9	164.9
2020	2689.4	75,468	18,066.5	385.8	1817.5	173.1
2021	2823.9	79,241	18,969.8	405	1908.3	181.7

3.1.6 Service and Commerce Projections

The District currently has markets at Daboase and Ateiku (daily and weekly), Senchem (weekly), Atobiase (weekly) New Subri and Appeasuman (weekly). These markets need upgrading whilst new market sheds would be constructed at Ebukrom, Sekyere Hemang and Jerusalem. These would serve as marketing outlets for the enormous agricultural produce and boost internally generated revenue in the district.

The percentage coverage of electricity in the district is 65.3%. About seventy (70) communities would be connected to the national grid during the planning period.

3.1.7 Projection for Security

Security is one of the paramount priorities of the district. There are four (4) Police Stations in the district; namely at Daboase, Ateiku, Akyempim and Atobiase. The Police-Citizen Ratio is 1:2879. In pursuance of peace and harmony in the district, effort would be made to construct Police Posts at Sekyere Hemang and Enyinabrim and an additional block at the District Police Station Daboase. Additionally, a District Fire Station would be constructed at Daboase.

3.1.8 Projection for Internally Generated Revenue

A data base system on all ratable items would developed and updated annually. This would assist in setting realistic targets and projections for internally generated revenue.

The capacity of all Revenue Collectors would be built annually whiles public sensitization on tax obligations would be organised with the of the revenue mobilization van, through public fora and Community Information Centers in various communities.

Table 3.8 REVENUE PROJECTIONS

	Revenue Head	2017 Budget Estimate	Actual 2017	2018 Budget Estimate	2019 Projections	2020 Projections	2021 Projections
1	Internally Generated Rev.	1,091,110.00	833,310.09	1,126,073.00	1,229,242.00	1,316,056.00	1,390,806.00
2	Compensation Transfers	1,353,477.00	1,353,477.00	1,536,731.00	1,813,377.00	1,929,063.00	2,109,122.00
3	Goods & Serv. Transfers	41,613.44	94,827.95	62,647.47	95,624.56	56,850.39	109,737.19
4	Assets Transfer	428,950.00	-	280,000.00	280,740.74	362,155.56	398,371.00
5	DACF	3,069,434.65	1,344,053.59	3,377,896.00	3,154,514.44	3,201,832.16	3,248,859.64
6	MPCF	564,607.00	172,440.27	155,395.00	157,526.00	160,091.00	162,493.00
7	DDF	733,453.80	-	640,450.00	649,450.00	640,450.00	640,450.00
8	Donor Fund	150,000.00	41,900.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
9	Other (PWD)	65,157.92	5,000.00	62,158.00	63,090.00	64,036.00	66,870.00
	TOTAL	7,497,803.81	3,845,008.81	7,316,350.47	7,518,564.74	7,805,534.11	8,201,708.83

Table 3.9 Summary of Expenditure 2017 and 2018 - 2021 Projections (All Sources)

	Expenditure Head	2017 Budget Estimate	Actual 2017	2018 Budget Estimate	2019 Projections	2020 Projections	2021 Projections
1	Compensation	1,538,542.00	1,254,981.46	1,939,742.60	2,018,121.51	2,144,807.51	2,386,732.46
2	Goods & Services	3,023,822.50	1,106,619.82	3,119,019.95	2,652,459.10	2,661,501.86	2,807,479.99
3	Asset	2,706,856.00	782,215.82	2,257,587.92	2,847,984.13	2,999,224.74	3,007,496.38
	Total	7,494,803.16	3,143,817.10	7,316.350.47	7,518,564.74	7,805,534.11	8,201,708.83

3.2 Adoption of District Development Goals

The DPCU adopted goals, development dimensions and issues together with their corresponding objectives and strategies from the National Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (Agenda for Jobs) that reflects the district's development aspiration that is *“Creating wealth through enhanced access to basic socio-economic services towards accelerated growth”* for the planning period 2018-2021 as presented in annex 12 and 13.

3.3 Application of Sustainability Tools

Most development plans have generally been executed at the expense of the environment.

The neglect of the environment in the implementation of development plans has created serious environmental problems which has become very difficult and expensive to reverse. To ensure sustainable development, the plan has been subjected to critical sustainability analysis with the use of compound matrix and sustainability test as presented in annex 14 and 15 respectively to assess the effect of individual policy, programmes and projects (PPP) on the natural resources, socio-cultural conditions, economy and institutional issues.

Symbols were used to record the result of the compound matrix as follows;

Conditions are likely to be positive + colour **green**

Conditions are likely to be negative - colour **red**

Conditions are likely to be neutral o colour **yellow**

Conditions are uncertain ? Colour white

Generally the performance of the PPP were relatively favorable.

Activities involving construction had negative impact on almost all the criteria. Some mitigation measures to be adopted include;

1. Undertake tree planting to replace vegetation cover that has been removed due to constructional works.
2. Inclusion of environmental concerns into all the skills development trainings to avoid the discharge of effluents and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land by SMEs.
3. Establishment of Plantation agro-forestry practice (MTS) to prevent forest and land degradation
4. Provision of Sanitary seals around completed water facilities
5. Promotion of farming practices that can yield higher production per hectare

6. Dust suppression through periodic watering on roads being constructed
7. Enforcement of DA Bye-laws and other relevant environmental laws and standards regulate all activities that impact negatively on the environment.
8. Capacity building of institutions and staff to effectively implement and monitor the mitigation measure.

CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter delves into the phasing out of a composite development projects and programmes in the four year planning period covering all the goals of the NMTDPF. Also included in the chapter is an Indicative Financial Budget.

4.1 District Development Programme for 2018 to 2021

The composite District Development Programme comprises essential steps that are needed to adequately implement priorities of the district for the achievement of the set objectives and targets of the District. The criteria adopted in selecting programmes and projects in the Composite Programme of Action were based on the prioritized issues which were also guided by the impact of the project on large proportion of the citizens especially the poor and the vulnerable, its significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs or rights, and its multiplier effect on the local economy as presented annex 16 and 17.

The desired future state of the District was translated into space (map) as presented in annex 18.

4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

The major source of revenue in the District include funds from GOG (DACF, DDF, MPCF), IGF and Donor funds from Development Partners and Private Companies that operate in the District namely Golden Star Wassa Mine Limited and Plantation SOCFINAF Ghana among other.

The DPCU analysed and prepared an indicative financial strategy for mobilising resources for the implementation DMTDP during planned period. Social Services Delivery programme had the largest share of the cost of planned programmes and projects followed by Economic Development, Environmental Management, Infrastructural Development and Management and Administration in that order. The total cost of planned projects and programmes is GH¢ 38,779,366.00 with an estimated revenue from all sources of funding being GH¢ 38,122,715.34 leaving a gap of GH¢ 656,650.66. Strategies have been put in place to address the gap identified as detailed in annex 19.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the implementation arrangement for the plan. The Action Plans for the various years have been provided and responsible implementers specified together with the sources of funds, start and end dates as well as indicators for assessment.

5.1 District Composite Annual Action Plans

The Plan has been phased out into Annual Plans for four years starting from 2018. This will form the bases for the preparation of Composite Annual Budgets. Efforts will be made to ensure that all on-going projects are completed within the first year. Projects which are of higher national interests and emergencies which require immediate attention will be a priority for the district. These have been presented in annex 20, 21, 22 and 23 for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

5.2 District Plan Linked to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

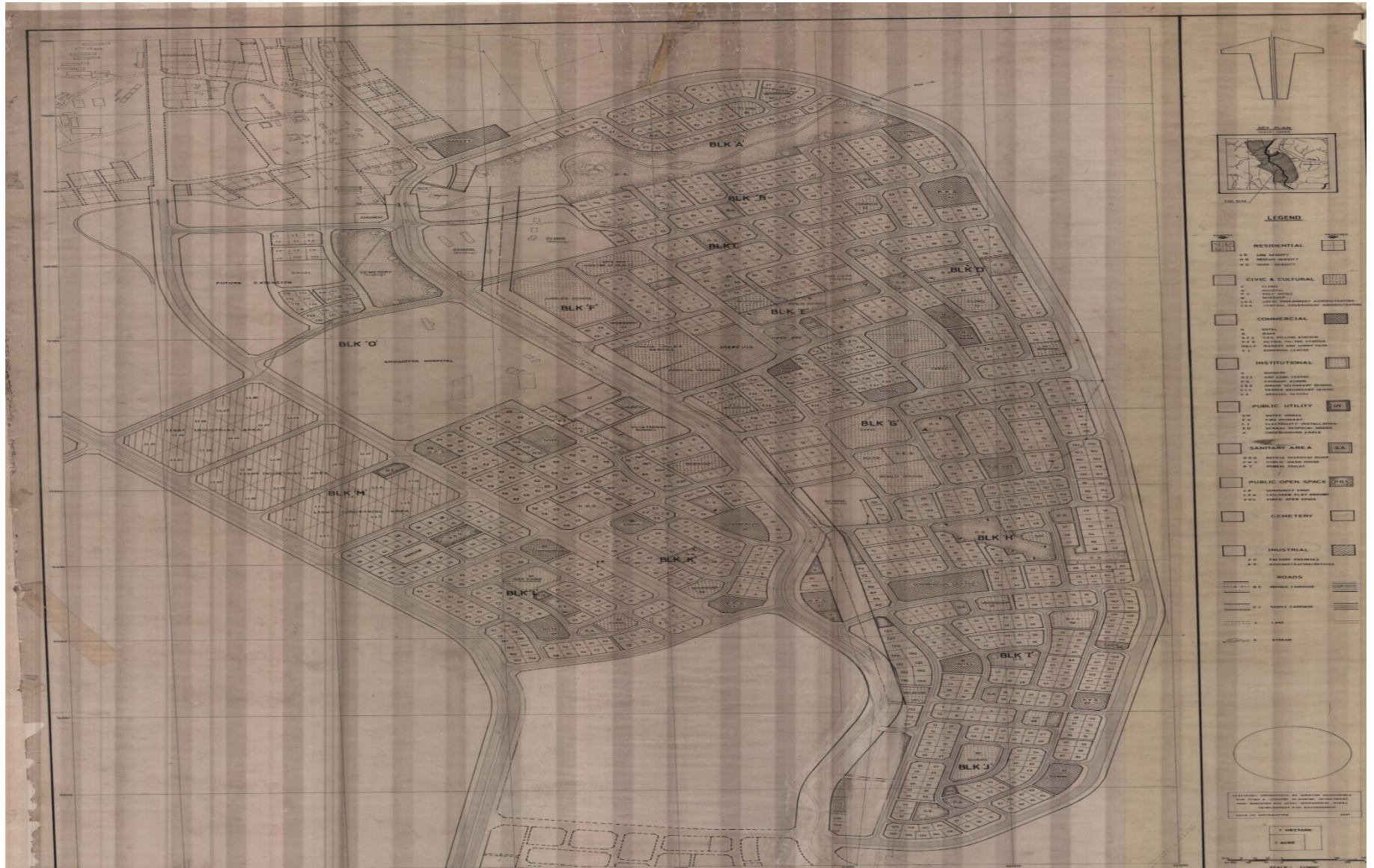
The Annual Composite Budget allocates financial resources for the achievements of the district's development agenda. The MTEF provides for the integration of the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing running cost of the District Assembly from the development activities of the district. Here, all projects and activities as well as services budgeted for would emanate from the Composite Annual Action Plans of the Assembly.

The Personnel Emoluments relate to salaries and wages whiles Administration relates to the running costs such as utilities, travel and transport. Services include the provision of health care, education, community development, sanitation, public education. Investments include construction of educational, health, water and sanitation facilities.

5.3 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The Annual Action Plans stipulate the program or sub program, activity or operation, its location, baseline, output indicators and quarterly time schedule as well as amounts involved. The rest include indicative budget with their sources of funding and the implementing agencies.

Figure 4.1 DABOASE SOUTH LOCAL PLAN



CHAPTER SIX IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements which are important aspect of the execution phase of the plan.

6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is the systematic collection and analysis of data on the activities taking place in a project or programme in order to provide feedback on how project activities are progressing for appropriate action to be taking by project management. It is carried out while the project is being implemented and relates with how well the detailed plans for the project are being carried out with respect to input delivery and utilization as well as output, outcome and impact delivery.

6.1.1 Indicators

Indicators are quantitative and qualitative factors or variables that provide a simple and reliable basis for assessing achievement, change or performance. They are units of information measured over time and show changes in a specific condition. A given goal or objective can have multiple indicators. In any proper monitoring and evaluation, the use of indicators is very key. Hence, indicators were set for the policy objectives in the DMTDP.

The indicators for national and district with baseline (2017) figures and targets set for them in the various years as presented in annex 24. Some of the baseline figures for the indicators could not be obtained because there are no reliable data on them. Efforts would however be made to collect them in the ensuing years.

6.1.2 Monitoring Matrix

The matrix provides a format for presenting inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts for each objective with their corresponding activities in the DMTDP as presented in annex 24.

Also included are the monitoring and evaluation work plan, strategy for data collection matrix, monthly monitoring format and monitoring format for individual project detailed in annex 25, 26, 27 and 28 respectively.

6.1.3 Reporting

Reporting is key in any monitoring and evaluation exercise. The DPCU would undertake data collection, collation and analysis to enable the District track the results being produced by the indicators of the programmes and projects implemented which are geared towards the achievement of the district goal.

Key findings would be shared with all stakeholders which will enable them take the necessary action towards issues that require redress before the next monitoring exercise based on their roles and responsibilities. The findings and recommendations and the way forward would be reported on quarterly and annually through the preparation of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The table below indicates the format for the report preparation.

Table 6.4 Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Format

<p>Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports Format</p> <p>Title Page</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Name of the MMDAii. Time period for the M&E report <p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDPii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated periodiii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered <p>M&E Activities Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or yearii. Update on funding sources and disbursementsiii. Update on indicators and targetsiv. Update on critical development and poverty issuesv. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendationsvi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results <p>The Way Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressedii. Recommendations
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6.2 Evaluation

The DPCU together with relevant stakeholders would assess the performance of all projects and programmes to ascertain the achievement of objectives set as well as the changes caused by the intervention. This would be done by conducting rigorous evaluations including mid-term evaluation which is an external evaluation performed towards the middle of the period of implementation and terminal evaluation which is case conducted at the planning period (2021). Specific evaluations and studies such as impact and beneficiary assessment and poverty profiling as well as annual and quarterly review of activities carried out to assess the impact of programmes and projects implemented. A sample of an evaluation format is presented in annex 29.

6.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

One valuable tool that would be devised to assess whether interventions have met expectations is Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation. It is particularly useful in getting the views of especially the poor and the vulnerable in society. In this regard efforts would be made to educate and create awareness among stakeholders on their roles and involve them in the selection and reporting of indicators.

Evaluation at the district level would be conducted in collaboration with the NDPC, RCC, NGOs, DPCU, CBOs and other stakeholders.

At the community level, evaluation would be done in collaboration with the Assembly and Unit Committee Members, Traditional Leaders, Women Groups, Youth Groups, Religious Leaders, PWDs and CBO to assess the impacts of implementation.

The following PM& E methods would be adopted to assess to the impact of plan implementation;

- Citizen Report Card at this level
- Community score cards
- Participatory Rural Appraisal
- Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys

6.4 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

Dissemination of the MTDP and Annual Progress Report

The plan is expected to be supported and implemented by several organizations. As a result, all stakeholders would be given copies the plan to enhance information sharing and effective implementation. Again, copies of the quarterly and APR would be shared with RCC, NDPC, MDAs and stakeholders. This will ensure accountability and transparency of the DA as well as displaying commitment to development and poverty reduction. Furthermore, it will boost the commitment of the stakeholders to support development interventions that may arise.

Some of the dissemination techniques that the DCPU would implore include the following.

- Announcements, discussions and broadcast in the local media. This includes the 45 Community Information Centers in the relatively bigger communities, radio stations and newspapers.
- Meeting with traditional rulers, representatives of Area Councils, Assembly members and other opinion leaders and tasking them to take the messages back to their communities.
- Holding community meetings at central locations such as the Area Council and Electoral Area capitals throughout the District.
- Relevant information would be put on the district's website, that is, www.weda.gov.gh and Social media page (Facebook) Weda Daboase.

Creating Awareness on Roles of Stakeholders

The identification and participation of all stakeholders will lead to sustained capacity building, dissemination and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation results. In doing this, all the stakeholders were identified and analyzed with a critical look at their background information and their various roles, needs and responsibilities. A total of 16 stakeholders were identified and also made to participate in the public hearings as presented in annex 31.

Promoting Dialogue and Feedback Mechanism

There would be an in-built mechanism such as regular field visits to interact with projects and programme beneficiaries to ensure that lessons learnt can be used for planning and decision making. The target group for dissemination would include all stakeholders.

6.4.1 Communication Plan

A District Communication Committee has been formed with the chairman being the Presiding Member and the Information Officer the Secretary. Other members include the District Works Engineer, District Budget Analyst, District Development Planning Officer and the District Physical Planning Officer. The Committee has been mandated to sell out the plan and the progress reports.

Table 6.5 Communication Plan

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Timeframe	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP	Community members, Traditional authorities	Community durbars,	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Dev't. Sub-committee
Stakeholders meeting	To enable them know their roles in DMTDP implementation	Assembly Members, Traditional Leaders, HODs, NGOs, MP Youth groups, CSOs, Trade Associations, Media, women groups	Round table discussion, Power Point presentations	15 th November	DPCU
Town Hall Meeting	To create awareness on the status of implementation of the DMTDP	All stakeholders	Power Point presentations	Quarterly	DPCU
Mid-year review workshop	To assess performance of the DMTDP	All stakeholders	Power Point presentations	20 th July	DPCU
Meeting with Political leadership and other Stakeholder	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP	DCE, Presiding member, MPs and chairpersons of the sub-committees, Political Parties	Round table discussion, Power Point presentations	15 th December	DPCU
	To update them on the status of implementation			20 th October	DPCU
DPCU Meeting	To review and share performance	All DPCU members	Round table discussion,	Quarterly	DPCU
Radio discussions	To share status of implementation	All stakeholders	Audio presentation	30 th January	DPCU

Annex 1 PERFORMANCE OF THE DISTRICT FROM 2014 – 2017

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Period Policy Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2014	Economic	Tourism	Promote eco tourist site at Domama	1	1	Not implemented	Poor commitment
2016	Development	Development	Develop eco tourist site at Nsadweso	1	1	Not implemented	Poor commitment
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs							
2014	Economic	Trade and	Training in soap and pomade making	913	975	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
	Development	SMEs	Form and strengthen Local Business Associations	5	20	Implemented	
		developmen	Business improvement trainings	3574	1000	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
		t	Training in cassava and oil palm processing	1008	100	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Provision of start-up kits	124	186	Partially implemented	
			Construction of market sheds	8	4	Partially implemented	1 completed and in use
2015			Training in Bamboo utilization and woodworks	50	35	Partially implemented	inadequate funds
			Training in soap and pomade making	913	975	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Training in cassava and oil palm processing	1008	100	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Quality Improvement training in garment design	0	70	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Construction of Rural Technology Facility (RTF)	0	1	Not implemented	
			Business improvement trainings	3573	1000	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target
2016	Economic	Trade and	Training in soap making	913	975	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target
	Development	SMEs	Provision of start-up kits	124	186	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
		development	Business improvement trainings	3573	880	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target
			Training in cassava processing	1008	100	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Quality Improvement training in garment design	0	70	Fully implemented	
			Construction of market shed	8	4	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Renovate Gari and Oil Palm Sheds	7	5	Fully implemented	5 completed and in use
2017	Economic	Trade and	Training in soap and pomade making	913	975	Fully implemented	120
	Development	SMEs	Provision of start-up kits	124	186	Partially implemented	4
		development	Business improvement trainings	3573	880	Fully implemented	364
			Training in cassava processing	1008	100	Not implemented	
			Quality Improvement training in garment design	0	70	Fully implemented	22
			Construction of market shed	8	4	Fully implemented	1
			Strengthening of Local Business Associations	26	5	Partially implemented	1

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
Policy Objective: Improve Agricultural Productivity							
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	5	150	31 farmers trained	Urea and N.P.K fertilizers supplied
			Train and strengthen FBOs	9	32	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target
			Introduce high yielding cassava varieties and establish 1 hector multiplication field	0	4 hectares	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target (1.2 Ha established)
			Organize meeting for stakeholders on land tenure issues	0	400 stakeholders	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target of 100 by 60
			Provide extension services	2,180	13,360	Fully implemented	
			Provide motorbikes for AEAs/ DAOs	4	22	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Establish 1 demonstration field and study tour for 50 farmers	0	3	Fully implemented	
2014	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Provide livestock extension delivery	35	196	Partially implemented	One Veterinary Officer
			Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	317	400	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Vaccination of all poultry, livestock, pets	0	6000	Fully implemented	
			Undertake census and conduct disease surveillance in livestock/poultry	20	196 communities	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Train 15 farmers in fish farming	7	60	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	5	150	Fully implemented	4 power tillers supplied to the farmers
			Train and strengthen 8 FBOs	9	32	Fully implemented	
2015	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Introduce high yielding cassava varieties and establish 1 hector multiplication field	0	4 hectares	Fully implemented	4 Ha of Sika Bankye variety established
			Organize meeting for 100 stakeholders on land tenure issues	0	400	Fully implemented	
			Provide extension services to farmers	2,180	13,360	Fully implemented	
			Establish 1 demonstration field and study tour for 50 farmers	0	3	Fully implemented	
			Provide livestock extension delivery	35	196	Partially implemented	1 veterinary officer
			Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	317	400	Fully implemented	Exceeded annual target
			Vaccination of all poultry, livestock, pets	0	6000	Fully implemented	
			Train 15 farmers in fish farming	7	60	25 farmers trained	Exceeded target
			Undertake census and conduct disease surveillance in livestock/birds	20	196 communities	Partially implemented	Census not done due to funding issue

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks			
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement				
2016	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	5	150	30 farmers trained	30 bags of AGRA rice supplied			
			Train and strengthen 8 FBOs	9	32	2 FBDs trained	Inadequate logistics			
			Introduce high yielding cassava varieties and establish 1 hector multiplication field	0	4 hectares	Fully implemented	24.5 Ha of Capevas Bankye established			
			Organize meeting for 100 stakeholders on land tenure issues	0	400 stake holders	Not implemented	Inadequate funding			
			Provide extension services	2,180	13,360	Fully implemented				
			Establish 1 demonstration field and study tour for 50 farmers	0	3	Fully implemented				
			Provide livestock extension delivery	35	196	Partially implemented	1 veterinary officer			
			Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	317	400	Fully implemented	Successfully done			
			Vaccination of all poultry, livestock, pets	0	6000	Fully implemented				
			Undertake census and conduct disease surveillance in livestock/birds	20	196 communities	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding			
			2017	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of 35 farmers in modern technologies in rice production	5	150	30 farmers trained	30 bags of AGRA rice supplied
Train and strengthen 8 FBOs	9	32				Not implemented	Inadequate logistics			
Introduce high yielding cassava varieties and establish 1 hector multiplication field	0	4 hectares				Fully implemented	3.2 Ha of Capevas Bankye established			
Organize meeting for 100 stakeholders on land tenure issues	0	400 stake holders				Not implemented	Inadequate funding			
Provide extension services	2,180	13,360				Fully implemented	4030			
Establish 1 demonstration field and study tour for 50 farmers	0	3				Fully implemented	27 demonstration fields established			
Provide livestock extension delivery	35	196				Partially implemented	1 veterinary officer			
Train 100 farmers on livestock husbandry practices	317	400				Fully implemented	34			
Vaccination of all poultry, livestock, pets	0	6000				Fully implemented	5544			
Policy Objective: Reverse forest and land degradation										
2014	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster and Natural Resource Management				Campaign against water pollution	25	60	Fully implemented	
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	16	80	Fully implemented				
			Tree planting exercise	1063	3000	Fully implemented	1500 seedlings planted			
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	482	600	Fully implemented	Supplied to victims			
			Disaster management programs	45	100	Partially implemented	Inadequate funds			
			Train Disaster Volunteer Groups	45	20	Fully implemented				

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2015	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster and Natural Resource Management	Train Forest Volunteer Squads	4	10	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Campaign against water pollution	25	60	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	16	80	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Tree planting exercise	1063	3000	Fully implemented	3000 seedlings planted
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	482	600	Fully implemented	
			Disaster management programs	45	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
2016	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster and Natural Resource Management	Campaign against water pollution	25	60	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	16	60	Fully implemented	
			Tree planting exercise	1063	3000	Fully implemented	
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	482	600	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Disaster management programs	45	60	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Train Forest Volunteer Squads	55	100	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Train Disaster Volunteer Groups	45	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
2017	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Disaster and Natural Resource Management	Campaign against water pollution	25	60	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Domestic and Anti-bush fire campaign	16	60	Fully implemented	20
			Tree planting exercise	1063	3000	Not implemented	
			Provision of relief items to disaster victims	482	600	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Disaster management programs	45	60	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Train Disaster Volunteer Groups	45	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development

Policy Objective: Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meet user need

2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Roads	Surface dressing of roads	23km	50km	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Reshaping of farm tracks	70km	120 km	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Rehabilitation of roads	39.8km	150km	Fully implemented	
			Spot improvement of roads	29.5km	50km	Fully implemented	
			Bridges and culverts	4	10	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Roads	Surface dressing of roads	23km	50km	Fully implemented	
			Reshaping of farm tracks	70km	120 km	Fully implemented	
			Rehabilitation of roads	39.8km	150km	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Spot improvement	29.5km	50km	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Bridges and culverts	4	10	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Roads	Surface dressing of roads	23km	50km	Fully implemented	
			Reshaping of farm tracks	70km	120 km	Fully implemented	
			Rehabilitation of roads	39.8km	150km	Fully implemented	
			Spot improvement of roads	29.5km	50km	Fully implemented	
			Bridges and culverts	4	10	Fully implemented	
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Roads	Reshaping of farm tracks	45	20	Fully implemented	
			Rehabilitation of roads	45	20	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Spot improvement of roads	45	20	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Bridges and culverts	45	20	Partially implemented	
Policy Objective: Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated orderly development of human settlements for socio economic development							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Preparation of planning scheme	1	4	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Undertake Street naming and property address system at Daboase	0	3	Fully implemented	
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	Fully implemented	
			Preparation of spatial development plan	0	1	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Preparation of planning scheme	1	4	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Undertake Street naming and property address system	0	3	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	Fully implemented	
			Revise and extend planning scheme	1	1	Fully implemented	
2016			Preparation of planning scheme	1	4	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	Fully implemented	
			Undertake Street naming and property address system at Ateiku	0	3	Fully implemented	Completed
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	5 communities	
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Human settlement	Preparation of planning scheme	1	4	Partially implemented	
			Undertake Street naming and property address system	0	3	Partially implemented	
			Sensitization on building regulation	5	20	Fully implemented	
Policy Objective: Ensure increased access of households and industries to efficient, reliable and adequate energy supply							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Energy	Extension of electricity	49	40	Fully implemented	
			Provision of street lights	36	40	Fully implemented	
2015			Extension of electricity	49	40	Fully implemented	
			Provision of street lights	36	40	Fully implemented	
2016			Extension of electricity	49	40	Fully implemented	
			Provision of street lights	36	40	Fully implemented	

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water							
2014	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Water	Construction of small town water system	3	5	Partially implemented	
			Construction of boreholes	125	40	Fully implemented	
			Rehabilitation of boreholes	14	20	Fully implemented	
			Form and train WATSAN Committees	117	120	Fully implemented	
2015	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Water	Construction of small town water system	3	5	Partially implemented	
			Construction of boreholes	125	40	Partially implemented	
			Rehabilitation of boreholes	14	20	Partially implemented	
			Form and train WATSAN Committees	117	120	Fully implemented	
2016	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Water	Construction of small town water system	3	5	Not implemented	
			Construction of boreholes	125	40	Fully implemented	
			Rehabilitation of boreholes	14	20	Partially implemented	
			Form and train WATSAN Committees	117	120	Fully implemented	
2017	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Water	Construction of small town water systems	3	5	Not implemented	
			Construction of boreholes	125	40	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Rehabilitation of boreholes	14	20	Partially implemented	
			Form and train WATSAN Committees	117	120	Not implemented	
Policy Objective: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation							
2014	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Sanitation	Fumigation of sanitary sites	53	100	Partially implemented	Must be done Quarterly
			School hygiene education	14	25 schools	Partially implemented	Should be replicated
			Premise inspection	1014	1500	Fully implemented	Strict enforcement of laws
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	81	196	Partially implemented	
			Completion of institutional latrines	37	15	Partially implemented	
			Promote household toilets construction	90	50	Partially implemented	
			Screening of food vendors	473	800	Fully implemented	
			Control of stray animals	162	200	Partially implemented	Motivation for Arresters
			Prosecution of recalcitrant sanitary offenders	56	30	Fully implemented	
			2015	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Sanitation	Fumigation of sanitary sites	53
			School hygiene education	14	25 schools	Partially implemented	
			Premise inspection	1014	1500	Fully implemented	
			Hygiene, sanitation and health education	81	196	Partially implemented	
			Completion of institutional latrines	37	15	Partially implemented	
			Promote household toilets construction	90	50	Fully implemented	
			Screening of food vendors	473	800	Fully implemented	
			Control of stray animals	162	200	Partially implemented	
			Prosecution of t sanitary offenders	56	30	Fully implemented	

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement	
2016	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Sanitation	Fumigation of sanitary sites	53	100	Fully implemented	
			School hygiene education	14	25 schools	Partially implemented	
			Premise inspection	1014	1500	Fully implemented	
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	81	196	Partially implemented	
			Completion of institutional latrines	37	15	Partially implemented	
			Promote household toilets construction	90	50	Partially implemented	
			Screening of food vendors	473	800	Fully implemented	
			Control of stray animals	162	200	Partially implemented	
			Prosecution of sanitary offenders	56	30	Fully implemented	
2017	Environmental and Sanitation Management	Environmental Sanitation	Fumigation of sanitary sites	53	100	Fully implemented	27
			School hygiene education	14	25 schools	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Premise inspection	1014	1500	Fully implemented	
			Food hygiene, sanitation and Health Education	81	196	Partially implemented	
			Completion of institutional latrines	37	15	Partially implemented	
			Promote household toilets construction	90	50	Partially implemented	
			Screening of food vendors	473	800	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Control of stray animals	162	200	Partially implemented	
			Prosecution of sanitary offenders	56	30	Partially implemented	
Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment							
Policy Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels							
2014	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organise MOCK Exams	75%	100%	Fully implemented	75.3% in BECE
			My First Day at school	55	80 schools	Fully implemented	
			Supply Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs)	59,657	65,000	Fully implemented	40,502 TLMs distributed
			Construct and equip ICT Centre	1	4	Partially implemented	2 ICT centers
			Support brilliant but needy students	93	200	Fully implemented	Exceeded target
			Completion of Teachers quarters	16	4	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Supply of School uniforms	2,222	3000	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Construct classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	64	10	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Train SMC/PTA	312	400	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Purchase furniture for schools	750	800	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
2015	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organize MOCK Exams	75%	100%	Fully implemented	96.8% in BECE
			Organize STMIE science quiz	37	60	Fully implemented	
			My First Day at school	55	80 schools	Fully implemented	
			Supply TLMs to schools	59,657	65,000	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Support brilliant but needy students	93	200	Fully implemented	
			Construct classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	64	10	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
			Organize orientation for teachers	244	300	Partially implemented	
			Reconstitute and train SMC/PTA	312	400	Fully implemented	

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks	
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement		
2016	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organize MOCK Exams	75%	100%	Fully implemented	56% pass in BECE	
			Organize STMIE and science quiz	37	60	Fully implemented		
			My First Day at school	55	80 schools	Fully implemented		
			Supply TLMs to schools	59,657	65,000	Fully implemented		2,559 supplied
			Support brilliant but needy students	93	200	Fully implemented		
			Construct classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	64	10	Partially implemented		Inadequate funding
			Organize orientation for teachers	244	300	Fully implemented		
			Reconstitute and train SMC/PTA	312	400	Not implemented		Inadequate funding
2017	Social Services Delivery	Education	Organize MOCK Exams	75%	100%	Fully implemented	98.8% pass in BECE	
			Organize STMIE and science quiz	37	60	Fully implemented		
			My First Day at school	55	80 schools	Fully implemented		
			Supply TLMs to schools	59,657	65,000	Fully implemented		15,028 items supplied
			Support brilliant but needy students	93	200	Fully implemented		113
			Construct classroom blocks with ancillary facilities	64	10	Partially implemented		Inadequate funding
			Organize orientation for teachers	244	300	Fully implemented		308
			Reconstitute and train SMC/PTA	312	400	Not implemented		Inadequate funding
Policy Objective: Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor								
2014	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)	18253	30000	5000	Completed and in use	
			Construction of OPD Block	0	3	Fully implemented		
			Provision of medical equipment	12	10	Fully implemented		
			Establish CHPS Compounds	5	10	Partially implemented		Facilities functioning
2015			Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)	18253	30000	Fully implemented	Exceeded target	
			Provision of medical equipment	12	10	Fully implemented		
			Establish CHPS Compounds	5	10	Fully implemented	Facilities functioning	
2016	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)	18253	30000	Fully implemented	Ongoing	
			Provision of medical equipment	12	10	Fully implemented		
			Construction of OPD Block	0	3	Partially implemented		
			Establish CHPS Compounds	5	10	Fully implemented		Facilities functioning
2017	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Distribution of mosquito nets (LLIN)	18253	30000	Fully implemented	10, 513	
			Provision of medical equipment	12	10	Fully implemented		
			Construction of OPD Block	0	3	Partially implemented		
			Establish CHPS Compounds	5	10	Partially implemented		3 Facilities functioning

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Indicators Achievement	Remarks
Policy Objective: Children's Physical, Social, Emotional and Psychological Development Enhanced							
2014	Social Services		Sensitization on worst form of child labor Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees	83 20	120 40	Fully implemented Fully implemented	17 CCPC formed
2015	Delivery		Sensitization on worst form of child labor Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees	83 20	120 40	Fully implemented Not implemented	Inadequate funding
2016		Child Protection	Sensitization on worst form of child labor Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees	83 20	120 40	Fully implemented Implemented	21 CCPC formed
2017			Sensitization on worst form of child labor Form and monitor Community Child Protection Committees	83 20	120 40	Fully implemented Implemented	17 communities 22 CCPC formed
Policy Objective: Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large							
2014	Social Services		Provide funds to PWDs	154	200	Partially implemented	84 PWDs assisted
	Delivery	Disability	Provide items to PWDs, and Aged Provision of funds for vulnerable (LEAP) Training of PWDs	95 228 391	160 288 200	Partially implemented Not implemented Fully implemented	Inadequate funding Inadequate funding
2015	Social Services		Provide funds to PWDs	154	200	Fully implemented	110 PWDs assisted
	Delivery	Disability	Provide items to PWDs, and Aged Provision of funds for vulnerable (LEAP) Training of PWDs	95 228 391	160 288 200	Not implemented Not implemented Partially implemented	Inadequate funding Inadequate funding Inadequate funding
2016	Social Services		Provide funds to PWDs	154	200	Partially implemented	122 PWDs assisted
	Delivery	Disability	Provide items to PWDs, and Aged Provision of funds for vulnerable (LEAP) Training of PWDs	95 228 391	160 288 200	Partially implemented Fully implemented Not implemented	Inadequate funding It should expanded Inadequate funding
2017	Social Services		Provide funds to PWDs	154	200	Partially implemented	22 PWDs assisted
	Delivery	Disability	Provide items to PWDs, and Aged Provision of funds for vulnerable (LEAP) Training of PWDs	95 228 391	160 288 200	Partially implemented Fully implemented Not implemented	Inadequate funding It should expanded Inadequate funding
Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance							
Policy Objective: Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management							
2014	Management And Administration		Completion and furnishing Area Council Office at Enyinabrim	3	1	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
		Revenue Mobilization	Recruit and train revenue collectors	18	20	Fully implemented	Regular trainings
			Purchase logistics for revenue collection	12	10	Not implemented	Inadequate funding
			Organise Tax education programmes	38	100	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
		HR	Build capacity of staff/Assembly member	44	70	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding

Period	Programs	Sub program	Broad project / Activity	Indicators			Remarks		
				Baseline (2013)	MTDP Target	Achievement			
2015	Management And Administration		Recruit and train revenue collectors and District Guards	18	20	Fully implemented	Quarterly review		
			Completion and furnishing Area Council Office at Enyinabrim	3	1	Fully Implemented	Completed and in use		
			Revenue Mobilization	Purchase logistics for revenue collection	12	10			
				Organise tax education programmes	38	100	21 communities		
			Human Resource Management	Build capacity of staff and Assembly Members	44	70	Partially implemented		
2016	Management And Administration		Rehabilitate DA offices and residences	11	22	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding		
			Purchase logistics for revenue collection	12	10	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding		
			Revenue Mobilization	Recruit and train revenue collectors	18	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding	
				Organise Tax education programmes	38	100	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding	
				Organise stakeholders meetings on plan implementation	3	12	Partially implemented	Should be continued	
2017	Management And Administration		Human Resource Management	Build capacity of staff and Assembly members	44	70	Partially implemented	All should be trained	
				Rehabilitate DA offices and residences	11	22	Partially implemented		
			Revenue Mobilization	Purchase logistics for revenue collection	12	10	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding	
				Recruit and train revenue collectors	18	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding	
				Organise Tax education programmes	38	100	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding	
Policy Objective: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic Development	Social services Delivery	Gender	Organise stakeholders meetings on plan implementation	3	12	Partially implemented	Should be continued		
			Human Resource Management	Build capacity of staff and Assembly members	44	70	Partially implemented	All should be trained	
				Rehabilitate DA offices and residences	11	22	Partially implemented		
			2014	Gender	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	20	20	Fully implemented	
					Provision of start-up kits	27	50	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding
Empower women on governance	52	100			Fully implemented	Inadequate funding			
2015	Gender	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	20	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding			
		Provision of start-up kits	27	50	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding			
		Empower women on governance	52	100	Fully implemented	Should be continued			
2016	Gender	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	20	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding			
		Provision of start-up kits	27	50	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding			
		Empower women on governance	52	100	Not implemented	Inadequate funding			
2017	Social services Delivery	Gender	Strengthen women groups in income generating activities	20	20	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding		
			Provision of start-up kits	27	50	Partially implemented	Inadequate funding		
			Empower women on governance	52	100	Not implemented	Inadequate funding		

Annex. 2 PHYSICAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED

No.	Name of Project and Location	Source of Funding	Contract sum	Start Date	Completion Date	Remarks
1	Construction of District Magistrate Court at Daboase	DDF/DACF	171,831.94	12/4/10	4/1/16	Completed and in use
2	Construction of 1 no 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Borkorkrom	DACF	173,695.51	4/4/11	03/11/16	Completed and in use
3	Construction of Area Council Office at Enyinabrim	IGF/DACF	32,950.00	4/1/11	8/1/11	Completed and in use
6	Construction of Girls Dormitory at Daboase SHS	DACF	188,536.10	8/12/12	26/5/2016	Completed and in use
4	Completion of Nurses Quarters at Sekyere Krobo.	DDF	124,065.00	18/12/14	18/04/15	Completed and in use
5	Construction of 2 No. 4-unit Teachers quarters at Abroadzewuram and Sekyere Adiembra	CGL/WV	483,464.16	5/1/13	15/11/15	Completed and in use
6	Conversion of dining into Teachers quarters at Accra New town	DACF	40,794.48	2/12/13	5/11/16	Completed and in use
7	Construction of OPD block at Daboase clinic	DDF/ DACF	242452.57		24/2/15	Completed and in use
8	Construction of 1 no 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Abetemaso	GET FUND	150,429.89	2/1/09	12/11/16	Completed and in use
9	Construction of 1 no 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Mpraem	DACF	392,506.21	13/1/16	13/8/16	Completed and in use
10	Construction of 16 seater WC Toilet at Daboase	DDF	114,701.90	18/12/14	18/6/15	Completed and in use
11	Construction of CHPS Compound at Ebukrom	DACF	199,487.42	14/9/16	14/3/17	Completed
12	Construction of OPD block at Sekyere Krobo	DDF	216,051.20	14/9/16		External works ongoing
13	Construction of 6No. KVIP latrines with Hand washing at Ektuase, Daboase and Domama	IDA	147,743.34	20/10/ 13	4/4/14	Completed and in use
14	Construction of 4No. KVIP latrines with Hand washing at Atobiase and Borkorkrom primary schools	IDA	349,925.51	20/10/ 13	4/10/16	Completed and in use
15	Construction of CHPS Compound at Amponsaso	DACF	186,837.42	31/12/15	31/09/16	Completed and in use
16	Construction of 2 No. and renovation of 3 No. oil palm and gari processing sheds at Daboase, Ewiadaso, Kwabaa, Kessewokan, Nyamebekyere	DDF		14/08/16	14/04/17	Completed and in use
17	Construction of 1No. 2-bedroom semidetached nurses quarters at Akyempim	MDF	341,182.38	14/11/17		External works ongoing
18	Construction of 2 No. Open Shed Market at Daboase	DACF	77,695.00	26/9/17	26/10/17	Completed and in use
19	Construction of CHPs compound at Edwenase	DACF	171,744.54	18/12/14	18/06/15	Completed and in use
20	Construction of 1 No 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Ateiku	GSWL	250,429.89		2/1/14	Completed and in use
21	Construction of OPD block at Ateiku	GSWL		8/1/14		Completed and in use
22	Construction of CHPs compound at Akyempim	GSWL	350,291.00	1/9/14	1/2/15	Completed and in use
26	Construction of Nurses Quarters at Ateiku	GSWL		1/9/13		Completed and in use
23	Construction of Police station at Ateiku	GSWL		1/9/13		Completed and in use
24	Drilling and construction of 25 No. boreholes	DACF/DDF	543,800.00	9/23/16	12/23/16	17 completed, 8 ongoing
25	Construction of 1 no 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Hemang	GET FUND				Roofed and plastered

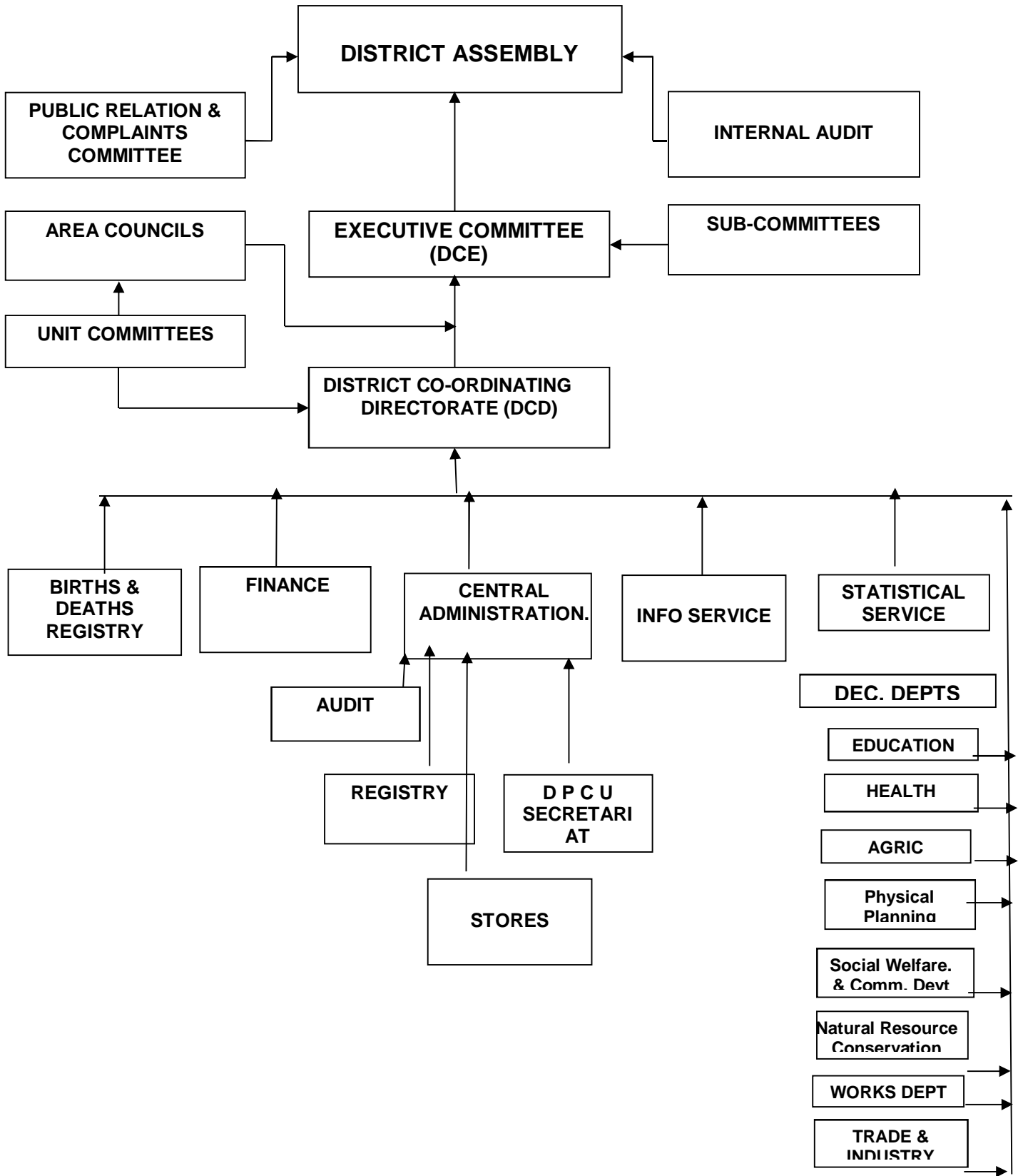
Annex 3: Total Releases from Government of Ghana

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries)							
Year	Requested As planned (A)	Approved As per ceiling (B)	Released C	Deviations		Actual Expenditure D	Variance (C-D)
				A-B	B-C		
2014	1,097,393.20	1,097,393.20	919,258.75	0	178,134.45	919,258.75	0
2015	1,316,882.64	1,316,882.64	1,224,700.85	0	921,81.79	1,224,700.85	0
2016	1,261,332.94	1,261,332.94	840,888.63	0	420,444.31	840,888.63	0
2017	1,353,477.00	1,353,477.00	789,528.75	0	563,948.25	789,528.75	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS							
2014	4,388,579.69	4,388,579.69	2,252,166.43	0	2,136,413.26	2,252,166.43	0
2015	3,680,967.60	3,680,967.60	2,898,057.44	0	782,910.16	2,898,057.44	0
2016	3,407,625.08	3,407,625.08	2,276,642.74	0	1,130,982.34	2,276,642.74	0
2017	3,709,884.65	3,709,884.65	740,145.60	0	2,969,739.05	740,145.60	0
GOODS AND SERVICES							
2014	49,000.00	49,000.00	15,255.00	0	33,745	15,255.00	0
2015	63,856.48	63,856.48	22,317.18	0	41,539.3	22,317.18	0
2016	67863.00	67863.00	32,437.15	0	35,425.85	32,437.15	0
2017	41,613.44	41,613.44	50,327.95	0	-8,714.51	50,327.95	0

Annex .4: All Sources of Financial Resources

Sources	2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance	Planned	Actual received	Variance
GoG	1,097,393.20	919,258.75	178,134.45	1,316,882.64	1,224,700.86	92,181.78	1,261,332.94	840,888.63	420,444.31	1,353,477.00	789,528.25	563,948.75
IGF	519,630.00	492,085.99	27,544.01	856,890.00	823,561.46	33,328.54	958,428.00	1,205,928.61	247,500.61	1,091,110.00	677,092.19	414,017.81
DACF	4,010,276.09	1,789,396.52	2,220,879.57	3,285,574.00	2,435,287.53	850,286.47	2,631,243.08	1,733,216.74	898,026.34	3,069,434.65	740,145.60	2,329,289.05
DDF	378,303.60	462,769.91	84,466.31	395,393.60	462,769.91	67,376.31	776,382.00	543,426.00	232,956.00	640,450.00	-	640,450.00
UDG												
Development Partners	1,000,000.00	392,897.94	607,102.06	2,247,966.20	812,603.21	1,435,362.99	1,301,000.00	392,897.94	908,102.06	150,000.00	36,200.00	113,800.00
GETFund												
Other (PWDs)	46,024.00	60,196.85	14,172.85	46,024.00	51,417.60	5,393.60	95,000.00	107,810.38	12,810.38	62,157.92	50,327.95	11,829.97
Goods & services	49,000.00	15,255.00	33,745.00	63,865.48	22,317.18	41,548.30	67,863.00	32,425.85	35,437.15	41,613.44	5,000.00	36,613.44
Total	7,100,626.89	4,131,860.96	2,968,765.93	8,212,595.92	5,832,657.75	2,379,938.17	7,091,249.02	4,856,594.15	2,234,654.87	6,408,243.01	2,298,293.99	4,109,949.02

Annex 5 Organogram of WEDA



Annex 6 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues

THEMATIC AREAS	GSGDA II 2014-2017		AGENDA FOR JOBS 2018-2021	
		ISSUES	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>Inadequate entrepreneurial skills development and credit</p> <p>Poor marketing and market infrastructure</p> <p>Limited development of the tourism sector</p> <p>Post-harvest losses</p> <p>Inadequate access to extension services</p> <p>Limited access to improved planting materials and breeds</p> <p>Poor Land tenure system</p> <p>Poor husbandry practices</p> <p>Deforestation, land degradation and pollution of water bodies by illegal miners</p> <p>Incidence of fire outbreaks, floods, wind storm and other disasters</p>	<p>Economic Development</p> <p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Limited access to credit for SMEs</p> <p>Poor tourism infrastructure and Services</p>
				<p>Poor storage and transportation systems</p> <p>Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields</p> <p>Low level of husbandry practices</p> <p>Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources</p>
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>Inadequate access and poor management of water resources</p> <p>Limited coverage of electricity and street lights</p> <p>Poor Road infrastructure and drainage systems</p> <p>Weak enforcement and non-compliance of building regulations</p> <p>Limited access to TLMS, ICT/library and recreational facilities</p> <p>Inadequate and high Teacher attrition</p> <p>Absence of vocational/skills training center</p> <p>Dilapidated and inadequate educational facilities</p> <p>Inadequate access to healthcare services</p> <p>Limited coverage of reproductive health, STI and family planning services</p> <p>Child labour and Teenage Pregnancy</p> <p>Limited support for the vulnerable (PWDs, Aged/ women)</p> <p>Limited employment opportunities for the youth</p>	<p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Social Development</p> <p>Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement</p> <p>Social Development</p>	<p>Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response</p> <p>Poor sanitation and waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of drinking water • Widespread pollution of surface water <p>Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities</p> <p>Poor quality and inadequate road transport network</p> <p>Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</p> <p>Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations</p>
				<p>Poor quality of education at all levels</p> <p>Poor quality of healthcare services</p> <p>Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment rate amongst PWDs • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities <p>Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth</p> <p>Ineffective sub-district structures</p> <p>Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization</p> <p>Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure</p>
Transparent and Accountable Governance		<p>Weak capacity of sub district structures</p> <p>Low Internally Generated Revenue</p> <p>Poor communication and participation in local governance especially by women</p> <p>Inadequate Security Personnel and facilities</p>	<p>Governance, Corruption and Accountability</p>	

Annex 7 Adopted Development Dimensions and Issues of DMTDP

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS 2018-2021	ADOPTED ISSUES
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited access to credit by SMEs 2. Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 3. Poor storage and transportation systems 4. Low level of husbandry practices 5. Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality of education at all levels 2. Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations 3. Poor quality of healthcare services 4. Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services 5. Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children 6. High unemployment rate amongst PWDs 7. Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 8. Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth 9. Widespread pollution of surface water 10. Poor quality of drinking water 11. Poor sanitation and waste management
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources 2. Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response 3. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 4. Poor quality and inadequate road transport network 5. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ineffective sub-district structures 2 Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization 3 Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities 4 Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure

Annex 8 POCC ANALYSIS

ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRIANTS	CHALLENGES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Limited access to credit by SMEs	Availability of BAC Office, FBOs, CBOs Availability of markets, Land and raw materials	Banks and non-Financial institutions, Ministry of Trade, NGOs/CSOs, Development partners,	Limited start-up funds Low savings culture Developed markets in neighbouring districts	High interest rate, Delay in funds release Collateral Security
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges can be managed through training and by providing Market sheds as well as dialoguing with the Banks and Development Partners on funds and technical support				
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Tourist attractions: Rock Shrine, Forest Reserves, Festivals, Waterfalls	Ghana Tourism Authority Ministry of Tourism, Media	Undeveloped attractions Poor hospitality services Poor road network	Threats posed by HIV and AIDS to communities.
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities can address the issue. Constraints and challenge can be managed by creating enabling environment for tourism development				
Poor storage and transportation systems	Existence of Agriculture, NBSSI, land, raw materials	MOFA, NGOs, Donors and Private Investors etc	Post-harvest loss	Delay in release of funds from GOG and Donors
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges would be managed through dialogue with private investors to boost the local economy				
Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of husbandry practices	Existence of Department of Agriculture Availability of land	Support from MOFA, Development Partners and NGOs	Low technical know-how Inadequate AEAs Subsistence farming	High cost of Agric inputs High interest rate Delay in release of funds Pest and diseases
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges would be managed through dialogue with Development Partners for technical support and funds.				
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
Poor quality of education at all levels	Availability of GES Office, Land, Timber, labour Community commitment	Capitation grant, School Feeding Program, Donors, NGOs, Private Institutions	Poor maintenance culture Inadequate infrastructure	Delay in release of funds Folding up of World Vision Ghana
Conclusion: Enough potential and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges managed through providing infrastructure and lobbying for national and donor.				
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Availability of GES Teachers, Circuits Supervisors, PTA/SMCs	MPCF, GOG, NGOs, Donors, Institutions	Inadequate ICT, TLMs and recreational facilities Weak supervision	High rate of teachers attrition Unwillingness of teachers to accept postings to rural areas
Conclusion: The issue can be addressed because significant potentials and opportunities exist. Constraints can be resolved through effective supervision, strengthening of PTA/SMCs. The challenges can be managed through motivating and providing Teachers quarters and other social amenities.				
ADOPTED ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRIANTS	CHALLENGES

Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	Existence of District Health Directorate, NHIS, Health Personnel	MP Common Funds GOG, PPAG, Donors, NGOs, CSOs	Inadequate personnel and logistics Poor family planning, Teenage pregnancy,	Absence of Ambulance service Delay in release of funds Folding up of World Vision Ghana
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Conclusion: Significant potential and opportunities exists to address the issue Constraints would be addressed by providing facilities, Personnel and undertake intensive campaigns on reproductive health

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

High levels of unemployment and under-employment amongst the youth	Existence of YEA and BAC/REP Labour	MASLOC, YES Golden star Mines SOCFINAF, Private Firms	Unskilled labour Lack of training center Low literacy rate	Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges can be managed by creating of enabling environment, training and business advisory services

Low awareness of child protection laws and policies	District Child Protection Committee, CCPC	CHRAJ, MOWAC, Donors DOVSU, , NGOs, CSOs	Low income rate, child labour, Broken homes	Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Potential and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenge can be resolved through intensive public sensitization

Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Existence of District Gender Desk Office, Women Groups	MPCF, GOG, NGOs, Development Partners,	Low literacy of women Socio-cultural beliefs	Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Available potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges can be through public sensitization and lobbying

Poor sanitation and waste management	Existence of DEHO Sanitation guards	GOG, NGOs, Donors private institutions	Poor sanitary practices	Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Available potential and opportunities exists to address the issue. Constraints and challenges can be resolved through continuous sensitization.

Widespread pollution of surface water	Water bodies DWST and WSMTs	CWSA Ghana Water Company Donors and NGOs	Poor condition of roads Poor management of water facilities	Underground rocks Presence of minerals which affect water quality
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Conclusion: Enough potential and opportunities exist to address the issue. Reshaping of roads would address constraints while the challenges would be managed through appropriate strategies and projects design

High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Existence of social welfare office NBSSI, Active PWDs groups	Disability Fund LEAP, GOG, NGOs, Development Partners	Unskilled PWDS	Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenge can be managed through training and start-up capitals

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	Availability of raw materials, labour	ECG	Scattered communities Poor road network	Absence of ECG Office
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenge can be managed by reshaping roads and lobbying.

Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	Availability of Grader Labour, base materials	Ghana Highway Authority Feeder and Urban Roads	Poor drainage systems Frequent grader breakdown	Torrential rainfall pattern High cost of construction
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exit to address the issue. Constraints and Challenges can be managed by lobbying for with State institutions

ADOPTED ISSUES

POTENTIALS

OPPORTUNITIES

CONSTRIANTS

CHALLENGES

Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Availability of Forestry Commission, Minerals, Forest reserves, Volunteers	Security services, GOG, EPA, Donors, NGOs/CSOs Minerals Commission	Illegal mining Destruction of arable lands, leaching, environmental degradation	Weak enforcement HIV and AIDS threats Armed illegal miners
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Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and Challenges can be overcome through intensive public sensitization and law enforcement in collaboration with State institutions.

Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	Availability of NADMO Fire volunteer squads in some communities	Support from GOG, MP Donors	Limited education on disaster prevention Weak Law enforcement	Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and Challenges can be managed through intensive public sensitization

Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Availability of lay outs, Works and Physically Planning Departments, Bye laws	Town and Country Planning Department KNUST,	Haphazard developments Non adherence to planning schemes, inadequate lay outs	Land Litigation
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Conclusion: Issue can be addressed with the potentials and opportunities that exist. Constraints and Challenges can be addressed through public sensitization and dialogue with Land owners and law enforcement

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Existence of District Police Station, DISEC, Court	Availability of security agencies	Inadequate Police personnel, Chieftaincy disputes	Inadequate funds from government
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Conclusion: Potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges can be managed by providing facilities, dialoguing and lobbying with Stakeholders for efficient security services

Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Technical Staff, Revenue Collectors, mobilization van, Billing system	Support by Finance and Local Government Service, NGOs, CSOs	Inadequate logistics, staff Poor attitude of citizens towards tax obligation	Inadequate staff and logistics low commitment of Collectors
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Conclusion: Available potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and challenges would be managed through valuation of Properties, updating of rateable items, capacity building and provision of logistics would be done to the staff would ensure effective and efficient service delivery

Ineffective sub-district structures	Availability of Area Council Members /offices	MGLRD, ILGS, GOG and NGOs	Scattered Communities Lack staff to run the office	Low motivation from GOG
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Conclusion: Available potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and Challenges can be managed by providing adequate resources

Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Availability of NCCE, Information Service, CIC	CSOs, Media, Development Partners	Scattered Communities Inadequate logistics	High level of apathy Delay in release of funds
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Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the issue. Constraints and Challenges can be overcome by organising regular public engagements and sensitization on policies and plans

Annex 9 Impact Analysis of Development Issues

HARMONIZED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	CRITERIA				
	Significant linkage effect on meeting Basic Human needs/ rights	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency	Impact on population	Cross cutting effect	Total score
Economic Development					
Limited access to credit by SMEs	2	2	2	2	8
Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	1	2	2	1	6
Poor storage and transportation systems	2	2	2	2	8
Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	2	2	2	2	8
Low level of husbandry practices	2	2	2	2	8
Social Development					
Poor quality of education at all levels	2	2	2	2	8
Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	2	2	2	2	8
Poor quality of healthcare services	2	2	2	2	8
Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services	2	2	2	2	8
High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	2	2	2	2	8
Low public awareness on child labour	2	1	2	2	7
Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	2	2	2	2	8
Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	2	2	2	2	8
Poor sanitation and waste management	2	2	2	2	8
Poor quality of drinking water	2	2	2	2	8
Widespread pollution of surface water	2	2	2	2	8
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement					
Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	1	2	2	0	5
Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	2	2	2	0	6
Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	2	2	2	0	6
Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	2	2	2	1	7
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1	2	2	1	6
Governance, Corruption and Accountability					
Ineffective sub-district structures	1	2	2	1	6
Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	1	2	2	2	7
Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	2	2	2	1	7
Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	2	2	2	1	7

ANNEX 10 COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

No. POLICY OBJECTIVES

No.	POLICY OBJECTIVES	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1.	Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs development	+																				
2.	Enhance Domestic Trade	+	+																			
3.	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	+	+	+																		
4.	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	+	+	+	+																	
5.	Improve production efficiency and yield	+	+	+	+	+																
6.	Improve post-production management	+	+	+	+	+	+															
7.	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
8.	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+													
9.	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+												
10.	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+											
11.	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
12.	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+									
13.	Promote economic empowerment of women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
14.	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+							
15.	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
16.	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
17.	Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				
18.	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
19.	Enhance security service delivery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
20.	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
21.	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Annex 10a**Compatibility Matrix -Record Sheet**

Policy Objective No. (Column)	Policy Objective No. (Row)	Reasons for Incompatibility
8	3	Arrival of tourists in the District and their interaction with community members could expose community members to the dangers of acquiring diseases such as HIV
8	6	Arrival of more workers in the District and their interaction with community members could expose community members to the dangers of acquiring diseases such as HIV
10	4	Livestock has the tendency to pollute water bodies when exposed
11	2	Markets generate a lot of waste
11	4	Increased livestock and poultry production can worsen environmental sanitation
16	2	Construction of more market structures which would have increase the rate of depletion of the forests
16	4	Increased livestock and poultry production can impact on the vegetation due to overgrazing

Annex 11 Sustainable Prioritised Issues

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	FOCUS AREAS OF MTDP 2018-2021	ADOPTED SUSTAINABLE PRIORITISED ISSUES
Economic Development	Private Sector Development Tourism and Creative Arts Development Agriculture And Rural Development	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills Poor tourism infrastructure and Service 1.Poor storage and transportation systems 2.Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 3.Low level of husbandry practices
Social Development	Education and Training Health and Health Services Population Management Child and Family Welfare Disability and Development Gender Equality Youth Development Water and Sanitation	1 Poor quality of education at all levels 2 Poor linkage between management processes and schools’ operations Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning service Low public awareness on child labour High unemployment rate amongst PWDs Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth Poor sanitation and waste management Poor quality of drinking water Widespread pollution of surface water
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion Disaster Management Energy and Petroleum Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Human Settlements and Housing	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Governance, Corruption and Accountability	Local Government and Decentralization Human Security and Public Safety Development communication	Ineffective sub-district structures Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization Poor service delivery at the local level Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

Annex 12 ADOPTED DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ADOPTED GOALS	DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
Build a Prosperous Society	Economic Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs Poor tourism infrastructure and Service Poor storage and transportation systems Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields Low level of husbandry practices
Create Opportunities for All	Social Development	Poor quality of education at all levels Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations Poor quality of healthcare services Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning service Low public awareness on child labour High unemployment rate amongst PWDs Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth Poor quality of drinking water Widespread pollution of surface water Poor sanitation and waste management
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities Poor quality and inadequate road transport network Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Ineffective sub-district structures Poor service delivery at the local level Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels

Annex 13 ADOPTION OF OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Adopted Goals	Development Dimension	Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies
Build a Prosperous Society	Economic Development	Limited access to credit by SMEs	Support entrepreneurship and SMEs development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)
		Poor tourism infrastructure and Service	Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)
		Poor storage and transportation systems	Improve Post-Harvest Management	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9)
		Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields	Improve production efficiency and yield	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)
		Low level of husbandry practices	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvalidate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) • Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)
		Poor quality of education at all levels	Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)
		Poor linkage between management processes and schools' operations	Strengthen school management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) • Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)
				Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)

Adopted Goals	Development Dimension	Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies
Create opportunities for All	Social Development	Poor quality of healthcare services	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)
		Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning service	Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare. (SDG Target 3.7)
		Low public awareness on child labour	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)
		High unemployment rate amongst PWDs	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)
		Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities	Promote economic empowerment of women	Encourage women artisans and other tradespeople including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support (SDG Targets 1.4, 5.c)
		Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth	Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial skills (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3)
		Poor quality of drinking water	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)
		Poor sanitation and waste management	Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)

Adopted Goals	Development Dimension	Issues	Policy Objectives	Strategies
Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient Built Environment	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Over exploitation and inefficient use of forest resources	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)
		Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparedness and response	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)
		Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities	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)
		Poor quality and inadequate road transport network	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)
Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Promote a 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)
		Ineffective sub-district structures	Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)
		Poor service delivery at the local level	Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency and productivity (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
		Limited capacity and opportunities for revenue mobilization	Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)
		Inadequate and poor quality equipment and infrastructure	Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)
		Inadequate ownership and accountability for national development at all levels	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

POLICY OBJECTIVES

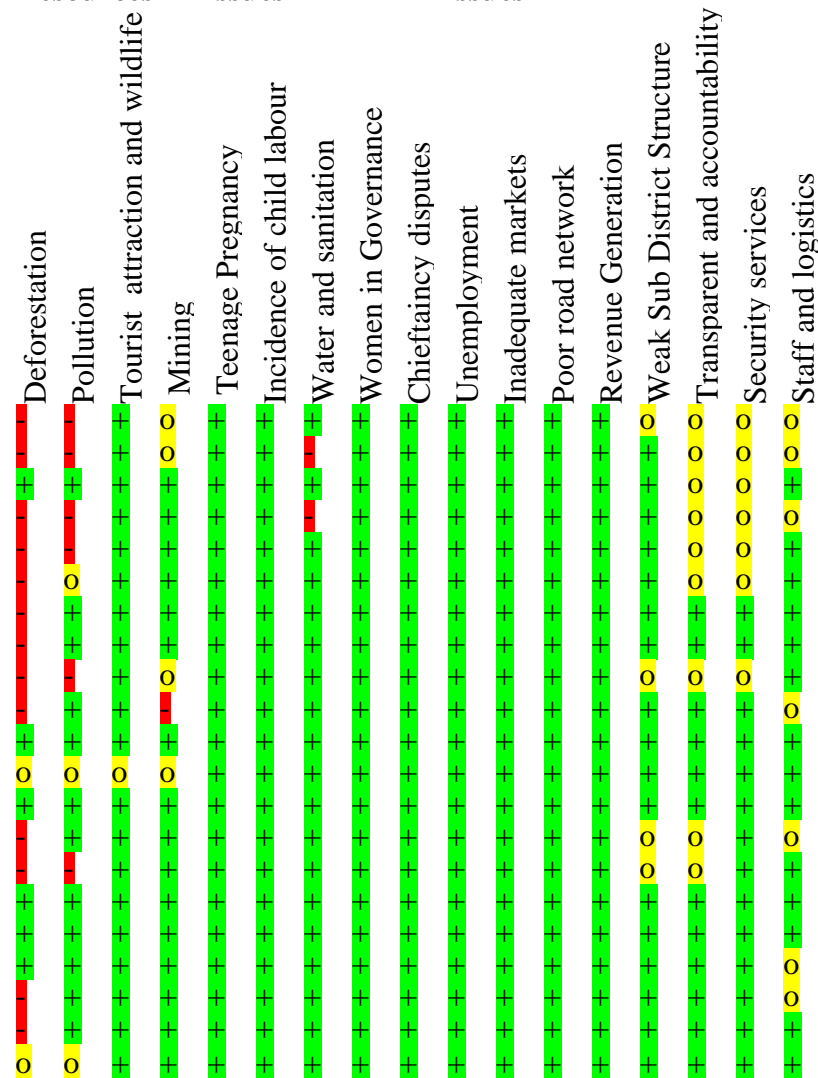
- Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs development
- Enhance Domestic Trade
- Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Improve production efficiency and yield
- Improve post-production management
- Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels
- Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
- Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country
- Promote economic empowerment of women
- Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion
- Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- Enhance security service delivery
- Deepen political and administrative decentralization
- Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

Natural Resources

Socio cultural issues

Economic issues

Institutional



Annex 14b Record Sheet

POVERTY ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION	REASONS	SCORE
Natural Resources		
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of forest products by artisans (Carpenters, Weavers etc.) • Traditional methods of farming in crop development can cause deforestation • Livestock and poultry production, can impact on the vegetation due to overgrazing • Construction of structures for industries can deplete the forest • Use of timber as electricity poles • Construction activities associated with the provision of water, markets, health and educational facilities can deplete the forest 	-
Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of effluents into water bodies and waste eg spillage by industries • Increased waste generation from markets • Increased livestock and poultry production can lead to pollution of water bodies 	-
Tourist attraction and wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As more tourists arrive in the communities, interaction with members would increase, thereby raising the dangers of acquiring HIV and other diseases 	-
Negative effects of mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining pollutes water bodies making treatment expensive • Arrival of more workers in the District and their interaction with community members could expose the citizenry of acquiring diseases such as sexually transmitted diseases 	-
Socio Cultural		
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased waste generation from markets • Increased livestock and poultry production can lead to degradation and also cause overgrazing • Industrial waste eg spillage will affect access to safe water 	-

ANNEX 15 SUSTAINABILITY TEST

Description of Activity: Develop light industrial sites		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 (2) 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxide etc.	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Develop light industrial sites		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Skills Training Centre		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Skills Training Centre		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Market sheds		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Market sheds		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Training on employer skills for MSMEs, Women and Youth Groups		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	0 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Training on employer skills for MSMEs, Women and Youth Groups		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Pavement of Lorry Parks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Pavement of Lorry Parks		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Facilitate the implementation of One District One Factory Initiative		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 (2) 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Facilitate the implementation of One District One Factory Initiative		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Educational facilities (Schools, Teachers quarter etc.)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Educational facilities (Schools, Teachers quarter etc.)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction / Renovation of Health facilities (CHPS zones, Nurses quarter etc.)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction / Renovation of Health facilities (CHPS zones, Nurses quarter etc.)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Water facilities (Small Town Water system, Boreholes etc.)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Water facilities (Small Town Water system, Boreholes etc.)		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Institutional and Household latrines		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Institutional and Household latrines		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Refuse Bays and identification of refuse disposal sites		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Refuse Bays and identification of refuse disposal sites		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Slaughter House/Slabs in 3 communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Slaughter House/Slabs in 3 communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Extension of Electricity and street light to communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	0 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Description of Activity: Extension of Electricity and street light to communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Surface dressing, Spot Improvement and Reshaping of Roads in communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Surface dressing, Spot Improvement and Reshaping of Roads in communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Drains in communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Drains in communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Police and Fire Stations in 3 communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas & Wild-life (Bio-diversity): should be conserved and these should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: the activity should encourage efficient energy use and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels.	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Climate Change : the activity should avoid/minimize emission of carbon sulphur and nitrogen oxides etc.,	Level of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Description of Activity: Construction of Police and Fire Stations in 3 communities		
CRITERIA – BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere , water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity /type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with minimum efficiency and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies; should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/ water levels to be set	0 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: cohesion of should be enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: the activity should benefit the workforce and local communities in terms of health and well-being nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural expression.	Number of People exposed to water borne disease or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: the activity should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
jobs for local people minimize the displacement of persons and communities	Number of people displaced	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Job Creation: the activity should create Job creation for the local people particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encourage (especially vulnerable and the excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to land activity should improve access to land	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to water activity should improve access to water	Number of the poor to be assisted	0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to Transportation: activity should improve access to transport	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: activity should improve sanitation	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and not discriminate against any group, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability & Risk: drought, bushfire, fires, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrences to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth.	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Local Materials & Services: the PPP should result in use raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream of industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Annex 16 District Development Programmes

ADOPTED GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY			
ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAM	SUB PROGRAM
Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SMEs development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	Economic Development	SMEs and Business Development
Enhance Domestic Trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)		
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9)		Tourism
Improve post-production 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	Agricultural Development
Improve production efficiency and yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a) Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement program (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4) 		
Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases (SDG Target 2.3)		
ADOPTED GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL			
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a) Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1) 	Social Services Delivery	Education
Strengthen school management system	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)		
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6) Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8) 		Health Delivery
Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive healthcare (SDG Target 3.7)		
Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3) Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b) 		Child Protection
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)		Disability

ADOPTED OBJECTIVES	ADOPTED STRATEGIES	PROGRAM	SUB PROGRAM
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	Women Empowerment
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Water
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8) Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Sanitation
ADOPTED GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT			
Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion	Strengthen implementation of Ghana forest Plantation Strategy and restore degraded areas within and outside forest reserves (SDG Targets 15.2, 15.3, 16.6)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural resource Management
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
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)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Energy
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)		Roads
Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements	Fully implement Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) (Act 925) (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.16)		Land use Planning
ADOPTED GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY			
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration
Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency and productivity (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)		Revenue Mobilization
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)		Security
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation for development and policy programmes (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)		Planning, Budgeting and Coordination

ANNEX 17 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Support Entrepreneurship and SMEs development	Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth (SDG Targets 4.4, 8.3, 8.6)	Economic Development	MSMEs Development	Train 2000 and support 400 youth and women in employable skills	Improved access to reliable source of income					80,000	10,000	10,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
				Quality improvement training for MSMEs						25,000	15,000	10,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
				Support 20 Local Business Association with equipment	Increase in Production					60,000			Trade & Industry	REP
				Formation and strengthening of 60 cooperatives	Proportion of MSMEs with Corporatives					20,000			Trade & Industry	REP
				Train 400 MSMEs in Management skills	Improved skills and knowledge of MSMEs					10,000	5,000	10,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
				Facilitate the certification of 500 Apprentices						5,000	1,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	REP
				Facilitate the establishment of 3 light industrial sites at Ateiku, Daboase, Atobiase						35,000		55,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
				Establishment of 3 Skills Training centers at Daboase, Ateiku, Ektuase						100,000		50,000	Trade & Industry	REP, Works
Enhance domestic trade	Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every district to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15)	Economic Development	Marketing	Construction of 8 of Market Sheds with toilet/urinal facilities and tree planting at Daboase, Jerusalem, Hemang Appeasuman, Ateiku, Ebukrom, Atobiase, Senchem	Reduction in post-production losses					400,000	80,000		Trade & Industry	Works
				Completion of Daboase Market complex						100,000		300,000	Trade & Industry	Works
				Pavement of Lorry Parks at Ateiku, Daboase, Akyempim	Increase in IGF						30,000		Trade & Industry	Works
Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development	Promote and enforce local tourism and develop available and potential sites to meet internationally acceptable standards (SDG Target 8.9)	Economic Development	Tourism Development	Promote and develop 2 eco-tourist sites at Nsadweso, Domama	Improved Internally Generated Revenue					60,000	5,000	100,000	Trade & Industry	GTA, communities

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY																
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies			
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating		
Improve Post harvest 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	Agricultural productivity	Facilitate the implementation of the "One District, One Factory" Initiative	Reduction in post-Harvest loss					500,000		5,000,000	Trade & Industry,	Central Admin		
				Training of 200 Farmers and AEAs on production, processing and utilization of Potatoes, Taro and Vegetables	Reduction in Post-Harvest loss						20,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs			
				Acquire 100 HA land for the Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	Improved access to reliable source of income					150,000		Agric Dept.	FBOs			
Improve production efficiency and yield	Reinvigorate extension services (SDG Target 2.a)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Dissemination of Agric technologies and information to stake holders (Home and farm visits)	Improved access to and appropriate use of agric technologies							120,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs		
				Form and strengthen 30 Farmer Based Organizations	Improved access to extension services					5,000		20,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs		
				Training of 15 AEAs on yield studies and establish yield plots in 10 areas	Increase in food security							20,000	Agric Dept.			
	Ensure effective implementation of the yield improvement programme (SDG Targets 2.1, 2.4)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of 800 Farmers and 15 AEAs on improved technologies in maize, cassava, cowpea, rice production	Improved access to and appropriate use to agric technologies					25,000		40,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs		
				Establishment of 100 demonstrations food crops and livestock	Improved access to planting materials					15,000		25,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs		
		Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Training of 1200 Farmers in plantain sucker multiplication	Improved access to planting materials								40,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs	
				Establishment of 10 cocoa and 10 oil palm nurseries at Krobo, Essamang, Daboase, Amponsaso Abroadzewuram Edwenase, Old Subri, Ateiku, Senchem, Atobiase	Improved access to inputs					150,000					Agric Dept.	COCOBOD
				Training of 500 cocoa Pollinators						25,000		10,000	Agric Dept	COCOBOD		
				Training of 100 and provision of 400 machines to cocoa spraying gangs						600,000			Agric Dept	COCOBOD		
				Establishment of 10 HA Plantain plantation						50,000			Agric Dept	Nat Res Conservation		
Organization of Farmers Day celebration						200,000		50,000	Agric Dept	Stakeholders						

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
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)	Economic Development	Agricultural Development	Campaign and vaccination of livestock, poultry and pets	Improved Husbandry practices					15,000	5,000	40,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
				Training of 200 Farmers on livestock/ crop integration and husbandry practices						8,000		12,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
				Train and support 50 farmers on fish farming and aquaculture	Increased knowledge in aquaculture					7,000	6,000	27,000	Agric Dept	Trade & Industry
THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a)	Social Services Delivery	Education Services	Construction of 6 No.6 unit classroom blocks with toilet and urinal facilities and landscaping Atobiase, Twahene, Osenso, Abaasa, Nsuta, Ologo	Improved access to quality education					1,400,000		350,000	Education	Works, GETFUND
				Construction of 6 No. 3 units classroom blocks with toilet and urinal facilities and landscaping at Domama, Hemang Edwenase, Kwabaa, Ateiku, Aboaboso						820,000		205,000	Education	Works, GETFUND
				Construction of 20 No. 2 unit classroom blocks with toilet and urinal facilities and landscaping facilities at Daboase, Prato 1, Saakye, Aboaboso, Essaman, Juaben, Krofofrom, Brempong, Tosen Amankesease, Old Subri, Jerusalem, Mamponso, Senchem, Esumunam, Kubekor, Ebukrom Asratoase, Suhyen	Improved access to quality education					800,000	500,000	700,000	Education	Works, GETFUND
				Completion / rehabilitation of 7 classroom blocks at Daboase, Asratoase, Senchem, Adaase, Prato 1, Hemang,	Improved access to quality education					600,000			Education	Works
				Establishment of 14 ICT Centers in all the 6 circuits						750,000	250,000	500,000	Education	Works
				Construction of additional block at Daboase SHS								300,000	Education	Works
	Continue implementation of free SHS and TVET for all Ghanaian children (SDG Target 4.1)			Facilitate the establishment of SHS at Atobiase						100,000		Education	MOE, Central Admin	

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT															
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL															
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies		
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating	
Strengthen school management systems	Enhance quality of teaching and learning (SDG Targets 4.7, 4.c)	Social Services Delivery	Education Services	Supply Teaching and Learning Materials and other items	Increase in Academic Performance					100,000		50,000	Education	Central Admin	
				Organization of Mock, STMIE and My First Day at School						140,000			Education	Central Admin	
				Provision of 5000 Furniture						150,000	50,000	70,000	Education	Central Admin	
				Provision of 20 Recreational Facilities/ equipment						100,000		50,000	Central Admin	Education	
				Motivation and capacity building of Teachers and SMCs						80,000		20,000	Education		
Enhance quality of teaching and learning		Social Services Delivery	Education Services	Organization of school health programs	Increase in Academic Performance					10,000		10,000	Health	Education	
				Provision of financial assistance to 1,000 needy students						350,000			Central Admin	Education	
				Facilitate the expansion and implementation of the School Feeding Program	Increase in enrolment					20,000				SWCD	Education
				Organization of Sport Festivals		Improved Physical health					40,000			Education	Central Admin
				Facilitate the creation of 4 Recreational/sport facilities							20,000		30,000	Education	Central Admin
Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Expand and equip health facilities (SDG Target 3.8)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Renovation and upgrading of 7 health facilities at Nsadweso, Krobo, Hemang. Daboase, Domama, Ateiku Atobiase	Improved access to quality Healthcare services					500,000			Health	MOH	
				Provision of medical equipment to all health facilities						250,000	50,000		Central Admin	Health	
	Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy to ensure equity in access to quality health care (SDG Targets 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 16.6)			Construction of 6 CHPS Compounds at toilet and urinal facilities and landscaping Essaman, Brofoyedur Anto, Beenuyie, Osenso, Aboaboso	Improved access to quality Healthcare services					1,000,000			Health	Works	
				Capacity Building and motivation of Health Personnel						100,000			Health	MOH	
				Strengthen Infant and maternal health services	Reduction in child and maternal mortalities					40,000			Health	MOH	
				Intensify sensitization on non-communicable diseases	Reduction in non-communicable diseases					30,000			Health	MOH	

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Improve population management	Strengthen the integration of family planning and nutrition education into adolescent reproductive health care. (SDG Target 3.7)	Social Services Delivery	Health Delivery	Formation and strengthening of 20 Adolescent Health Clubs	Reduction in teenage pregnancies					10,000			Health	MOH
				Sensitization on Reproductive Health and family planning	Healthier Lifestyles					50,000			Health	MOH
				Intensify campaign on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and Nutrition						80,000			Health	Central Admin
				Support Persons Living with HIV						20,000			Health	Central Admin
Eliminate the worst forms of child labour	Increase awareness on child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)	Social Services Delivery	Child Protection	Social mobilization on Child marriage and Abuses	Reduction in incidence of Child Abuse					40,000		30,000	SWCD	Child Rights International
				Formation of 40 Community Child Protection Committees						20,000		30,000	SWCD	Child Rights International
				Sensitization of stakeholders on child rights and protection						10,000		20,000	SWCD	
				General case management						20,000			SWCD	
				Monitoring/supervision of Day Cares						20,000			SWCD	Education
Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country	Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self (SDG Targets 1.4, 8.10)	Social Services Delivery	Disability	Train and support 800 PWDs on income generating activities	Improved access to reliable source of income					50,000		20,000	SWCD	Stakeholders
				Form and monitor of PWDs groups	Enhanced Social Support					20,000			SWCD	Stakeholders
				Provide funds to the vulnerable under the LEAP						10,000			SWCD	Stakeholders
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	Gender	Capacity building on gender and youth inclusion in governance	Proportion of Women empowered							30,000	WUSC	SWCD
				Training of women groups in governance and leadership skills								30,000	WUSC	SWCD
				Formation and strengthening of 20 Women groups						10,000		10,000	SWCD	WUSC/ REP
				Training of Women on Income Generating Activities		Improved Service Delivery					20,000		60,000	WUSC
Promote effective participation of the youth in socio economic	Develop and implement additional initiatives for youth employment, including promotion of entrepreneurial	Social Services Delivery	Youth Empowerment	Form and Support youth groups	Proportion of towns with Youth Groups					10,000		30,000	WUSC	NYA
				Support Nation Builders Corp (NaBcorp) program	Reduction in youth unemployment					50,000			Central Admin	NYA

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all	Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems (SDG Target 6.1)	Social Services Delivery	Water	Facilitate the construction of 4 Small town water pipe systems at Ateiku, Krobo, Edwenase, Essamang	Proportion of citizens with access to safe water					200,000		8,000,000	CWSA	Works
				Facilitate the construction of 6 mechanized boreholes at Mamponso, Dompim, Senchem, Domama, Nsuta, Tosen with sanitary seals						50,000		450,000	Works	CWSA, Access Devt
				Construction of 30 boreholes with sanitary seals at Gambia, Nkapiem, Otodum, Kakokrom, Kadri, Musunkwa Hasowodze, Twahene, Saakye, Yaw Gyima, Yaw Dena, Noahkrom, Kobeda, Domama, Boyesekan, Nyena, New Subri, Tosen Baase, Ateiku, Kwame Yaw, Tamakloe, Nsuta, Aboaboso No.2						150,000	20,000	500,000	Works	CWSA, GNPC, Access Devt
				Rehabilitation of Boreholes						80,000	20,000		Works	communities
				Training of 490 Water and Sanitation Management Teams						20,000		20,000	Works	CWSA
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Sanitation	Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 60 communities	Proportion of Households with improved sanitation					30,000		30,000	Health	CWSA
				Facilitate the construction of household latrines at Dompim, Krofofrom, Tosen, Osenso, Hemanso, Borkorkrom, Akrofi Kweikyekrom, Akotosu, Anto Dabinamewohen,							400,000	CWSA	Health	
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation (SDG Target 6.2)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Sanitation	Construction of 20 Institutional latrines with urinal and hand washing facilities at Krofofrom, Adiembra, Jerusalem, Dompim, Brofoyedur, Accra Town, Juaben, Edwenase, Tosen Asensuho, Amanshia, Obuase, Adukrom, Kwame Yaw, Prato (Ateiku, Heman Senchem, Ebukrom, Atobiase markets)	Improved sanitation					300,000	#####	220,000	Health	CWSA

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT														
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services	Provide public education on solid waste management (SDG Target 12.8)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Sanitation	Prosecution of sanitary offenders and control of stray animals							10,000		Health	
				Fumigation of sanitary sites					100,000			Health	Zoomlion	
				Construction of 13 Refuse Bays with containers and soak away pits at Domama Old & New Subri, Atobiase, Edwenase, Essamang, Krobo, Ateiku, Nsadweso Abroadzewuram, Dompim, Acquire /develop Refuse disposal sites					200,000	60,000		Health	Works, Stakeholders	
									250,000			Health	Stakeholders	
			Hygiene	Construction of 4 Slaughter slabs with urinal and toilet facilities at Daboase, Atobiase, Ateiku, Krobo					300,000			Health	Works	
				Screening of food vendors and premises inspections							7,000		Health	communities
				Public sensitization on hygiene and sanitation							40,000		Health	communities
THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
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)	Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Energy	Facilitate the extension of electricity to 60 Communities	Proportion of communities with improved access to electricity					80,000			MOE	Works, communities
				Provision of street lights in 60 communities						80,000			Works	MOE. communities
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	Roads	Facilitate surface dressing of Kokoase-Ateiku, Ateiku-Akyempim - Subri, Ebukrom -Abroadzewuram, Atobiase- Domama- Amponsaso	Proportion of communities with improved access to Roads					500,000			Feeder Roads	Works
				Reshaping of 160 km Roads						250,000	100,000		Works	communities

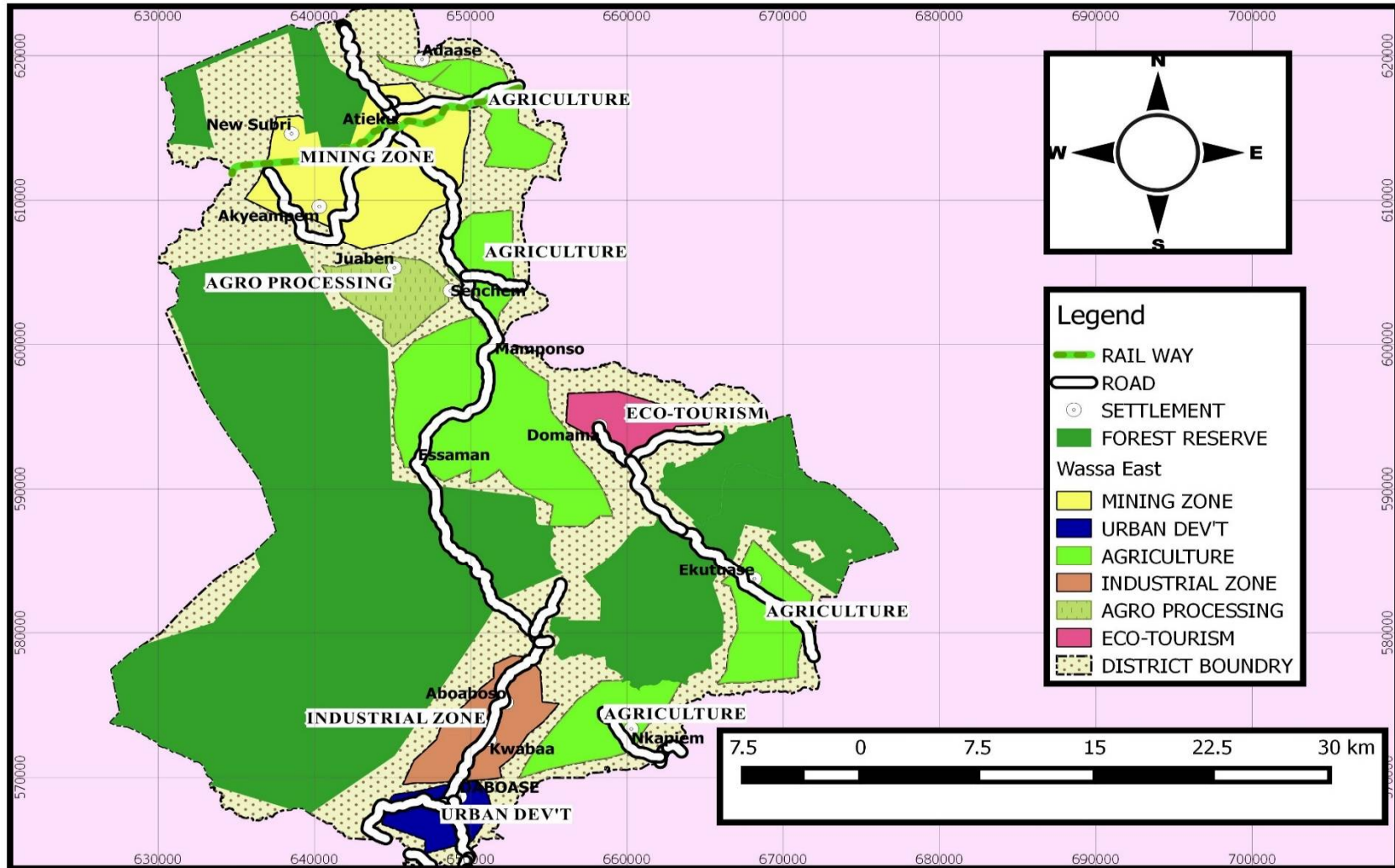
THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
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	Roads	Spot Improvement of Krofofrom-Okete-Ayebiahwe, Senchem-Juaben-Akyempim, Sarponso-Ansahkrom, Mateheko-Esaase, Atobiase-Obuase-Baase, Jerusalem Odumase, Hemang- Edwenase, Ponase, Gambia, Abroadzewuram-Ebukrom roads	Proportion of communities with improved access to Roads					500,000			Feeder Roads	Works
				Rehabilitation of Nkapiem, Suhyen, Awawam Roads					200,000			Feeder Roads	Works	
			Bridges and culverts	Facilitate the construction of a bridge on the Pra River	Proportion of communities with improved access to Roads					20,000			MOR	Works
				Construction of culverts at Jerusalem, Patatwumso, New Subri, Odumase					200,000			Feeder Roads	Works	
Strengthen environmental governance	Develop systems and incentives to support public, private sector and community investment in reforestation and forest plantation development in degraded priority forest areas	Environmental and sanitation Management	Natural resource management and climate change mitigation	Undertake Plantation development in degraded areas (FIP)	Proportion of degraded land restored					50,000			Nat Res conservation	communities
				Formation and training of 40 Climate Change Clubs in schools	No. of Clubs formed				10,000		20,000	communities		
				Establishment of Community Resource Management Area (CREMA)	No. of CREMA established				5,000		15,000	Nat Res conservation	communities	
				Introduction of trees into to Cocoa Farmers (Climate Smart)	Proportion of farmers practicing climate Sm				40,000				FBOs	
				Organise fire prevention campaigns in forest fringe communities	Reduction in fire outbreaks				25,000			Nat Res conservation	Disaster Prevention	
				Establishment of Plantation - agro-forestry practices (MTS)	Reduction in deforestation				40,000			Nat Res conserva.	FBOs	
				Organize campaign on climate change	Improved knowledge in climate change				20,000		20,000	Nat Res conserve.	communities	
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)	Environmental and sanitation Management	Disaster Prevention and management	Preparation of Disaster Preparedness Plan	Reduction in incidence of Disaster					10,000			Disaster Prevention	communities
				Provision of Relief items to Disaster victims					100,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin	
				Organization of disaster prevention and management programs					30,000			Disaster Prevention	communities	
				Formation and training of 40 Disaster Volunteer Groups					15,000			Disaster Prevention	communities	

THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS														
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Promote a 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	Land use planning	Payment of compensation and documentation of DA lands	Reduction in land litigation					100,000			Physical Planning	Central Admin
				Campaign on development control on planning and building regulations	Reduction in unauthorized structures					30,000	10,000		Works	Physical Planning
				Undertake street naming and property addressing at S/Krobo, Atobiase, Akyempim, Essaman	Increase in Internally Generated Revenue					160,000			Physical Planning	Works
				Revision of 3 and preparation of 4 Local Plans at Daboase, Atobiase, Ateiku, Akyempim, New Subri, S/Krobo, Dompim	Improved community development					120,000			Physical Planning	Stakeholders
THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Enhance security service delivery	Transform security services into a world class security institution with modern infrastructure, including accommodation, health and training infrastructure (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Construction of 2 No Police Stations toilet and urinal facilities and landscaping at Enyinabrim, Hemang	Improved Public Safety					600,000			Central Admin	Works
				Construction of additional block at Daboase Police Station					200,000			Central Admin	Works	
				Construction of District Fire Station with toilet, urinal facilities and landscaping at Daboase					300,000			Central Admin	Works	
				Support DISEC activities					120,000		20,000		Security service	
				Provision of stationaries, office equipment and motorbikes	Enhanced Service Delivery				1,321,266			Central Admin		
Deepen political and administrative decentralization	Strengthen sub-district structures (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.9)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Maintenance of Office equipment and Vehicles	Improved Service Delivery					120,000			Central Admin	
				Support and strengthen Area Councils					60,000			Central Admin	Area Councils	
				Support Community Initiated Projects	Improved social support				400,000			Cent Adn	Works	
Build an effective and efficient government machinery	Modernize public service institutions for efficiency and productivity (SDG Targets 16.6, 16.a)	Management and Administration	General Administration	Capacity building for Assembly and Unit Committees Members	Improved Service Delivery					100,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
				Renovation of Offices and Residential facilities					120,000			Central Admin	Works	
				Construction of DCE's Bungalow with toilet, urinal facilities and landscaping					350,000			Central Admin	Works	
				Organization of National Celebrations					150,000					

			Human Resource Management	Capacity building for Staff	Improved Management capacity					150,000		50,000	Central Admin	OHLGS, MLGRD
THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY														
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY														
Adopted Objectives	Adopted Strategies	Program	Sub Program	Project / Activities	Outcome / Impact Indicator	Time frame				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
						2018	2019	2020	2021	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Strengthen fiscal decentralization	Enhance revenue mobilization capacity and capability of MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.1)	Management and Administration	Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of Properties in 12 communities	Improved Internally Generated Revenue					150,000			Finance	Central Admin
				Establish economic Data base system						30,000	10,000		Finance	Central Admin
				Recruit 40 and train all Revenue Collectors						10,000	10,000		Finance	Central Admin
				Preparation of Budget and stakeholders meeting on fees/ rates impost						100,000			Finance	Central Admin
Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue	Promote ownership and accountability for implementation and policy program (SDG Targets 16.7, 16.10)		Transparency and accountability	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programs	Improved public participation					120,000			Central Admin	All Departments
				Organise Town Hall meetings on Plan and Budget implementation						90,000		10,000	Central Admin	All Departments
				Undertake sensitization program on the DMTDP						50,000			Central Admin	Stakeholders
				Preparation of APR and DMTDP						120,000			Cent, And.	Stakeholders

Annex 18 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OPTION

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS - WASSA EAST DISTRICT



Annex 19 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Programme	Total Cost 2018-2021	Expected Revenue				Total revenue	Gap	Summary of resource mobilisation strategy	Alternative course of action
		GOG	IGF	Donor	Other s				
Economic Development	9,115,100.00	2,664,770.48	280,000.00	6,100,000.00		9,044,770.48	(70,329.52)	1. Intensify collection of Property Rate, Basic Rate and Building Permit 2. Use Revenue Mobilization Software to Bill and Track Rate Payments 3. Collaborate effectively with Forestry Commission to identify and bill Timber and Sawmill Operators 4. Fund Raising during Home Coming events	1. Resort to Public Private Partnership arrangements 2. Proposals writing to various Organization for assistance 3. Use Direct and Communal Labour in the Execution of Less Capital Intensive Projects 4. Fund Raising during Home Coming events
Social Services Delivery	17,890,000.00	8,104,729.24	812,000.00	8,555,000.00		17,471,729.24	(418,270.76)		
Environmental and Sanitation Management	2,003,000.00	1,457,388.00	380,000.00	70,000.00		1,907,388.00	(95,612.00)		
Infrastructure Delivery And Management	5,040,000.00	2,432,042.94	260,000.00	2,310,000.00		5,002,042.94	(37,957.06)		
Management and Administration	4,731,266.00	3,546,695.30	1,070,089.38	80,000.00		4,696,784.68	(34,481.32)		
Total	38,779,366.00	18,205,625.96	2,802,089.38	17,115,000.00		38,122,715.34	(656,650.66)		

ANNEX 20 2018 ACTION PLAN

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, tourism and industrial Development	Train 500 and support 100 youth and women in employable skills	selected communities	4107	No of Youth and women trained					20,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Organize quality improvement and Management training for 100 MSMEs	Old Subri, Akyempim, Ekutuase Ateiku, Krobo	2042	No of SMEs trained					9,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Support 5 Local Business Association with equipment	Oketeh, Dabinamewohen, Akrofi, Kwabaa, Daboase	284	No. of beneficiaries					8,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Formation of and strengthening 15 Corporatives	15 selected communities	25	No. of MSMEs with Corporatives					5,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Facilitate the establishment of light industrial site	Daboase	0	No of site established								BAC	communities
	Facilitate the certification of 500 Apprentices	Daboase	212	No. of apprentices with Certificates								Trade & Industry	CBOs
	Construction of Skills Training Center	Ekutuase	0	No. of skills centers constructed					25,000		10,000	Trade & Industry	REP, Works
	Construction and landscaping of 2 No Market Sheds with urinal and toilet facilities	Ateiku, Senchem	9	No. of Markets constructed					200,000			Trade & Industry	Works
	Completion of Market complex with urinal and toilet facilities	Daboase	0						100,000		300,000	Trade & Industry	Works
	Pavement of Lorry Parks	Ateiku, Akyempim	0	No of park paved						40,000		Trade & I	
	Facilitate the implementation of the "One District, One Factory" Initiative	Daboase, Brofoyedur	0	No. of factories constructed					100,000		1,000,000	MTI	Trade & Industry
Promote and develop eco-tourist sites	Domama	1	No. of tourist sites developed					20,000	1,000	25,000	Trade & Industry	GTA, communities	
Agricultural Development	Campaign and vaccination of livestock, poultry and pets	Districtwide	47,093	No. of livestock vaccinated					2,500	1,500	10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
	Training of 50 Farmers on livestock/ crop integration and husbandry practices	Daboase	1107	No. of Farmers trained					2,000		3,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
	Train and support 15 farmers on fish farming and aquaculture	Daboase	51	No. of Farmers trained					7,000	6,000	27,000	Agric Dept	Trade & Industry
	Dissemination of Agric technologies and information through mass communication	196 Communities	52.6% coverage	No of Homes and farms visited							120,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Establish 25 demonstrations on food crops and livestock	selected communities	18	No of fields established							10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Form and strengthen 10 Farmer Based Organizations	Dompim, Ekutuase, New Subri, Old Subri,	44	No. of FBOs formed and					1,000		5,000	Agric Dept	FBOs

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Training of 15 AEAs on yield studies and establish yield plots	Daboase	3 hectares	No. of yield plots established							5,000	Agric Dept.	
	Acquire 30 HA land for the Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	Brofoyedur	0	Hectares of land acquired					75,000			Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Training of 300 Farmers in plantain sucker multiplication	Daboase	0	No. of Farmers trained							40,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Training of 50 Farmers and AEAs on production, processing and utilization of Potatoes, Taro and Vegetables	Daboase	201	No. of farmers trained							5,000	Agric Dept.	
	Training of 200 Farmers and 15 AEAs on improved technologies in Rice, Cassava, Cowpea and Maize production	Daboase	91	No. of Farmers trained					6,000		10,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Establishment of cocoa and oil palm nurseries	Daboase, Edwenase	3	No. of nurseries					30,000			Agric Dept.	COCOBOD
	Training of 50 and provision of 200 machines to cocoa mass spraying gangs	Daboase	47	No. of Gangs trained					300,000			Agric Dept.	COCOBOD
	Organization of Farmers Day celebration	Daboase Area Council	66	No. of Farmers Awarded					50,000		10,000	Agric Dept.	Stakeholders

GOAL:CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom blocks with urinal and toilet facilities, landscaping	Atobiase, Wassa Abaasa	72	No. of schools constructed					700,000			Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction of 2 No. 3 units classroom blocks with landscaping, urinal/toilet facilities	Kwabaa, Edwenase	51	No. of schools constructed					205,000		205,000	Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction and furnishing of 5 No. 2 unit classroom blocks with recreational, urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Daboase, Aboaboso, Essaman, Old Subri, Esumunam	49	No. of KGs constructed					370,000	120,000		Education	Works, GETFUND
	Completion of classroom blocks with urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Daboase, Asratoase, Tosen, Adaase, Osenso, Himan, Senchem, Prato 1	0	No. of schools completed					800,000			Education	Works
	Establishment of 10 ICT Centers in schools	10 selected communities	3	No. of ICT Centers established					200,000		100,000	Education	Works
	Construction of Teachers quarters with urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Area Council Capitals	34	No. of Teachers quarters constructed					350,000			Education	Works
	Supply Teaching and Learning Materials etc	All schools	70,075	No. of TLMs supplied					25,000		10,000	Education	Central Admin
	Organization of Mock exams, STMIE, My First Day and Sport Festivals at Schools	All schools	224	No. of Students					40,000			Education	Central Admin
	Provision of 1250 Furniture	20 schools	19644	No. of furniture provided					35,000	20,000	15,000	Education	Central Admin

GOAL:CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	Motivation and capacity building of 100 Teachers and SMCs	Daboase	628	No. of Teachers trained					20,000		10,000	Education	
	Organization of school health programmes	20 schools	36	No. of beneficiary schools					10,000		10,000	Health	Education
	Provision of financial assistance to 250 needy students	Daboase	792	No. of students assisted					80,000			Central Admin	Education
	Facilitate the expansion and implementation of the School Feeding Program	25 Selected schools	22	No. of beneficiary schools					5,000			SWCD	Education
Health Delivery	Facilitate the creation of Recreational/sport facilities	Daboase	0	No. of recreational facilities created					5,000		5,000	Education	Central Admin
	Renovation and upgrading of Health facilities	Ateiku, Daboase, Atobiase, Krobo	2	No. of Health facilities upgraded					200,000			Health	MOH
	Provision of medical equipment to Health facilities	Ebukrom, Essaman, Sekyere Krobo,	13	No. of beneficiary Health facilities					55,000	10,000		Central Admin	Health
	Establishment of 2 CHPS Compounds with urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Essaman,	17	No. of CHPS established					400,000	10,000		Health	Works
	Completion of Nurses quarters with urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Akyempim	14	No. of Nurse quarters constructed					300,000			Health	Works
	Capacity Building and motivation of Health Personnel	Daboase	33	No. of Health Personnel trained					20,000			Health	MOH
	Strengthen Infant and maternal health services	All health centers	27	No. of beneficiaries					10,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify sensitization on non-communicable diseases	Districtwide	41	No. of beneficiaries					6,000			Health	MOH
	Formation of 10 Adolescent Health Clubs	selected communities	2	No. of clubs formed					4,000			Health	MOH
	Sensitization on Reproductive Health and family planning	selected communities	49	No. of beneficiaries					15,000			Health	MOH
Intensify campaign on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and Nutrition	selected communities	912	No. of beneficiaries					20,000			Health	Central Admin	
Social Welfare and Community Development	Social mobilization on Child marriages and abuses	15 selected communities	84	No. of communities sensitized					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Formation and strengthening of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC)	15 selected communities	38	No. of CCPC formed					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	General case management	Daboase		No of cases managed					5,000			SWCD	
	Capacity building of stakeholders on child rights and protection	Area Council Capitals	3	No of beneficiaries							20,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centers	30 schools	13	No. of Day Cares monitored					3,000			SWCD	Education

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	Train and support 100 PWDs on income generating activities	selected communities	316	No. of PWDs trained					10,000		5,000	SWCD	Stakeholders
	Monitoring of PWDs	selected communities	195	No. of PWDs monitored					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Provide funds to the vulnerable under LEAP	13 selected communities	288	No. of beneficiaries					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Sensitization on gender and youth inclusion in governance	selected communities	0	No. of people trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD
	Training of women groups in governance, conflict resolution and leadership skills	selected communities	49	No. of Women groups trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD
	Formation and strengthening of 5 Women groups	Apetebi, Essumankrom, Kwabaa, Ebukrom	20	No. of Women groups formed					5,000		15,000	SWCD	WUSC/ REP
	Training of Women Groups on Income Generating Activities	Daboase	25	No. of Women groups trained							15,000	SWCD	WUSC
	Support the formation of 15 Youth cooperatives /groups	selected communities	0	No. of Youth Groups formed					5,000		7,000	WUSC	NYA
	Support Nation Builders Corp program	selected communities	0	No. of Youth employed					20,000			Central Admin	NYA
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the construction of 1 No. Small town water piped systems with sanitary seals	Ateiku	5	No. of STWPS constructed					100,000		1,000,000	CWSA	Works
	Facilitate the construction of mechanized boreholes with sanitary seals	Dompim, Brofoyedur, Nsadweso	7	No. of Boreholes mechanized					10,000		150,000	Works	CWSA, Access Devt
	Construction of 10 boreholes and Hand dug wells with sanitary seals	Gambia, Otodum, New Subri, Tosen, Domama, Kakokrom, Ateiku, Yaw Dena, Kwame Yaw, Nsuta	242	No. of Boreholes constructed					80,000	20,000		Works	CWSA, GNPC, Access Devt
	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	Senchem, Jerusalem, Sarponso 2, Amanshia	39	No. of Boreholes rehabilitated					20,000	5,000		Works	communities
	Training of 15 Water and Sanitation Management Teams	15 selected communities	174	No. of WSMTs trained					5,000		5,000	Works	CWSA
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Construction of Institutional latrines with urinal and handwashing facilities and sanitary seals	Jerusalem, Atobiase, Ateiku, Dompim, Accra Town	37	No. of latrines constructed					90,000	30,000	30,000	Health	CWSA
	Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	15 communities	53%	No. of Households with latrines					10,000		5,000	Health	CWSA
	Prosecution of sanitary offenders and control of stray animals	Districtwide	75	No. of sanitary offenders prosecuted						2,000		Health	communities
	Fumigation of sanitary sites	Districtwide	70	No. of site fumigated					100,000			Health	Zoomlion

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Construction of Refuse Bays and engineered land fill sites	Ateiku, Atobiase, New Subri, Essamang,	2	No. of refuse bays constructed					130,000	30,000		Health	Works, Stakeholders
	Construction of Slaughter house with urinal and toilet facilities and sanitary seals	Daboase	0	No. of slaughter house constructed					75,000			Health	Works
	Screening of food vendors and premises inspections	Districtwide	1370	No. of Food Vendors screened						1,500		Health	communities
	Public sensitization on hygiene and sanitation	20 Communities	77	No. of communities sensitized					10,000			Health	communities
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the extension of electricity to communities	20 Communities	95	No. of communities with electricity					20,000			MOE	Works, communities
	Provision of street lights	25 Communities	89	No. of communities with street lights					20,000			Works	MOE, communities
	Facilitate surface dressing of roads	Kokoase-Ateiku-Praso, Domama- Amponsaso	101.8km	Length of road tarred					100,000			Feeder Roads	Works
	Reshaping of 160 km Roads	Selected communities	147.8km	Length of road reshaped					50,000	50,000		Works	communities
	Construction of drains and Culverts	New Subri, Patatwumso	32	No. of drains constructed					50,000			Feeder Roads	Works
	Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of roads	Krofofrom-Oketeh, Sarponso-Ansahkrom, Mateheko-Esaase	70.6 km	Length of road improved					300,000			Feeder Roads	Works
Natural resource Conservation	Undertake Plantation development in degraded areas (FIP)	Nsadweso, Odumase, Sekyere Krobo	0	Hectors plantation developed					15,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
	Introduction of trees into to Cocoa Farmers (Climate Smart)	Accra Town, Enyinabrim, Ateiku, Senchem, Kofi Ashia	0	No. of trees planted					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Organise fire prevention campaigns in forest fringe communities	Essaman, Sekyere Krobo	83	No. of communities sensitized					5,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	Disaster Prevention
	Establishment of Plantation-agro-forestry practices (MTS)	Nsadweso, Odumase, Sekyere Krobo	0	No. of Farmers practicing MTS					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Formation and training of 40 Climate Change Clubs in schools	Selected schools	0	No. of clubs formed					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	Education
	Establishment of Community Resource Management Area (CREMA)	Ekutuase Area Council	0	No. of communities							15,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
	Planting of 2000 trees in communities	selected communities	4500	No. of trees planted					10,000				communities
	Organize campaign on climate change	196 Communities	78	No. of communities sensitized					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	communities

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Disaster Prevention and management	Preparation of Disaster Preparedness Plan	Daboase	0	Existence of Plan					10,000			Disaster Prevention	communities
	Provision of Relief items to Disaster victims	selected communities	292	No. of items provided					30,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Organization of disaster prevention and management programs	30 selected communities	80	No. of communities sensitized					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	10 selected communities	212	No. of Volunteers groups formed					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
Physical and Spatial Planning	Payment of compensation and documentation of DA lands	Daboase	54 hectares	Hectors of land documented					50,000			Physical Planning	Central Admin
	Intensify campaign on development control on planning and building regulations	Daboase, Ateiku, Atobiase, Akyempim,	12	No. of communities sensitized					7,500	2,500		Works	Physical Planning
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Atobiase, Akyempim	2	No. of communities with address system					60,000			Physical Planning	Works
	Revision Local Plans	Daboase, Atobiase, Ateiku	3	No. of Local Plans revised					30,000			Physical Planning	Stakeholders
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
General Administration	Construction of No Police Stations	Enyinabrim, Hemang	4	No. of Police Station constructed					600,000			Central Admin	Works
	Support DISEC activities	Daboase		No. of activities organized					30,000		20,000	Central Admin	Security Services
	Provision of stationaries, office equipment and motorbikes	Daboase	14	No. of Office equipment provided					330,000			Central Admin	
	Maintenance of Office equipment and Vehicles	Daboase	9	No. of equipment maintained					30,000			Central Admin	
	Support and strengthen Area Councils	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Area Councils strengthened					30,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
	Renovation of Offices and Residential facilities	Daboase	13	No. of offices and residences renovated					30,000			Central Admin	Works
	Organization of National Celebrations	Daboase	6	No. of National celebrations organized					35,000			Central Admin	Stakeholders
	Renovation of Offices and Residential facilities	Daboase	13	No. of offices and residences renovated					30,000			Central Admin	Works
	Support to Community Initiated Projects	196 Communities	67	No. of community projects supported					100,000			Central Admin	Works
	Organization of National Celebrations	Daboase	6	No. of National celebrations organized					35,000			Central Admin	Stakeholders
	Support to Community Initiated Projects	196 Communities	67	No. of community projects supported					100,000			Central Admin	Works

Human Resource Management	Capacity building for Staff	Daboase	54	No. of Staff trained					40,000		15,000	Central Admin	OHLGS, MLGRD
	Capacity building of Assembly and Unit Committees Members	Area Council Capitals	11	No. of Assembly Members trained					25,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of Properties in 3 communities	Daboase, Ateiku, Akyempim	2	No. of properties valued					50,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Recruit 10 and train all Revenue Collectors	Daboase	30	No. of Revenue Collectors trained					2,500	2,500		Finance	Central Admin
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Budget and stakeholders meeting on fee fixing and rates impost	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Stakeholders meeting organized					25,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programs	Selected communities	4	No. of projects and programs monitored					39,000			Central Admin	All Departments
	Organise Town Hall meetings on Plan and Budget implementation	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Town hall meeting organized					22,000		2,500	Central Admin	All Departments
	Organize sensitization on the DMTDP	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of sensitization programs organized					12500			Central Admin	Stakeholders

ANNEX 21

2019 ACTION PLAN

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, tourism and industrial Development	Train 500 and support 100 youth and women in employable skills	selected communities	4107	No of Youth and women trained					20,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Organize quality improvement and Management training for 100 MSMEs	selected communities	2042	No of MSMEs trained					9,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Support 5 Local Business Association with equipment	selected communities	284	Increase in Production					8,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Formation of and strengthening 15 Corporatives	15 selected communities	25	No. of MSMEs with Corporatives					5,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Facilitate the establishment of light industrial site	Ateiku	0	No of sites established						8000		Trade & Industry	communities
	Facilitate the certification of 500 Apprentices	Daboase	212	No. of apprentices with Certificates						3000		Trade & Industry	CBOs
	Establishment of Skills Training Center	Daboase	0	No. of skills centers established					25,000		10,000	Trade & Industry	REP, Works
	Construction and landscaping of 2 No Market Sheds with urinal and toilet facilities	Ebukrom, Sekyere Hemang	9	No. of Markets constructed					200,000			Trade & Industry	Works
	Pavement of Lorry Parks	Daboase	0	No of park paved						40,000			
	Facilitate the implementation of the "One District, One Factory" Initiative	Daboase	0	No. of factories constructed					100,000		1,000,000	MTI	Trade & Industry
Promote and develop eco-tourist sites	Domama	1	No. of sites developed					20,000	1,000	25,000	Trade	GTA,	
Agricultural Development	Campaign and vaccination of livestock, poultry and pets	Districtwide	47,093	No. of livestock vaccinated					2,500	1,500	10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
	Training of 50 Farmers on livestock/ crop integration and husbandry practices	Daboase	1107	No. of Farmers trained					2,000		3,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
	Train and support 15 farmers on fish farming and aquaculture	Daboase	51	No. of Farmers trained					7,000	6,000	27,000	Agric Dept	Trade & Industry
	Dissemination of Agric technologies and information through mass communication	196 Communities	52.6% coverage	No of Homes and farms visited							120,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Establish 25 demonstrations on food crops and livestock	selected communities	18	No of demonstration fields established							10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Form 10 Farmer Based Organizations	selected communities	44	No. of FBOs formed					1,000		5,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Training of 15 AEAs on yield studies and establish yield plots	Daboase	3 hectares	No. of yield plots established							5,000	Agric Dept	
Acquire 30 HA land for the Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	Ekutuase Area Council	0	Hectores of land acquired					75,000			Agric Dept	FBOs	

	Training of 300 Farmers in plantain sucker multiplication	Daboase	0	No. of Farmers trained						40,000	Agric Dept	FBOs	
	Training of 50 Farmers and AEAs on production, processing and utilization of Potatoes, Taro and Vegetables	Daboase	201	No. of farmers trained						5,000	Agric Dept		
GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Agricultural Development	Training of 200 Farmers and 15 AEAs on improved technologies in Rice, Cassava, Cowpea and Maize production	Daboase	91	No. of Farmers trained					6,000		10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Establishment of cocoa and oil palm nurseries	selected communities	3	No. of nurseries					30,000			Agric Dept	COCOBOD
	Training of 50 and provision of 200 machines to cocoa mass spraying gangs	Daboase	47	No. of Gangs trained					300,000			Agric Dept	COCOBOD
	Organization of Farmers Day celebration	Daboase Area Council	66	No. of Farmers Awarded					50,000		10,000	Agric Dept	Stakeholders
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom blocks with urinal and toilet facilities, landscaping	Sekyere Nsuta	72	No. of schools constructed					700,000			Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction of 2 No. 3 units classroom blocks with landscaping, urinal/toilet facilities	Sekyere Hemang	51	No. of schools constructed					205,000		205,000	Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction and furnishing of 5 No. 2 unit classroom blocks with recreational, urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Mamponso, Saakye, Juaben, Kubekor, Tosen	49	No. of KGs constructed					370,000	120,000		Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction of Teachers quarters with urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Area Council Capitals	34	No. of Teachers quarters constructed					350,000			Education	Works
	Supply Teaching and Learning Materials etc	All schools	70,075	No. of TLMs supplied					25,000		10,000	Education	Central Admin
	Organization of Mock exams, STMIE, My First Day and Sport Festivals at Schools	All schools	224	No. of Students					40,000			Education	Central Admin
	Provision of 1250 Furniture	20 schools	19644	No. of furniture provided					35,000	20,000	15,000	Education	Central Admin
	Motivation and capacity building of 100 Teachers and SMCs	Daboase	628	No. of Teachers trained					20,000		10,000	Education	
	Organization of school health programmes	20 schools	36	No. of beneficiary schools					10,000		10,000	Health	Education
	Provision of financial assistance to 250 needy students	Daboase	792	No. of students assisted					80,000			Central Admin	Education
	Facilitate the expansion and implementation of the School Feeding Program	25 Selected schools	22	No. of beneficiary schools					5,000			SWCD	Education
	Facilitate the creation of Recreational/sport facilities	Daboase	0	No. of recreational facilities created					5,000		5,000	Education	Central Admin

	Support the formation of 15 Youth cooperatives /groups	selected communities	0	No. of Youth Groups formed					5,000		7,000	WUSC	NYA
	Support Nation Builders Corp (NaBcorp) program	selected communities	0	No. of Youth employed					20,000			Central Admin	NYA
Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	Renovation and upgrading of Health facilities	Nsadweso	2	No. of Health facilities upgraded					200,000			Health	MOH
	Provision of medical equipment to Health facilities	selected facilities	13	No. of beneficiary Health facilities					55,000	10,000		Central Admin	Health
	Establishment of 2 CHPS Compounds with urinal and toilet facilities and tree planting	Brofoyedur, Beenuyie	17	No. of CHPS established					400,000	10,000		Health	Works
	Capacity Building and motivation of Health Personnel	Daboase	33	No. of Personnel trained					20,000			Health	MOH
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
Health Delivery	Strengthen Infant and maternal health services	All health centers	27	No. of beneficiaries					10,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify sensitization on non-communicable diseases	Districtwide	41	No. of beneficiaries					6,000			Health	MOH
	Formation of 10 Adolescent Health Clubs	selected communities	2	No. of clubs formed					4,000			Health	MOH
	Sensitization on Reproductive Health and family planning	selected communities	49	No. of beneficiaries					15,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify campaign on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and Nutrition	selected communities	912	No. of beneficiaries					20,000			Health	Central Admin
Social Welfare and Community Development	Social mobilization on Child marriages and abuses	15 selected communities	84	No. of communities sensitized					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Formation and strengthening of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPC)	15 selected communities	38	No. of CCPC formed					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	General case management	Daboase		No of cases managed					5,000			SWCD	
	Capacity building of stakeholders on child rights and protection	Area Council Capitals	3	No of beneficiaries							20,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Monitoring of PWDs	selected communities	195	No. of PWDs monitored					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centers	30 schools	13	No. of Day Cares monitored					3,000			SWCD	Education
	Train and support 100 PWDs on income generating activities	selected communities	316	No, of PWDs trained					10,000		5,000	SWCD	Stakeholders
	Provide funds to the vulnerable under LEAP	13 selected communities	288	No. of LEAP beneficiaries					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
Sensitization on gender and youth inclusion in governance	selected communities	0	No. of people trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD	

	Training of women groups in governance, conflict resolution and leadership skills	selected communities	49	No. of Women groups trained						15,000	WUSC	SWCD
	Formation and strengthening of Women groups	selected communities	20	No. of Women groups formed				5,000		15,000	SWCD	WUSC/ REP
	Training of Women Groups on Income Generating Activities	Daboase	25	No. of Women groups trained						15,000	SWCD	WUSC
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the construction of 1 No. Small town water piped systems with sanitary seals	Sekyere Krobo	5	No. of STWPS constructed				100,000		1,000,000	CWSA	Works
	Construction of 10 boreholes and Hand dug wells with sanitary seals	Yaw Gyima, Tamakloe, Nkapiem, Aboaboso 2, Kadri, Domama, Baase, Kwame Asare, Kobeda, Boyesekan,	242	No. of Boreholes constructed				80,000	20,000		Works	CWSA, GNPC, Access Devt
	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	selected communities	39	No. of Boreholes rehabilitated				20,000	5,000		Works	communities
	Training of 15 Water and Sanitation Management Teams	15 selected communities	174	No. of WSMTs trained				5,000		5,000	Works	CWSA
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL												
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Construction of Institutional latrines with urinal and handwashing facilities and sanitary seals	Brofoyedur, Juaben, Kroffrom, Senchem	37	No. of latrines constructed				90,000	30,000	30,000	Health	CWSA
	Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	15 communities	53%	No. of Households with latrines				10,000		5,000	Health	CWSA
	Prosecution of sanitary offenders and control of stray animals	Districtwide	75	No. of sanitary offenders prosecuted					2,000		Health	
	Fumigation of sanitary sites	Districtwide	70	No. of site fumigated				100,000			Health	Zoomlion
	Construction of Refuse Bays and engineered land fill sites	Edwenase, Old Subri, Essamang,	2	No. of refuse bays constructed				130,000	30,000		Health	Works, Stakeholders
	Construction of Slaughter house with urinal and toilet facilities and sanitary seals	Atobiase	0	No. of slaughter house constructed				75,000			Health	Works
	Screening of food vendors and premises inspections	Districtwide	1370	No. of Food Vendors screened					1,500		Health	communities
	Public sensitization on hygiene and sanitation	20 Communities	77	No. of communities sensitized				10,000			Health	communities
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT												
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the extension of electricity and street lights to communities	30 Communities	95	No. of communities with electricity				40,000			MOE	Works, communities
	Facilitate surface dressing of roads	Ateiku-Akyempim -Subri	101.8km	Length of road tarred				100,000			Feeder Roads	Works
	Reshaping of 160 km Roads	Districtwide	147.8km	Km of road reshaped				50,000	50,000		Works	communities
	Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of roads	Mateheko-Esaase	70.6 km	Length of road improved				300,000			Feeder Roads	Works

	Construction of drains and Culverts	Osenso, Obuase	32	No. of drains constructed					50,000			Feeder Roads	Works
Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GHc			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Natural resource Conservation	Undertake Plantation development in degraded areas (FIP)	Nsadweso, Odumase, Sekyere Krobo	0	Hectors plantation developed					15,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
	Introduction of trees into to Cocoa Farmers (Climate Smart)	8 communities	0	No. of trees planted					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Organise fire prevention campaigns in forest fringe communities	Essaman, Sekyere Krobo	83	No. of communities sensitized					5,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	Disaster Prevention
	Establishment of Plantation-agro-forestry practices (MTS)	Nsadweso, Odumase, Sekyere Krobo	0	No. of Farmers practicing MTS					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Formation and training of 10 Climate Change Clubs in schools	Selected schools	0	No. of clubs formed					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	Education
	Planting of 500 trees in communities	selected communities	4500	No. of trees planted					10,000				communities
	Organize campaign on climate change	196 Communities	78	No. of communities sensitized					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
Disaster Prevention and management	Provision of Relief items to Disaster victims	selected communities	292	No. of items provided					30,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Organization of disaster prevention and management programs	30 selected communities	80	No. of communities sensitized					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	10 selected communities	212	No. of Volunteers groups formed					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
Physical and Spatial Planning	Payment of compensation and documentation of DA lands	Daboase	54 hectors	Hectors of land documented					50,000			Physical Planning	Central Admin
	Intensify campaign on development control on planning and building regulations	New Subri, Krobo, Atobiase, Akyempim,	12	No. of communities sensitized					7,500	2,500		Works	Physical Planning
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	Atobiase, Akyempim	2	No. of communities with address system					60,000			Physical Planning	Works
	Preparation of Local Plans	Akyempim	3	No. of Local Plans					30,000				Stakeholders
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
General Administration	Construction of District Fire Station	Daboase	4	No. of Police Station constructed					600,000			Central Admin	Works
	Support DISEC activities	Daboase		No. of activities organized					30,000		20,000	Central Admin	Security Services
	Provision of stationaries, office equipment and motorbikes	Daboase	14	No. of Office equipment provided					330,000			Central Admin	
	Maintenance of Office equipment and Vehicles	Daboase	9	No. of equipment maintained					30,000			Central Admin	

	Support and strengthen Area Councils	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Area Councils strengthened					15,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
	Renovation of Offices and Residential facilities	Daboase	13	No. of offices and residences renovated					30,000			Central Admin	Works
	Organization of National Celebrations	Daboase	6	No. of National celebrations organized					35,000			Central Admin	
	Support to Community Initiated Projects	196 Communities	67	No. of community projects supported					100,000			Central Admin	Works
Human Resource Management	Capacity building for Staff	Daboase	54	No. of Staff trained					40,000		15,000	Central Admin	OHLGS, MLGRD
	Capacity building of Assembly and Unit Committees Members	Area Council Capitals	11	No. of Assembly Members trained					25,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of Properties in 3 communities	New Subri, Atobiase, Sekyere Krobo	2	No. of properties valued					50,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Recruit 10 and train all Revenue Collectors	Daboase	30	No. of Revenue Collectors trained					2,500	2,500		Finance	Central Admin
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Budget and stakeholders meeting on fee fixing and rates impost	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Stakeholders meeting organized					25,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programs	Selected communities	4	No. of projects and programs monitored					39,000			Central Admin	All Departments
	Organise Town Hall meetings on Plan (APR,QPR) and Budget implementation	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Town hall meeting organized					22,000		2,500	Central Admin	All Departments
	Organize sensitization on the DMTDP	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of sensitization programs organized					12500			Central Admin	Stakeholders

ANNEX 22

2020 ACTION PLAN

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, tourism and industrial Development	Train 500 and support 100 youth and women in employable skills	selected communities	4107	No of Youth and women trained					20,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Organize quality improvement and Management training for 100 MSMEs	Old Subri, Akyempim, Ekutuase Ateiku, Krobo	2042	No of MSMEs trained					9,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Support 5 Local Business Association with equipment	Oketeh, Dabinamewohen, Akrofi, Kwabaa, Daboase	284	Increase in Production					8,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Formation of and strengthening 15 Corporatives	15 selected communities	25	No. of MSMEs with Corporatives					5,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Facilitate the establishment of light industrial site	Atobiase	0	No of sites established						8000		Trade & Industry	communities
	Facilitate the certification of 500 Apprentices	Daboase	212	No. of apprentices with Certificates						3000		Trade & Industry	CBOs
	Establishment of Skills Training Center	Ateiku	0	No. of skills centers established					25,000		10,000	Trade & Industry	REP, Works
	Construction and landscaping of 2 No Market Sheds with urinal and toilet facilities	Atobiase, Jerusalem	9	No. of Markets constructed					200,000			Trade & Industry	Works
	Promote and develop eco-tourist sites	Nsadweso	1	No. of sites developed					20,000	1,000	25,000	Trade & Industry	GTA, communities
Agricultural Development	Campaign and vaccination of livestock, poultry and pets	Districtwide	47,093	No. of livestock vaccinated					2,500	1,500	10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
	Training of 50 Farmers on livestock/ crop integration and husbandry practices	Daboase	1107	No. of Farmers trained					2,000		3,000	Agric Dept	FBOs,
	Train and support 15 farmers on fish farming and aquaculture	Daboase	51	No. of Farmers trained					7,000	6,000	27,000	Agric Dept	Trade & Industry
	Dissemination of Agric technologies and information through mass communication	196 Communities	52.6% coverage	No of Homes and farms visited							120,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Establish 25 demonstrations on food crops and livestock	selected communities	18	No of demonstration fields established							10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Form 10 Farmer Based Organizations	selected communities	44	No. of FBOs formed					1,000		5,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Training of 15 AEAs on yield studies and establish yield plots	Daboase	3 hectors	No. of yield plots established							5,000	Agric Dept	
	Acquire 50 HA land for the Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	Brofoyedur	0	Hectors of land acquired					75,000			Agric Dept	FBOs
	Training of 300 Farmers in plantain sucker multiplication	Daboase	0	No. of Farmers trained							40,000	Agric Dept	FBOs

	Training of 50 Farmers and AEAs on production, processing and utilization of Potatoes, Taro and Vegetables	Daboase	201	No. of farmers trained						5,000	Agric Dept		
	Training of 200 Farmers and 15 AEAs on improved technologies in Rice, Cassava, Cowpea and Maize production	Daboase	91	No. of Farmers trained					6,000	10,000	Agric Dept	FBOs	
	Establishment of cocoa and oil palm nurseries	selected communities	3	Improved access to inputs					30,000		Agric Dept	COCOBOD	
	Training of 50 and provision of 200 machines to cocoa mass spraying gangs	Daboase	47	No. of Gangs trained					300,000		Agric Dept	COCOBOD	
	Organization of Farmers Day celebration	Ateiku Area Council	66	No. of Farmers Awarded					50,000	10,000	Agric Dept	Stakeholders	
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom blocks with urinal and toilet facilities, landscaping	Ologo	72	No. of schools constructed					350,000		Education	Works, GETFUND	
	Construction of 1 No. 3 units classroom blocks with landscaping, urinal/toilet facilities	Domama	51	No. of schools constructed					205,000	205,000	Education	Works, GETFUND	
	Construction and furnishing of 5 No. 2 unit classroom blocks with recreational, urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Amankesease, Senchem, Asratoase, Jerusalem, Ebukrom	49	No. of KGs constructed					370,000	120,000	Education	Works, GETFUND	
	Establishment of 4 ICT Centers in schools	selected communities	3	No. of ICT Centers established					200,000	100,000	Education	Works	
	Construction of Teachers quarters with urinal and toilet facilities and tree planting	Area Council Capitals	34	No. of Teachers quarters constructed					350,000		Education	Works	
	Supply Teaching and Learning Materials	All schools	70,075	No. of TLMs supplied					25,000	10,000	Education	Central Admin	
	Organization of Mock exams, STMIE, My First Day and Sport Festivals at Schools	All schools	224	No. of Students					40,000		Education	Central Admin	
	Provision of 1250 Furniture	20 schools	19644	No. of furniture provided					35,000	20,000	15,000	Education	Central Admin
	Motivation and capacity building of 100 Teachers and SMCs	Daboase	628	No. of Teachers trained					20,000		10,000	Education	
	Organization of school health programmes	20 schools	36	No. of beneficiaries					10,000		10,000	Health	Education
	Provision of financial assistance to 250 needy students	Daboase	792	No. of students assisted					80,000			Central Admin	Education
	Facilitate the expansion and implementation of the School Feeding Program	25 Selected schools	22	No. of beneficiary schools					5,000			SWCD	Education
	Facilitate the creation of Recreational/sport facilities	Ateiku	0	No. of recreational facilities created					5,000		5,000	Education	Central Admin
Support the formation of 15 Youth cooperatives /groups	selected communities	0	No. of Youth Groups formed					5,000		7,000	WUSC	NYA	
Support Nation Builders Corp program	selected communities	0	No. of people supported					20,000			Central Admin	NYA	

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Health Delivery	Renovation and upgrading of Health facilities	Domama, Hemang	2	No. of Health facilities upgraded					200,000			Health	MOH
	Provision of medical equipment to Health facilities	selected facilities	13	No. of beneficiary Health facilities					55,000	10,000		Central Admin	Health
	Establishment of 2 CHPS Compounds with urinal and toilet facilities and tree planting	Anto, Osenso	17	No. of CHPS established					400,000	10,000		Health	Works
	Capacity Building and motivation of Health Personnel	Daboase	33	No. of Health Personnel trained					20,000			Health	MOH
	Strengthen Infant and maternal health services	All health centers	27	No. of beneficiaries					10,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify sensitization on non-communicable diseases	Districtwide	41	No. of beneficiaries					6,000			Health	MOH
	Formation of 10 Adolescent Health Clubs	selected communities	2	No. of clubs formed					4,000			Health	MOH
	Sensitization on Reproductive Health and family planning	selected communities	49	No. of beneficiaries					15,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify campaign on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and Nutrition	selected communities	912	No. of beneficiaries					20,000			Health	Central Admin
Social Welfare and Community Development	Social mobilization on Child marriages and abuses	15 selected communities	84	No. of communities sensitized					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Formation and strengthening of Community Child Protection Committees	15 selected communities	38	No. of CCPC formed					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	General case management	Daboase		No of cases managed					5,000			SWCD	
	Capacity building of stakeholders on child rights and protection	Area Council Capitals	3	No of beneficiaries							20,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centers	30 schools	13	No. of Day Cares monitored					3,000			SWCD	Education
	Train and support 100 PWDs on income generating activities	selected communities	316	No, of PWDs trained					10,000		5,000	SWCD	Stakeholders
	Monitoring of PWDs	selected communities	195	No of PWDs monitored					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Provide funds to the vulnerable under LEAP	13 selected communities	288	No. of beneficiaries					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Sensitization on gender and youth inclusion in governance	selected communities	0	No. of people trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD
	Training of women groups in governance, conflict resolution and leadership skills	selected communities	49	No. of Women groups trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD
	Formation /strengthening of 5 women groups	selected communities	20	No. of groups formed					5,000		15,000	SWCD	WUSC/ REP
Training of Women Groups on Income Generating Activities	Daboase	25	No. of Women groups trained							15,000	SWCD	WUSC	

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the construction of 1 Small town water piped systems with sanitary seals	Essaman	5	No. of STWPS constructed					100,000		1,000,000	CWSA	Works
	Construction of 5 boreholes and Hand dug wells with sanitary seals	Nyena, Twahene, Saakye, Munsukwa, Noahkrom,	242	No. of Boreholes constructed					80,000	20,000		Works	CWSA, Access Devt
	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	selected communities	39	No. of Boreholes rehabilitated					20,000	5,000		Works	communities
	Training of 15 Water and Sanitation Management Teams	15 selected communities	174	No. of WSMTs trained					5,000		5,000	Works	CWSA
GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL													
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Construction of Institutional latrines with urinal and handwashing facilities and sanitary seals	Adiembra, Obuase, Asensoho, Heman, Kwame Yaw	37	No. of latrines constructed					90,000	30,000	30,000	Health	CWSA
	Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	15 communities	53%	No. of Households with latrines					10,000		5,000	Health	CWSA
	Facilitate the construction of household latrines	12 communities	58	No. of Households latrines constructed							200,000	CWSA	Health
	Prosecution of sanitary offenders and control of stray animals	Districtwide	75	No. of sanitary offenders prosecuted						2,000		Health	
	Fumigation of sanitary sites	Districtwide	70	No. of site fumigated					100,000			Health	Zoomlion
	Construction of Refuse Bays and engineered land fill sites	Nsadweso, Dompim, Sekyere Hemang	2	No. of refuse bays constructed					130,000	30,000		Health	Works, Stakeholders
	Construction of Slaughter house with urinal and toilet facilities and sanitary seals	Atobiase	0	No. of slaughter house constructed					75,000			Health	Works
	Screening of food vendors and premises inspections	Districtwide	1370	No. of Food Vendors screened						1,500		Health	communities
	Public sensitization on hygiene and sanitation	20 Communities	77	No. of communities sensitized					10,000			Health	communities
GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT													
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the extension of electricity and street lights to communities	40 Communities	95	No. of communities with electricity					40,000			MOE	Works, communities
	Facilitate surface dressing of roads	Ebukrom-Abroadzewuram	101.8km	Length of road tarred					100,000			Feeder Roads	Works
	Reshaping of 160 km Roads	Selected communities	147.8km	Length of road reshaped					50,000	50,000		Works	communities
	Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of roads	Atobiase-Obuase- Baase	70.6 km	Length of road improved					300,000			Feeder Roads	Works
	Construction of drains and Culverts	New Subri, Patatwumso	32	No. of drains constructed					50,000			Feeder Roads	Works

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Natural resource Conservation	Undertake Plantation development in degraded areas (FIP)	Nsadweso, Odumase, Sekyere Krobo	0	Hectors plantation developed					15,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
	Introduction of trees into to Cocoa Farmers (Climate Smart)	selected communities	0	No. of trees planted					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Organise fire prevention campaigns in forest fringe communities	Essaman, Krobo, Anto, Atobiase, Obuase,	83	No. of communities sensitized					5,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	Disaster Prevention
	Establishment of Plantation-agro-forestry practices (MTS)	Atobiase, Obuase, Ektuase	0	No. of Farmers practicing MTS					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Formation and training of 10 Climate Change Clubs in schools	Selected schools	0	No. of clubs formed					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	Education
	Planting of 500 trees in communities	selected communities	4500	No. of trees planted					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
	Organize campaign on climate change	196 Communities	78	No. of communities sensitized					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
Disaster Prevention and management	Provision of Relief items to Disaster victims	selected communities	292	No. of items provided					30,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Organization of disaster prevention and management programs	30 selected communities	80	No. of communities sensitized					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	10 selected communities	212	No. of Volunteers groups formed					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
Physical and Spatial Planning	Payment of compensation and documentation of DA lands	Daboase	54 hectors	Hectors of land documented					50,000			Physical Planning	Central Admin
	Intensify campaign on development control on planning and building regulations	selected communities	12	No. of communities sensitized					7,500	2,500		Works	Physical Planning
	Preparation of local plan	Krobo, New Subri		No. of plans prepared					50,000			Physical Planning	communities
	Undertake street naming and property addressing	New Subri	2	No. of communities with address system					60,000			Physical Planning	Works
General Administration	Construction of additional block for Police Station	Daboase	4	No. of Police Station constructed					200,000			Central Admin	Works
	Support DISEC activities	Daboase	4	No. of activities organized					30,000		20,000	Central Admin	Security Services
	Provision of stationaries, office equipment and motorbikes	Daboase	14	No. of Office equipment provided					330,000			Central Admin	
	Maintenance of Office equipment and Vehicles	Daboase	9	Improved Service Delivery					30,000			Central Admin	

GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY

General Administration	Support and strengthen Area Councils	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Area Councils strengthened					15,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
	Renovation of Offices and Residential facilities	Daboase	13	No. of offices and residences renovated					30,000			Central Admin	Works
	Organization of National Celebrations	Daboase	6	No. of National celebrations organized					35,000			Central Admin	
	Support to Community Initiated Projects	196 Communities	67	No. of community projects supported					100,000			Central Admin	Works
Human Resource Management	Capacity building for Staff	Daboase	54	No. of Staff trained					40,000		15,000	Central Admin	OHLGS, MLGRD
	Capacity building of Assembly and Unit Committees Members	Area Council Capitals	11	No. of Assembly Members trained					25,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of Properties in 2 communities	Dompim, Edwenase, Sekyere Hemang,	2	No. of properties valued					50,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Recruit 10 and train all Revenue Collectors	Daboase	30	No. of Revenue Collectors trained					2,500	2,500		Finance	Central Admin
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Budget and stakeholders meeting on fee fixing and rates impost	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Stakeholders meeting organized					25,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programs	Selected communities	4	No. of projects and programs monitored					39,000			Central Admin	All Departments
	Organise Town Hall meetings on Plan (APR,QPR) and Budget implementation	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Town hall meeting organized					22,000		2,500	Central Admin	All Departments
	Preparation of DMTDP 2022-2025	Daboase	5	No. of sensitization programs organized					60,000			Central Admin	Stakeholders

ANNEX 23

2021 ACTION PLAN

GOAL: BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY													
Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Trade, tourism and industrial Development	Train 500 and support 100 youth and women in employable skills	selected communities	4107	No of Youth and women trained					20,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Organize quality improvement and Management training for 100 MSMEs	Old Subri, Akyempim, Ekutuase Ateiku, Krobo	2042	No of MSMEs trained					9,000	5,000	5,000	Trade & Industry	WUSC/ REP
	Support 5 Local Business Association with equipment	Oketeh, Dabinamewohen, Akrofi, Kwabaa, Daboase	284	Increase in Production					8,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Formation of and strengthening 15 Corporatives	15 selected communities	25	No. MSMEs with Corporatives					5,000			Trade & Industry	REP
	Facilitate the certification of 500 Apprentices	Daboase	212	No. of apprentices with Certificates								Trade & Industry	CBOs
	Construction and landscaping of 2 No Market Sheds with urinal and toilet facilities	Appeasuman, Daboase	9	No. of Markets constructed					200,000			Trade & Industry	Works
	Promote and develop eco-tourist sites	Nsadweso	1	No. of tourist sites developed					20,000	1,000	25,000	Trade & Industry	GTA, communities
Agricultural Development	Campaign and vaccination of livestock, poultry and pets	Districtwide	47,093	Improved Husbandry practices					2,500	1,500	10,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs,
	Training of 50 Farmers on livestock/ crop integration and husbandry practices	Daboase	1107	No. of Farmers trained					2,000		3,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs,
	Train and support 15 farmers on fish farming and aquaculture	Daboase	51	No. of Farmers trained					7,000	6,000	27,000	Agric Dept.	Trade & Industry
	Dissemination of Agric technologies and information through mass communication	196 Communities	52.6% coverage	No of Homes and farms visited							120,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Establish 25 demonstrations on food crops and livestock	selected communities	18	No of demonstration fields established							10,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Form 10 Farmer Based Organizations	selected communities	44	No. of FBOs formed					1,000		5,000	Agric Dept	FBOs
	Training of 15 AEAs on yield studies and establish yield plots	Daboase	3 hectors	No. of yield plots established							5,000	Agric Dept.	
	Acquire 30 HA land for the Planting for Food, Jobs and Investment Programme	Brofoyedur	0	Hectors of land acquired					75,000			Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Training of 300 Farmers in plantain sucker multiplication	Daboase	0	No. of Farmers trained							40,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Training of 50 Farmers and AEAs on production, processing and utilization of Potatoes, Taro and Vegetables	Daboase	201	No. of livestock vaccinated							5,000	Agric Dept.	

	Training of 200 Farmers and 15 AEA's on improved technologies in Rice, Cassava, Cowpea and Maize production	Daboase	91	No. of Farmers trained					6,000		10,000	Agric Dept.	FBOs
	Establishment of cocoa and oil palm nurseries	selected communities	3	Improved access to inputs					30,000			Agric Dept.	COCOBOD
	Training of 50 and provision of 200 machines to cocoa mass spraying gangs	Daboase	47	No. of Gangs trained					300,000			Agric Dept.	COCOBOD
	Organization of Farmers Day celebration	Ekutuase Area Council	66	No. of Farmers Awarded					50,000		10,000	Agric Dept.	Stakeholders

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Education and Youth Development	Construction of 1 No.6 unit classroom blocks with urinal and toilet facilities, landscaping and tree planting	Twahene	72	No. of schools constructed					700,000			Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction of 2 No. 3 units classroom blocks with landscaping, urinal/toilet facilities	Aboaboso No. 2	51	No. of schools constructed					205,000		205,000	Education	Works, GETFUND
	Construction and furnishing of 5 No. 2 unit classroom blocks with recreational, urinal and toilet facilities and landscaping	Prato 1, Suhyen, Brempong, Krofofrom	49	No. of KGs constructed					370,000	120,000		Education	Works, GETFUND
	Supply Teaching and Learning Materials and other items	All schools	70,075	No. of TLMS supplied					25,000		10,000	Education	Central Admin
	Organization of Mock exams, STMIE, My First Day and Sport Festivals at Schools	All schools	224	No. of Students					40,000			Education	Central Admin
	Provision of 1250 Furniture	20 schools	19644	No. of furniture provided					35,000	20,000	15,000	Education	Central Admin
	Motivation and capacity building of 100 Teachers and SMCs	Daboase	628	No. of Teachers trained					20,000		10,000	Education	
	Organization of school health programmes	20 schools	36	No. of beneficiary schools					10,000		10,000	Health	Education
	Provision of financial assistance to 250 needy students	Daboase	792	No. of students assisted					80,000			Central Admin	Education
	Facilitate the expansion and implementation of the School Feeding Program	25 Selected schools	22	No. of beneficiary schools					5,000			SWCD	Education
	Facilitate the creation of Recreational/sport facilities	Enyinabrim	0	No. of recreational facilities created					5,000		5,000	Education	Central Admin
	Support the formation of 15 Youth cooperatives /groups	selected communities	0	No. of Youth Groups formed					5,000		7,000	WUSC	NYA

	Support Nation Builders Corp (NaBcorp) program	selected communities	0	No. of Youth employed					20,000			Central Admin	NYA
Health Delivery	Provision of medical equipment to Health facilities	Ebukrom, Essaman, Sekyere Krobo,	13	No. of beneficiary Health facilities					55,000	10,000		Central Admin	Health
	Establishment of CHPS Compound with urinal and toilet facilities and tree planting	Anto	17	No. of CHPS established					300,000			Health	Works
	Capacity Building and motivation of Health Personnel	Daboase	33	No. of Health Personnel trained					20,000			Health	MOH
	Strengthen Infant and maternal health services	All health centers	27	No. of beneficiaries					10,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify sensitization on non-communicable diseases	Districtwide	41	No. of beneficiaries					6,000			Health	MOH
	Formation of 10 Adolescent Health Clubs	selected communities	2	No. of clubs formed					4,000			Health	MOH
	Sensitization on Reproductive Health and family planning	selected communities	49	No. of beneficiaries					15,000			Health	MOH
	Intensify campaign on HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and Nutrition	selected communities	912	No. of beneficiaries					20,000			Health	Central Admin

GOAL: CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Social Welfare and Community Development	Social mobilization on Child marriages and abuses	15 selected communities	84	No. of communities sensitized					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	Formation and strengthening of Community Child Protection Committees	15 selected communities	38	No. of CCPC formed					2,000		5,000	SWCD	Child Rights, UNICEF
	General case management	Daboase		No of cases managed					5,000			SWCD	
	Monitoring and supervision of Day Care Centers	20 schools	13	No. of Day Cares monitored					3,000			SWCD	Education
	Train and support 100 PWDs on income generating activities	selected communities	316	No, of PWDs trained					10,000		5,000	SWCD	Stakeholders
	Monitoring of PWDs	selected communities	195	No. of PWDs monitored					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Provide funds to the vulnerable under LEAP	13 selected communities	288	No. of LEAP beneficiaries					2,500			SWCD	Stakeholders
	Sensitization on gender and youth inclusion in governance	selected communities	0	No. of people trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD
	Training of women groups in governance, conflict resolution and leadership skills	selected communities	49	No. of Women groups trained							15,000	WUSC	SWCD

	Formation and strengthening of Women groups	selected communities	20	No. of Women groups formed					5,000		15,000	SWCD	WUSC/ REP
	Training of Women Groups on Income Generating Activities	Daboase	25	No. of Women groups trained							15,000	SWCD	WUSC
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the construction of 1 Small town water piped systems with sanitary seals	Edwenase	5	No. of STWPS constructed					100,000		1,000,000	CWSA	Works
	Construction of 5 boreholes and Hand dug wells with sanitary seals	selected communities	242	No. of Boreholes constructed					80,000	20,000		Works	CWSA, GNPC, Access Devt
	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	selected institutions	39	No. of Boreholes rehabilitated					20,000	5,000		Works	communities
	Training of 15 Water and Sanitation Management Teams	15 selected communities	174	No. of WSMTs trained					5,000		5,000	Works	CWSA
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	Construction of Institutional latrines with urinal and handwashing facilities and sanitary seals	Amanshia, Prato 1, Adukrom, Ebukrom, Sekyere Hemang	37	No. of latrines constructed					90,000	30,000	30,000	Health	CWSA
	Promotion of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)	15 communities	53%	No. of Households with latrines					10,000		5,000	Health	CWSA
	Prosecution of sanitary offenders and control of stray animals	Districtwide	75	No. of sanitary offenders prosecuted						2,000		Health	
	Fumigation of sanitary sites	Districtwide	70	No. of site fumigated					100,000			Health	Zoomlion
	Construction of Refuse Bays and disposal sites	Abroadzewuram, Domama, Ebukrom	2	No. of refuse bays constructed					130,000	30,000		Health	Works, Stakeholders
	Construction of Slaughter house with urinal and toilet facilities and sanitary seals	Sekyere Krobo	0	No. of slaughter house constructed					75,000			Health	Works
	Screening of food vendors and premises inspections	Districtwide	1370	No. of Food Vendors screened						1,500		Health	communities
	Public sensitization on hygiene and sanitation	20 Communities	77	No. of communities sensitized					10,000			Health	communities

GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Infrastructure Delivery and Management	Facilitate the extension of electricity and street lights to communities	20 Communities	95	No. of communities with electricity					40,000			MOE	Works, communities
	Facilitate surface dressing of roads	Hemang-Edwenase	101.8km	Km of road tarred					100,000			Urban Roads	Works
	Reshaping of 160 km Roads	Districtwide	147.8km	km of road reshaped					50,000	50,000		Works	communities
	Spot Improvement/Rehabilitation of roads	selected communities	70.6 km	Km of road improved					300,000			Urban Roads	Works
	Construction of drains and Culverts	selected communities	32	No. of drains constructed					50,000			Urban Roads	Works

Program	Activities (Operations)	Location	Baseline	Output Indicators	Quarterly Time schedule				Indicative Budget GH¢			Implementing Agencies	
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	GOG	IGF	DONOR	Lead	Collaborating
Natural resource Conservation	Undertake Plantation development in degraded areas (FIP)	selected communities	0	Hectors plantation developed					15,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
	Introduction of trees into to Cocoa Farmers (Climate Smart)	selected communities	0	No. of trees planted					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Organise fire prevention campaigns in forest fringe communities	selected communities	83	No. of communities sensitized					5,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	Disaster Prevention
	Establishment of Plantation-agro-forestry practices (MTS)	selected communities	0	No. of Farmers practicing MTS					10,000			Nat Res. Conserv.	FBOs
	Formation and training of 10 Climate Change Clubs in schools	Selected schools	0	No. of clubs formed					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	Education
	Planting of 500 trees in communities	selected communities	4500	No. of trees planted					10,000				communities
	Organize campaign on climate change	196 Communities	78	No. of communities sensitized					5,000		5,000	Nat Res. Conserv.	communities
Disaster Prevention and management	Provision of Relief items to Disaster victims	selected communities	292	No. of items provided					30,000			Disaster Prevention	Central Admin
	Organization of disaster prevention and management programs	30 selected communities	80	No. of communities sensitized					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
	Formation and training of Disaster Volunteer Groups	10 selected communities	212	No. of Volunteers groups formed					7,500			Disaster Prevention	communities
Physical and Spatial Planning	Payment of compensation and documentation of DA lands	Daboase	54 hectors	Hectors of land documented					50,000			Physical Planning	Central Admin
	Intensify campaign on development control on planning and building regulations	selected communities	12	No. of communities sensitized					7,500	2,500		Physical Planning	Works
	Preparation of Local Plans	Dompim	3	No. of Local Plans					20,000				Stakeholders
GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY													
	Support DISEC activities	Daboase		No. of activities organized					30,000		20,000	Central Admin	Security Services
	Provision of stationaries, office equipment and motorbikes	Daboase	14	No. of Office equipment provided					330,000			Central Admin	
	Maintenance of Office equipment and Vehicles	Daboase	9	No. of equipment maintained					30,000			Central Admin	
General Administration	Support and strengthen Area Councils	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Area Councils strengthened					15,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
	Renovation of Offices and Residential facilities	Daboase	13	No. of offices and residences renovated					30,000			Central Admin	Works
	Organization of National Celebrations	Daboase	6	No. of National celebrations organized					35,000			Central Admin	

	Support to Community Initiated Projects	196 Communities	67	No. of projects supported					100,000			Central Admin	Works
Human Resource Management	Capacity building for Staff	Daboase	54	No. of Staff trained					40,000		15,000	Central Admin	OHLGS, MLGRD
	Capacity building of Assembly and Unit Committees Members	Area Council Capitals	11	No. of Assembly Members trained					25,000			Central Admin	Area Councils
Finance and Revenue Mobilization	Valuation of Properties in 3 communities	Daboase, Ateiku, Akyempim	2	No. of properties valued					50,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Recruit 10 and train all Revenue Collectors	Daboase	30	No. of Revenue Collectors trained					2,500	2,500		Finance	Central Admin
Planning, Budgeting and Coordination	Preparation of Budget and stakeholders meeting on fee fixing and rates impost	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Stakeholders meeting organized					25,000			Finance	Central Admin
	Undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of projects/programs	Selected communities	4	No. of projects and programs monitored					39,000			Central Admin	All Departments
	Organise Town Hall meetings on Plan (APR,QPR) and Budget implementation	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of Town hall meeting organized					22,000		2,500	Central Admin	All Departments
	Organize sensitization on the DMTDP	Area Council Capitals	4	No. of sensitization programs organized					12500			Central Admin	Stakeholders

Annex 24 MONITORING MATRIX

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Policy Objective: Enhance Domestic Trade										
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Dis aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
% change in tourist arrivals	Total visits to tourist sites in the District by Ghanaians and foreigners expressed as a percentage of the previous year	Outcome	3%	4%	10%	15%	20%	Ghanaian Foreigner	Annually	Trade & Industry
No. of Tourist sites developed	Count of tourist sites developed	Output	1	2	3	4	0	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Trade & Industry
Policy Objective	Improve production efficiency and yield									
% change in the production of Cassava	Total quantity of selected food and cash crops produced in a given year expressed in cubic tonnes	Outcome	54,450	20	10	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of Maize		Outcome	2,217.6	10	5	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of Rice		Outcome	324	10	8	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of Cowpea		Outcome	15	2	3	3	2	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of Oil palm		Outcome	150,000	5	5	3	3	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of Plantain		Outcome	14220	10%	10%	5%	5%	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of Cocoyam		Outcome	1,570	10%	10%	5%	5%	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of poultry		Total number of livestock and poultry produced in a given year	Outcome	21,000	10	10	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly
% change in the production of small ruminants	Outcome		10,850	5	6	5	5	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
% change in the production of pigs	Outcome		600	5	5	3	3	Males Females	Quarterly	Agric Department

Total number of farmers with access to various agriculture technologies	Total number of farmers who benefited from agricultural technology	Output	6,500	15	10	5	5	Male Females	Quarterly	Agric Department
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Policy Objective	Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Dis aggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Hectares of degraded forest restored	Hectors of plantations developed	Outcome	0	3Ha	3Ha	3Ha	1Ha	Northern part Southern part	Annually	Natural Res Cons.
Hectares of degraded mining site restored	Hectors of lands reclaimed in a given year	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Northern part Southern part	Annually	Natural Res Cons
No. of trees planted	Total number of trees planted in communities	Outcome	4500	1500	1500	1500	1500	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Natural Res Cons
Policy Objective	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services									
Proportion/length of Trunk roads (km) maintained/ Rehabilitated	Length of roads improved in a given year	Output	147.8km	50km	50km	50km	50km	Tarring	Quarterly	Works
Proportion/length of Urban Roads (km) maintained/ Rehabilitated		Output	101.8km	32.4km	17.1km	10.2km	5km	Rehabilitation	Quarterly	Works
Proportion/length of Feeder roads (km) maintained/ Rehabilitated		Output	70.6km	80km	80km	80km	80km	Maintenance	Quarterly	Works
Policy Objective	Ensure efficient transmission and distribution system									
Change in number of households with access to electricity (%)	Total number of households with access to electricity in a given year expressed over the previous year	Output	65.3%	72.0%	80.0%	89.0%	95.0%	Urban Rural	Semi Annually	Works
Teledensity / Penetration rate	Telephone in use for every 100 people living within an area	Output	53.6%	60.0%	65.2%	72.0%	76.0%	Urban Rural	Semi Annually	Works
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT										
Policy Objective	Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all									
Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Total population with quality drinking water in a given year	Outcome	69.3%	75.0%	81.8%	89.0%	95.0%	Boreholes Hand dug well Small towns	Quarterly	Works

No. of institutional latrines	Ratio institutions with latrines in a given year	Output	49	54	59	64	69	Schools Markets	Annually	Health
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	People have access to flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine	Outcome	53%	56%	60%	69%	74%	W.C KVIP Households	Quarterly	Health
Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	Outcome	1,164	150	150	150	150	W.C KVIP	Quarterly	Health
Policy Objective	Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)									
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	% of adult population, 15-49 years HIV positive	Outcome	30	28	26	24	22	Males Females	Annually	Health
Policy Objective	Improve population management									
Maternal Mortality ratio	Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births	Outcome	0	0	0	0	0	Males Females	Annually	Health
Under-five mortality rate	Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births	Outcome	37.3	30.6	23.9	17.3	10.6	Males Females	Annually	Health
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	children under five years per 10,000 population	Outcome	7.82	6.44	5.06	3.68	2.3	Males Females	Annually	Health
% of Women in Fertility Age (WIFA) practicing Family planning	Family planning acceptor over WIFA population expressed in %	Output	23.9	27.02	30.14	33.26	26.38	Males Females	Annually	Health
T B Cure-rate	Number of cured over number detected expressed in %	Outcome	80.7	84.06	88.4	92.3	96.1	Males Females	Annually	Health
O P D Per Capita	Total OPD attendance over population expressed in %	Outcome	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	Males Females	Semi Annually	Health
Percentage of children immunized (Penta 3)	Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunized by 12 months of age	Outcome	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Males Females	Semi Annually	Health
Antenatal Coverage	ANC registrants over expected pregnancy (4% of total popn.)	Outcome	82.8	86.8	90.7	94.8	98.6	Males Females	Semi Annually	Health

No of functioning adolescent health clubs	Adolescent clubs formed in a given year	Output	4	6	8	10	14	Males Females	Quarterly	Health
Policy Objective	Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system									
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Responsibility
				2018	2019	2020	2021			
Gross Enrolment Rate for Primary	Number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling regardless of age as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group	Outcome	103.6%	96.1%	92.3%	91.4%	91.0%	Males Females	Annually	Education
Gross Enrolment Rate - JHS		Outcome	84.7%	79.0%	71.3%	63.7%	53.7%		Annually	Education
Gross Enrolment Rate - SHS		Outcome	16.9%	18.6%	20.2%	21.8%	25.0%	Males Females	Annually	Education
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years	Outcome	73.1	74.5	77.2	79.8	82.4	Males Females	Annually	Education
Policy Objective	Strengthen school management systems									
Gender Parity Index for KG	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates, (balance of parity is 1.00)	Outcome	1	1	1	1	1	Males Females	Annually	Education
Gender Parity Index Primary		Outcome	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.97		Annually	Education
Gender Parity Index JHS		Outcome	1.02	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.1	Males	Annually	Education
Gender Parity Index SHS		Outcome	1.32	1.16	1.03	0.94	1	Females	Annually	Education
BECE pass rate	Pupils obtaining aggregates between 6 and 36 in the BECE exams, as a percentage of all who sat for the exams	Output	56%	67%	79%	89%	100%	Males Females	Annually	Education
No of KG infrastructure	KG blocks completed and in use	Output	21	26	31	36	41			Annually
No. of School Furniture	Ratio of students to furniture	Input	19,644	20,894	22,144	23,394	24,644	Urban Rural	Semi Annually	Education
Pupil/Teacher Ratio for KG	Number of pupils/students per trained teacher	Output	25	26	27	28	30	KG Primary	Annually	Education
Pupil/Teacher Ratio-Primary		Output	20	22	24	26	30		Annually	Education
Pupil/Teacher Ratio for JHS		Output	15	17	21	24	30	JHS	Annually	Education
Pupil/Teacher Ratio for SHS		Output	15	18	21	24	30	SHS	Annually	Education
Policy Objective	Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the country									
No. of PWDs whose capacities have been built	PWDs trained in a given year	Output	127	30	30	30	30	Males Females	Quarterly	SWCD
Policy Objective	Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SMEs development									

Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/ apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Count of youth provided with employable skills in a given year	Output	10%	14%	18%	22%	25%	Males Females	Quarterly	Trade & Industry
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Policy Objective	Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements									
% increase in building permits issued	No of buildings with permits	Output	48	7%	12%	20%	30%	Urban Rural	Quarterly	Physical Planning
Governance, Corruption and Accountability										
Total amount of Internally Generated Revenue	IGF mobilized and used to finance projects in a given year	Input	677,092	1,126,073	1,229,242	1,316,056	1,390,806	Planned Actual	Quarterly	Finance
% IGF used to finance Physical Projects		Input							Quarterly	Finance
% increase in Internally Generated Revenue		Input	6.7%	8.5%	12.6%	20.6%	27.5%	Planned Actual	Quarterly	Finance
Proportion of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	External financial support received in a given year	Input	21%	25%	28%	33%	35%	Dev't Partners NGOs	Quarterly	Finance
Proportion of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget	How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget	Input	63.7%	65%	67%	70%	75%	IGF GOG	Quarterly	Finance
Policy Objective	Deepen political and administrative decentralization									
No. of Staff trained	Staff and Assembly members trained in a given year	Output	54	70	80	90	100	Males Females	Quarterly	Central Admin
No. of Assembly and Unit Committee Members trained		Output	11	32	32	32	32		Quarterly	
Policy Objective	Enhance security service delivery									
Number of reported cases of abuse (Children, women, men)	Abuses recorded within a given year	Output	93	70	50	30	10	Children Women Men	Quarterly	Central Admin.
Police/citizen ratio	Total Police officers per 1000 inhabitants in a given year	Output	2879	2600	2300	2000	1800	Male Female	Annually	Central Admin.
Policy Objective	Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue									

No. of Town Hall Meetings conducted	DA and public engagement in a given year	Process	4	4	4	4	4	Area Council	Quarterly	Central Admin.
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Annex 25 Monitoring and Evaluation Work Plan

ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME				ACTORS
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
DMTDP Evaluation					
DMTDP Mid-term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2019				DPCU, stakeholders
Terminal Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2022				DPCU, Stakeholders
Specific Evaluations and Studies	Start 5 th July Bi-annually				DPCU, Stakeholders
Participatory M and E	Start 25 th April Bi-annually				DPCU, Stakeholders
Data Collection and Review Meetings					
Monthly Inspections of projects	Last 3 days of every month				Works Department
Quarterly Field Visits	1 st Tuesday in March, June, Sept, Dec				DPCU and Stakeholders
Quarterly Review Meetings	1 st Thursday in March, June, Sept, Dec.				DPCU and Stakeholders
Preparation of Quarterly Reports	15 th of January, April, July and October				DPCU
APR Preparation and Dissemination					
Data Collection	From 5 th January Annually				DPCU
Prepare Draft District APR	15 th January Annually				DPCU
Organise APR Review Workshop	20 th January Annually				DPCU and Stakeholders
Final APR Submitted to RCC/NDPC	End of January Annually				DPCU, Stakeholders
Dissemination of District APR	February Annually				DPCU, Stakeholders

Annex 26 Strategy for Data Collection Matrix

No	Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection methods	Data disaggregation	Results
1	Per Capita Production of Key Crops, Cassava, Plantain, Cocoyam Maize, Yam, Rice	Nov. Dec 2018	Survey covering all 54,450 farmers	- Male farmers - Female farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7370 hectares of key crops • 13% increase in yields in 2017 • 7% increase for males and 4% increase for females
2	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals	Dec.2018	Interview eco-tourist board	Ghanaians Foreigners	1% increase of Ghanaians and 2% increase of foreign tourists
3	Proportion / Length of roads maintained / rehabilitated Feeder Roads in km	Dec. 2018	Survey covering all roads	-Trunk roads -Urban roads -Feeder roads	147km - 108km
4	Percentage of households covered by electricity	Dec. 2018	Survey of 170 communities	Urban Rural	65.3% communities have access to electricity
5	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources*	Dec. 2018	Survey of 170 communities with population above 75 out of 196 communities	- Boreholes - Hand dug well - Small town system	69.3% population have access to potable water
6	% of population with access to improved sanitation	Dec. 2018	Survey of 170 communities with population above 75 out of 196 communities	- Flush toilets - KVIP - Household latrine	53% have access to toilet facilities
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (No. of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) – (No of Cases)	Dec. 2018	Structured questionnaires	Males Females (15-49 years)	5 Males 29 Females
8	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	Dec 2018 to Jan 2019	Structured questionnaires	Females (15-49 years)	NRD
9	Under-five mortality rate (No of deaths occurring between birth and exact age 5 per 1000 live births)	Dec 2018 to Jan 2019	Structured questionnaire	Males Females	37.3
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population *	Dec 2018 to Jan 2019	Structured questionnaire	Males Females	7.82

No	Indicator	Data collection period	Data collection methods	Data disaggregation	Results
11	a. Gross Enrolment Rate - Primary - JHS b. - SHS c. Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	Oct 2018	Structured questionnaire (EMIS booklet)	- Male students -Female students	103.6% for Primary 84.7% for JHS 16.9% for SHS 73.1%
12	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	Oct – Nov 2018	Structured questionnaire (EMIS booklet)	- Male students -Female students	1 for KG 0.95 for Primary 1.2 for JHS
13	% increase in Academic Performance (BECE)	Nov. 2018	Structured questionnaire (EMIS booklet)	- Boys - Girls	2% 5%
14	Pupil/Teacher Ratio	Sept – Oct 2018	Structured questionnaire (EMIS booklet)	- Trained - Untrained	- 25 for KG - 20 for Primary - 15 for JHS and SHS
15	No. of brilliant but needy students assisted financially	Dec 2018	Interview with Finance Officer	Males Females	- 402 - 273
16	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Nov. to Dec 2018	Survey	-Males -Females	- 2114 Males - 4194 females trained in various forms of skills
17	Total number of new buildings with permit	Dec 2018	Structured questionnaire		48 buildings with permit
18	Total amount of internally generated revenue	January 2019	Interview with Finance Officer	-	GH¢ 677092.19
19	No. of Persons with Disabilities supported	Dec 2018	Interview	- Males - Females	- 194 Males - 122 Females
20	Number of reported cases of abuse	Jan 2019	Structured questionnaire with the District Police Station	- Children - Women - Men	64 children and women assaulted, 29 men were involved in stealing , Fraud and murder cases
21	Police citizen ratio	Jan 2019	Structured questionnaire		1: 2879

Annex 27 Monthly Monitoring Format

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	SECTOR	APPROVED ESTIMATES GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING	CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS	DATE STARTED	EXPENDITURE TO DATE GH¢	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	% OF WORK DONE	STAGE OF WORK / REMARKS

Annex 28 Monitoring Format for Individual Project

PROJECT TITLE:.....						AREA COUNCIL / COMMUNITY:.....			
REPORTING PERIOD:.....						REPORTING OFFICER:.....			
REPORTING DATE:.....						SUPERVISING OFFICER:.....			
Compare what was planned with the actual situation				Identify extent of successes		Analyze the experience		Recommend adjustment or changes / forward view	
What targets and activities were planned for the reporting period	What indicators or milestones were set for each objective and activity for the reporting period	What resources were budgeted - Personnel Equipment Materials Cost	Actual status of targets and /or activity attained , actual resources disbursed in months, equipment used, Materials consumes, Cost	How much deviations from planned targets, how much success or failure	How much deviation from the estimated cost and resource needs	Reasons for success or failure	Lessons learnt	Recommendation, action or adjustment	New action for next period Revised work plan and indicators/ milestones for next action

Annex 29 Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data Needed	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Is the project /activity / programme relevant?	Does the programme or project meet the needs of the community?	Development Problems, Needs and Aspirations of the people	Needs assessment, Public hearing, Community engagement reports	Survey, Community Fora
Efficiency	Are resources available on time and in the right quantities and quality?	Are activities implemented on schedule and within budget	POCC analysis, dates of project implementation, quantity of materials/ inputs used,	DMTDP, Report from project contractor/consultant, Quarterly Project monitoring and evaluation report	Field visit and observation
Effectiveness	Are the objectives of the Projects achieved?	Is the output leading to the intended outcomes?	Project implementation status, Proportion of the project's objective achieved.	Quarterly report from contractor/consultant, Quarterly M&E report	Field visit and observation
Impact	How is the project affected the lives of the people	Is the effect/impact positive or negative?	The living conditions of the people before and after the project implementation	Quarterly M&E report, Ghana Living Standards Survey report	Sample Survey, Resident, Satisfaction Survey
Sustainability	Are the beneficiaries accepting the programme/project as their own?	How will the project function after funding/assistance end?	The participation rate of the people during the project execution.	Quarterly M&E report	Observation, Community meetings. Focus Group Discussion
PM&E	Are PM&Es conducted	Are the communities involved in the M&Es	List of participants in M&Es	M&E Minutes/reports	Survey, observations, reviews

Annex 30 Analyses of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Classification	Needs/Interest/Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
NDPC	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, capacity building, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, evaluations, M&E results dissemination, etc.
Office of the Head of Local Government Service	Primary	Technical assistance, job analysis, management of services, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
MLGRD	Primary	Policy direction, guidelines, performance targets, advisory services,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
DACF Secretariat	Primary	Financial resources, advisory services,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Regional Coordinating Council	Primary	Advisory services, capacity building, etc.	M&E plan preparation, evaluations, PM&E, data collection, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
District Assembly	Primary	Decision making, by-laws, deliberation and adoption of plans, programmes and projects, etc.	M&E Plan preparation, M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Member of Parliament	Primary	Decision making, common fund for programmes and projects, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, evaluations, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Traditional Authority	Primary	Advisory services, transparency and accountability, etc.	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Area Councils	Primary	Local decision making, Demand and use M&E reports, ensure transparency and accountability,	Data collection, project inspection, PM&E, supervision,
Other MDA	Secondary	Guidelines, performance targets, advisory services,	Data collection, M&E results reporting and dissemination, etc.
Development partners	Secondary	Transparency and accountability Financial and material resources, technical assistance,	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, data collection, M&E results reporting, etc.
Civil Society Organizations	Secondary	Initiate projects, Advocacy, financial and material resources, transparency and accountability	M&E seminars & meetings, supervision, project inspection, PM&E, data collection, M&E results reporting,
Consultants	Secondary	Technical assistance	Evaluations exercise
Media	Secondary	Transparency and accountability	Project inspection, dissemination and Communication of M&E results
Service providers	Secondary	Provide services for development	Data collection, M&E results reporting

Annex 31 Dissemination Plan

Name / Organization	No of Copies
Area Councils	4
Chairmen of Sub-Committees	6
DPCU Members	21
National Development Planning Commission	1
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	1
Member of Parliament	1
Regional Coordinating Council	1
Regional Economic Planning Officer	1
Regional Budget Analyst	1
Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG)	1
Department of Feeder Roads	1
Ghana Highway Authority	1
Office of the Head of Local Government Service	1
Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)	1
Mondelez Cocoa Life	1
Golden Star Wassa Mines Limited	1
Plantation SOCFINAF Ghana	1
National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) and REP	1
Presiding Member	1
District Chief Executive (DCE)	1
National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)	1
Ghana Districts.com	1
District Internal Auditor	1
LOGODEP	1
Information Services Department	1
Registry	1
DPCU Secretariat	10
District Library /Community Information Center	1
TOTAL	66

**Annex 32 Report on Public Hearing on Medium Term Development Plan (2018–2021)
at Wassa East District on Thursday 5th July, 2018**

Name of District: Wassa East Region: Western

Venue: District Assembly Hall, Daboase Date: 5th July, 2018

- a. Medium of invitations and notices: Letters, Radio Announcements and Telephone calls.
- b. Names of Special/Interest groups or individuals invited.
- c. Identifiable representation at the hearing:
 - General Assembly
 - Heads of Departments
 - Traditional Authority; Chiefs, Queen mothers and Linguists
 - Unit Committee members
 - Area Council Representatives
 - Government Agencies
 - Private Companies operating in the District
 - Service Providers
 - Trade Associations
 - Non-Governmental Organization
 - Community Based Organizations
 - Women Groups
 - Political Party Representatives
 - Development Partners
 - Regional Coordinating Council
 - Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit
 - The Media
- d. Total Number at Hearing: 232
- e. Gender Ratio: Male: 177 (76.3 percent) and Female: 55 (23.7 percent)
- f. Languages used; English and Akan

g. Major Issues at the Public Hearing in order of Importance:

Presentation of the draft Medium Term Development Plan

- Background of the District – District profile
- Summary of Key Development Problems
- Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints
- Draft Programme of Action (2018 -2021)
- Programme of Action and Annual Action Plans
- Indicative financial budget
- Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2021)
- Communication Strategy

h. Major Areas of Concern

- Education:

Stakeholders expressed concern about the high Teachers attrition in the District due to poor teaching and learning environment. They urged the DA to provide more teaching and learning facilities, accommodation and motivation of Teachers to enhance better teaching and learning.

Another issue raised was the dilapidated and overcrowded schools in the District and urged the DA to resolved them before new ones are provided.

They lamented about the drop in the BECE performance and urged with the DA to support the District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) in there operatives.

Other concern raised was the expansion of the School Feeding Programme to other schools.

- Health:

Participants lamented about the absence of a Public Hospital in the District. They also complained about the poor nature as well as the absence of latrines in some health facilities and urged the DA to upgrade all health facilities and construct the institutional latrines earmarked in the plan.

- Agriculture:

The DA was urged to facilitate the inclusion of all communities in the District to be part of the Wassa East Cocoa District due to challenges some communities face in receiving agricultural services.

They also suggested that should be intensive sensitization on the Government's flagship program 'Planting for Food and Investment'.

- Roads:

The major concern of participants were about the poor road network as well as the frequent break down of the Grader. Participants were assured that efforts be made to improve all roads in the course of the planning period.

- Funding For Projects:

Participants complained about the low level of revenue generated in the District as against the needs of the various communities. Assembly Members were urged to support the Revenue Collectors within their jurisdiction to improve the revenue. It was also raised that, there should be a conscious effort by the assembly to continuously educate community members on the need to pay their revenue.

i. Proposals for Resolution

Participants were made to understand that interventions earmarked could be done if the District is able to generate more revenue due to the dwindling flow of external funds.

They were therefore urged to support in improving the District's Internally Generated Revenue to augment the external sources fund notably the District Assembly's Common Fund and the District Development Facility.

On projects with Donor funding, stakeholders were made aware that the District had little control over their mode of implementation.

Management however assured participants that District Assembly will not to relent on its efforts to ensuring that programmes and projects earmarked would be implemented by writing proposals other Development Partners.

j. Brief comment on General Level of Participation

Generally the programme had a fair representation of stakeholders who participated fully due the interactive nature. Views of all stakeholders were equally considered. Heads of department responded to issues that related to their departments.

All key stakeholders both at the national, regional and district level participated fully.

At the end of the programme, the plan was wholly adopted by the Assembly on a motion by Honourable Stephen Kuma Angu and seconded by Honourable King Takyi as a guiding document for development within the planning period.

k. Assent to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report:

Signature of:

Hon. Wilson Arthur

District Chief Executive.....

Mr. Frank Ernest Odro

District Coordinating Director:

Hon. Nana Essel Bediako

Presiding Member of WEDA:

Hon. Kwamena Boakye

Chairman of Development Planning Sub – Committee:

Miss. Estherine Mensah

District Planning Officer.....