

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

AFIGYA-KWABRE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

KODIE – ASHANTI



**DRAFT FOR
DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014 - 2017)
UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

PREPARED BY: AFIGYA-KWABRE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

SEPT. 2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEAS	Agricultural Extension Assistants
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	Afigya-Kwabre District Assembly
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRDP	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHPS	Community Health-Based Planning Service
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DCE	District Chief Executive
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DEHD	District Environmental Health Department
DEOC	District Education Oversight Committee
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DFID	Department for International Development
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DISEC	District Security Committee
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRMT	District Response Management Team
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
F & A	Finance and Administration
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation

FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FM	Frequency Modulation
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust fund
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Authority
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Entrepreneurial and Development Assistant
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
ISD	Information Service Department
JHS	Junior High School
KATH	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital
KG	Kindergarten
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LAP	Land Administration Project
LI	Legislative Instrument
LED	Local Economic Development
LESDEP	Livelihood Empowerment and Sustainable Development Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHIS	Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture

MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MT	Metric Tones
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NFEU	Non-Formal Education Unit
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OPD	Out-Patients Department
PLWHA	People Living With HIV and AIDS
PHC	Population and Housing Census
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints, and Challenges
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	People with Disability
REP	Rural Enterprise Programme
SIF	Social Investment Fund
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SMIDO	Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation
SPC	Statutory Planning Committee
SHS	Senior High School

TA	Traditional Authorities
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
T&CP	Town and Country Planning
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Support

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND TO THE PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT (DMTDP) -2014-2017

The Afigya Kwabre District Assembly is mandated by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to prepare a 4- year Medium Term Development Plan to cover 2014-2017 which would be the guide to advancing the development of the district and reduce poverty.

In accordance with the NDPC Guidelines, the District Assembly, through the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, initiated steps to prepare the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

The preparation began with the review of the existing plan 2010-2013. This was followed with community durbars in all Area Council centres and selected communities to solicit the needs and aspirations of the people. The output of this was then discussed at the DPCU meetings to enable the Heads of Department and the Assembly members to make input. These needs and aspirations were then subjected to discussions by the public, including the Assembly members at a public hearing.

Additionally, the district profile was updated through collection of current data from all the departments and institutions relevant for the plan preparation.

In order for the plan to respond to the national goals and aspirations, the issues were reviewed against the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) 2014-2017 under the following thematic areas.

- I. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- II. Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- III. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- IV. Oil and Gas Development

- V. Infrastructure and human Settlement
- VI. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- VII. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Relevant policy objectives, strategies, goals and activities have been captured under the thematic areas which when addressed would promote the development of the district and reduce poverty.

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

SOURCE	YEAR				TOTAL (GH¢)
	2014(GH¢)	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)	2017 (GH¢)	
DACF	2,565,854	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	9,665,854
SIF	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
GET FUND	-	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,800,000
DDF	700,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	3,000,000
IGF	661,527	600,000	800,000	800,000	2,861,527
TOTAL	4,927,381	5,200,000	5,600,000	5,700,000	21,327,381

Source: District Finance Office, 2014

The Table above indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for financing the 2014-2017 DMTDP which has a total of GH¢ 21,327,381. The total proposed cost of the plan is estimated at GH¢ 1,031,424,000. However, within the plan period of the district could mobilize an amount of GH¢ 21,327,381 from DACF, SIF, DDF and IGF.

A wide financing gap of GH¢ 1,010,096,618 needs to be mobilized from other sources. Especially, construction, surfacing and rehabilitation of capital intensive projects like roads need to be funded by the central government and others donors.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Afigya Kwabre District Assembly was carved out of Kwabre and Afigya Sekyere Districts in 2008. It started implementing programmes and projects outlined in the plans prepared when it formed part of the above mentioned districts until 2009. The district prepared its first plan in 2010 which has guided its developmental activities up to 2013. With the expiry of the plan period, it is important that the plan is reviewed to ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes and projects outlined, the lessons learnt and the way forward for the preparation of the next plan (2014-2017).

1.1.1 The 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan

The plan was prepared in conformity with the National Development Planning Framework prepared by the National Development Planning Commission. The framework was christened “Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010-2013. The framework sought to address the challenges and setbacks of the immediate past. It was also programmed to accelerate employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and shared within the context of constitutional requirements and the Better Ghana Agenda. The GSGDA was anchored on the following themes:

- i. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
- ii. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector;
- iii. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management;
- iv. Oil and Gas Development;
- v. Infrastructure , Energy and Human Settlements Development;
- vi. Human Development, Employment and Productivity; and
- vii. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Accordingly, all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies were obliged to prepare their plans and address development challenges, issues confronting them under the above thematic areas.

1.1.2 Goal of the 2010-2013 Development Plan

The overall goal of the district development plan was to harness available resources to create a sustainable enabling environment, to facilitate socio-economic development and poverty reduction.

1.1.3 Objectives of the 2010-2013 Development Plan

To achieve the above goal as stated above the following objectives were formulated under the thematic areas. These were:

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

1. Improve upon local revenue generation

Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

2. Create an enabling environment for growth and survival of private business ventures

Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

3. Enter into partnership through Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Schemes
4. Improve agricultural productivity and improve the well being of farmers
5. Reduce post harvest losses to the barest minimum

Oil and Gas Development

6. To ensure that the practices of oil and gas dealers respect international standards on environment

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development

7. Improve physical access to productive infrastructure transportation
8. To promote safe energy use, water and sanitation
9. To ensure orderly settlement development
10. To construct 3 No. markets by 2013

Human Development, Employment and Productivity

11. Ensure effective health delivery and access to affordable health services
12. Ensure universal access to quality education
13. Create job opportunities

Transparent and Accountable Governance

14. Improve grassroots' participation in decision making through strengthening of sub- structure
15. Promote gender equity
16. Provide permanent office accommodation for the district administration

The theme for Oil and Gas was seen not to be very relevant to the district except that the district was to enforce laws and regulations governing the establishment of oil and gas filling stations in the district.

1.1.4 Status of Implementation of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Plan

Resource allocation from important sources like the District Assemblies Common Fund, District Development Facility Fund and other sources fell short of the expectation of the District Assembly especially, considering the estimated budget for the plan period. The performance of the District in terms of inflow of funds from all sources was 56.61%. The overall performance in terms of programme, and projects implemented is 60.8%.

The performance is explained by the inadequate funds received from all sources as already explained. The level of success chalked under each thematic area under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda are as follows:

- i. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability – 100%
- ii. Enhanced Competiveness of Ghana Private Sector - 62%
- iii. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management- 41%
- iv. Oil and Gas Development- 80%
- v. Infrastructure and Human Settlement- 43%
- vi. Human Development, Employment and Productivity – 57.37%
- vii. Transparent and Accountable Governance – 42.5%

The District has been collecting all the needed fees from filling stations in the district but the law on environmental impact is not rigorously enforced.

The programmes and projects which are either on-going or not implemented at all would be enrolled into the next Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017.

The matrix below gives a state of implementation of programmes and projects outlined in the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan.

Table 1.1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic stability

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
To improve fiscal resource mobilisation	Increase local resource mobilization	Local Revenue increased	67%-90%	20	25	30	30	Total achievement was more than 100%

Table 1.2: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
To develop micro, small and Medium scale enterprises	Acquisition of a 50 acre land into an industrial zone	Land acquired	50 acres				100%	Land acquired and allocated to SMIDO
	Formation and training at least 10 cooperatives	Co-operatives formed and trained	10 co-operatives	2	2	1	3	8 Co-operatives formed
	Conduct management skills training for 100 SME operators	Skills training provided 100 SME operators	100 SME operators	-	-	-	-	This would be pursued in next plan
	Negotiate and attract 3 NGOs into the district	NGOs attracted	3 NGOs		1	2		3 NGOs operating in the various sectors
	Recruit, train and engage 1000 youth under the NYEP	1000 youth engaged under NYEP	1000	100	100	50	50	300 youth employed under NYEP

Table 1.3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
To improve agricultural productivity by 20%	Build farmers capacity in reducing post harvest losses	Post harvest losses reduced	10%	-	-	-	5%	Post harvest losses stood at 15%
	Assist Farmers to acquire farm inputs etc.	Inputs acquired by farmers	50 farmers	10	10	5	5	30 farmers supported
	Improve output levels of crops	Output levels increased	Output levels increased by 40%	-	-	5%		Output levels increased by 5% as at 2012

Table 1.4: Oil and Gas Development

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensure that oil and gas dealers conform to international standards on environment	Enforcement of building regulations for the establishment of filling stations	Rules and regulations for filling stations enforced	Task force established	-	-	-	80	Task force formed but weak enforcement on the rules and regulations

Table 1.5: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
To increase access to productive infrastructure	Ensure efficient management of public toilets (10 to be privatized by 2013)	Public toilets privatized	10 No.	-	-	2	-	2 public toilets privatized
	Assist 5- 10 communities to have mechanized borehole water system by 2013	5- 10 borehole mechanized	5- 10 borehole	-	-	3	-	3 borehole mechanized
	Construct 1No. engineering final solid waste disposal site by 2013	Solid waste disposal site acquired and engineered	1No.	-	-	-	1	Land acquired but not engineered
	Increase electricity coverage - Extension of electricity to new settlements Oyera, Duaponko, Abidjan, Dumakyi etc.	Deprived Communities supplied with electricity	4 or more deprived areas	-	-	-	-	To be repackaged in the next plan
	Construct 3 No. markets by 2013 -Kodie, Boamang Ankaase	3 No. markets constructed	3 No.	-	1	1	-	2 markets constructed at Kodie and Boamang
	Construct a total of 20km surface road by 2013 to link Aduman, Aduamoa, Bomfa, Atimatim etc.	20km road surfaced		-	-	-	30 %	Aduman, Aduamoa, Bomfa not constructed

	Reshape a total of 60km feeder roads by 2013-Abidjan, Duaponko, Abroma, Nsuortem, Dumakyi etc	60km feeder roads reshaped	60km	-	-	100 %	-	60km feeder roads reshaped
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Table 1.6: Human Development, Employment and Productivity

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
To improve access to quality education and health	Provide adequate classroom to schools by 2013 -construction of 18-no. school blocks by 2013	18-No. school blocks provided	18-No. school	25 %	50 %	75 %	100 %	18-No. school blocks completed
	Maintain existing teacher pupil ratio of 1: 24 by 2013, construction of 15-unit teachers quarters	Existing teacher pupil ratio of 1: 24 maintained	Ratio of 24: 1	-	-	-	100 %	Existing teacher pupil ratio but teachers must be fairly distributed
	Construct 1No. office complex for GES Directorate by 2013	1No. office complex constructed	1No.	-	-	-	45 %	Project is on-going
	Equip 2 vocational schools by 2013	2 vocational schools equipped	2No.	-	-	-	-	To be repackage in the next plan
	Construct fence walls around 3 schools by	fence walls constructed	3 No.		1	-	-	Atimatim and

	2013							Afrancho yet to be done
	Provide equipment and logistics to 5 public health centres by 2013 - Aboabogya, Ahenkro, Adumakaasekese, Afrancho, Brofoyedru	Equipment and logistics provided to health centres	5 health centres	-	-	-	1	Equipment provide for Ahenkro Health centre
	Reduce HIV/AIDs prevalence rate from 1.9% to 1.3% by 2013	HIV/AIDs prevalence rate reduced	From 1.9% to 1.3%	-	-	-	95 %	Able to meet the national target
	Reduce Malaria OPD cases from 64.1% to 40% by 2013	Malaria OPD cases reduced	from 64.1% to 40%	-	42.3%	33.19 %	30.7%	Achieved 30.7%
	Construct 10 unit staff residential accommodation by 2013 - Aboabogya, Brofoyedru	Staff residential accommodation provided	10 unit					Brofoyedru (2 units) and Aboabogya (3 unit) provided
	Organise public education on population and family planning in 8 Area Councils in the District by 2013	Public education organized	8 Area Councils				100 %	Public education held in all Area Councils

Table 1.7: Transparent and Accountable Governance

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
To institutionalize district planning and budgeting involving all stakeholders through participatory democracy	Conduct public education on building regulations in 20 towns by 2013 (20 largest communities)	Public education on building regulations conducted	20 communities	5	5	5	5	Public education fully conducted
	Provide 3 Area Councils with offices and logistics by 2013- Adwumakaasekese, Kodie and Ankaase	Offices and logistics provided for Area Councils	3 Area Councils	-	-	-	-	To be repackaged in the next plan
	Conduct permanent office block for the District Assembly	Permanent office block for D/A constructed	1 No.	-	-	-	30 %	Project is on-going
	Construct 12 No. staff residential accommodation by 2013	12 No. staff residential accommodation constructed	12 No.	-	-	-	55 %	Four (4)of them are on-going
	Incorporate the needs of physically challenged in all public designs/ facilities	The needs of physically challenged incorporated in public designs/ facilities	All public facilities	-	-	-	20 %	On-going

	Provide adequate personnel to all 8 Area Councils by 2013	Personnel provided to all 8 Area Councils	8 Area Councils	-	-		50 %	Four Area Councils done, other not functioning
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1.1.5 Statement of Income and Expenditure of the District from 2009-2013

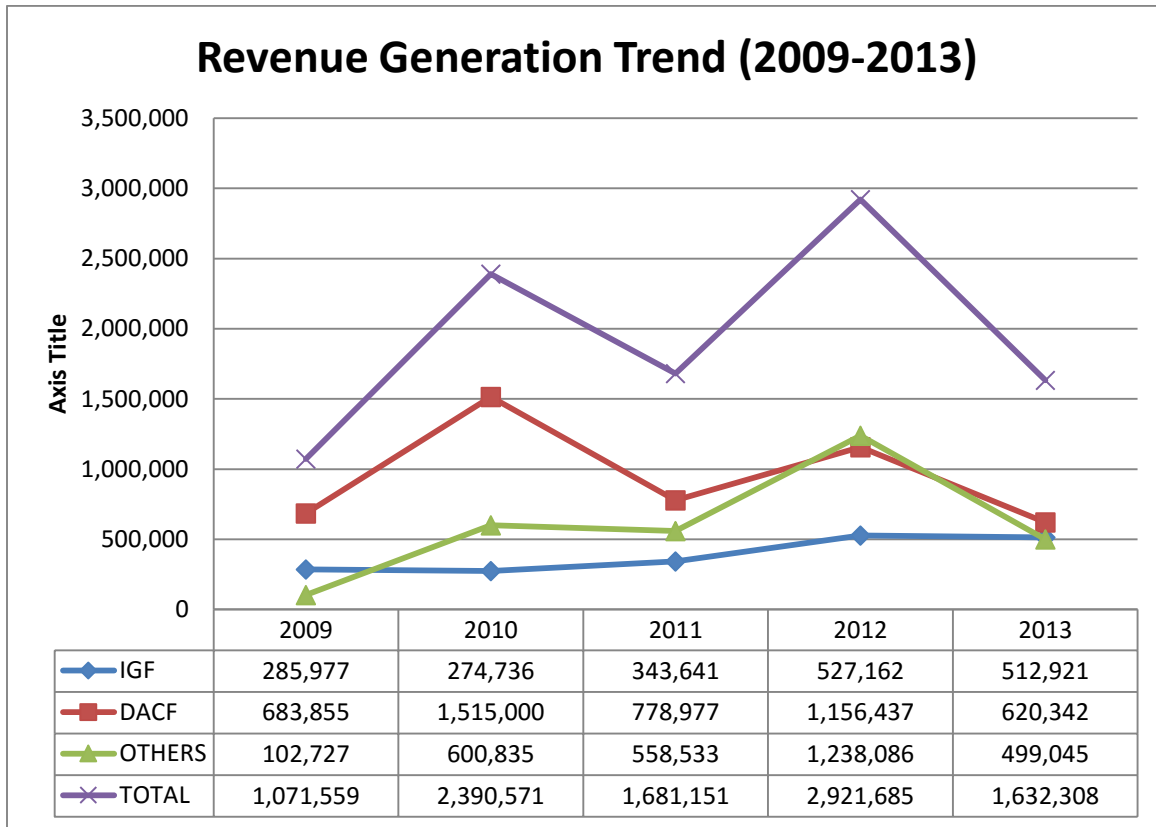
The performance of the District in terms of revenue and expenditure was below expectation. The total income received from all sources as a percentage of estimated revenue from all sources ie IGF, DACF, Others were 56.6%.

However, the IGF overall performance for the planned period is 75.5%. This explains why the district was not able to achieve its targets in project and programme implementation outlined in the DMTDP 2010-2013. For example, projects like construction of District Administration Block, and the DCE's bungalow which were started in 2009 were still not completed within the plan period. The Table below explains the performance of the District in all sources as against estimated revenue.

Table 1.8: Income from 2010-2013

YEAR/ SOURCE		IGF	DACF	OTHERS	TOTAL
2009	Estimated	334,170.00	2,084,500.00	415,000.00	2,833,670.00
	Actual	285,977.00	683,855.00	101,727.00	1,072,559.00
2010	Estimated	356,781.00	2,100,00.00	986,038.00	3,442,819.00
	Actual	274,736.00	1,515,000.00	600,835.00	2,390,571.00
2011	Estimated	392,831.00	989,561.00	1,828,080.00	3,210,472.00
	Actual	343,641.00	778,977.00	558,533.00	1,681,151.00
2012	Estimated	639,250.00	2,300,000.00	1,069,640.00	4,008,890.00
	Actual	527,162.00	1,156,437.00	1,238,086.00	2,921,685.00
2013	Estimated	712,410.00	1,291,567	2,449,203	4,453,180.00
	Actual	512,920.60	620,341.91	499,045	1,632,307.51

Figure 1.1: Revenue Generation Trend (2009-2013)



The performance of IGF saw a very remarkable trend within the plan period. For example the district was able to achieve 77% of the estimated revenue for 2010, 87.48% for 2011 and 84.40% for 2012. However, the performance for 2013 declined to 72% of the estimated revenue. It is therefore important that new strategies should be in place to boost IGF generation in order to curb the decline.

Table 1.9: Achievement of the District in Terms of Revenue Generation

YEAR/ SOURCE	IGF (% Achieved)	DACF (% Achieved)	OTHERS (% Achieved)	TOTAL (% Achieved)
2009	85.58	32.81	24.51	37.82
2010	77.00	72.14	60.93	69.44
2011	87.48	78.72	30.55	52.36
2012	84.46	50.28	115.75	72.88
2013	53.20	41.55	20.38	31.78

1.1.6 Key Problems/Challenges Encountered During the Implementation of the 2010-2013 Plan

Inadequate release of funds from DACF and other sources have affected the status of implementation of the District Medium-Term Development Plan. However, the Assembly was able to achieve reasonable level of success in almost all the thematic areas. Some of the projects which were not completed as results of the inadequate inflow of funds are:

- i. Construct permanent office block for the District Assembly by 2013;
- ii. Construct 1 No. Office complex for Ghana Education Service
- iii. Equipping 2 vocational schools by 2013
- iv. Increasing electricity coverage to Oyera, Duaponko, Abidjan, Dumakyi etc.
- v. Enforcement of environmental bye-laws especially regarding establishment of filling stations
- vi. Conducting management skills training for 100 SMEs
- vii. Recruiting , training and engaging 1000 youth under the NYEP

Additionally, the district could not achieve its objective of surfacing 20Km of roads since these were expected to be funded by the Central Government.

These projects will be pursued in the next development plan to ensure its implementation.

1.1.7 Lessons Learnt

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit in discussing the review of the previous plans agreed that the preparation of DMTDP for 2014-2017 must take into consideration issues relating to the following:

- i. Gender and Vulnerability issues
- ii. Millennium Development Goals
- iii. Applying rigorously laws and regulations relating to sanitation and the environment
- iv. Constructing of teachers quarters at Duaponko, Abidjan, Odumakyi, and Amponsakrom to help attract teachers to schools in these remotest areas

It was also agreed that the plan must make adequate provision for all departmental programmes and projects such as the fight against rabbies and grasshoppers.

From the review, it was also learnt that, the Assembly could not implement all programmers and projects as a result of inadequate and untimely release of funds. Efforts and new strategies should be put in place to generate more local revenue for development.

1.2 DISTRICT PROFILE

1.2.1 Location and Size

The District is located in the central part of Ashanti Region of Ghana between Latitudes 6° 50'N and 7° 10' N, and Longitudes 1° 40' W and 1° 25' W. The District has an area of about 409.4 square kilometers representing 1.68% of the land area of Ashanti Region. The District is bounded by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly to the South, Ejura Sekyedumase to the North-West, Atwima Nwabiagya to the South-West, Sekyere South to the North, Offinso Municipal to the West and Kwabre District to the East.

The Afigya-Kwabre District was carved out of two (2) Districts namely; Kwabre and Afigya –Sekyere. The central location of the district within the Ashanti Region coupled with accessibility to most of the areas make interaction among the populace very easy.

Its closeness to the second largest city in Ghana, i.e. Kumasi makes it a dormitory district as well as high population growth rate and fast growth of settlements. This has resulted in intense pressure on socio-economic facilities as well as increase in waste generation.

Again, the nearness of the District to the urbanized community of Kumasi Metropolitan has made parts of the district to assume urban status. Such towns include Atimatim, Heman, Nkukua Buoho, Nkwantakese, Ahenkro, Kodie and Afrancho. There is an assumption of increased revenue from these communities as a result of the increased commercial activities in the townships.

Figure 1.2: The District in National Context

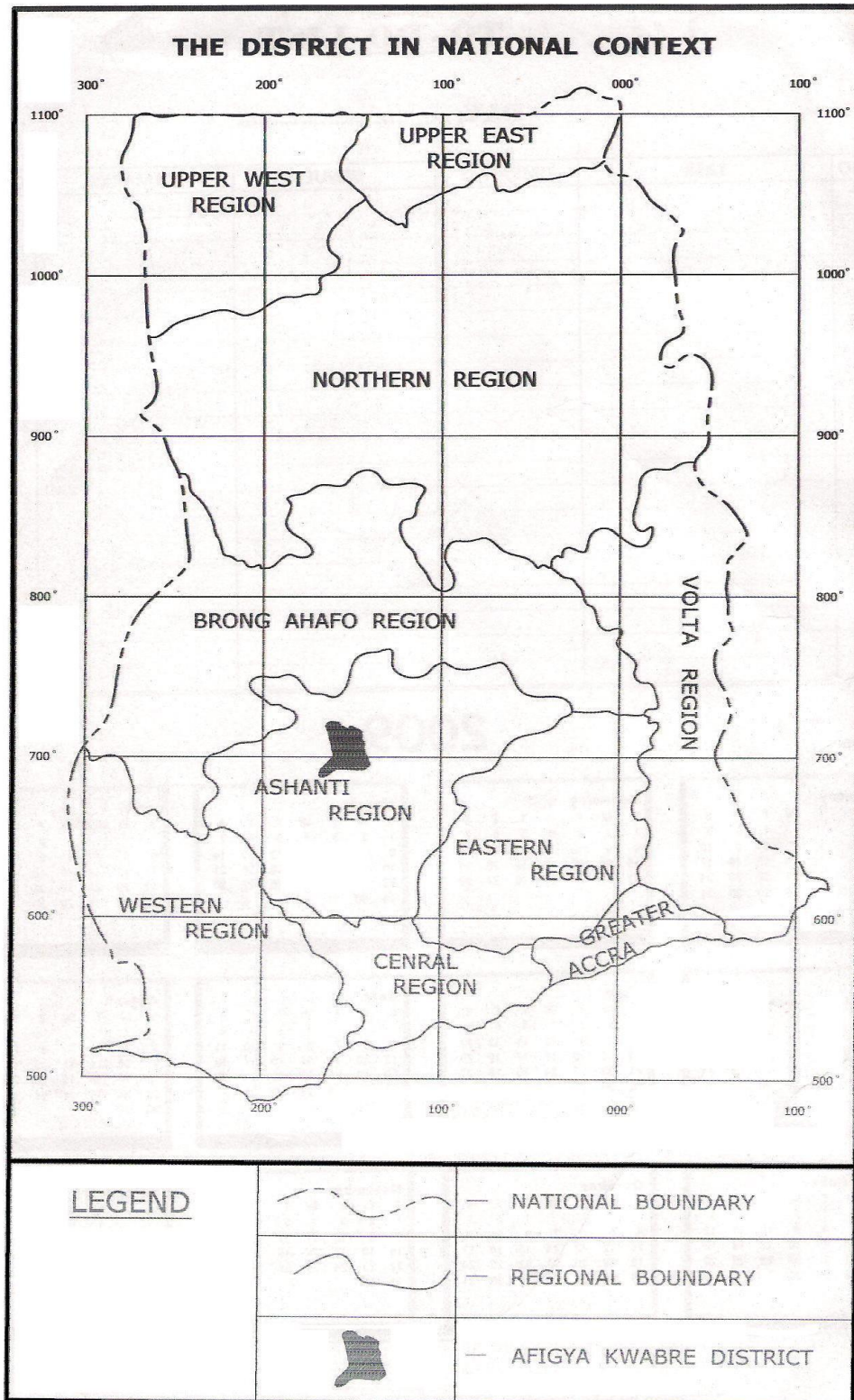


Figure 1.3: The District in Regional context

THE DISTRICT IN REGIONAL CONTEXT

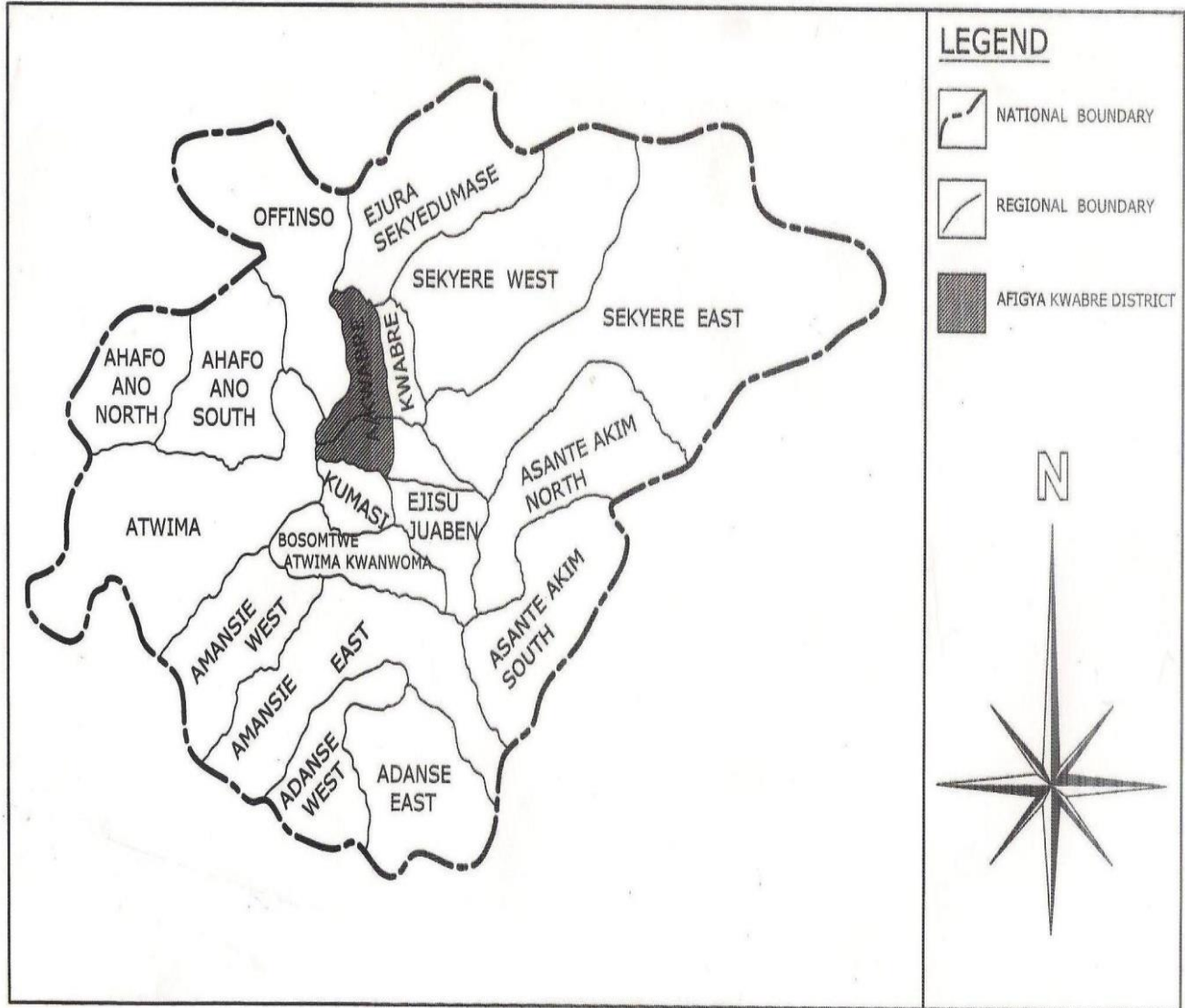
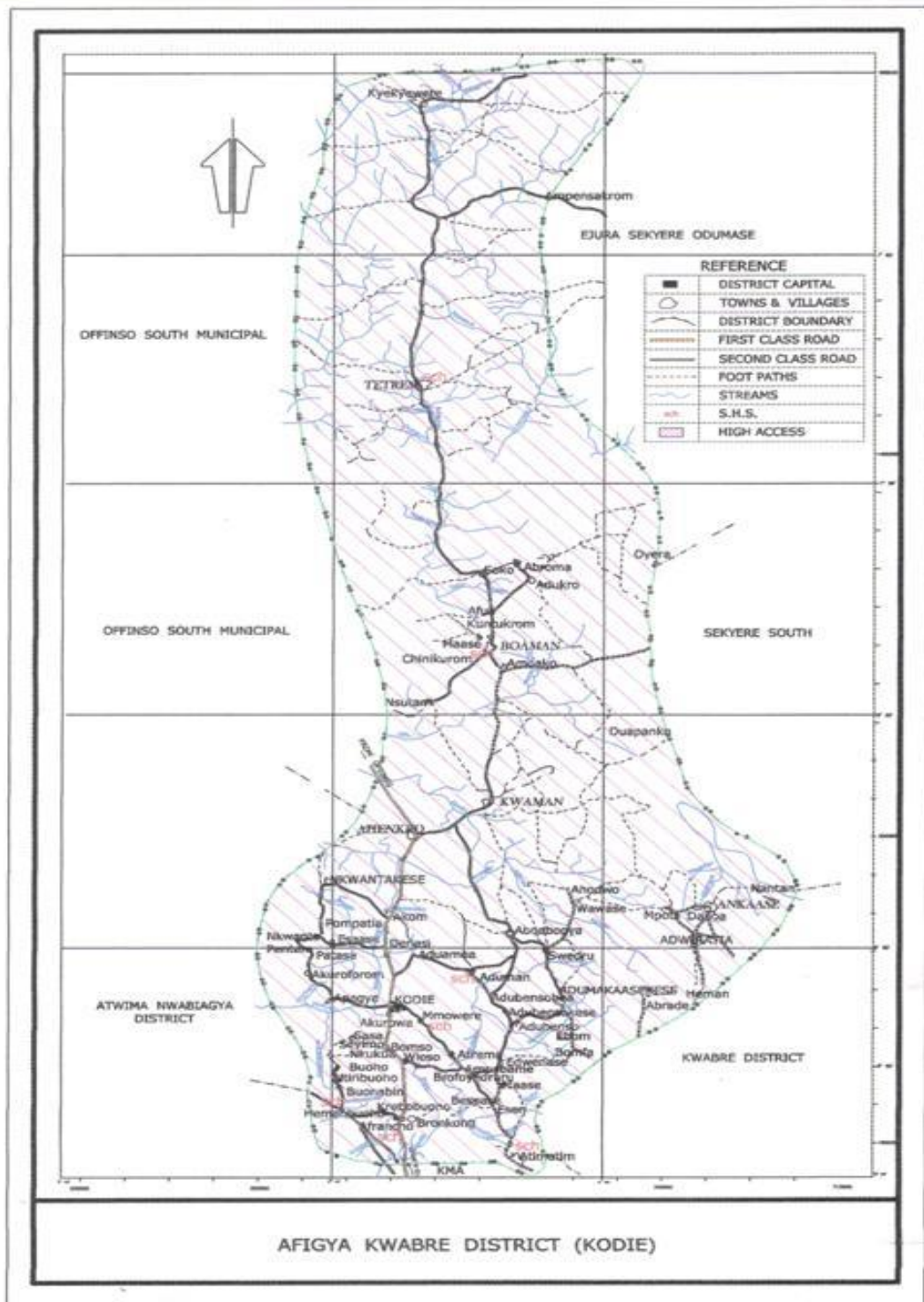


Figure 1.4: Afigya-Kwabre District Map



1.2.2 Climate

The Afigya-Kwabre District is located in the semi-deciduous forest zone. The zone is characterized by relatively high rainfall (about 1400mm per annum with a binomial pattern). The major rainy season occurs between March and mid-July with a peak in May /June. There is a dry spell from mid-July to mid-August. The minor rainy season starts from mid-August to about the end of October with a peak in September. A long dry period is experienced from November to February with possibilities of occasional rains.

Temperatures are normally high throughout the year with very little variations. The mean monthly temperatures range from 25°C in July/August to 28°C in March /April.

The District experiences relative humidity ranging from 90 – 98% during the night and early mornings of the rainy season. Day-time humidity falls below 75% during the harmattan season.

The climatic conditions favour the cultivation of diverse variety of cash and food crops which are of tropical nature. Again, the relatively high temperatures and sunshine favour the processing of most crops such as cocoa, maize etc.

The double rainfall regimes experienced by the district makes it possible for farmers to cultivate both food and cash crops two times in a year. Extensive dry season however may lead to long period of drought and retards farming activities in that period.

1.2.3 Vegetation

The original vegetation is forest and this has largely been degraded by lumbering, expansion of settlements and farming. The closed forest consisted of a continuous canopy of tall and medium – height trees with little or no undergrowth no longer exists. The area now largely consists of farm patches

with isolated stands of individual trees or small areas of tree-clusters as shown in Fig. 1.5

Crops cultivated in the district include, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, avocado pear, coffee, plantain, maize, cassava, cocoyam, cowpea, vegetables etc

The District has three (3) forest reserves namely; Afram Head Waters forest reserve, Gianima forest reserve and Asufu Shelterbelt forest reserve. All the forest reserves are located in the Northern part of the District.

Figure 1.5: Forest vegetation at Abidjan Nkwanta



1.2.4 Relief and Drainage

The landscape is a dissected plateau with heights reaching 800m to 1200m above sea level. The plateau forms part of the Mampong-Gambaga scarp. The landscape is predominantly undulating resulting in erosion along the slopes.

The relief in the district is generally undulating with altitude ranging between 800-1000 ft. However, the northern part reaches up to 1,200ft above sea level. Isolated hills in the south around Buoho also have altitudes up to 1,200ft. The

undulating nature of the relief of the district makes flow of water easy. Besides the river valleys, there are very few waterlog areas. This again supports the growth of deep rooted crops/plants. The high points serve as observations for people who enjoy sceneries as in Fig 1.6

The District is drained by three main rivers and their tributaries. These are rivers Offin, Oyon, Prabon and Abankro as shown in Fig. 6. Continuous human activities along these rivers and streams have adversely affected their flows. Almost all the rivers experience seasonal flows.

The seasonal flow of rivers and streams in the district means that they cannot be relied upon for irrigation during the dry season. Again, fresh fish production is not well supported.

Figure 1.6: Rock out-crop at Buoho



Figure 1.7: River Prabon



1.2.5 Soils and Geological Formation

The District has two geological formations, namely Voltaian and Dahomeyan. The Voltaian formation consists of shale, sandstone, mudstone and lime-stone. The Dahomeyan formation consists of metamorphic rocks such as gneiss and schist.

The mass presence of granite rock in the district supports the quarry industry. This will continue to be a major source of employment and income and so the citizenry must be encouraged to take advantage of the potential.

The soils of Afigya-Kwabre District are developed over granite, Lower Birimian phyllite and coarse-grained Voltatian Sandstone. Soil associations or mapping units over each of these parent materials are shown in Figure 7.

1. Soils developed over granite and associated rocks

Kumasi – Ofin Compound Association

Bomso – Ofin Compound Association

Boamang – Suko Simple Association

Nyanao – Opimo Association

2. Soils developed over Voltaian rocks (sandstone)

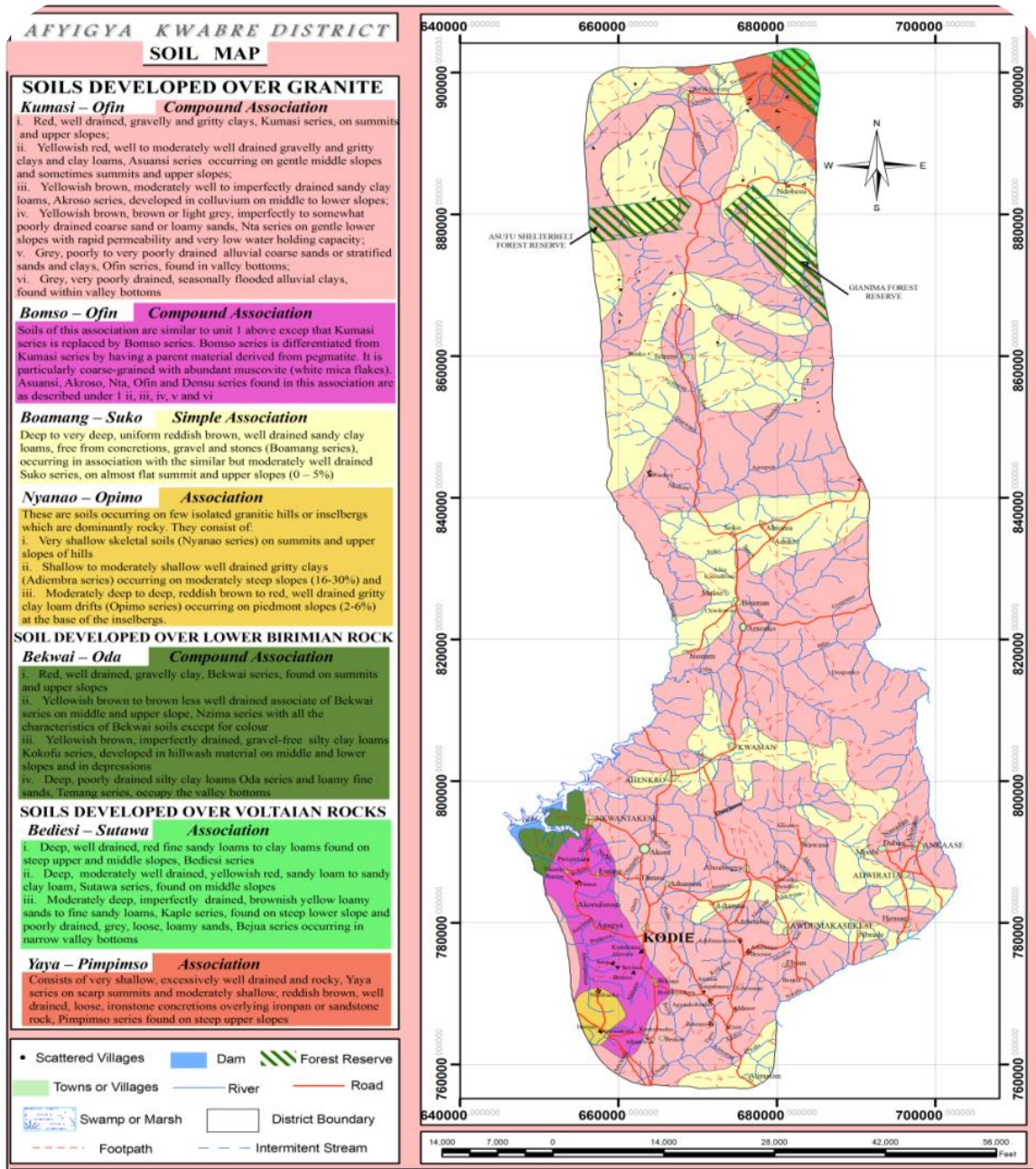
Bekwai – Oda Compound Association

3. Soils developed over lower Birimian rocks

Bediesi – sutawa Association

Yaya – Pimpimso Association

Figure 1.8: Soil Map of Afigya-Kwabre District



The soil types consist of Kumasi-Offin Compound Association, Bomso-Offin Association, Jamasi Simple Association, Boamang Simple Association, Bediesi-Sutawa Association and Yaya-Primpimson Association.

The Kumasi-Offin Compound Soil is good for tree crops such as citrus, cocoa, coffee and oil-palm. They are also good for food crops like, cocoyam, plantain, cassava and yam. Figure 4 shows the soils of the District.

The Boamang Simple Association is good for agriculture but it is highly susceptible to erosion.

The Bediesi-Sutawa Association has high water holding capacity and is suitable for mechanized agriculture. They support crops like maize, yam, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts.

The soils are very rich and good for agricultural purposes. The district has been a major source of food supply and cocoa which still has a bright future.

The soils have textured surface horizons in which sandy-loams are common. The lower horizons have slightly heavier textures while the valley bottoms are clayey textured.

Generally, the district is endowed with good soils for agricultural development. Over 90% of the soils are developed from granite except a small area to the north- east and south west where they are developed over sandstone and lower Birimian Phylite respectively.

The topsoils are mainly sandy loams and so are susceptible to erosion. Preventive measures are important in the cultivation of the soils. Practices such as cover cropping, mulching, avoidance of burning etc., to protect the topsoil are very useful.

The rocky hills of the Nyanao – Opimo association around Buoho is important with quarries established in the area. The rocky hills and outcrops around Ntiribuoho, Nkukua-Buoho and Afrancho, constitutes a potential for investment and employment creation in view of the growing residential development in and out of the district as well as for road construction.

1.2.6 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment of the district which used to be one of the purest in the region is gradually losing its purity and importance. This can be attributed to the increase in population and its attendant problems and effects on the environment.

The district can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both staple and cash crops.

The forest reserves are found in the northern part of the District and abound with high economic trees. Chain saw operators and some timber merchants are encroaching on the reserves so rapidly that it is feared that the reserves will lose their value in the next few years. These chain-saw operators and the merchants have taken advantage of the government's policy of releasing part of the reserves for farmers to cultivate. Notwithstanding, the policy has increased food production in those areas.

Figure 1.9: Degraded Forest



The district also has a number of undeveloped tourist sites. These include the Ofin/Abankro Confluence, Buoho rock outcrops etc.

Human activities have changed the natural environment drastically. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning which has become ritualized have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 332.5 persons per square kilometer and increasing demand for land for residential purposes, available land for agriculture has been reducing whilst natural vegetation has been depleted.

1.2.7 Conditions of the Built Environment

Like any other District in the country, the condition of the built environment differs from larger communities to smaller communities with the larger communities having very poor environmental conditions.

Conditions of the urban communities like Atimatim, Afrancho, Buoho, Boamang Ahenkro, Tetrem etc are characterized by large compound houses, poor drainage facilities, unkempt surroundings and heaps of refuse.

In the rural areas erosion is so severe that most buildings have exposed foundation. Even though conditions in the rural areas are better than the urban areas, traces of unkempt surroundings and pools of stagnant water can be found in some rural communities.

Housing conditions in the rural areas are characterized by exposed foundation with majority of them being built with mud. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements. In the urban centres, modernity and westernization is catching up speedily. Most of the houses are built with sandcrete and roofed with aluminum sheets.

1.2.8 Climate Change Issues

It is an undeniable fact that the effects of climate change are evident in the District. The situation manifests itself in many ways which include.

1. Unusual late start of the rainy season.
2. Irregular and unreliable rainfall.
3. Long dry seasons.
4. Change in fruiting seasons of most tree crops like avocado pears and mangoes
5. Loss of soil fertility resulting in low crop yields.
6. Frequent invasion of crops by strange pest.

From the above, it is important for the Assembly to consider environmental impacts of all human and development activities before embarking on them. There should also be constant public education on climate change and its impact on development.

1.2.9 Development Implications

Conscious effort should be made to address the challenges and impacts of environmental degradation and climate change issues. Tree planting and afforestation should be embarked upon to green the district and to address the issues of desertification especially in the northern part of the district.

Conscious effort should be made to create green areas and parks to promote recreational activities and also beautify the environment. Especially water shed rivers and streams should be provided with buffer zones to avoid encroachment on these areas. The design of building and structures should respond to several rain storms experienced in the district. Building and structures should have rain harvesting designs to store rain water for domestic use. The use of electronic appliances and burning of bushes, tyres that have effect on the ozone layer should be avoided. Above all, educational programmes should be conducted in all communities to raise the people's consciousness on issues on environment, climate change and green economy.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.3.1 Population Size

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the district population at 136,140. Using the 2000 Population of 89,967 as the base year, the district has an annual growth rate of 3.9%. This means that the district is experiencing a faster growth rate than the regional and national which has 2.7% and 2.5% annual growth rate respectively.

The faster growth rate for the district can be attributed to a number of factors. The district has assumed a dormitory status serving the Regional Capital, Kumasi. Again, due to the pressure on land in Kumasi, some developers are moving from the metropolis to the peri-urban areas. The presence of the Habitat for Humanity Project in two communities namely, Nkwantakese and Mowire in the District with a total of about 600 houses is a contributory factor. The acquisition of large tract of land by Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation (SMIDO) at Adubinso in the district for activities of garages is also attracting people and industrial activities to the District.

Table 1.10: Population Size from 1960-2010

Level	Total Population						% increase Over 2000
	1960	1970	1984	2000	2010	* 2014	
Ghana	6,126,815	8,579,313	12,296,081	18,845,265	24,658,823	27,218,726	30.4
Ashanti Region	1,109,133	1,481,638	2,090,100	3,600,358	4,780,380	5,317,949	32.3
Afigya Kwabre	-	-	-	89,967	136,140	158,653	51.3

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports (1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010),
*projected

Table 1.11: Population Growth Rates (1960-2010)

Annual Growth Rate				
Level	1960-1970	1970-1984	1984-2000	2000-2010
Ghana	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Ashanti Region	2.9	2.5	3.4	2.7
Afigya Kwabre	2.6	2.2	3.6	* 3.9

Source: Population and Housing Census Reports (1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010)

The major ten (10) communities in the district and their population are as shown in Table below.

Table 1.12: Population of Top Ten Communities

NO.	TOWN	POPULATION		DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT CAPITAL, KODIE (KM)
		2000(census report)	2014 (projection at 3.9%)	
1.	Atimatim	14,017	23,948	8.6
2.	Tetrem	4,698	8,026	26.9
3.	Afrancho	4,418	7,548	3.5
5.	Kyekyewere	4,062	6,939	39.2
4.	Ankaase	4,050	6,919	16.1
6.	Ahenkro	3,415	5,834	6.5
7.	Adwumakasekese	3,310	5,655	10.4
8.	Nkukua Buohu	3,172	5,419	2.6
9.	Boamang	2,436	4,162	16.2
10	Kodie	2,286	3,905	0
TOTAL		45,864	78,355	-

Source: DPCU Construct 2013

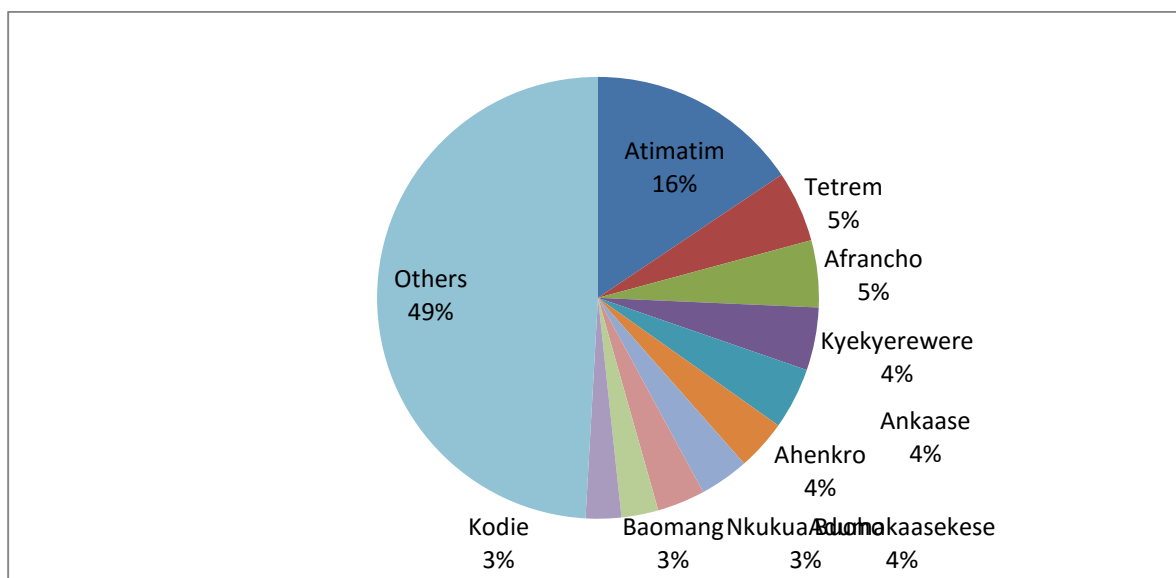
From Table 1.9 above, it is clear that 51% of the population is concentrated in the ten (10) largest communities; this is an indication that these communities are fast being urbanized. This implies that there's going to be increasing pressure on existing facilities in the communities. Thus, there is the need to plan adequately to cater for the increasing population.

1.3.2 Spatial Distribution of Population

The total population of the district as projected to the year 2014 using the 2000 Population and Housing Census Report as the base is 153,710. Almost fifty-one percent (51%) of this is concentrated in the ten largest settlements. Atimatim which is the largest settlement in the district has a population of 23,948 representing 16% of the total population in the district. The next largest settlements are Tetrem, Afrancho, Kyekyerewere, Ankaase, Ahenkro, Adumakaase-kesse, Nkukua Buoho, Boamang and Kodie.

However, about forty-nine percent (49%) of the people are concentrated in other settlements which are mostly rural.

Figure 1.10: Percentage Share of Population by Various Communities



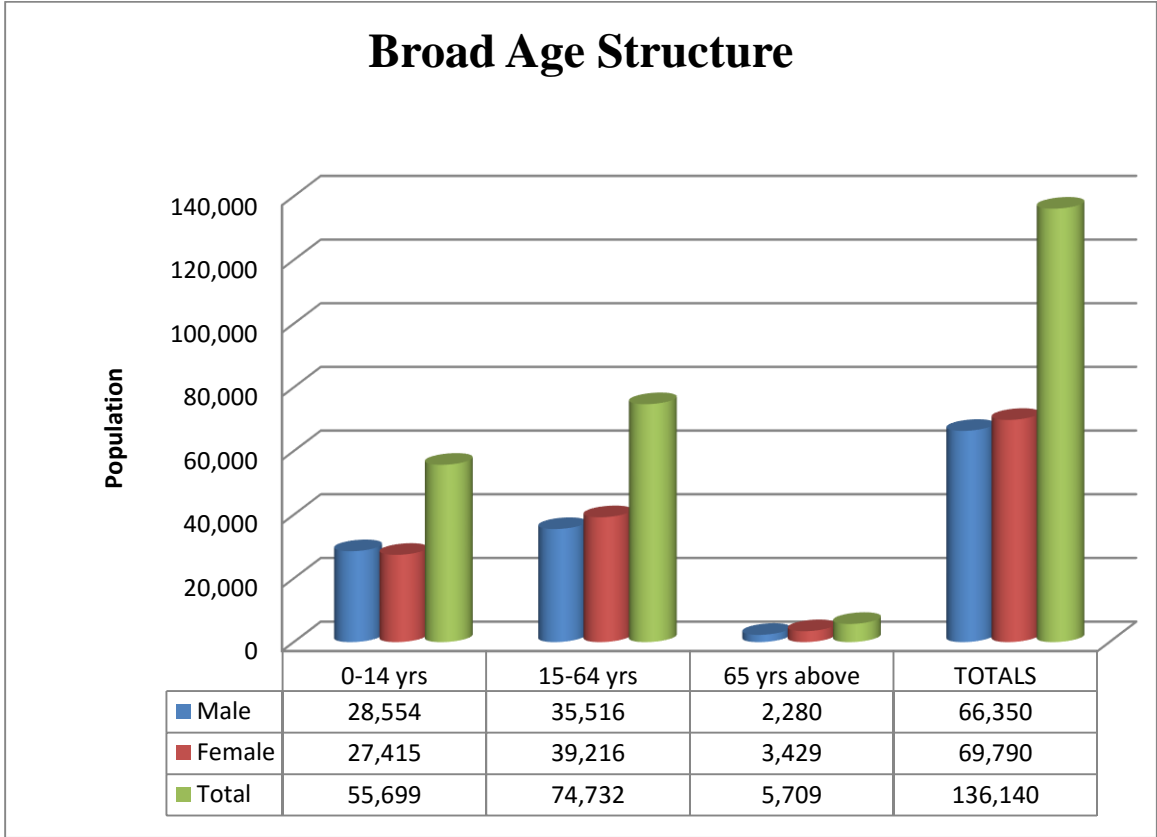
Source: DPCU Construct 2013

1.3.3 Age-Sex Structure

The sex structure of the district indicates 48.7% for males and 51.3% for females which does not differ very much from what pertains in 2000. The 2000 Population and Housing Census indicated that there were 48.3% males and 51.7% females.

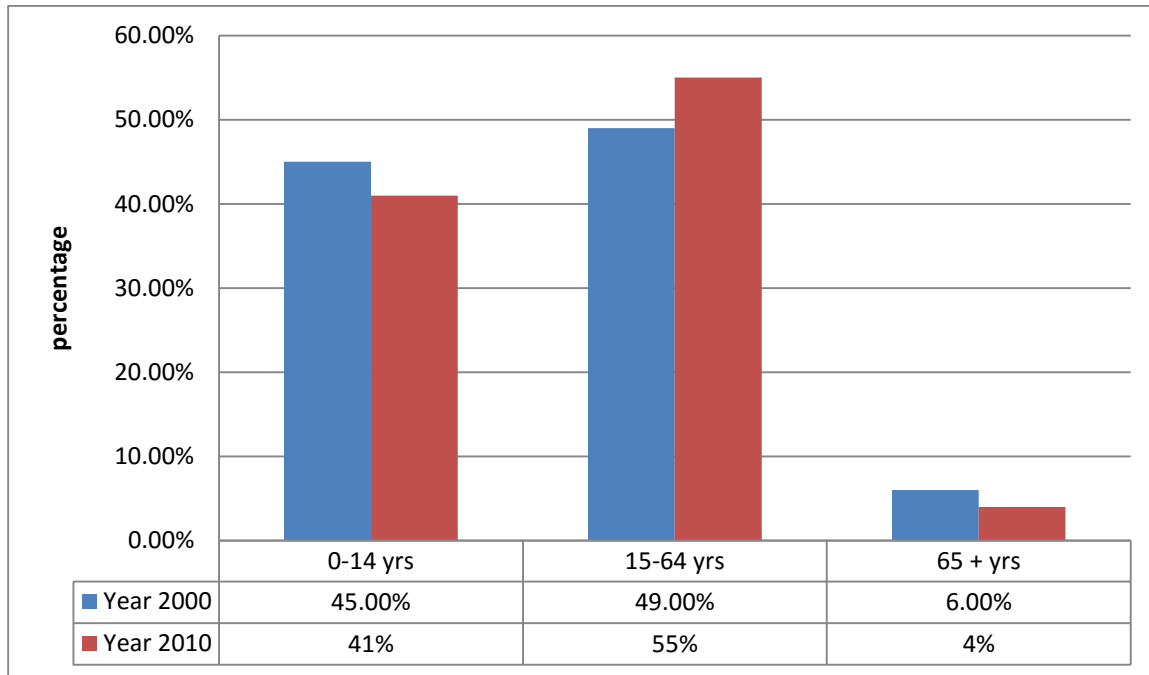
By implication conscious policies should be formulated to increase women participation in development. Policies should also be formulated to empower women to contribute meaningfully to the development efforts.

Figure 1.11: Broad Age Structure of the District



Source: DPCU Construct 2013

Figure 1.12: Age Structure for the Year 2000 and 2010



Source: DPCU Construct 2013

From Figure 1.2 above, the age structure of the population within 0–14 cohort decreased from 45% to 41% in 2010. In this vein, the population at the age of 65 and above has decreased from 6% to 4%. However, the population within the age grouping from 15-64 has rather increased from 49% to 55%. The decrease in population between 0-14 and 65 and above gives an indication that the burden on the economically active population is reducing. For instance, the dependency ratio for 2000 is 1:1.06 while that of 2010 is 1:0.82. The increase of population within 15-64 also means that, more people are maturing into the labour force. Policies and strategies must be formulated to create more employment avenues for the people.

1.3.4 Population Density

According to 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the district has a population density of 332.5 per sq. km. This compared to the national and regional density indicates that the district is more densely populated than that of

national and regional. The high density, as explained earlier, is attributed to the nearness of the district to Kumasi. Also, part of the district has assumed peri-urban status attracting a lot of people from Kumasi and other areas. This has brought a lot of pressure on the existing facilities bringing in its trail issues of waste generation and management

Table 1.13: Population Density

Levels	Population	Area (sq.km)	Population Density
Ghana	24,658,823	238,533	103.4 sq.km
Ashanti Region	4,780,380	24,389	196.0 sq.km
Afigya Kwabre	136,140	409.4	332.5 sq.km

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report.

1.3.5 Rural Urban Split

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, the district has 25.8% urban population as against 74.2% rural. This indicates that the district has large rural population that must be planned for to make life comfortable in the rural areas.

Table 1.14: Rural Urban Split

LEVELS	URBAN		RURAL	
	Population	Percent (%)	Population	Percent (%)
Ghana	12,545,229	50.9%	12,113,594	49.1%
Ashanti Region	2,897,290	60.6%	1,883,090	39.4%
Afigya Kwabre	35,100	25.8%	101,040	74.2%

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

1.3.6 Household Characteristics

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the household size for the district is 4.4. This differs from what pertained in 2009 which was 6.5 according to the Socio Economic Survey Conducted by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit.

Room occupancy is 2.1 compared with 4 in 2009 from the same report. Male Household heads form 63.3% as against 36.65% of females. This compares favorably with the national figures which has 65.3 for males and 34.7% for females.

1.3.7 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio of the district is 1:0.82 from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. This compared to the 2000 figure of 1:1.06 means that the dependence on the active population is reducing. This situation can be exploited to encourage workers to show interest in savings which would have a rippling effect on the development activities of the district.

1.3.8 Religious Affiliation

The people in the district are mainly Christians. Christians form 78.9% of the total population. They are followed by Islamic religion which also forms 13.8% of the population whiles traditionalist and other worshippers form about 7.3%.

Religious organizations in the district can be used for information dissemination and education to promote development in the district.

1.3.9 Migration Trends

Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the District.

1.3.10 Culture

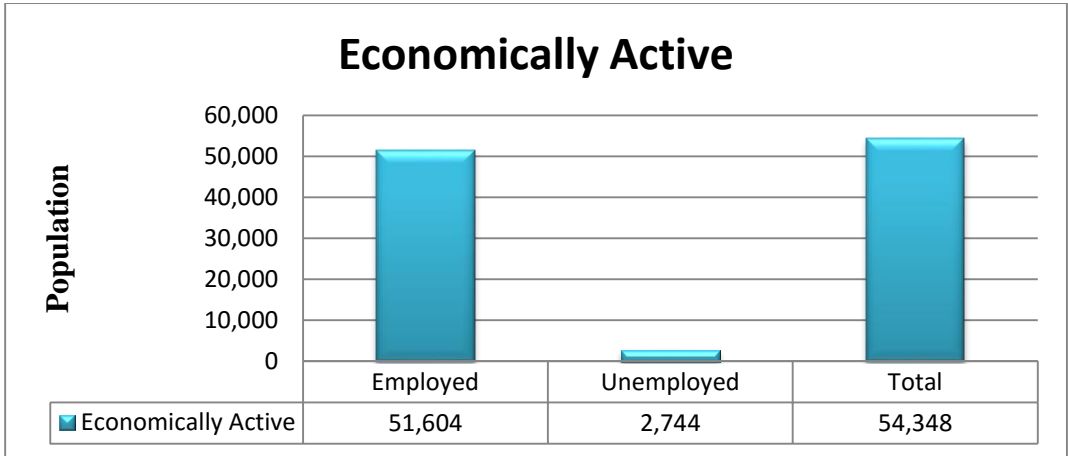
The people exhibit a typical Akan culture. They are very hospitable and non-violent. They have many practices which help to ensure unity, good health, safety net, environmental protection and good governance. It is therefore not a mystery that the District is attracting a lot of migrants from Kumasi and Northern Ghana and new developments. Though some of the people are from diverse ethnic groups, they have become so integrated within the Akan tradition to such extent that one can not easily tell who is or not an Akan. The institution of “Efie ne Fie” festival in the district would further ensure peace and unity in the district for fast development.

1.3.11 Labour Force

The population between the ages of 15-64yrs is 74,732. Out of this, 54,348 form the economically active population. The total number of the employed within the economically active population is 51,604 while the unemployed stands at 2,744 forming 5% of the economically active population.

There is the need to put in place measures for creating more employment avenues for this population if the district is to achieve full employment.

Figure 1.13: Economically Active Population



Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2010

1.4 SPATIAL ANALYSIS

This stage of the analysis deals with the organization of human and economic activities in space within Afigya-Kwabre District.

This approach to development planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the district as a whole.

The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of the District's development. Those considered important for analysis of the Afigya-Kwabre District's Spatial Organization are:

- a. Scalogram analysis
- b. Surface accessibility analysis

1.4.1 Scalogram Analysis

The scalogram is a graphic device that illustrates in the form of a matrix chart the distribution of functions of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their frequency of presence or absence. The scalogram gives a good impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular locality or District. This in a way assists in the determination of which settlements lack which services or facilities.

It is also useful in categorizing settlements in the district into levels of functional complexity. The complexity serves as the means to the determination, in the future of types and diversity of services of the district at various levels in the hierarchy. In effect, a scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate 'Package' of investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

In constructing the district scalogram, a total of 31 functions were considered on presence or absence basis for all selected settlements. The settlements included in the analysis were selected using a population of 2000 as the cutoff point.

Since the scalogram does not give any indication of quantitative and qualitative features or services and facilities, a weighting technique based on the frequency of occurrence of service/facilities was applied.

The weights were added to determine the total centrality from highest to lowest hierarchy. The resultant diagram is shown in Table 1.. Therefore, the centrality index for a settlement is the sum of the weights of functions found there. The higher the index, the greater its functional complexity.

Table 1.15: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram)

Settlements	Population	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS	Post Office	ICT Center	Cell Phone	Information	Police Station	Court	Filling Station	Gas Station	Rural Bank	Micro Finance	Area Coun.	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic/	Electricity	Hotel	Guest House	2 nd class road	1 st class road	Pipe Borne	Mech./Small	Borehole	Comm'ty	Market	Lorry Park	Fitting Shop	Agric Extens.	No. of	Total	Centrality.	Hierarchy level		
Weights		1	2	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1						
Atimatim	23,948	x	x	x				x	x			x			x				x	x		x	x		x		x	x			x	x	16	238	9th			
Tetrem	8,026	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x				x		x		x				x		x	x			x	x	17	425	6th		
Afrancho	7,548	x	x	x	x			x	x			x	x	x					x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	19	523	4th		
Ankaase	6,919	x	x	x				x	x						x	x				x			x			x	x		x	x			x	x	14	425	6th	
Kyekyerewere	6,939	x	x	x	x			x	x	x									x	x			x			x	x		x	x			x	x	14	225	10th	
Ahenkro	5,834	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x			x	x			x			x		x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	19	531	3rd	
Adwumakase.	5,655	x	x	x				x	x							x			x			x				x		x	x			x	x	13	125	15th		
Nkukua Buoho	5,419	x	x	x				x	x			x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	19	455	5th		
Heman	4,225	x	x	x			x	x	x											x			x			x		x						11	156	14th		
Boamang	4,162	x	x	x		x		x	x	x				x		x				x			x			x	x	x	x	x			x	x	18	534	2nd	
Kodie	3,905	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	22	789	1st		
Aduman	3,592	x	x	x	x			x	x											x			x			x	x		x					x	12	165	11th	
Bronkong	3,569	x	x	x	x			x	x											x	x	x			x		x		x					x	14	289	8th	
Ejuratia	3,478	x	x	x				x	x											x			x			x	x								x	10	92	20th
Kwamang	3,276	x	x	x				x	x											x			x			x	x			x					11	118	16th	
Wawase	2,812	x	x	x				x	x											x			x			x	x			x					11	94	19th	
Amoako	2,701	x	x	x			x	x	x											x			x				x		x	x					12	163	12th	
Nkwantakesse	2,485	x	x	x			x	x	x											x			x				x		x						12	163	12th	
Maase	2,477	x	x	x				x	x			x				x				x			x				x								11	96	18th	
Aboabugya	2,290	x	x	x				x	x							x				x			x			x	x								10	111	17th	
No. of Sett.		2	2	2	6	3	4	2	2	5	1	6	3	3	4	8	1	8	4	2	3	3	1	4	6	8	2	2	1	1	3	1						
		0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Centrality Index		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Weighted Central. Index		5	1	1	6	1	7	5	1	2	2	1	6	6	2	1	3	2	2	5	6	3	6	5	5	2	5	1	1	6	3	5						
			0	5	7	3	5		0	0	0	6	6	6	5	2	0	5	5	6	6	3	2	0	0	5	5	4	7	3	3	8						

1.4.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The hierarchies of settlement in the Afigya-Kwabre District were distinguished by calculating the centrality index of top twenty (20) settlements as a percentage of the total weighted centrality index using the scalogram analysis.

Table 1.16: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

Order of Settlements	Total Centrality Score	Settlements/ communities
1 st Order	501 above	Kodie, Boamang, Afracho, Ahenkro
2 nd Order	Between 301-500	Tetrem, Ankaase, Nkukua Buoho,
3 rd Order	Between 101-300	Atimatim, Kyekyerewere, AdwumakaaseKesse, Heman, Aduman, Amoako, Bronkong, Nkwantakesse, Aboabugya, Kwamang.
4 th Order	100 and below	Ejuratia, Wawase, Maase

Source: DPCU Construct, 2014

From the scalogram analysis, only 4 communities qualified as 1st order settlement. However, Kodei, the district capital had the highest total centrality index of 789, followed by Baomang, Ahenkro and Afrancho respectively.

Also, three (3) Communities fell under 2nd order settlements. Again 10 Communities qualified as 3rd order settlements and finally, 3 communities qualified as 4th order settlements.

From the scalogram analysis, it is seen that generally, development is fairly evenly distributed among the communities.

1.5 Physical Accessibility to Services

Services are provided within a geographic setting to serve a given threshold population. Physical accessibility studies have been undertaken to determine

areas that are easily accessible to facilities and services within the district that are not necessarily in their localities. Five services and facilities have been considered. These are:

- Health Hospital/Health Centre
- Education 2nd Cycle Institution
- Market weekly/Periodic Market
- Banking Commercial/Rural Banks
- Agriculture Agric Extension Service

In assessing physical access to facilities and services, various roads in the district were classified and defined according to the conditions and frequency of transport on the road. The district has a total of 180.2 Km of road length, of which 80% is untarred. Four main types of roads were identified in the district as shown in Table 1.17:

Table 1.17: Classes of Roads in the District

ROAD CLASS	ROADS
1 st Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kumasi – Afrancho – Buoho – Ahenkro – Offinso Road • Akom – Nkwantakese Road
2 nd Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahenkro – Kwamang - Boamang – Road • Tetrem – Kyekyewere Road • Maase – Aboabogya Road
3 rd Class:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denase – Esaase – Pampatia - Penteng Road • Kodie – Apagya – Akrofrom Patase Road • Wawase – Ankaase – Mpobi - Ejuratia Road • Adwumakase – Swedru – Aboabogya Road • Kodie – Aduamoa – Aduman Road
4 th Class:	All other Roads

Source: GHA/DFR 2013

Table 1.18: Average speeds on Roads

	1ST CLASS ROAD	2ND CLASS ROAD	3RD CLASS ROAD
Estimated Speed	80km/hr	60km/hr	40km/hr
Average Waiting Time	10 mins	30 mins	2hrs
Walking	3km/hr		

Source: GHA/DFR, 2013

Average speed on the various classes of roads considering waiting times are as follows:

1st Class Road (68.6km/hr)

2nd Class Road (40km/hr)

3rd Class Road (13km/hr)

Acceptable travel times to access each of the services/facilities were determined and presented in table 1.10. Areas which are able to reach a service/facility within the stipulated time have access to the facility. This however, depends on which class of road is being used. Table 1.19 below shows the district's acceptable travel time to access various facilities/services.

Table 1.19: Acceptable Travel Times to Access a Facility/Service

SERVICE/FACILITY	TRAVEL TIME
Weekly / Periodic Market	45mins.
S. S. S. / Tech. / Voc.	40mins.
Hospital / health Centre	30mins.
Banking Services	40mins.
Agric Extension Service	25mins.

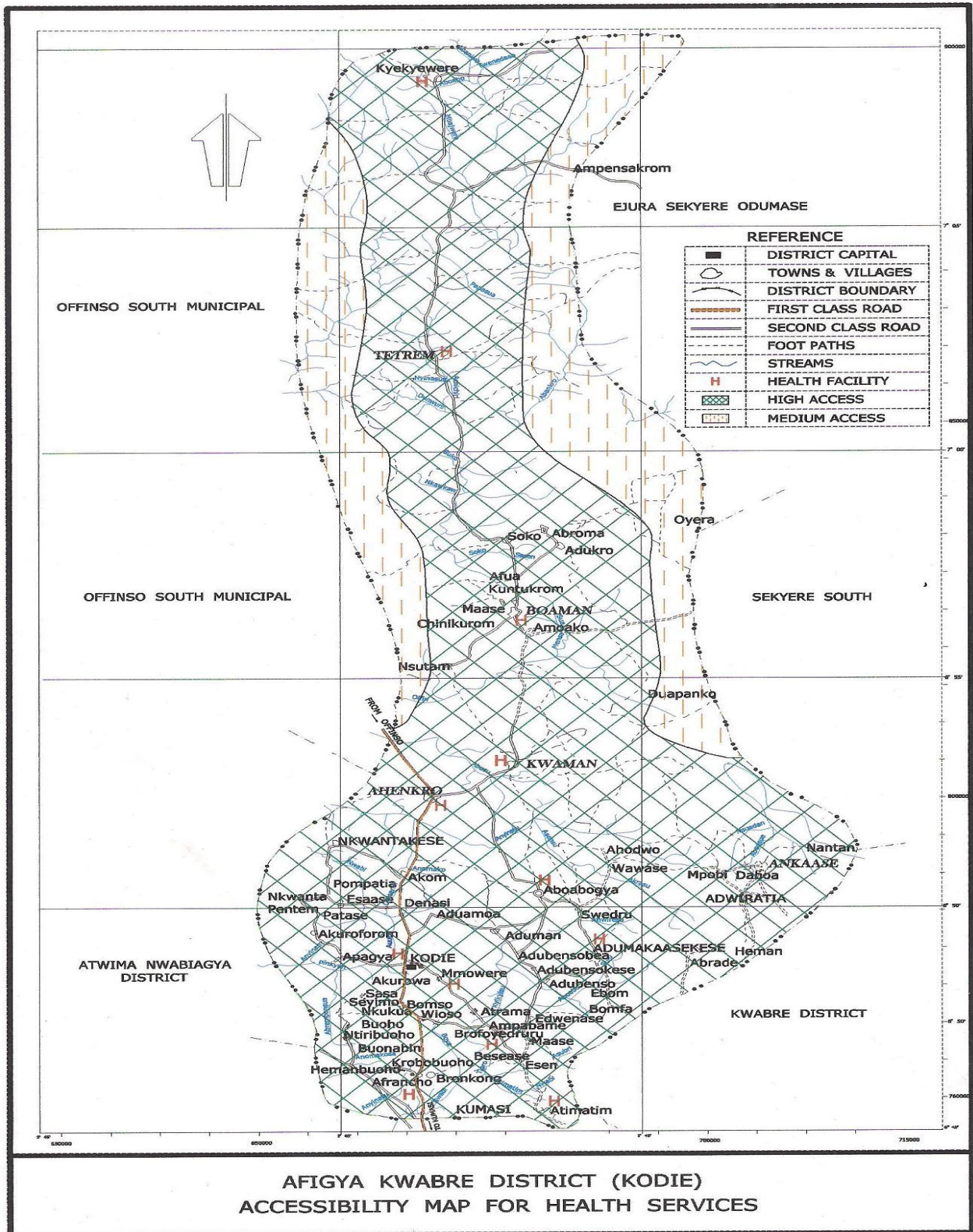
Source: DPCU construct

1.5.1 Accessibility to Health

Hospital/Health Centres were identified in thirteen Communities in the district. These are Afrancho, Kodie, Brofoyedru, Kwaman, Adwumakasekese, Aboabogya, Ejuratia, Bronkron, Atimatim, Mowire, Ahenkro, Boamang and Kyekyewere. The analysis revealed that accessibility to Hospital and Health Centers in the district is very high in and around the district capital as shown in Figure 1.14. Health facilities in the District are fairly distributed which makes it easily accessible by the majority of the populace. This is so because as much as five service centers were identified in the area. It is important to state that about 80% of the communities are either within the high or medium access zones. Those within the low and least zones are as a result of the fact that majority of these settlements are mainly farming hamlets and cottages whose individual threshold population cannot support even level “A” health facility which requires a threshold population of 2500.

The population of individual hamlets and cottages of the area ranges between five (5) households to 16 households with an average household size of 5 people. It is worth noting that even though their individual threshold population cannot support the least level of health delivery, the sum total of population of hamlets in the area suggest that a relatively high number of the people do not have adequate access to health facility.

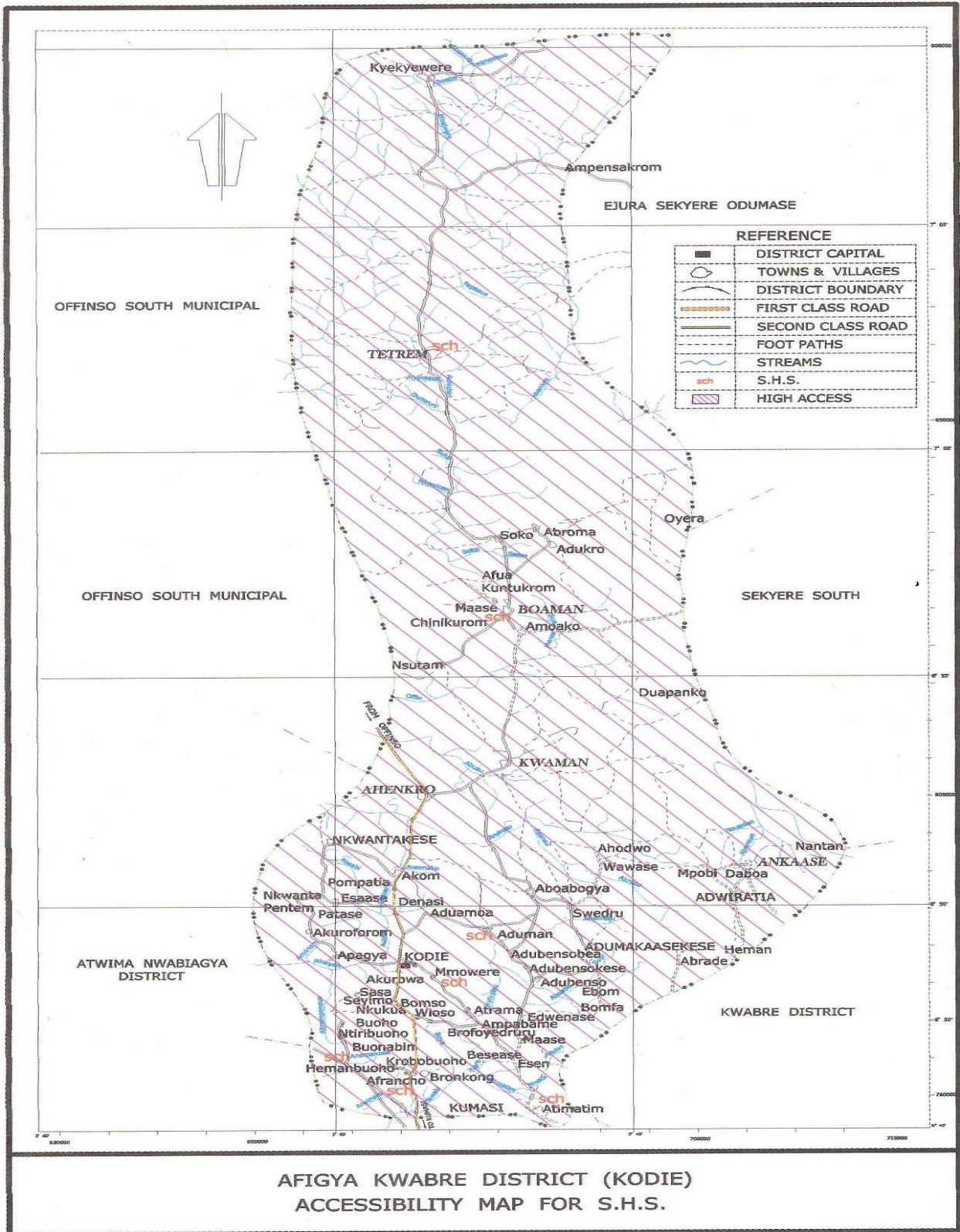
Figure 1. 14: Map Showing Accessibility to Health Services



1.5.2 Accessibility to Second Cycle Institutions

Second Cycle Institutions have been classified to include senior secondary schools, technical schools and vocational schools. Five service centres were identified in the following Communities: Bronkrong, Afrancho, Tetrem, Mowire, Aduman, Boamang and Heman-Buoho (see Figure 1.15). Again, the situation suggests the concentration of facilities in the Southern portion of the district. Over 71% of second cycle educational institutions are located in this portion of the district. The Northern portion enjoys only 29% of the facility.

Figure 1.15: Map Showing Accessibility to Senior High School Facilities

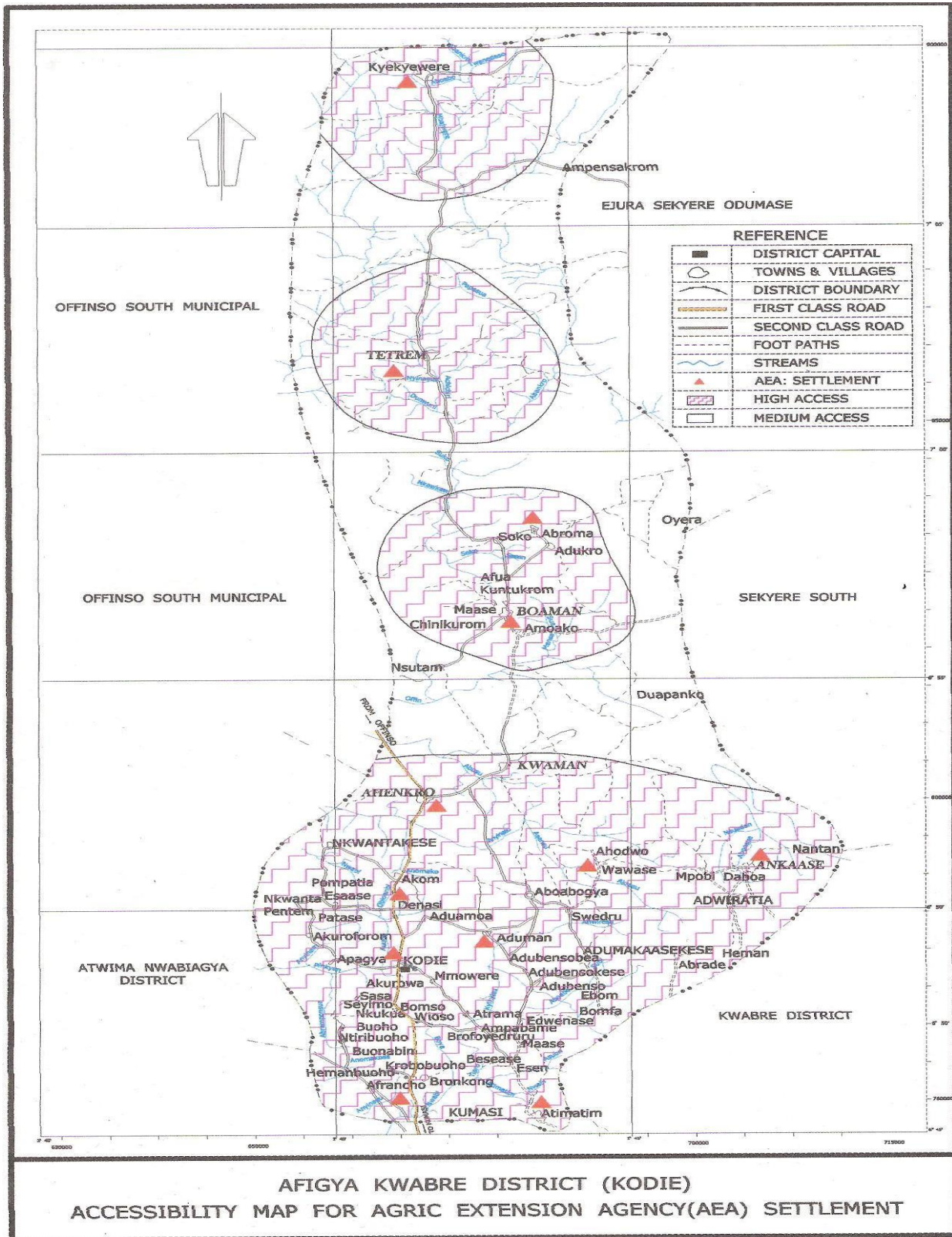


1.5.3 Accessibility to Agriculture Extension Services

The mainstay of the local economy of the district is agriculture. The sector employs 61% of the total labour force of the district. This prompted the assessment of physical accessibility to agricultural extension services in the district. A total of six (6) service stations were identified (see Figure 12). About 65% of the district has access to agric extension services.

Again, the area on the map which depicts poor access zone is a very important farming area. It is virtually the food basket of the district. This is a clear indication of the fact that not all inhabitants have access to the services of agricultural extension. Again, the situation means that the area would have done better if it had good access to the services of an agricultural extension services. Major Communities with poor access include Oyera, Abidjan, Adukro etc. In fact access to Agricultural services would not have been a problem if the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) were well resourced in terms of transportation.

Figure 1. 16: Map Showing Accessibility to Agriculture Extension Service



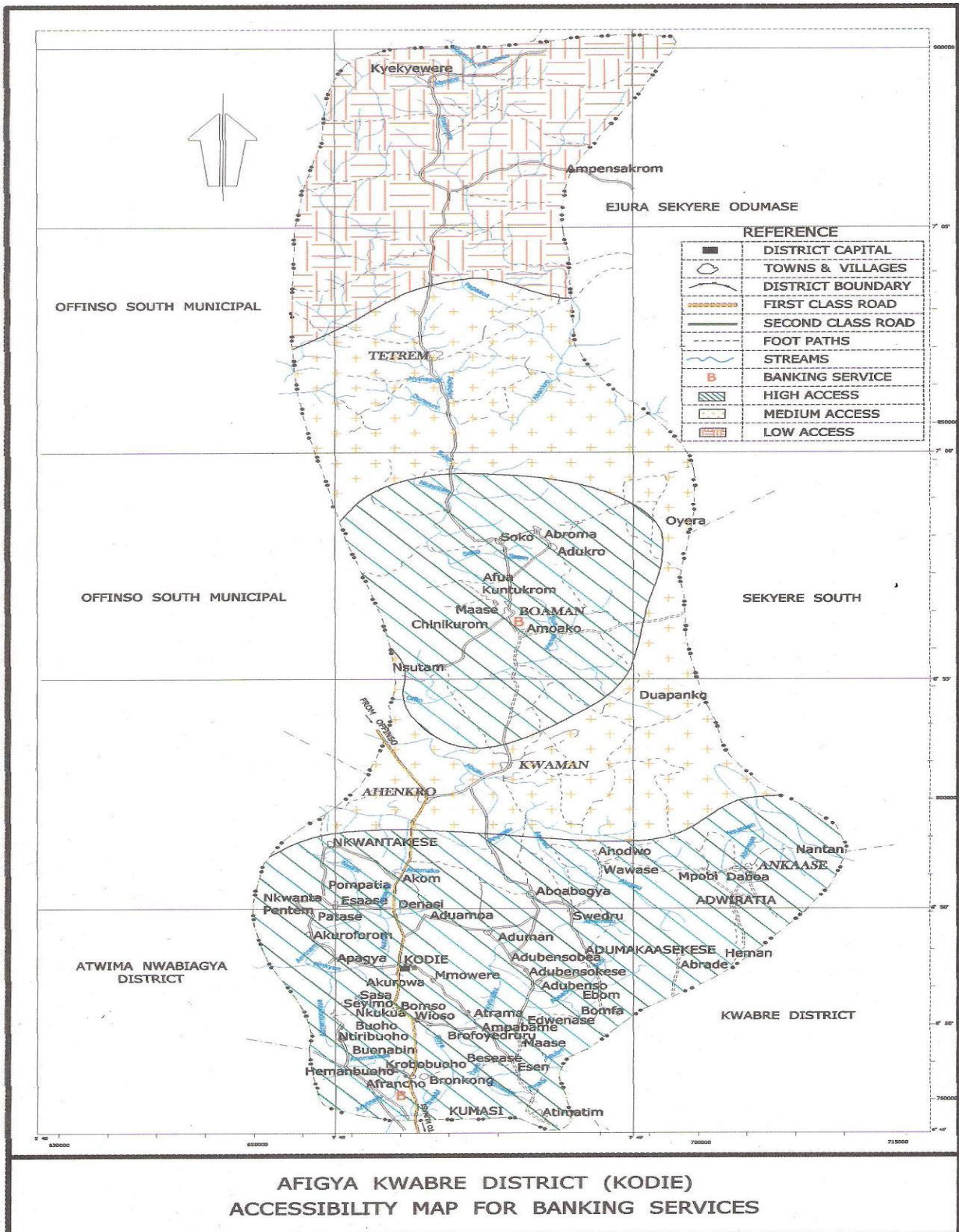
1.5.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

Capital formation for investment lies in the purview of the banking institutions in the district. To this end, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. Unfortunately only three (3) service centers were identified in the district which is also located at the extreme ends of the District leaving the entire middle portion orphaned (see Figure 1.17). The 3 facilities are all Rural Banks located at Afrancho Boamang and Tetrem as shown in figure 1.4 overleaf.

It can therefore be said that the low access to banking services is a barrier to development as most of the people travel far outside the District before they can access banking services.

The analysis revealed that about 85% of the district has access to banking services. This suggests that physical access to a bank in the district is not a barrier to development.

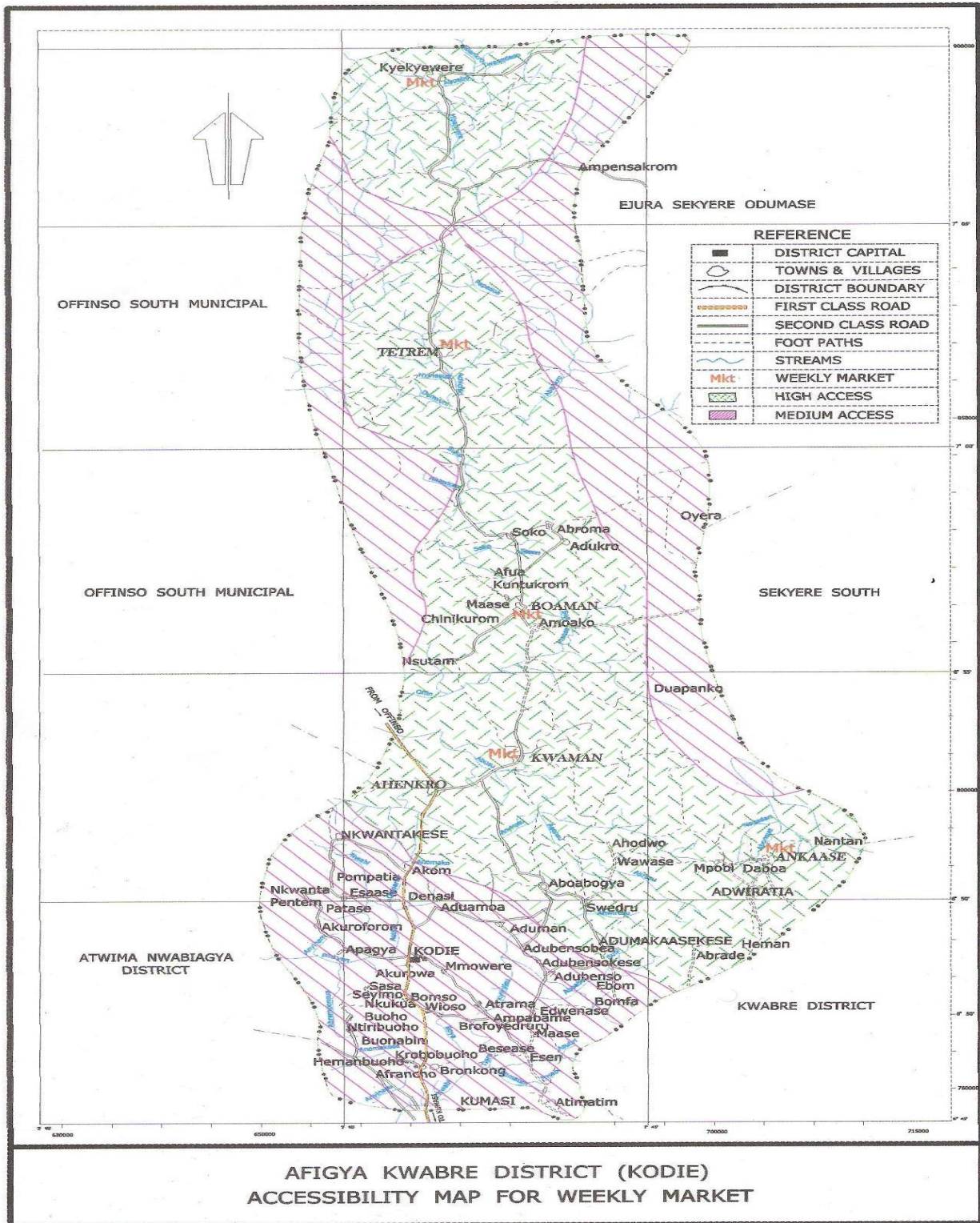
Figure 1.17: Map Showing Accessibility to Banking Services



1.5.5. Accessibility to a Weekly/Periodic Market

The district can boast of six relatively key periodic markets. The studies revealed that about 80% of the district has access to a periodic market. The market centres are located in Ankaase, Wawase, Kwamnag, Tetrem, Kyekyewere and Boamang (see Figure 1.18). The situation indicates that the problem of post harvest losses in the district is not with access to marketing centres but with storage system and processing, and calls for effective storage system for the farmers in the district.

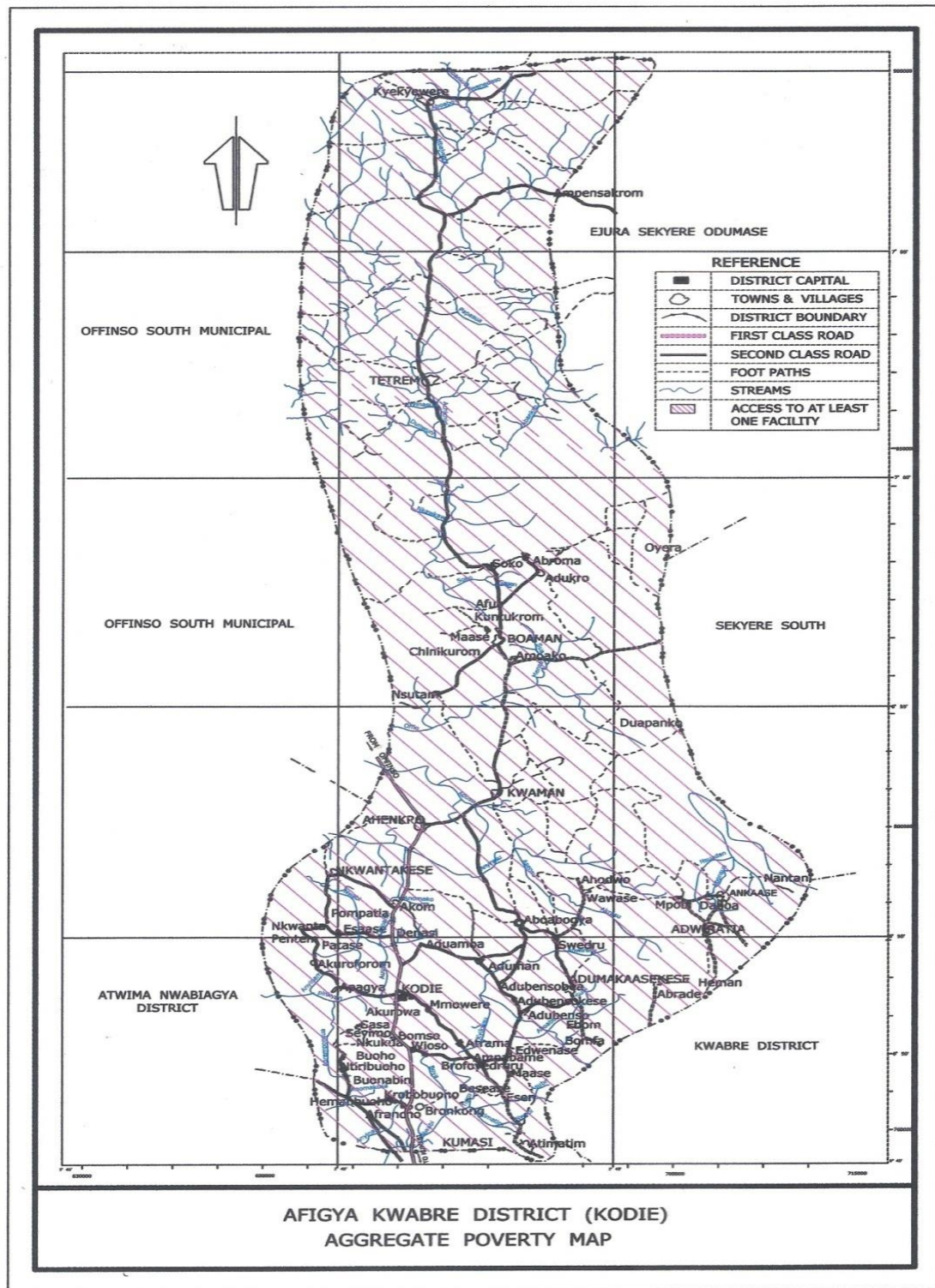
Figure 1.18: Map Showing Accessibility to Weekly/Periodic Market



1.5.6 Aggregate Accessibility

This is a sieve map indicating areas of the district that have access to at least a facility. All the communities have access to at one facility (see Figure 1.19). So there is 100% coverage in terms of aggregate accessibility. This is an indication that the District should focus more on the improvement of the quality of the services available.

Figure 1.19: Aggregate Accessibility Map

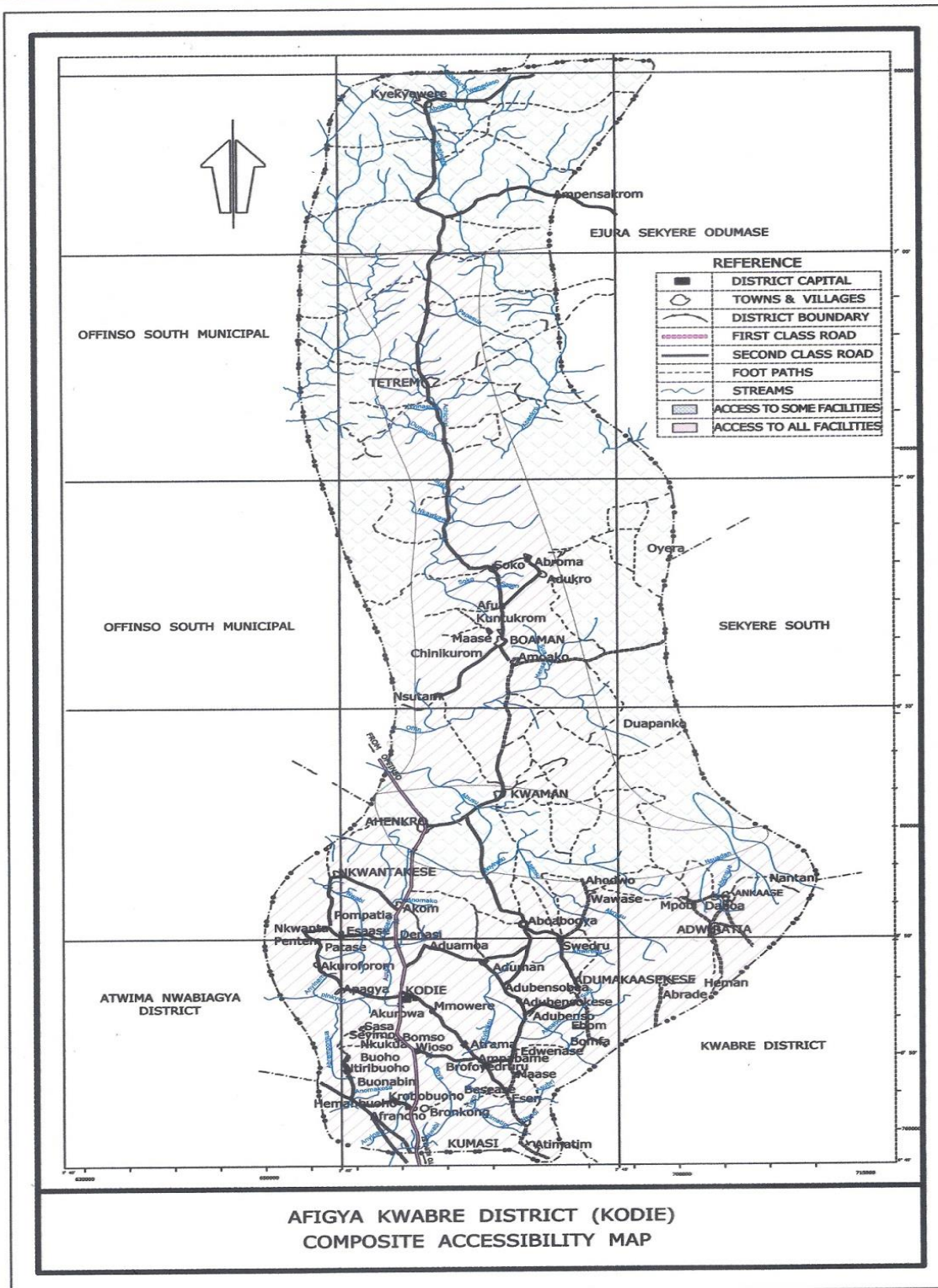


1.5.7 Optimum Accessibility

This is also a sieve map indicating areas of the district that have access to all the various facilities used. The analyses revealed that about 55% of the district has optimum access to Hospital/Health Centre, periodic/Weekly Market Centre, Banking Services, and Agricultural Extension Services and Second Cycle Institution (see Figure 1.20). About 60% of this 55% is found in the Southern part of the district with the remaining 40% occupying the Northern portion. This is an indication that facilities in the district are skewed in favour of the Southern part of the district.

The scenario depicted above implies the need for effective and a co-ordinated development in the district that will benefit both the North and the South.

Figure 1.20: Optimum Accessibility Map



1.5.8 Composite Poverty Map

The composite poverty map depicts the various poverty pockets in the district. Four segments were identified after the derivation of the district composite map (see Figure 1.21).

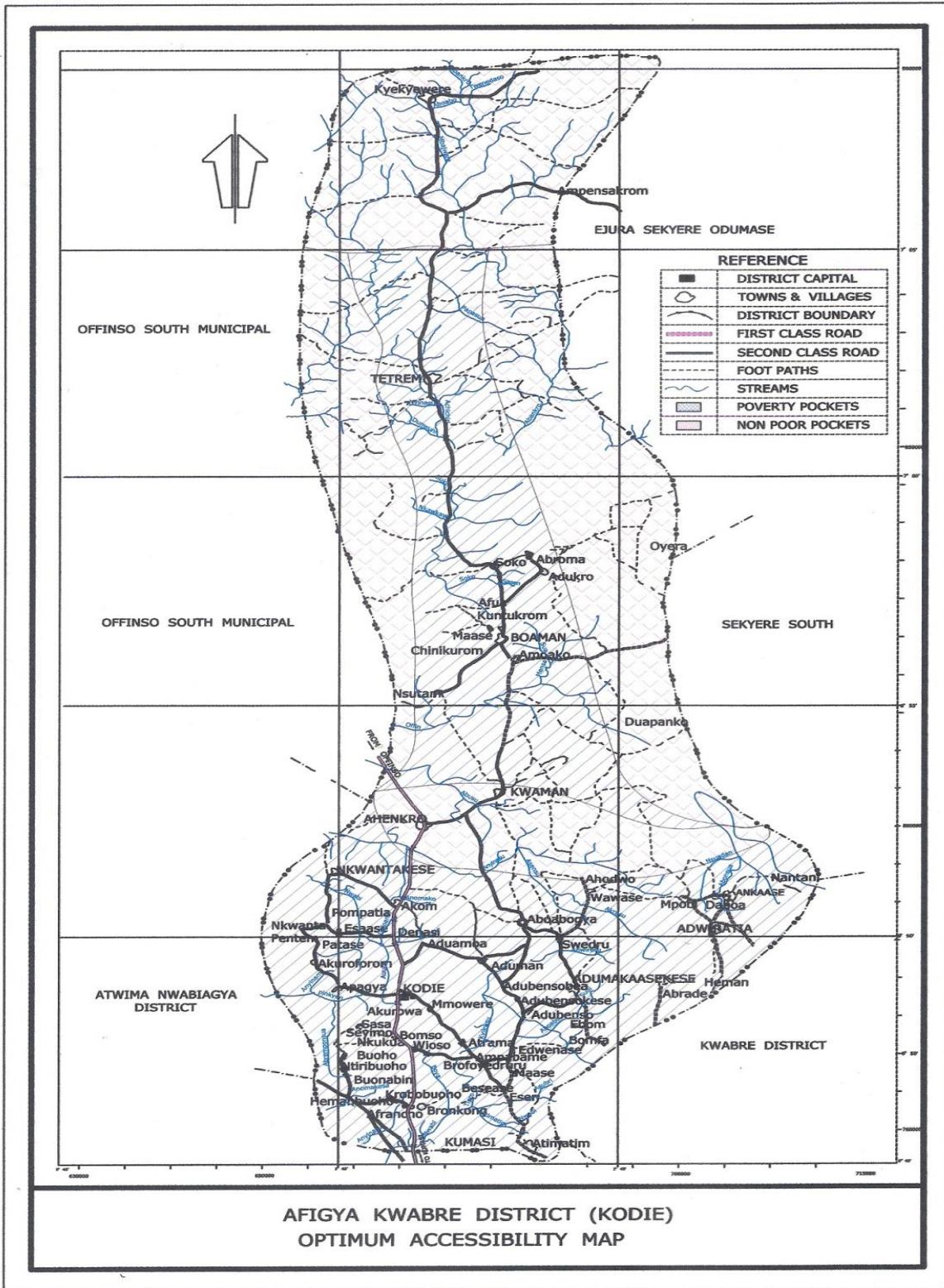
To arrive at the district composite map, the following characteristics of the various pockets were considered.

- Potentials (resources available, skills etc).
- Accessibility to facilities and services.
- Major economic activities.
- Peculiar characteristics (e.g. Homogeneity, Heterogeneity Cultural/Religion etc.).
- Poverty issues/constraints.
- Development problems (what is keeping them in poverty)

The poverty pockets identified include the North-Western and North-Eastern corridors of the district. These areas are characterized by the following;

- The concentration of food crop farmers
- The presence of aged cocoa farms
- The inhabitants are mostly tenant farmers
- Limited access to socio-economic facilities
- Low household incomes

Figure 1.21: Composite Poverty Map



1.6 THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISTRICT ECONOMY

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the service and commerce sub-sector employs more people than the other sub-sectors. For example, the service and commerce employs 55.6% while's agriculture and industrial employs 28.5%, and 15.9 respectively. The situation can be attributed to the nearness of the district to Kumasi, the regional capital. The status of the district as a peri-urban had also change the district economy from agrarian to service and commerce. Thus, more people are engage in trading activities to serve the people migrating from other areas into the district. Several manufacturing companies have also moved into the district as a result of pressure for space in Kumasi.

Table 1.20: Structure of the Economy

SECTOR	NUMBER	percent
1. agriculture	15,022	28.5 %
2. Industry/Manufacturing	8,400	15.9 %
3. Service/Commerce	29,300	55.6 %
Total	52,722	100.0 %

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.6.1 Agriculture Sector

Major food crops grown by farmers include plantain, cassava, cocoyam, rice and maize. Cocoa is the main cash crop cultivated in the district. Major tree crops cultivated include oil palm and citrus. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are cultivated. In recent times, vegetables like cabbage, carrot sweet pepper are becoming popular. The district has comparative advantage in plantain, cocoa, maize and cassava.

Table 1.21: Crop Production (metric tons) 2012

Major Staple Crop	Yield (Metric Tons)
Maize	35,095.82
Cassava	173,804.40
Plantain	137,031.37
Rice	2,527.46
Cocoyam	36,747.68
Yam	62,660.01

Source: MOFA Survey, 2012

1.6.2 Farming Methods

Farming systems practised in the district include mixed farming, mix cropping and mono cropping. The Table below shows the percentage of the major farming systems in the district

Table 1.22: Farming Types Practiced

Type Of Farming	Percentage (%)
Mixed farming	16.7
Mixed cropping	65.3
Mono cropping	9
Crop rotation	7.3
Agro-forestry	1.7
TOTAL	100

Source: MOFA Survey, 2012

Generally, farmers practise shifting cultivation and mixed cropping with a few of them practicing mono, cropping and crop rotation. Similarly, livestock and poultry keeping are practised on extensive system with a margin keeping to intensive system.

1.6.3 Production Areas of Agriculture Produce

In the district, certain communities' serves as food basket, ie they are into agricultural production. Some of these communities include Oyira, Kyekyerewere, Boamang and are mostly found in the northern part of the district. The Table below shows the areas under where agricultural production is mostly done.

Table 1.23: Areas under the District/DADU in production

Name of Operational Area	Crops cultivated
Kyekyerewere	Maize, cassava, vegetables, Rice, yam, plantain, livestock
Tetrem	Maize, cassava
Abroma	Plantain, cocoyam, rice, cocoa, livestock
Boamang/ Kwamang	Cocoa, cassava, maize, plantain, fruits and vegetables
Ahenkro	Cocoa, oil palm, maize, plantain
Nkwantakesee/ Denase	Cocoa, plantain, maize, cassava, livestock
Kodie	Cassava, maize , livestock
Ankaase	Plantain, maize, cassava, livestock, cocoa
Ejuratia	Cassava, plantain, cocoa
Atimatim/ Afrancho	Maase/ Livestock, plantain, aquaculture

Source: MOFA Survey, 2012

Figure 1.22: Food Products from the District



1.6.4 Agricultural Extension Services

The district is endowed with seventeen (17) agricultural extension officers. These agricultural extension officers play a major role in promoting agricultural activities by assisting the farmers in the district. These include:

- Provision of technical support
- Promote and enhance adoption of required farming technologies to farmers
- Provision of improved seed and seedlings to farmers
- Correct use of agro-inputs
- Linking farmers to input to get quality inputs to enhance their business
- Facilitate the formation of farmers based organisation
- Sensitization on important issues relating to agriculture eg. PPRS, Anti-Rabies campaign, early warning sign for grasshopper infestation.

1.6.5 Food Security

Food security is said to be the availability and access to food at all times (all year round) in the District at affordable prices. Food security is assured and sustained in the District due to mixed cropping practices and the closeness of the District to other agriculture dominated Districts like Offinso, Atwima and Sekyere South. The District is a net exporter of food products.

In the next planning period, efforts should be made to establish- agro based industries to process agricultural products to ensure availability of food all year round and also reduce post harvest losses to the barest minimum. Markets and storage facilities should be provided at the areas known to be food basket for the district. Feeder and tract roads should be improved to ensure easy carting of food stuffs to marketing centres.

1.6.6 Industrial Sector

Industry or manufacturing activities forms about 15.9% of the local economy. Most of these activities are small scale in nature and comprises the agro-based, wood based, metal based, textile etc.

1.6.7 Industrial Sub-Sectors

The industrial sub sector entails the agro- based, wood based, metal based, textile industries etc. The agro-based industries are the dominant small-scale industry, followed by wood based industry. The agro based industries derive their supply of raw materials from the agricultural outputs.

The agro-based industries refer to those industries that use agricultural produce as their raw materials. They include cassava processing (gari making), oil and palm kernel extraction and akpeteshie distilling.

Wood based industries are those industries that process wood into other materials such as furniture, woodcarving, etc. They include; carpenters saw millers and wood carvers.

The textile industries include kente weavers and cloth dying, leather works, cane weaving, sand and stone winners and stone quarries. The metals based include; black smiths, and metal fabricators.

1.6.8 Production Methods

Results from the 2009 socio economic survey showed that small-scale industry in the District employed three major methods of Production. These are:

- Capital Intensive method
- Labour Intensive method
- Intermediate

Under the capital-intensive method of production more machines are used in the production process as opposed to the labour intensive method where more people are employed than the use of machines. Example of the capital intensive industry are the large scale stone quarries at Buoho. In the case of the intermediate, the industries use appropriate technology and basic tools and techniques of production.

Notwithstanding the employment advantage offered by the labour intensive method of production, increased productivity and efficiency could be achieved through the intermediate and capital intensive methods.

1.6.9 Types of Employees

Employment in this subsector is mainly the following:

- Apprentices
- Paid workers
- Family workers
- Others

The Industrial sector could perform if the numerous challenges were tackled. These include poor road surface conditions, inadequate capital support, poor

management skills, poor transportation facilities, poor industrial infrastructure and layout and poor environmental sanitation. If the sector is well developed, it can lead to the achievement of the development agenda of the district.

1.6.10 Service/Commerce Sector

The informal sector plays a dominant role in this sub sector. Their role is however, complimented by the formal sector through the services provided by departments of the District Assembly and other government organizations such as the police and the courts.

The informal sector comprises hairdressers, tailors, barbers, drivers, painters, etc. Their area of operation is scattered in various communities in the district and they operate in kiosks and stores, often rented. They sometimes train apprentices who support them in their daily business activities.

In the district, the commercial sub-sector comprises both retailers and wholesalers. It is however, worthy to note that retailers out number wholesalers. Both individuals and organized institutions engage in commercial activities in the district. It is however, obvious that individuals dominate this sector. Manufactured goods that are sold include roofing sheets, ply wood, iron rods, cement, cutlasses, consumables and other chemical products such as hair creams and fertilizers.

Business activities are conducted in wooden structures, rented stores and stalls in the markets, on tables in open spaces and private buildings in various communities. Wholesale business activities are mainly found in bigger settlements like Afrancho and Buoho. It is worthy to note that due to improved access and transportation, a considerable number of people in the district acquire manufactured goods from Kumasi. By implication, the full advantages of trade and commerce have not been realized in the district.

The service sector also consists of those in health, education, postal and telecommunication (mobile phone repairs, sale of top-up units) and banking sectors.

1.6.11 Inter and Intra Trade

There is yet to be established data on inter and intra trade in the District. Despite the absence of concrete data, it is obvious that there is more of inter than intra trading activities. The District produces more of agriculture produce than any other.

These produce which are both food and cash crops are sold outside the District to places such as Takoradi, Accra, Tema and Kumasi. In turn, items like building materials, clothing, kitchen wares, etc. are imported into the District from these cities.

This trend creates opportunities for the business community in the district to invest in wholesale and distribution sectors which will create jobs, increase incomes and broaden the revenue sources of the District Assembly.

1.7 GOVERNANCE

The Afigya-Kwabre District Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1885 of 1st November 2007. It is one of the Thirty (30) and also the Two Hundred and Sixteen (216) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti and Ghana respectively. It was carved out of the former Kwabre and Afigya-Sekyere District Assemblies, and has Kodie as its Capital.

The Assembly is a legal entity which can sue and be sued. It is an autonomous entity to some extent and can take its own decisions within the framework of government policies.

By law, the assembly meets at least three (3) times a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The assembly has eight (8) sub-committees namely:

- Justice and Security
- Development Planning
- Finance and Administration
- Environmental
- Social Services
- Agricultural
- Public Relations and Complaints
- Works

All these sub- committees report to the Executive Committee.

1.7.1 The District Administration

At the District Administration level, there are eleven (11) decentralized departments that work hand in hand with the central administration towards the overall development of the district. The following Decentralized Departments as prescribed by Act 462 can be found in the district.

- General Administration
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) Planning
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- District Health Department
- Works
- Disaster Prevention
- Migration Service
- Birth and death registry
- Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice

However, with the implementation of the Local Government Service ACT, the following departments ceased to exist (Table 1.18).

Table 1.24: Decentralized departments of the District Assembly under the LGS.

Department Established	Departments ceasing to exist
Central Administration	-
Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works Dept • Dept of F/R
Physical Planning Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Parks and Gardens • Department of Town and Country Planning
Department of Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept of Rural Housing • Cottage Industries • Department of Cooperatives
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept of Social Welfare • Dept of Community Development
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept of Animal Health and Production • Agricultural Extension Services Division • Crop Services Division

Currently, all the departments are housed in rented premises with some combined in the same office. The central administration itself is located on top of the offices of a Total Filling Station. The location is indeed not convenient for effective service delivery. The situation of staff and logistics is not the best. These departments need to be strengthened with requisite staff and the needed logistics for a concentrated development of the entire district.

1.7.2 Sub-District Structure

The District has 8 Area Councils (table 1.19) with 72 Unit Committees and 30 Electoral Areas and 2 Constituencies.

Table 1.25: District Sub structures

	NAME	TYPE OF COUNCIL	LOCATION
1.	Kwabre-Manhyia	Area	Maase
2.	Yamoah Ponko	Area	Ankaase
3.	Nkabem	Area	Nkukua Buoho
4.	Adwumakasekese	Area	Adwumakasekese
5.	Kodie	Area	Kodie
6.	Anyinasu	Area	Ahenkro
7.	Boamang	Area	Boamang
8.	Tetrem	Area	Tetrem

Source: DPCU construct

All the area councils except one ie. Kodie, in the district have offices which were either built by the District Assembly or provided by the community. The lack of staff to man these offices has gradually reduced some of them to just a name. In a bid to revamp the activities of these councils, National Service Personnel should be assigned to manage the day-to day activities of the office. The Councils' offices must be provided with basic office equipments. The Community Based Rural Development Programme (CBRDP) should however be applauded for its role in the training of members of some selected area councils and the development of plans for these area councils.

1.7.3 Political Structures

For the purpose of Local Government, the District has two (2) Constituencies namely, Afigya and Kwabre West Constituencies. There are Ninety-five (95) settlements in the District, which have been delineated into Thirty (30) Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly Elections. The Assembly has 45 Assembly members comprising 30 elected, 13 appointees and 2 Members of Parliament. These are made up of 6 females ie 13.3% and 39 males ie 86.7%. This highly skewed situation is unacceptable and for that matter more women should be encouraged to participate in issues of the Assembly.

The Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District as per the provisions under section 10 of the Local Government Act, Act 462, of 1993. It is also responsible for the formulation of programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and utilization of human, material, and financial resources to improve upon the quality of life of the people in the District

The District has dual characteristics, which include; Peri-Urban features around the fringes of Kumasi and rural features in the hinterlands. Many constructional activities are being carried out in the District as a result of the fast growing nature of Kumasi, the Regional capital. The key economic activities in the District are stone and sand winning, farming and commerce.

Due to the rapid expansion of settlements and constructional activities and increasing population in the District, there is considerable pressure on the existing limited socio-economic infrastructure in the District, which needs to be improved upon. The Assembly also has an arduous task in the area of solid waste management, especially in the emerging larger communities like Atimatim Afrancho and Buoho.

1.7.4 Traditional Set-Up

The district has no paramount Chief in the Kwabre section of the District. The Chiefs in the communities serve directly under the Asante King. Those in the Afigya section of the District serve the Mampong Silver Stool.

1.7.5 Justice and Security

The District has enjoyed a stable and peaceful environment since its creation. This has been made possible due to the cordial relationship that exists within and between the communities and the District Assembly. The District has a well composed District Security Committee (DISEC) which oversees all security issues in the District. The District has five (5) Police Stations located at Kyekyewere, Tetrem, Boamang, Ahenkro and Kodie. All the Police Stations are found in the Northern portion of the District.

Another police station has been opened at Ahenkro. Additionally, efforts are being made to beef up security personnel in the district and also the opening of additional police station at Atimatim and other areas. Through the effort of DISEC, District Police Command and communities, watchdog committees are being formed to arrest the insecurity situation in the district. Recently, there have been reported cases of armed robbery in some parts of ht district. The DISEC in collaboration with the police and watch dog committees have mounted patrols and checks to arrest the situation.

The District also has one (1) District Court located at Kodie, the District capital.

1.7.6 Accountability

To ensure accountability and transparency in the District, the following committees have been established to oversee procurement of goods, works and services. They are:

- The District Tender Committee
- The District Tender Review Board

- The District Purchasing Committee
- The District Tender Evaluation Committee
- The District Public-Private Partnership Committee

All these Committees are functioning as prescribed by the Public Procurement Act, ACT 663 of 2003 and other government directive.

1.7.7 Citizenry Participation

For effective development in the district, there is the need for citizenry participation in decision making and implementation. In this light, the district involves the citizens in the development decision making and implementation through, for instance, community durbars to identify problems and strategies to fulfill the development agenda of the District Assembly. Again, Communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects like water, sanitation etc. which are mainly donor supported.

In line with the above, public hearings on the preparation of the district medium term development plan are always held to solicit inputs from the people's representatives. The representation at the public hearing include: Assembly, Unit Committee members, Area Council Executive, Nananom, Community Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations etc.

1.7.8 Vulnerability Analysis

The Department of Social Welfare, under the auspices of the District Assembly, has formed a child panel committee with legal backing which seeks to protect women and juvenile issues. The committee which sits once a week has a composition of a cream of members drawn from both the District Assembly and other important personalities from the district. Cases like child abuse, neglect, and others are heard and solutions found to them by the committee.

Again, to protect the rights of inhabitants, the Department of Social Welfare in conjunction with the District Assembly and some donor agencies have formed

legal aid groups with members scattered all over the district. The group seeks to promote individual rights by encouraging individuals to report infringement of their rights to the appropriate quarters. On some occasions, these groups take up cases of the under privileged to the appropriate quarters.

HIV and AIDS is also a major concern in the district. Currently data from the Ghana Health Services indicate that more than 1334 people are receiving post test counseling. This means that effort must be intensified to curb the menace of HIV and AIDS through counseling and other programmes.

Special programmes should be implemented to lessen the burden of HIV and AIDS on People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV) and subgroups as children orphanaged or made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.

Table 1.26: Data on Person with Disability (2013)

Disability	Male	Female	Total Registered	Ages					Marital Status			
				0-5	5-18	18-30	30-60	60+	Married	Divorced	Widow	Single
Moving	201	182	383	9	51	67	179	78	131	52	44	149
Hearing and Speaking	29	18	47	-	22	13	9	3	6	5	1	35
Hearing	5	1	6	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	5
Speaking	1	5	6	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Seeing	36	36	72	1	4	11	22	34	28	7	14	23
Epilepsy	7	18	25	-	2	10	12	1	1	4	2	18
Handling	3	3	6	-	-	3	1	2	3	1	-	2
Learning	12	10	22	3	15	2	1	1	-	-	-	22
Leprosy	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	294	274	568	13	103	108	224	120	170	69	62	259

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2013

Table 1.27: Employment Status of the Vulnerable Groups

Disability	Employed	Unemployed	Students
Moving	107	243	23
Hearing and Speaking	11	21	21
Hearing	-	2	2
Speaking	-	1	1
Seeing	4	6	2
Epilepsy	4	1	-
Handling	1	-	-
Learning	-	-	7
Leprosy	-	-	-
Total	127	377	54

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2013

The data revealed that a total of 127 person representing 22% of the vulnerable were employed. This implies that, more effort should be geared towards the creation of jobs for the vulnerable so that they do not become beggars/ burden in the society.

1.7.9 Disability Fund

As part of government policy to ensure that person with disability do not become a burden in the society, the disability fund was been established. The fund is 2% of the district assembly common fund set aside to cater for persons with disability.

In the district, the District Fund Management Committee is charge for ensuring the disbursement of the disability fund. However, in 2013, the disability fund was been disbursed to seventy six persons and two disability and two organisations with disability. These include the Afigya Kwabre Association of Deaf and Afigya Kwabre Association of Disabled.

Table 1.28: Disbursement of Disability Fund

Gender		Specific Classification	
Male	37	Assistive device	4
Female	39	Economic activities	46
		Educational	26
Total	76	Total	76

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2013

From the Table 1.28 above, it could be realized that the disability fund has been effectively disbursed/ utilized to support persons in schools, those engaged in economic activities and also assistive devices such as crutches etc.

However, the implication is that, it would help raise the living standard of the persons with disability and also reduce the burden on the society.

1.7.10 Gender Analysis

The total population of the district is estimated at 158,653 in the year 2014. The total population of males is 6,350 as against females of 69,790. Females therefore form 51.3% of the total population. This by implication means that any conscious effort made to develop the well being of the people should be all embracing with the participation of both sexes in the development of the district. However since females are usually underprivileged in the socio-economic activities, special programmes needs to be implemented to increase women participation in the development process. The educational male and females parity index is very favourable at the primary and JHS levels. In fact, the parity is almost 1:1 at this level.

However the rates become unfavourable to females at the secondary and tertiary levels. Here, special programmes needs to be implemented to sustain females in school at higher levels of education.

Female participation in the political process is also very limited. At the district Assembly level, the total of males is 57 as against 6 for females. Conscious effort should be made to motivate females to participate fully in decisions that affect their daily lives. These include participating in political elections and appointments.

1.8 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.8.1 Education

The day to day administration of education in the District is the responsibility of the Ghana Education Service. However, the District Assembly is basically responsible for the provision of infrastructure and the creation of an enabling environment for the progress of education in the District.

Table 1.29: Educational Facilities in the District

NO.	LEVEL	NO. OF FACILITIES		
		PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1	K. G.	72	57	129
2	Primary	73	59	132
3	Junior High School	71	30	101
4	Senior High School	3	3	6
5	Vocational	-	-	-
6	ICT	4		
7	Library			

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2013/2014**

The Table above shows a high access rate (i.e. 97%) to education in the District. There is also a high competition emanating from the private sector in terms of provision of education.

1.8.2 Ratio

Teacher – Pupil Ratio - 17:1

Teacher –Students Ratio - 25:1

The ratios show that Teachers are available in the District. This is partly attributed to its closeness to Kumasi and many other urban centers.

Table 1. 30: Percentage of School Going Population As Against The Unschoolled.

POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
SCHOOLED	65 %
UNSCHOOLED	35 %
	100

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2013/2014**

From the Table above, it can be seen that about 25% of children who are supposed to be in school are out of school. This is attributed to reasons like involvement in income generating activities and teenage pregnancy. Most of the young boys in the District work as drivers' mates in especially 'Trotro'

1.8.3 Circuits

There are eight education circuits in the District with specific and varied number of educational facilities as stated in Table 1. 22 below;

Table 1.31: Circuits and their Schools

NO.	CIRCUIT	K.G.	PRIMARY SCHOOL	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1	KODIE	10	10	10
2	ATIMATIM	7	7	11
3	ANKAASE	11	11	9
4	AHENSRO	11	11	9
5	BOAMANG	10	10	9
6	ABOABOGYA	6	6	6
7	TETREM	9	9	8
8	BUOHO	8	9	9
TOTAL		72	73	71

Source: **GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2013/2014**

1.8.4 School Feeding Programme in the District

The Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) took effect from the 2005/2006 Academic year, which gave all children free access to Basic Education.

In addition, a pilot Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was also initiated in 2005/2006 to give one hot meal per child in selected Basic Schools.

Table 1.32: Schools Benefitting from the School Feeding Programme

NO.	SCHOOL	ENROLMENT IN 2013
1	Ankaase Methodist Prim. Sch	480
2	Nawase R/C	451
3	Ankaase S. D.A Primary School	300
4	Dumakyie D/A	300
5	Ankaase D/A Primary School	450
6	Hemang R/C	396
7	Kyekyewere D/A Primary Sch	470
8	Kyekyewere Meth.	440
9	Kyekyewere R/C Primary Sch.	463
10	Ejuratia Meth.	390
11	Amoako Methodist Prim. Sch.	421
12	Eeman Islamic	300
13	Akom D/A Primary School	360
14	Mpobi R/C 'A'	304
15	Nkwantakese Meth. Prim. Sch.	304
16	Mpobi R/C 'B'	300
TOTAL		<u>5829</u>

Source: GES Afigya-Kwabre, 2013/2014

SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND FURNITURE SITUATION BASED ON CIRCUITS

Table 1.33: School enrolment and furniture situation based on circuits - KG Schools

CIRCUIT	NO. OF KG SCH	ENROLMENT			NO. OF FURNITURE AVAILABLE				NO. OF FURNITURE REQUIRED			
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	MONO DESKS	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	MONO DESKS	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES
KODIE	10	309	290	599	-	120	20	-	-	201	10	10
BUOHO	8	297	226	523	-	96	30	-	-	206	10	10
ATIMATIM	7	146	170	319	-	184	25	-	-	238	20	20
ANKAASE	11	420	397	817	-	132	10	-	-	102	8	8
AHINKRO	11	427	430	857	-	132	16	-	-	81	8	8
BOAMANG	10	522	453	975	-	120	14	-	-	55	10	10
ABOABOGYA	6	269	236	505	-	72	10	-	-	68	10	10
TETREM	9	440	406	846	-	108	10	-	-	102	15	15
SUB TOTAL	72	2830	2608	5441	-	964	135	-	-	1053	91	91

IMPLICATION

The district Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Education Service should provide more furniture for schools to ensure conducive learning and teaching environment.

SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND FURNITURE SITUATION BASED ON CIRCUITS

Table 1.34 : School enrolment and furniture situation based on circuits - Primary Schools

CIRCUIT	NO. OF PRIM. SCH	ENROLMENT			NO. OF FURNITURES AVAILABLE				NO. OF FURNITURES REQUIRED			
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	MONO DESKS	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	MONO DESKS	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES
KODIE	10	954	979	1933	161	665	20	15	-	566	15	10
BUOHO	9	1522	1646	3168	20	664	30	25	-	383	8	10
ATIMATIM	7	1165	1160	2325	32	784	25	35	-	285	20	20
ANKAASE	11	1179	1081	2260	-	766	10	10	-	76	10	8
AHENKRO	11	1389	1340	2729	-	1120	16	12	-	128	10	8
BOAMANG	10	1203	1274	2477	-	788	14	18	-	143	10	10
ABOABOGYA	6	601	516	1117	104	766	10	8	-	68	10	10
TETREM	9	1129	962	2091	-	108	10	9	-	120	15	15
SUB TOTAL	73	9142	8958	18100	317	5661	135	132	0	1769	98	91

IMPLICATION

The district Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Education Service should provide more furniture for schools.

SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND FURNITURE SITUATION BASED ON CIRCUITS

Table 1.35: School enrolment and furniture situation based on circuits - Junior High Schools

CIRCUIT	NO. OF JHS SCH.	ENROLMENT			NO. OF FURNITURES AVAILABLE				NO. OF FURNITURES REQUIRED			
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	MONO DESKS	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES	MONO DESKS	DUAL DESKS	TEACHERS CHAIRS	TEACHERS TABLES
KODIE	10	468	383	851	67	79	15	15	213	-	14	14
BUOHO	9	794	841	1635	60	183	16	16	280	-	10	10
ATIMATIM	11	1183	1214	2397	220	283	25	25	120	-	14	14
ANKAASE	9	482	404	887	85	204	14	14	140	-	18	18
AHENKRO	9	617	453	1070	102	95	12	12	213	-	20	20
BOAMANG	9	498	431	929	206	108	13	13	142	-	15	15
ABOABOGYA	6	320	277	597	150	220	15	15	152	-	16	16
TETREM	8	595	445	1040	95	259	16	16	180	-	12	12
SUB TOTAL	71	4957	4448	9406	985	1431	126	126	1440	0	119	119

IMPLICATION

More furniture are needed in the schools to ensure conducive learning and teaching environment.

1.9 Health

There are several health facilities in the district. These include hospitals, maternity homes, health centres etc.

Table 1.36: Health Facilities

FACILITY	NUMBER
Public Health centre	10
Private Maternity Homes	4
Private Hospitals	3
Mission Hospitals	1
TOTAL	18

Source: District Health Directorate, 2013

The Ankaase Methodist Faith Healing Hospital is the Afigya Kwabre District Hospital and is located in Ankaase town. Travel time from Kodie the district capital to Ankaase District Hospital takes about one (1) hour.

The three private hospitals are Tophill at Afrancho Abuohia, PAKS specialist at Afrancho Bronkong and Family Care Hospital at Mowire near Kodie.

The ten public health centres are located at Afrancho, Brofeyedru, Mpobi, Aboabugya, Adumakaase Kesse, Ahenkro, Kwamang, Boamang, Tetrem, and Kyekyerewere.

All the four hospital provide maternity services except PAKS which is an EAR, Nose and Throat hospital. The four private maternity homes are located at Kodie, Atimatim, Buoho and Bronkong.

The health facilities in the District are being complimented by facilities in neighbouring District, such as the St. Martins Hospital at Offinso (7km from the District Capital) and Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi (16km

from the District Capital). Again the accessibility is being facilitated by the relatively good road network in the District.

1.9.1 Staffing of Health

The staffing situation of the health sector has been increasing since 2010. For example, medical doctors increased from four (4) in 2010 to seven (7) in 2013 while nurses/midwives increased from forty eight (48) in 2010 to one hundred and fifty three (153) in 2013.

Table 1.37: Staffing of Health

Category	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Medical Doctors	4	4	6	7
Physician Assistants	8	8	7	8
Nurses/Midwives	48	65	84	153
Para, Technical & Other staff	136	165	192	243
CBSV	90	90	90	90

Source: District Health Directorate, 2013

1.9.2 Ratio to Population

The doctor / population ratio in 2013 is 1:21067 and that of nurses/ midwives is 1:964. This compared to the UN Standard of 1:500 for doctors indicates that the doctors are under staffed in the district. The same can be said of the ratio of nurses/midwives in the district.

There is the need to increase the number of doctors and nurses in order to reduce child mortality rates; and improve maternal health.

Table 1.38: Ratio to Population

Category	Ratio to Pop			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Medical Doctors	1:37,922	1:39,211	1:23784	1:21,067
Physician Assistants	1:18,961	1:19,606	1:20,386	1:18,434
Nurses/Midwives	1:3,160	1:2,413	1:1,699	1:964
Para, Technical & Other staff	1:1,388	1:950	1:744	1:607
CBSV	1:1,686	1:1,742	1:1,586	1:1,639

Source: District Health Directorate Reports, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

1.9.3 Common Diseases in the District

Malaria has over the years been the leading cause of cases reported each year at the health institutions. Looking at the three year trend, with respect to increasing population; the period under review also saw malaria as first cause of outpatient disease. Children under five continue to bear the brunt of the burden of malaria in the district as in the rest of the country. 25.5% of all reported cases malaria cases were in the children under 5.

Hence, strategies like subsidized distribution of mosquito nets, spraying of mosquito breeding places and environmental cleanliness should be promoted to reduce malaria prevalence in the district.

Table 1.39: Top Ten OPD Diseases

2011 Performance		2012 Performance		2013 Half Year	
Cases	% total	Cases	% total	Cases	% total
Malaria	59,812 (42.3%)	Malaria	49446 (33.19%)	Malaria	28,588 (30.7%)
Other ARI	13,564 (9.6%)	Other ARI	15534 (10.43%)	Other ARI	8711 (9.4%)
Rheumatism & Joint Pains	8,791 (6.2%)	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	7387 (4.95%)	Rheumatism & Joint Pains	5972 (6.4%)
Skin Dx & Ulcers	5,367 (3.8%)	Hypertension	6726 (4.52%)	Hypertension	4047 (4.4%)
Hypertension	4,824 (3.4%)	Skin Dx & Ulcers	5409 (3.63%)	Skin Dx & Ulcers	3423 (3.7%)
Diarrhoea Diseases	4,480 (3.2%)	Diarrhoea Diseases	3856 (2.59)	Diarrhoea Diseases	3336 (3.6%)
Anaemia	4,092 (2.9%)	Anaemia	3317 (2.26%)	Anaemia	2370 (2.6%)
Intestinal Worms	2,981 (2.1%)	Intestinal Worms	2621 (1.75%)	Intestinal Worms	2154 (2.4%)
Typhoid/Enteric fever	2,637 (1.9%)	Typhoid/enteric fever	2125 (1.42%)	Acute Urinary Tract	1723 (1.9%)
Acute Urinary Tract	2,477 (1.8%)	Home Accidents & Injuries	1791 (1.20%)	Typhoid/enteric fever	1644 (1.8%)
Others	32,452 (22.9%)	others	50748 (34.06%)	others	31256 (33.6%)

Source: DHD Report, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Table 1.40: Clinical Care

Indicator	2011 performanc e	2012 Performanc e	2013 Half Year Performance
Tot. no. of outpatient visits	161,815	148,960	77,899
OPD visits by insured clients	124,959	105,863	57,637
Outpatient visits per capita	1	1	1

Source: DHD Report, 2011, 2012 and 2013

1.9.4 Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

The health sector has taken steps over the years to immunize children and infants to prevent communicable and other diseases. The main aim of immunizing these infants/children is to ensure the Millennium Development Goal four (4), that is to reduce child mortality rates;

Table 1.41: Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)

Indicator	2010 performance	2011 performance	2012 Performance	2013 Half Year
No. of children immunized BCG	6,198 (102.1%)	7,642 (121.1%)	6,894 (106%)	3,491 (59.2%)
No. of children immunized by age 1 Penta 1	5,365 (88.3%)	6,081 (96.9%)	6,391 (98%)	2,955 (50.1%)
No. of children immunized by age 1 Penta 3	4,881 (80.4%)	5,324 (84.8%)	5,260 (86%)	2,587 (43.9%)
No. of children immunized by age 1 OPV 1	5,365 (88.3%)	6,081 (96.9%)	6,391 (98%)	2,955 (50.1%)
No. of children immunized by age 1 OPV 3	4,877 (80.3%)	5,324 (84.8%)	5,620 (86%)	2,587 (43.9%)
No. of children immunized by age 1 measles	5,241 (86.3%)	5,473 (87.2%)	6,146 (95%)	2,815 (47.7%)
No. of children immunized by age 1 yellow fever	5,241 (86.3%)	5,473 (87.2%)	6,146 (95%)	2,815 (47.7%)

Source: DHD Report, 2011, 2012 and 2013

1.9.5 HIV and AIDS

The issue of HIV and AIDS is of much importance to almost all nations in the world. For that matter, the district has made a lot of progress in putting measures in place to fight HIV/AIDS. These include'

- The creation of District AIDS Committee.
- The creation of District Response Management Team
- The preparation of a 5 year strategic HIV/AIDS plan
- The implementation of strategic activities in the area of prevention research and stigmatization

Table 1.42: HIV/AIDS Half Year 2013

Indicators	Age Groups (Years)									Total
	10-14 Yrs	15- 19 Yrs	20- 24 Yrs	25- 29 Yrs	30- 34 Yrs	35- 39 Yrs	40- 44 Yrs	45- 49 Yrs	50 +	
Number of ANC Registrants	0	163	338	394	299	164	39	4	0	1401
Number Receiving Pretest Information	1	107	365	470	349	200	49	2	0	1543
Number Tested	1	77	301	413	219	177	42	9	0	1239
Number Positive	1	5	11	11	13	4	2	0	0	47
Number Receiving Post-test Counseling	1	80	311	412	297	176	48	9	0	1334

Source: District Health Directorate, 2013

The number of people testing positive are mostly in ages of 25-40 years. These form the bulk of the labour force in the district. This means that HIV and AIDS education, counseling, support should be intensified in the district to check the spread of the menace and reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence rate of 2.6% in Ashanti Region as against 1.37% of the nation.

Table 1.43: Reproductive and Child Health

Indicator	2011 performance	2012 Performance	2013 Half Year
No. ANC registrants	3,947	4,732	2,768
No. of clients making 4+ visits	3,472	3,407	
Average no. of ANC visits per registrant	3	3	
ANC registrants receiving IPT 1	2,823	3,635	
ANC registrants receiving IPT 2	2,338	2,996	
ANC registrants receiving IPT 3	1,603	2,100	
No. of pregnant women receiving TT 2+	4,391	3,663	
Total deliveries	2,835	3,558	1,687
No. of deliveries by skilled attendants (Doctors/nurses)	2,785	3,495	1,665
No. of deliveries by TBAs	50	63	22
No. of maternal deaths (institutional)	5	3	1
No. of maternal deaths audited	5	3	1
Total no. of still births	42	63	30
Total number of fresh still births	27	36	17
Number of PNC registrants	2,773	2,525	1,895
Number of WIFA accepting modern family planning methods	6,754	3,936	1,851
Total Couple Years of Protection (CYP)	1,994.5	2,322.6	1,754.6

From the Table above out of the 3558 total deliveries and 11687 total deliveries in 2012 and mid 2013, 3495 and 1665 are the total number of deliveries by skilled doctors and nurses. This indicates that, 98.2% and 98.70% of the total deliveries were supervised in 2012 and 2013 respectively. The high rate of

skilled deliveries could be the contributory factors of low maternal and infant mortality in the district.

However, delay in referral and unavailability of transport are the main causes of maternal deaths in the district. It is therefore recommended that, continuous education on obstetric and gynaecological emergencies, use safe of motherhood protocols and collaboration with G.P.R.T.U to identify drivers for referrals.

1.9.6 Family Planning

The coverage for family planning within the half year was 6.0%. Measures put in place to increase the acceptor rate included family planning awareness campaign which were sponsored by engender health in two facilities namely Boamang Health Centre and Afrancho Health Centre.

The awareness campaign programme recorded 393 Jadelle insertions, one male accepted vasectomy and 3 people accepted bilateral tubal ligation.

1.9.7 District Health Insurance Scheme

The Scheme is yet to establish an office in the District. For now people of the district rely on the services of our two mother Districts for registration and renewal of their status as beneficiaries of the scheme. These are Kwabre and Offinso Municipal.

1.9.8 Water and Sanitation/Waste Management

Access to potable water in the district is quite encouraging. The major sources of potable water for the inhabitants in the district include boreholes mostly provided by the Development Partners to communities and Pipe borne water from Ghana Water Company.

In all there are a total of 307 functional boreholes in the District. Again a Small Towns Water System project has been constructed at Mpobi, Ejuratia and Ankaase. Concerning pipe borne water, a total of twenty (20) communities are benefitting though the flow is irregular. The boreholes in the communities are

managed by well trained WATSAN Committees mainly through Pay-As-You-
Fetch scheme.

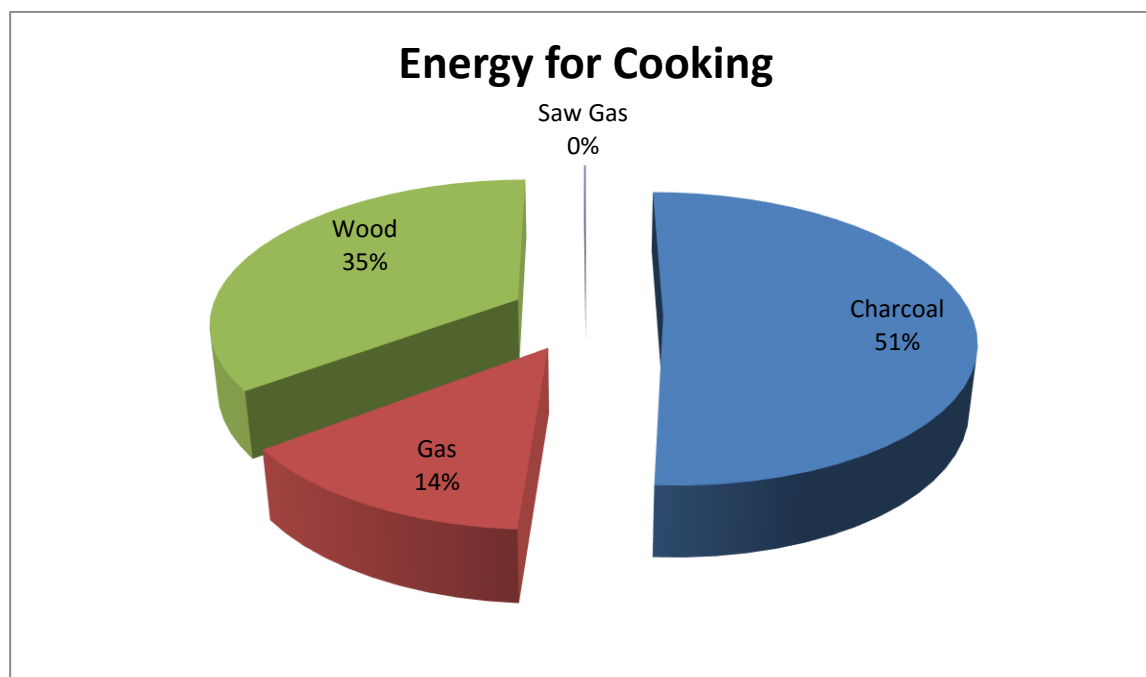
In the area of sanitation, there are about 70 public latrines in the District. Most of these are managed by the communities through their Assembly Members and Unit Committees. On household toilets, the District Assembly has made it a policy that every residential unit should have a toilet facility within. In this light, building permits are given approval based on the inclusion of toilet facilities in the designs of the structure.

In the District all the major towns, especially those closer to Kumasi have serious solid waste management problem. They have collection points in all the communities; however, there is no permanent engineered final disposal site. The Assembly has secured one permanent final disposal site and it's making effort to secure others. The Assembly has taken decisions to manage these public latrines in Public-Private Partnership basis.

1.9.9 Energy Usage

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, about 86.3% of the people use wood based materials as source of energy for cooking. These comprise charcoal, wood and saw dust. Gas usage is about 13.7%. A lot more people should be encouraged to use gas as source of cooking fuel to protect the remaining forest and an also to ensure environmental sustainability.

Figure 1.23: Energy for cooking



Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

1.9.10 Electricity Coverage

Almost all the larger communities in the district are connected to the national grid. This source of power is also used by the small and medium industries such as welders etc in the district. However, communities like Duaponko, Odumakyi, Amponsakrom, Abidjankrom tc are not connected to the national grid. Efforts should be made to connect these communities and others within the 2014-2017 Plan.

1.9.11 ICT, Post and Telecommunication Facilities

The District has two (2) postal agencies, three (3) internet facilities and twenty (20) community information centers. Again, there is a high rate of cell phone coverage in the District. Almost every community has a good reception level in terms of cell phone. Despite this the rate of tele-density is relatively low i.e. about 5:1 due to poverty.

The district also has three (3) ICT centres of which two (2) are functional. There is therefore a solid potential for ICT education in the district.

In addition, three (3) secondary schools in the district have centres for ICT education. Several primary and JHS schools in the district also have computer laboratories for ICT education. In fact, effort is being made by all school and in some communities to own ICT centres to promote Information and Communication Technology education in the district.

1.9.12 Disaster

Recently, the district has been experiencing rains storms that ripped off public and private buildings. This situation tends to be worsening the already poor situation of some of the citizens. There has also been an occasional bushfire outbreak especially in the northern part of the district. The district has also experienced flooding in some part of the district during rainy seasons.

The silting of rivers, drains, gutters and buildings of structures in water ways are contributory factors to flooding of parts in the district. Outbreaks of pest and diseases also affect the production of food in the district. The district has reported cases of rabbies which if not checked can result into district wide disaster.

Policies, programmes and projects should be implemented to address all outlined disaster situations in the district.

1.9.12 Water Security

Water security is very paramount in the district. This is so especially when the population is increasing at a faster rate thereby putting enormous pressure on available resources including water. Human activities in the district are polluting most of the water sources in the district and beyond. This affects the quality and quantity of water for the citizenry is thereby reducing access to water.

Lack of accountability by most WATSAN committees that manage boreholes constructed in the communities have also resulted in the breakdown of most the boreholes.

Conscious effort should be made to protect the watersheds in the district and avoid farming close to streams and rivers. WATSAN committees should be made accountable to address the several issues of breakdown of boreholes and other water facilities in the district.

1.9.13 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

The district as a result of its closeness to Kumasi has been receiving a lot of immigrants that tend to swell up the population of the district and its attendant social vices. In fact, the district can be described as dormitory district/ town to Kumasi Metropolis. This is putting a lot of pressure on the existing facilities. A lot of private developers are scrambling for land in the district and this has raised the price of land to enormous proportion in recent times.

There should be proper management of the immigration issues to take advantage of its positives while reducing the negative impacts on the district.

1.9.14 Comprehensive Urban Development Plan for Greater Kumasi

The Afigya Kwabre District is part of a Comprehensive Spatial Planning Scheme which seeks to develop Kumasi city centre and seven (7) surrounding districts. The other districts are Kwabre East, Ejisu Juaben Municipality, Asokore Mampong Municipality, Bosomtwe District, Atwima-Kwanwoma District and Atwima Nwabiagya. These districts including Afigya Kwabre is referred to as Greater Kumasi Sub-region.

The Afigya Kwabre District is expected to perform the following roles to enhance the achievement of the goals of this policy. These are:

1. The mass presence of granite rock in the district supports the quarry industry. The rocky hills of the Nyanao-opimo association around Buoho have attracted important quarries to be established in the area. The rocky hills and outcrops around Ntiri Buoho, Nkukua Buoho and Afrancho constitute a potential for investment and employment creation in view of the growing residential development for investment in and out of the district as well as for road construction.

2. Agricultural development is one of the important components for rural development strategies in rural areas outside the greater Kumasi conurbation. In view of this, agricultural investment and agro-processing investment would be promoted in the northern part of Afigya Kwabre. Directly supporting this would be the strengthening and enforcement of laws and regulations against illegal and informal mining activities for protecting good agricultural land from such mining activities.

3. It is also expected that district centres are created as tertiary centres of Greater Kumasi Sub-region. Mampong and Kodie are considered to have high urban development potential.

4. A new airport has been proposed for Greater Kumasi Sub-regions at Ankaase in the Afigya Kwabre District. The Airport City is made up of the following components:

- International Airport;
- Commercial Business Area;
- Light Industrial Area including Logistic Centre; and
- New Town.

5. Kodie is also expected to have logistic centre within the plan period.

6. Construction of outer ring road which is expected to link Kodie, the District Capital of Afigya Kwabre through Mampong and Ejisu.

The District Assembly is expected to collaborate with private sector institution, entrepreneurs, investors, government, chiefs and other stakeholder to ensure realization of the projects and programmes outlined in the Greater Kumasi Strategic Plan.

1.9.15 National Policy on Public Private Partnership

The Government of Ghana and for that matter the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies is faced with huge challenges in infrastructure development. Given limited budget resource and country's huge deficit in infrastructure, the Government of Ghana and the MMDA's have been urged to go into Public Private Partnership which allows private sector to collaborate with public institutions in the provision of needed infrastructure in a mutually beneficial basis. The Afigya Kwabre District Assembly hopes to exploit this initiative to speed up the pace of development in the district.

1.9.16 National Street Naming and Property Addressing Policy

The mandate of MMDAs which include managing spatial development at the district level requires a system of efficient planning of activities for physical development. However, this has not been the case. The land use sector is beset with a number of problems include:

- Poor housing and property development due to improper use of land as effective land management principles are not followed;
- Inefficient and ineffective disposition of activities in space due to non-enforcement of zoning requirements;
- Traffic congestion due to poorly developed access; and
- Mounting difficulties associated with provision of emergency services in times of fire and robbery.

In an attempt to address the above challenges, the Government of Ghana spearheaded by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Environment in collaboration with all MMMDAs is embarking on Street Naming and Property Addressing. This initiative would not only help the district to develop unique address for streets and properties within their area of jurisdiction, but also help in raising the required revenue in terms of property rate collection and permits.

The Afigya Kwabre District Assembly has set up a special committee to oversee the implementation of the policy.

1.9.17 Promotion of Rural Enterprises

Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSEs) continue to be the bedrock of any nation. A vibrant MSE sector in the economy paves the way for the creation of employment opportunities, increase income which will improve the standard of living of citizens. Consequently, the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly has made it part of its development agenda to embrace the Rural Enterprise Programme. In response to this agenda, the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly in collaboration with the Rural Enterprise Programme has established a Business Advisory Centre (BAC) in the district with the office at Maase. The BAC has the objective of increasing the number of Micro and Small Scale Enterprises (MSEs), increase income levels of the operators and create employment opportunities while growing their businesses. The programme targets include:

- The rural entrepreneurial poor;
- Local business associations;
- The youth; and
- Women and the vulnerable.

Training programmes by the BAC would cover the following:

- Soap and detergent production;
- Bee keeping;

- Mushroom production;
- Baking and confectionary;
- Batik tie and dye;
- Entrepreneurship;
- General business management; and
- Marketing and customer relations.

1.9.18 District Industrialization Programme

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is implementing a Five- Year Industrial Policy Sector Support Programme which seeks to transform Ghana into an industrial driven economy.

In line with this, the Ministry of Trade and Industry through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has requested all MMDAs in the country to submit two (2) strategic projects that use local raw materials to form the nucleus of the district. In line with this directive, the Afigya Kwabre District Assembly has submitted establishment of kente weaving village at Ampabame and establishment of soap making factory at Tetrem. The initiative if implemented would increase income levels and create employment to uplift the living standards of the people in the catchment area.

1.9.19 Millennium Development Goals

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) apart from addressing the goals and objectives identified under the Medium Term Development Framework (GSGDA) must also address the Millenium Development Goal. This is because; the level of development of countries signing to it would be measured by the extent to which countries achieve these goals.

The Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight International goals that were established following the Millenium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. All 189 United Nations member States including Ghana and at last 23

International Organisations are committed to help achieve the MDG's. These goals are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015;
2. To achieve universal primary education by 2015;
3. To promote gender equality and empowering women;
4. To reduce child mortality rates;
5. To improve maternal health;
6. To combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
7. To ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. To develop global partnership for development.

It is important that programmes and projects proposed also address these goals which are seen internationally as essential ingredients for the development of localities, countries and achieving global progress in terms of development.

1.9.20 Investment Potentials in the Afigya Kwabre District

Afigya Kwabre District is one of the districts endowed with rich resources that can pull investors into the district. Investment potentials in the district are described below:

Firstly, the district is found in the Semi-deciduous forest zone. Due to this, the district is endowed with good soil fertility which supports the cultivation of agricultural produce. Crops such as oil palm, cocoa, cassava, plantain, and vegetables are cultivated in the northern part of the district in communities such as Oyira, Kyekyerewere, Boamang, Tetrem, Amponsahkrom, Abidjan etc. the cultivation of these agriculture produce has the potential of attracting investors in setting up industries where agricultural raw materials could be produced into finished products. For instance, Gari processing industry could be set up and cassava would be processed into gari; distillery industries where oil palm would be manufactured into Akptesie, palm kernel, palm oil etc.

The rocky hills of the Nyanao – Opimo association around Ntiribuoho, Nkukua-Buoho and Afrancho, constitute a potential for investment. These rocky hills can be harnessed into building construction as well as road construction. Currently, KAS Quarry industry has been set up in the district and this has helped in creation of employment. Moreover, communities such as Aduman and Kwamang are rich in sand which is used for building construction. This has pulled sand winning industries into the district and serving as employment opportunities.

The district is also endowed with large land which has not been developed. This has attracted the acquisition of large tract of land by Suame Magazine Industrial Development Organisation (SMIDO) at Adubinso in the district for activities of garages.

The district is currently serving as a dormitory town to the regional capital Kumasi. Due to this, most developers and residents are moving to the district. Such developers include the Bebeto Distilleries which produces atinka coffee liquor, atinka Gin etc in Nkwanta Kesse and the Chinese company involved in manufacturing mattresses, pillows, etc in Kodie. More over, the dormitory function of the district is a high investment opportunities where real estate developers could be involved in the provision of housing facilities for hiring and outright sales.

The district is situated in a strategic location linking to the northern parts of Ghana and other countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger etc. Due to this, most of the heavy duty tracts ply this route. Therefore, it can attract investment opportunities whereby a garage/ parking place would be setup for maintenance, repairs etc. This would help the Assembly and other interested investors to generate revenue as some of these trucks park along the road and other filling stations. Also, it will serve as employment for vulganizers, mechanics and other fittings professionals.

Lastly, the location of the district has attracted investors in setting up filling stations and gas stations. For instance, there are about fifteen (15) filling stations along the Kumasi from Afrancho to Ahenkro. Some of these filling stations include Total, Excel, Frimps, Venus, Sky, So, Shell among others. Moreover, about five (5) gas stations have also been established along the Kumasi – Techiman road.

1.10 INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT (BASE YEAR 2014).

The under listed are the indicators:

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Land-size 409.4sq.km
2. Temperature 25°C - 28°C
3. Average monthly Rainfall 1400mm
4. Relative humidity 90 – 98% during rainy season
5. Forest reserves 3-no. viz Afram Headwaters, Gianima and Asufu shelterbelt forest reserves.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Population (2010/2014) 136,140 / 158,653
2. Growth rate (2010) 3.9%
3. Rural Urban split 74.2:25.8
4. Population Density 332.5 persons per sq.km
5. Household size 4.4
6. Room occupancy rate 4 persons
7. Male household heads - 63.3%
8. Female household heads 36.7%
9. Population between 0 and 14 years 41%
10. Population between 15-64 years 55%
11. Population 65+ 4%
12. Dependency ratio 1:0.82
13. Male population 48.7%
14. Female population 51.3%

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

15. No. of 1st order Communities 4

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 16. | No. of 2 nd order Communities | 4 |
| 17. | No. of 3 rd order Communities | 10 |
| 18. | No. of 4 th order Communities | 3 |
| 19. | | |

EDUCATION

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 1. | No. of Kindergartens | 129 |
| 2. | No. of Primary Schools | 132 |
| 3. | No. of Junior High Schools | 101 |
| 4. | No. of Senior High Schools | 6 |
| 5. | No. of Vocational Schools | 4 |
| 6. | No. of ICT Centres | 4 |
| 7. | No. of Libraries | 4 |
| 8. | Pupil - Teacher Ratio | 17:1 |
| 9. | Student - Teacher- Ratio | 25:1 |
| 10. | No. of Schools benefitting from Ghana School Feeding Programme | 16 |
| 11. | Total population of School with Ghana School Feeding Programme | - |
| | 5829 | |

12. Enrolment rate:-

Kindergarten:

Boys	2,830
Girls	2,608
Total	5,441

Primary Schools:

Boys	9,142
Girls	8,958
Total	18,100

Junior High School:

Boys	4,957
Girls	4,448
Total	9,406

HOUSEHOLD HEAD STATISTICS

1. Male household heads	66.3%
2. Female household heads	36.7%

HEALTH

1. Health facilities (hospitals, health centres, clinics)	18
2. Most common disease (malaria)	30.7%
5. Doctor Population Ratio for 2012	1: 21,067
6. Nurse/ midwives Population Ratio	1: 964
5. Outpatient visit for 2012	148,960
7. Population unable to attend clinic due to financial constraint	4.6%

EMPLOYMENT

1. Population in Agriculture	28.5%
2. Population in Service/ commerce	55.6%
3. Population in Industry	15.9%
5. Employment rate for Active groups	95%
6. Unemployment rate for Active groups	5%

1.11 Summary of Key Development Gaps/ Problems

The issues/problems/ development gaps were emerged from:

- The performance review
- The district profile which revealed a number of development gaps
- Community needs and aspirations form the community durbar.

1.11.1 Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues from Performance Review and Profile

From the performance review and profile, various gaps/problems/issues were been identified. Below is the outlined of such issues:

- Inadequate local revenue generation
- Low level of industrial development
- Poor enforcement of rules and regulation
- High unemployment and underemployment
- Low productivity of agriculture produce
- Incidence of land degradation
- Changes in climatic condition
- Poor housing condition and property addressing system
- Inadequate health facilities and personnel
- Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS
- Incidence of child abuse
- High population growth and density
- Ineffective local governance structure
- Inadequate residential and office accommodation for District Assembly and Decentralized Departments
- Low participation of women in decision making
- Low linkages between agriculture and industrial sector
- Low literacy rates among rural population

- Lack of entrepreneurial skills for the youth
- Lack of vibrant co-operatives
- Inadequate agricultural extension offices
- Poor land and water resource management
- Incidence of rapid urbanization
- Dwindling of communal spirit

1.11.2 Identification of Current Community needs and Aspiration/ Development Issues

A community durbar was held in the communities to seek for their development needs/ gaps and issues. The under listed is the issues identified during the durbar:

- Poor access to credit facilities
- High youth underemployment and unemployment
- Low market for agricultural production
- Poor enforcement of rules and regulations
- Low productivity of agriculture produce
- Incidence of land degradation
- Inadequate provision of potable water
- Inadequate sanitation facilities
- Changes in climatic conditions
- Inadequate recreational facilities
- Poor housing conditions and property addressing system
- Inadequate power supply
- Poor condition of feeder roads
- Frequent accidents on highways
- Inadequate access to ICT education
- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- Poor maintenance culture

- Inadequate health facilities and personnel
- inadequate support for the physically challenged
- Poor land management and administration
- Ineffective supervision of schools
- Dwindling of communal spirit
- Ineffective local governance structures
- Frequent cases of insecurity in some communities
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills for the youth
- Absence of school feeding programme for some schools
- Inadequate agriculture extension officers
- Lack of scholarship schemes for the needy but brilliant students
- Inadequate market facilities

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

The chapter consists of the harmonized needs, prioritized development issues, POCC analysis and the preferred development option on a map.

2.2 Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile

At this stage, the community needs and aspirations identified are thus harmonized with the development gaps/ problems/Issues fro Review of Performance and Profile with the scale below:

Table 2.1 Definition of Score

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2013

Table 2.2: Harmonization of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/ Problems/Issues from Review of Performance and Profile

Identified development problems/ issues from the performance and profile	Community Needs/Aspirations																							
	Low Revenue Generation	High Unemployment & underemp.	Poor enforcement of bye laws	Low productivity of agriculture pro.	Incidence of land degradation	Changes in climatic conditions	Poor housing and Property Address.	Inadequate health facilities & person.	Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS	Incidence of child abuse	High population growth & density	Dwindling communal spirit	Ineffective local governance	Inadequate accommodation for	Low participation of women	Low linkage b/n agric and industry	Low literacy rate among rural pop.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills	Inadequate agric. Extension officers	Lack of vibrant co-operative	Poor land and water resource mgt	Incidence of Rapid Urbanization	Low level of industrial development	Total Score
Improve access to credit	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	25
Good prices for agricultural produce	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	2	24
Improve enforcement of rules and regulations	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	21
Increase productivity of agric sector	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	32
Reduce incidence of land degradation	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	25
Improve access to potable water	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	25
Improve access to sanitation facilities	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	24	
Improve climatic condition	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	27	
Provision of recreation facilities	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	22	
Improve housing conditions and property addressing	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	23
Improve access to power supply	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	25
Improve conditions on feeder roads	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	25

Reduce incidents of accidents on highways	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	8
Improve access to ICT education	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	26
Improve access to education infrastructure	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	30
Provision of additional health facilities and personnel	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	26
Improve support for the physically challenge	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	15
Improve land management and administration	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	24
Ensure effective supervision of schools	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	16
Improve communal spirit	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	18
Improve local government structures	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	23
Improve security situations in the district	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	22
Improve social and technical infrastructure in urban areas	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	30
Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	31
Improve access to school feeding programme	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	17
Improve agricultural extension	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	23
Provision of scholarships to the needy students	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	15
Improve market facilities in the district	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	21

2.2.1 Harmonized Key Development Problems/ issues

- Inadequate local revenue generation
- Poor access to credit facilities
- High unemployment and underemployment
- Low level of industrial development
- Poor enforcement of rules and regulation
- Low productivity of agriculture produce
- Incidence of land degradation
- Inadequate provision of potable water
- Inadequate sanitation facilities
- Changes in climatic conditions
- Inadequate recreational facilities
- Poor housing condition and property addressing system
- Inadequate power supply
- Poor condition of feeder roads
- Frequent accidents on highways
- Inadequate access to ICT education
- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- Poor maintenance culture
- Inadequate health facilities and personnel
- Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS
- Incidence of child abuse
- inadequate support for the physically challenged
- High population growth and density
- Poor land management and administration
- Ineffective supervision of schools
- Dwindling of communal spirit
- Ineffective local governance structures

- Inadequate residential and office accommodation for District Assembly and Decentralized Departments
- Low participation of women in decision making
- Frequent cases of insecurity in some communities
- Low linkages between agriculture and industrial sector
- Low literacy rates among rural population
- Lack of entrepreneurial skills for the youth
- Absence of school feeding programme for some schools
- Inadequate agriculture extension officers
- Lack of scholarship schemes for the needy but brilliant students
- Lack of vibrant co-operatives
- Inadequate market facilities
- Poor land and water resource management
- Incidence of rapid urbanization

Table 2.3: Linking harmonized key Development Problems/ Issues to GSGDA II

GSGDA II Thematic Areas	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Oil and Gas Development	Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Transparent and Accountable Governance	TOTAL SCORE
Inadequate local revenue generation	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	12
Poor access to credit facilities	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	10
High unemployment and underemployment	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	13
Low level of industrial development	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Poor enforcement of rules and regulation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Low productivity of agriculture produce	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	12
Incidence of land degradation	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
Inadequate provision of potable water	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Inadequate sanitation facilities	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	9
Changes in climatic conditions	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
Inadequate recreational facilities	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	9
Poor housing condition and property addressing system	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	10
Inadequate power supply	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Poor condition of feeder roads	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Frequent accidents on highways	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Inadequate access to ICT education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Inadequate educational infrastructure	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Poor maintenance culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Inadequate health facilities and	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	11

personnel								
Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
Incidence of child abuse	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Inadequate support for the physically challenged	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6
High population growth and density	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	12
Poor land management and administration	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	12
Ineffective supervision of schools	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	9
Dwindling of communal spirit	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	7
Ineffective local governance structures	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	11
Inadequate residential and office accommodation for District Assembly and Decentralized Departments	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Low participation of women in decision making	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	11
Frequent cases of insecurity in some communities	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Low linkages between agriculture and industrial sector	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13
Low literacy rates among rural population	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	11
Lack of entrepreneurial skills for the youth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Absence of school feeding programme for some schools	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	9
Inadequate agriculture extension officers	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	9
Lack of scholarship schemes for the needy but brilliant students	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5
Lack of vibrant co-operatives	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	13
Inadequate market facilities								
Poor land and water resource management	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	11
Incidence of rapid urbanization	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14

Table 2.4: Adopted issues of GSGDA II 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonize Issues of the GSGDA 2010-2013

GSGDA II 2014 THEMATIC AREAS	ADOPTED ISSUES	HARMONIZED ISUES 2010-2013
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Low local revenue generation high unemployment and under employment Poor access to credit facility	Low local revenue mobilization High under and unemployment Limited credit facilities High cost of borrowing
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Low industrial development	Limited access to credit facility. Poor savings culture Lack of NGOs Inefficient co-operatives
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Low productivity of agriculture produce Low market for agriculture produce Incidence of land degradation Inadequate agro based industries Poor land and water resource management Inadequate extension officers	Low agriculture ouput Unstable producer prices for key farm produce High rate of deforestation Lack of storage/ processing Low adoption rate of modern farming methods High post harvest loses
Oil and Gas Development	Poor enforcement of laws	Poor enforcement of laws

<p>Infrastructure and Human Settlements</p>	<p>Inadequate provision of potable water</p> <p>Inadequate sanitation facilities</p> <p>Inadequate recreational facilities</p> <p>Poor housing conditions and property addressing system</p> <p>Inadequate and unstable power supply</p> <p>Inadequate market facilities</p> <p>Poor condition of feeder roads</p> <p>Poor land management system</p> <p>Frequent accidents on Highways</p> <p>Poor maintenance culture</p>	<p>Lack of mechanized boreholes</p> <p>Irregular flow of pipe borne water</p> <p>Lack of engineered final disposal sites</p> <p>Lack of drains in settlements</p> <p>Ineffective solid / liquid disposal system</p> <p>High settlement erosion</p> <p>Unstable power supply</p> <p>Poor surface condition of roads</p> <p>Violation of building regulations</p>
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<p>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</p>	<p>Inadequate access to ICT education</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills for the youth</p> <p>Inadequate educational infrastructure</p> <p>Ineffective supervision of schools</p> <p>Inadequate health facilities and personnel</p> <p>Incidence of malaria</p> <p>Incidence of child abuse</p> <p>Lack of scholarship for the needy but brilliant Student</p> <p>Inadequate support for the physically challenge</p>	<p>Low literacy rates in the rural areas</p> <p>Inadequate teachers and classroom block</p> <p>Poorly equip vocational/ technical centers</p> <p>Poor supervision of schools</p> <p>High Incidence of child labour and abuse</p> <p>Prevalence of water borne disease</p> <p>Low usage of family planning methods</p> <p>Pregnancy and teenage mothers</p> <p>Lack of personnel for the district sub-structures</p>
<p>Transparent and Accountable Governance</p>	<p>Dwindling communal spirit</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making</p> <p>Inadequate residential and office accommodation for D/A and decentralized departments</p> <p>Frequent cases of insecurity in some communities</p>	<p>Dwindling communal spirit</p> <p>Low participation of women in decision making</p> <p>Inadequate office accommodation for town/ Area councils</p> <p>Low motivation mechanism to attract and retain staff at Area councils</p>

2.3 Prioritization of Adopted Issues

Prioritization of development issues is very essential in planning. For this reason, a consensus was made to prioritize the development issues to determine the most pressing issues that should be taking care of. The prioritization was guided by the following criteria:

- Impact on large proportion of the citizens especially the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect ion meeting basic human needs/rights- eg. Immunization of children and quality of basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction in gender discrimination linked to sustainable development
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy- attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in income and growth;
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality; and
- Impact on environment and climate change.

Table 2.5: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines, 2013

Table 2.6: Prioritization of Development Issues

Needs and Aspirations	Impact on Large Proportion of the Citizens	Significant linkage effect on meeting Basic Human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Impact on even development	Impact on Gender Equality	Impact on Environment and Climate Change	Total Score
Improve local revenue generation	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve access to credit	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Support indigenous business to create employment	2	2	2	2	2	1	11
Good prices for agricultural produce	2	2	2	2	2	1	11
Improve enforcement of rules and regulations	2	2		2	1	2	11
Increase productivity of agric sector	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Reduce incidence of land degradation	2	2	2	2	1	2	11
Improve access to potable water	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve access to sanitation facilities	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve climatic condition	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provision of recreation facilities	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Improve housing conditions and property addressing							

Improve access to power supply	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve conditions on feeder roads	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Reduce frequent accidents on highways	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Improve access to ICT education	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve access to education infrastructure	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provision of additional health facilities and personnel	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Reduce malaria, HIV and AIDS	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve support for the physically challenge	1	2	1	2	1	1	8
Reduce incidence of child abuse	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Reduce rate of population growth	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve land management and administration	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Ensure effective supervision of schools	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve communal spirit	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve local government structures	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Provision of office and residential accommodation for the District Assembly	2	2	2	1	1	1	9

and Decentralized departments							
Promoting women participation in decision making	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve security situations in the district	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve literacy rates in rural centres	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provision of entrepreneurial skills for the youth	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Improve access to school feeding programme	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Provision of adequate agricultural extension	2	2	2	2	1	2	11
Provision of scholarships to the needy students	1	1	1	2	2	1	8
Promote vibrant co-operatives	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
Ensure better management of land and water resource	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provision of social and technical infrastructure to meet rapid urbanization	1	2	2	2	1	2	10
Improve market facilities in the district	2	2	2	2	2	2	11

2.4 ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

The POCC analysis is a tool in identifying the potentials, opportunities, constraints, and challenges pertaining in the district. The purpose of the POCC analysis is how best the potentials and opportunities could be utilized in order to overcome the constraints and challenges of the district.

Table 2.7: POCC ANALYSIS

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate local revenue generation	Existence of ISD and NCCE. Establishment of business concerns in the district. Availability of logistics for revenue mobilization. Existence of local FM stations. Rapid urbanization in the district.	Existence of private revenue collection Agencies. Government policies on street naming and Property addressing system. Willingness of Development partners to assist in data collection.	Non-gazetting of DA bye laws. Inadequate database. Unwillingness of the citizens to pay. Inadequate revenue collection staff. Low income levels of the citizens. Undeveloped nature of the market centres. Too many exit routes affecting policing of products out of the district. Inadequate sensitization on pay-your-levy	Political interference on law enforcement. Long processes involved in gazetting of by laws. Threat from HIV and AIDS. Unstable power supply
Conclusion: Efforts should be made to sensitize the communities on their civic responsibilities using the ISD and NCCE. Collaboration with development partners and private institutions to develop adequate database for the district. There should be adequate awareness on HIV and AIDS. Creation of barriers at check points.				
Poor access to credit	Availability of financial institutions. Existence of disability funds. Existence of BAC and LESDEP.	Government policies on Agriculture input. Existence of EDIF. Existence of Ghana Investment Promotion Authority	Lack of collateral especially women. Inadequate co-operative societies. Poor recovery rate	High interest rate. Politicizing of government credit facilities.

		(GIPC). Existence of NGOs.		
Conclusion: District Assembly through BAC to collaborate with financial institutions to ensure easy access to credit. Formation and strengthening of more co-operative societies to ensure easy access to credit.				
High unemployment and underemployment	Existence of BAC. Availability of NVTI. Availability of garages and other artisans. Existence of MOFA and large tracts of land. Availability of youthful population.	Re-organisation and strengthening of GYEEDA. Availability of training institutions to provide skills. Existence of Youth Entrepreneurial Support (YES).	Unwillingness of the youth to enter into agriculture. Inadequate institution in providing start –up funds. Inadequate entrepreneurial skills. Inadequate linkage between agriculture and industries. Existence of unfavourable land tenure system.	Low prices of agriculture farm produce. High cost of farming inputs. Unstable power supply. Embargo on employment in the public sector.
Conclusion: the D/A to collaborate with training institution for provision of jobs and skills for unemployed. DA to collaborate with training institution to develop skills in food processing and storage. DA to provide start-up capitals to the needy entrepreneurs.				
Low level of industrial development	Adequate land for industrial establishment. Availability of raw materials. Availability of cheap labour.	Availability of large market due to closeness to Kumasi. Favourable Government policies on industrialization.	Low savings. Inadequate skill labour. Low entrepreneurial skills. High cost of land.	Under developed capital market. Cumbersome registration procedures.

Conclusion: Marketing the district potentials and opportunities. Linkage between D/A and training institutions to provide skills and entrepreneurial training. Dialogue with traditional authorities to assist in land and reduction in prices of land				
Poor enforcement of rules and regulations	Existence of law enforcement institutions. Existence of task force.	Existence of Assembly press Existence of Attorney Generals Department.	Non-gazetting of byelaws. Political and chieftaincy interference. Non existence of higher bye courts.	Political interference. Delays in court proceedings.
Conclusion: Provide adequate logistics for law enforcement. Strengthening the relationship between DA and law enforcement agencies outside the district.				
Low productivity of agriculture produce	Large tract of arable land. Existence of perennial water bodies. Existence of well trained agric staff. Availability of experienced farmers. Availability of agro-inputs Existence of other. Existence of two farming seasons (biannual rainfall system)	Donor assistance to Agric sector.. Favorable government policies on Agric. Availability of market. Availability of input supply and machines.	High post harvest losses. Inadequate extension officers. Presence of sandwinning activities. Unreliable rainfall pattern. Presence of large number of ageing farmers. Presence of pest and disease. Poor farm tracks. Inadequate agro processing industries. Limited access to credit to farmers especially women.	High input cost. Availability of adulterated agro chemicals. Poor loan recovery in the agric sector. Inadequate and untimely release of funds to support agricultural activities.

			Existence of land tenure systems.	
Conclusion: Enforcement of existing laws and policies concerning loan recovery, sand winning activities, illegal chainsaw operations. Introduction of drought resistance, early maturing, pest and disease resistance varieties. Strengthening of government policy on youth in agriculture. D/A to ensure adequate budgetary provision for agric.				
Incidence of land degradation	Presence of security services and Assembly task force. Existing ISD and NCCE to embark on sensitization. Presence of traditional authorities and other exiting social groups. Existence of environmental and Agriculture sub-committees.	Favorable government policies against illegal chainsaw operations. Availability of EPA and Forestry Service Department.	Uncontrolled sand winning activities. Fire outbreaks in the dry seasons. Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled cutting down of timber species. High rate of erosion. Poor enforcement of laws.	Proximity of the district to Kumasi Metropolis. Poor enforcement.
Conclusion: DA to strengthen the Assembly taskforce and security services to enforce bye laws. Use the ISD and information centres to sensitize communities. DA to lobby with the central government for Forestry and fire stations in the district.				
Inadequate provision of potable water	Existence of DWST. High water tables in the district. Existence of large water bodies. Existence of trained mechanics. Major GWC transmission line passing through the	Favourable government policies. Existence of GWC and CWSA. Willingness of development partners to provide funding. Involvement of NGOs in the provision of potable water.	Pollution of water bodies. Unstable water supply. Lack of maintenance culture. Poor management of boreholes. Inadequate funds.	High cost of provision of water. Unstable power supply. Inadequate funds from central government and CWSA.

	district.			
Conclusion: sensitization of communities on water quality and strengthening of WATSAN in various communities. Dialoguing with development partners to provide adequate funding				
Inadequate sanitation facilities	Existence of DEHO. Existence of final disposal sites. Availability of land. Presence of zoomlion.	Government policy on PPP. Existence of private companies in waste management and sanitation.	Inadequate logistics and skip containers. Inadequate refuse dumps. Encroachment on sanitary sites. High cost of sanitary equipments. Poor attitude towards sanitation.	Inadequate funding from central government and other donor agencies. High cost of sanitary equipments.
Conclusion: Seek public private partnership in provision of sanitation facilities. Generation of adequate funds internally to solve sanitation problems.				
Changes in climatic conditions	Trained staff in climatic change issues. Presence of MOFA, ISD, community information services. Presence of reserved forest.	Government policy on afforestation. Existence of Metrological services.	Bad farming practices. Uncontrolled logging. Rampant bush burning. Burning of refuse, tyres etc. Uncontrolled sand winning. Bush burning and fire outbreaks.	High demand for sand and timber products from other surrounding districts. Inadequate enforcement of laws by EPA and Forestry Commission.
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on climatic issues and enforcement of bye laws. Regulating the activities of sand winning contractors.				
Inadequate recreational	Availability of land. Presence of T&CP	Availability of funds from DACF and other	Encroachment of lands demarcated	Inadequate release of funds.

facilities	department and Works department. High community interest.	sources.	for public use. Low communal spirit.	
Conclusion: DA to acquire lands for public use. Strict adherence to land use purposes. Enforcement of bye laws.				
Poor Housing condition and property addressing system	Existence of T&CP department, building inspector and works department. Willingness of traditional authority's. Availability of layout/schemes. Availability of logistics. Existence of committee on Street Naming and Property Addressing. Presence of artisans. Availability of building materials.	Government policy on Street Naming and Property Addressing. Existence of structural plan for Greater Kumasi. Reliable supply of building materials and artisans. Availability of consultants.	Lack of layouts in some communities. Poor access routes. Poor maintenance of houses. High cost of land.	Pressure on existing facilities as a result of fast growing population. High cost of building materials.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with traditional authorities should prepare layouts for the communities. Creation of access roads in newly built areas. Sensitization of communities on maintenance culture. Strengthening of building inspectorates department.				
Inadequate power supply	Availability of the National Grid. Access of electricity in most communities. Availability of matured teak trees.	Proximity of the district to Du-Paul treatment plant. Favourable policies on rural electrification.	Absence of ECG office in the district. Absence of ECG subs station in the district.	Inadequate power generation. Poor attitude of consumers towards energy conservation.

			Low capacity of transformers.	
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on proper energy conservation. Support the government programme on rural electrification.				
Poor condition of some feeder roads and tracks.	Availability of funds for reshaping. Existence of quarry industries. Existence of heavy equipment companies.	Existence of department of feeder roads. Favorable government policy on road construction.	Plying of heavy trucks on some roads. Poor communal spirit Inadequate drains for feeder roads and track.	Inadequate and untimely release of funds. Poor maintenance of feeder roads. Too much rainfall.
Conclusion: DA should have a strong negotiation with the quarry industries to assist in road maintenance. Intensification of periodic maintenance of roads. DA in collaboration with the chiefs to revive communal labour spirit. DA should enforce provision of drains on feeder roads.				
Frequent accident on highways	Existence of drivers and owners association. Presence of security services. Existence of area council task force.	Availability of road Safety Commission. Availability of Police Patrol Team. Availability of private towing services. Government policies.	Inadequate road signs. Improper sitting of garages. Inappropriate speed ramps. Indiscipline drivers and road users. Parking of long vehicles along roads.	Inadequate sensitization by road safety commission. Inadequate enforcement of road traffic regulations.
Conclusion: Strengthening of Area council task force to check traffic offences. Ensure adequate training and sensitization for union drivers. Construction of speed tables at designated routes. Garages along Highways should be relocated.				
Inadequate access to ICT education	Existence of well equipped training institutions and ICT	Introduction of ICT as part of education curriculum.	Inadequate ICT labs. Unconnected	Government policy on free education. Fake ICT materials

	centres. Availability of reliable means of transport. Availability of source of power.	Presence of telecommunication providers.	schools to source of power. Low income of parents.	in the system. Irregular power supply.
Conclusion: DA to construct lab centres for needy schools. Encouraging PTAs to shoulder some of the cost element. Dialoguing with the central government for extension of electricity to needy communities and schools. DA to collaborate with GES, private organisation to ensure success of ICT education.				
Inadequate educational infrastructure	Existence of skilled artisan and contractors. Availability of local building materials. High budgetary support for education. Establishment of private schools. Availability of demarcated lands for schools.	Existence of DACF, DDF, GET fund and other development partners. Favourable government policy.	Encroachment of school lands. Low communal spirit Weak PTA in most of the schools.	Inadequate and untimely release of funds.
Conclusion: DA to collaborate with chiefs, communities and PTAs revive communal spirit. Increase IGF collection to support educational projects. DA to acquire all school lands.				
Poor maintenance culture	Availability of local building materials and artisans. Existence of allocation for community initiated projects. Presence of PTAs and SMCs. Presence of MPs	Existence of mechanics and service providers Existence of DACF, DDF and other funds. Existence of FOAT assessment criteria.	Poor communal spirit. Low incomes of artisans. High cost of building materials. Lack of proper routine maintenance plan.	Inadequate and untimely release of funds.

	common fund. Existence of ISD and local FM stations.			
Conclusion: sensitization of SMCs, PTAs, communities on good maintenance culture. DA to ensure adequate provision for maintenance of public buildings and facilities. Introduction of routine maintenance schedules and plans.				
Inadequate health facilities and personnel	Existence of DHD. Existence of MP NHIS fund. Availability of religious institutions. Availability of land and other resources.	Government policies. Availability of donor assistance. Nearness of the district to KATH and Offinso Hospital.	Absence of health training institutions. Inadequate residential/office accommodation for staff. Inadequate logistics in some established health facility. Absence of Public District Hospital.	Unstable power supply. Inadequate and untimely release of funds. Unwillingness of personnel to accept postings to remote areas.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with the District Health Directorate, MPs and central government should provide adequate health facilities. DA and DHD to lobby for posting of health personnel in the district.				
Incidence of malaria, HIV and AIDS	Existence of allocation for malaria, HIV and AIDS. Existence of EHD. Existence of DRMT/DRI. Existence of DHD.	Favorable government policy. Proximity of Teaching hospital. Existence of malaria control Programme and Ghana Aids Commission.	Poor environmental conditions. Inadequate logistics and personnel for DEH. Inadequate district responsive programmes for HIV and AIDS.	Influx of immigrants. Inadequate and untimely release of funds. Poor behavioural change.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with Environmental Health Unit, DHD should strengthen sensitization on environmental cleanliness. Adequate provision should be made for HIV and stigmatization of HIV and AIDS victims.				

Incidence of child abuse	Existence of social welfare department.	Existence of child rights advocates. Existence of DOVVSU. Existence of CHRAJ and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. Existence of nearby courts.	Poor parenting. Broken homes. Peer pressure. Non-existence of child panels in the district.	Inadequate release of funds.
Conclusion: DA to strengthen counseling services in communities. Enforcement of child right laws in the district.				
Inadequate support for the physically challenge	Existence of social welfare. Existence of Disability Funds. Existence of association for the disable.	Existence of National and Regional Association. Favourable government policy on Disability. Existence of donor support for the disable. Existence of National Disability Act.	Inaccessible public offices and facilities. Absence of training institutions for persons with disability. Misapplication of funds by beneficiaries.	Late release of disability funds.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department to intensify education on stigmatization and discrimination. Enforcement of Disability Act in the district. DA to increase support for training of people with disability.				
High population growth and density	Existence of DHD to health to assist in Family Planning. Existence of ISD and Local FM stations.	Proximity of KATH and other hospitals. Existence of PPAG and other agencies.	Existence of cultural and religious practices. Absence of social amenities. High level of teenage pregnancy.	Proximity of the district to Kumasi Metropolis Immigrants from other districts and regions.

Conclusion: DA in collaboration with DHD to intensify education on family planning. GES to intensify sex education in schools and communities. Provision of basic social amenities for communities				
Poor land management and administration	Existence of T&CP department, Survey Unit. Existence of traditional institutions. Existence of stool lands department. Existence of security services.	Proximity to Lands Commission. Existence of Otumfour Land Secretariat. Existence of LAP.	Convivial of chiefs with private surveyors and public officials. Poor law enforcement on building regulations. Presence of chieftaincy disputes .	High demand for land due to proximity to Kumasi Metropolis.
Conclusion: Sensitization of traditional authorities and public officers. Strict enforcement of building regulations.				
Ineffective supervision of schools	Existence of circuit supervisions. Existence of PTAs and SMCs. Existence of GES. Traditional authorities. Presence of Social Service Sub-committee.	Existence of Teachers Organisation. Presence from donor agencies. Existence of Ministry of Education and Ghana Education Service at national level.	Inadequate logistics and personnel to carry out supervision. Inadequate motivation for personnel. Existence of weak DEOC, PTAs, and SMCs.	Inadequate funding from central government. Weak supervision of schools from Regional and National level.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with GES should make DEOC, PTAs and SMCs functional. Adequate provision of logistics and personnel should be provided by DA and GES to ensure proper supervision of schools.				
Dwindling communal sprit	Existence of traditional authorities, area	Existence of Kumasi Traditional Council. Favourable	Negative attitude towards self help. Weak enforcement	Negative impact of economic situation.

	Councils and Unit committees Existence of religious organisations. Existence of youthful population.	government policies.	of rules and regulations. Inadequate logistics for communal work. Chieftaincy disputes.	
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on importance of high communal spirit by ISD, NCCE, Community Development. DA in collaboration with the community leaders should enforce rules, regulations on communal labour.				
Ineffective local governance structures	Existence of unit committees, Assembly members. Existence of DA office. Existence of revenue sharing arrangement. Existence of Area Councils.	National Policy on decentralization.	Inadequate office accommodation for Area Council. Low interest in Area Council, unit committee activities.	Lack of motivation for Area Council staff. Inadequate funding from central government.
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities to promote interest in local government structures. DA in collaboration with communities should provide adequate office, logistics for Area Council. Dialogue with the central government to provide motivation for Area Councils				
Inadequate permanent residential and office accommodation for DA and decentralized departments	Availability of land. Existence of DACF and IGF. Existence of DA and Decentralized departments. Existence of building materials, artisans and contractors.	Existence of GOG and donor funds. Existence of GETFUND.	Poor performance of some contractors. Inadequate local revenue mobilization.	Inadequate and late release of DACF and other statutory funds.

Conclusion: DA to mobilize more funds for implementation of projects. Monitoring should be strengthened to ensure better performance by contractors. Dialogue with the central government for timely release of funds				
Low participation of women in decision making	Existence of Queen Mother Association. Existence of Gender Desk Officer in the district. Existence of Gender Mainstream Programmes.	Assistance from donor organization. Existence of Gender, Child and Social Protection Ministry. Existence of NGOs that promote gender advocacy issues.	High illiteracy rates level among women. Inadequate resource for women to participate. Low interest among women.	Negative religious and socio-cultural practices. Lack of deliberate government policy on women participation.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with ISD, NCCE and other departments to embark on sensitization of women to participate in decision making. Dialogue with NGOs to support interested women in popular participation.				
Frequent cases of insecurity in some communities	Presence of Police and other security agencies. Presence of Community Watchdog in some communities. Existence of Landlord Association. Presence of DISEC.	Existence of REGSEC, Army Command. Existence of Communication Network and Radio Stations.	Inadequate personnel and residential accommodation for security personnel. Poor street naming and property addressing . Inadequate logistics. Poor street lightening in some communities. Lack of co-operation from community members.	Inadequate funds and personnel Unstable power supply. Easy access of the district by armed robbers, criminals.
Conclusion: Sensitization of communities on security matters. Formation and strengthening of community watch dog committee. DA to provide adequate office and residential accommodation for Police and other security personnel. Provision of adequate street lightening.				

<p>Low linkages between agriculture and industry.</p>	<p>Existence of MOFA office and trained staff. Organized farmer based organisation. Existence of Rural Enterprise Projects eg. BAC. Availability of agricultural raw materials. Existence of few agro processing industries.</p>	<p>Availability of market by Kumasi Metropolis and other surrounding districts. Existence of potential investors. Favourable government policy. Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry.</p>	<p>Inadequate credit facilities to expand production. Low entrepreneurial skills. Lack of start-up capital.</p>	<p>Irregular electricity supply. Subsidies on foreign products. Unstable economic conditions in the country.</p>
<p>Conclusion: DA to collaborate with the NBSSI and REP, BAC to provide entrepreneurial skills to promote agro-based industries. DA in collaboration with the DOA to lobby donors for assistance to establish agro-based industries.</p>				
<p>Low educational levels among rural population</p>	<p>Existence of non formal education unit. Existence of Formal institutions and teachers. Existence of role models. Existence of GES.</p>	<p>Existence of FCUBE. Government assistance and other donor assistance to Non formal unit. Existence of NCCE.</p>	<p>Low income levels Threat from child labour Parental irresponsibility Absence of school feeding programme in some schools. Inadequate scholarship schemes for the needy but brilliant students.</p>	<p>Inadequate support from the central government. Unfavourable economic conditions.</p>
<p>Conclusion: DA in collaboration with GES, Non –Formal Education Unit, NCCE ,ISD to carry out adequate sensitization on the importance of education. Establish scholarship schemes for the needy but brilliant students. Strengthen Non- formal Education and NCCE to carry out non formal education.</p>				

Low entrepreneurial skills for the youth	Existence of BAC. Existence of NVTI and other artisans. Existence of youthful population.	Existence of NBSSI and Rural Enterprise Project. Existence of Ministry of Trade and Industry. Existence of Suame Magazine. Existence of YES.	Low income levels. Inadequate training centres.	Get rich syndrome of the youth.
Conclusion: DA to collaborate with NVTI, BAC , Ministry of Trade and Industry to establish skills training institutions in the district. DA to collaborate MPs to use part of their DACF and other funds to assist in the provision of skills training. DA to assist entrepreneurs to access YES fund.				
Inadequate resource for agriculture extension services	Existence of MOFA service. Availability of few extension officers. Willingness of the DA to assist. Readiness of farmers to access agriculture extension services.	Existence of MOFA. Existence of Agric Training Institutions. Availability of donor partners.	Inadequate accommodation for personnel. Inadequate logistics.	Government embargo on new recruitment. Inadequate donor support. Untimely release of funds to support extension services.
Conclusion: DA to allocate part of its budget to support activities of agric extension services. Dialogue with the central government to employ new extension staff and provide accommodation.				
Inadequate vibrant co-operatives	Existence of Department of Co-operative. Existence of some established co-operatives.	Existence of Regional Co-operative Office. Existence of vibrant co-operatives outside the district.	Poor access to credit facilities. Limited support from DA. Absence of co-operative staff in the district.	Low governmental recognition or support. Inadequate funds from central government to support co-operative activities.
Conclusion: DA to make adequate budgetary support for the activities of Department of Co-operative. Dialoguing with the central government to support department of co-operatives and lobby for staff.				

Inadequate market facilities	Availability of land. Availability of building materials, artisans and contractors. Availability of PPP Committee. Willingness of the DA to support construction of markets.	Favourable government policy on PPP. Availability of private investors.	Unwillingness of the people to pay commensurate rent. Low self help spirit.	Proximity of the district to Kumasi. Inadequate and unreliable release of DACF and other funds.
Conclusion: DA in collaboration with communities should establish special market for maize in the northern sector of the district. DA in collaboration with private investors should construct markets for designated areas under PPP.				
Poor water resource management	Availability of large streams. Existence of DA and sub-structures. Existence of DWST and WATSAN Committees. Existence of well sensitized team on water quality monitoring and surveillance.	Existence of law on water management. Existence of NGOs on water management issues. Existence of EPA. Existence of GWC.	Poor farming practices. Presence of sand winning activities. Poor drainage system. Poor siting of some fuel stations. Non observance of buffer zones. Poor enforcement of laws.	Rivers taking sources outside the district. Poor enforcement of laws by EPA.
Conclusion: DA to enforce bye laws on water management. Sensitization of communities on water quality management by DA, NGOs, GWC and WATSAN Committee.				
Incidence of child and maternal mortality.	Existence of health facilities. Access to transport services. Availability of some	Proximity of the district to KATH and other Hospitals. Favourable government policy.	Inadequate health facilities and personnel. Refusal of some pregnant women to access	Inadequate incentives to health personnel. Delay in release of funds to support

	skilled personnel. Presence of TBAs.	Existence of NHIS. Availability of donor assistance. Existence of training institutions to train skilled personnel.	antenatal, labour and post-natal care. Non-availability of standby generators at health facilities. Absence of National Ambulance Service. Inadequate laboratory services and equipments. Increasing of unsafe abortion.	child and maternal health.
<p>Conclusion: Provision of CHPS Compound at strategic areas. Sensitization of expectant mothers on the need to access medical care. DA to assist in the provision of standby generators. DA to dialogue with the central government to provide adequate skilled personnel. Education of women on safe abortion and support for training of midwives on safe abortion. DA to support immunization of children and malaria control.</p>				

PREFERED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OPTION

Within the plan period 2014-2017, Afigya Kwabre District Assembly hopes to implement several developmental projects in collaboration with other partners.

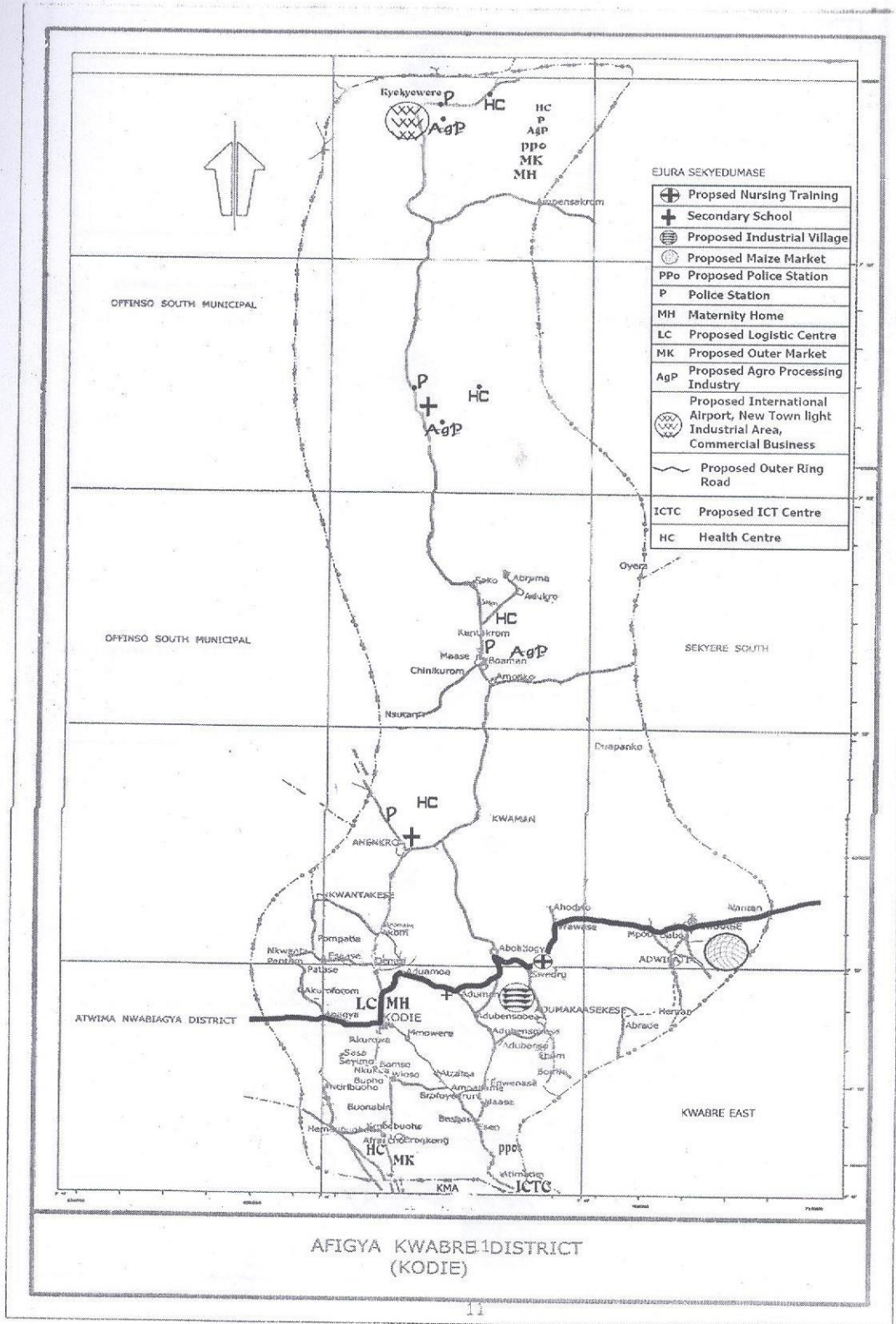
These problems include;

1. Construction of markets at strategic locations/towns.
2. Construction of an outer ring road which would link Kodie, Kwabre East and Atwima Nwabiagya. The construction of this road would help ease traffic congestion in the central district of Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly.
3. Construction of secondary schools and nursing training college
4. Construction of artisan village at Adubenso
5. Construction of civil servant residential estates at Adubenso

The Comprehensive Urban Development Plans for Greater Kumasi which Afigya Kwabre forms an integral part also provides for the construction of a new town and airport at Ankaase.

A logistics centre is also proposed for construction between Akom and Ahenkro. New town constructions are also proposed at Aboabogya, Wawase or Swedru.

The spatial manifestation of some of these properties is found in the map on the next page.



CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES BASED ON GSGDA

3.1 Introduction

The development focus of the Afigya-Kwabre District Assembly as a planning authority for the period 2014 – 2017 was identified within the framework of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework. The development focus concentrates resources within the priorities and prospects for growth, which are;

- Ensuring and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness in the Private Sector
- Accelerated agriculture modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

3.2 District Development Focus/ Mission

The development focus is to provide all the people in the District, irrespective of where they reside, their socio-political status, religious beliefs tribal or economic status, equal access to investment opportunities, basic social services such as health care, quality education, potable drinking water, decent housing, security from crime and violence and ability to participate in decisions that affect their own lives in an environmentally sustainable manner.

3.3 Goal Setting Under Ghana Shared Growth And Development Agenda (GSGDA)

The goal setting process for the District began with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Line Agencies, Area Councilors, NGOs, Traditional Authorities etc. investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas.

I. NATIONAL GOAL

The national goal is to ensure socio-economic transformation which involves a change in the structure and composition of the national output in ways that enhance broad-based inclusive and sustainable growth.

II. DISTRICT GOAL

The goal of the district development plan is to “exploit the available resources to improve the quality of life of the people through employment creation, provision of access to socio-economic infrastructure, reduction of poverty in an environmentally friendly atmosphere”.

3.4 Population Projections

The Development Prospects of the District represent the overall scope within which the development of the District could take place. The prospects are based on the priorities set out in the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) for 2014 – 2017.

These priorities are:

- (1) Ensuring and sustaining Macro economic stability
- (2) Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector
- (3) Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and sustainable Natural Resource Management
- (4) Oil and Gas Development

- (5) Infrastructure and Human settlement
- (6) Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- (7) Transparent and Accountable Governance

3.4.1 Assumptions of the Population Projections

- The demographic factors (migration birth and death) will not change significantly during the plan period.
- At the end of the planning period, the population of the district will at a constant current growth rate of 3.9%
- Population in the different exhortos would be the same for the planning period

The population would grow geometrically. Therefore the formula $P_o = P_n$ where P_o is the future Population, P_n is the base, r is the rate of growth and t is the time period.

Table 3.1: Population Projections from 2014-2017 (Annual Growth Rate 3.9%)

YEAR	PROJECTED POPULATION
2010 (Base Year)	136, 140
2014	158
2015	164, 340
2016	171,269
2017	177,949

Table 3.2: Population by Cohorts

Age Groups	2014	2015	2016	2017
0 – 14years	64,900	67,441	70,071	72,805
15 – 64 years	87,090	90,487	94,016	97,682
65+	61,653	6,912	7,182	7,462
	158,653	164,840	171,209	177,947

Table 3.3: Population by Sex

YEAR	MALES	FEMALE	TOTAL
2010	66,350	69,790	136,140
2014	77,323	81,330	158,653
2015	80,337	84,503	164,840
2016	83,471	87,798	171,269
2017	86,726	9,221	177,949

3.4.2 Projects School Needs

The fast growing nature of the population of Afigya Kwabre calls for the need to provide more social and technical infrastructure to meet the aspiration and needs of the population in all categories of the population cohorts and distribution

Table 3.4: Projected Classroom Block for Public Schools

ACADEMIC YEAR	SCHOOL BUILDING			FURNITURE		
	KG	PRIMARY	JSS	KG	PRIMARY	JSS
2015	4	5	4	1,086	1,769	1440
2016	5	5	5	1,095	1,907	1,552
2017	4	4	4	1,159	1,907	1,552

Table 3.5: Projected Demand for Doctors

	POPULATION	DOCTORS EXISTING		REQUIRED	
YEAR		2014	2015	2016	2017
2014	158,653	7			
2015	164,840		9		
2016	171,269			10	
2017	177,949				11

Table 3.6: Projected Population and Hospitals

YEAR	DISTRICT POPULATION	HOSPITALS	
		Existing	Required
2014	158,653	0	1
2015	164,840	0	0
2016	171,269	0	0
2017	177,949	0	0

Table 3.7: Projection for Water, Sanitation And Housing

EXISTING	REQUIRED (2017)
307 Boreholes	138

3.5 Adopted Development Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The DPCU adopted the relevant thematic goals, policy objectives and strategies from the NMTDP 2014-2017.

Table 3.8: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

Key Focus Area	Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
Internal Revenue Generation	Inadequate local revenue generation and management	Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management	Institute measure to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilisation system. Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilization Develop reliable business and property database system including the street naming and property addressing. Strengthen revenue institutions and administration.
Access to Credit Facilities	Poor Access to credit facilities especially women	Promote women access to economic opportunities and resources including property.	Develop entrepreneurial and technical skills of women and girls. Expand access of women entrepreneurs to financial services and business assistance.
Employment/ Job Creation	High unemployment and underemployment	Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development programmes in the district. Promote local business enterprises base on resource endowments for job creation.
		Expand opportunities for job creation	Promote labour intensive industries. Support the creation of business opportunities. Develop programmes to increase the participation of the youth in agriculture and aquaculture business

Table 3.9: Enhancing Competitiveness Of Ghana’s Private Sector

Key Focus Area	Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
Private Sector and Industrial Development	Low level of industrial development	Expand opportunities for job creation	Promote labour intensive industries. Support the creation of business opportunities.
		Promote an effective enabling environment for good corporate governance	Promulgate laws promoting local content and local participation in all sectors.
		Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Facilitate the provision of training and business development services. Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements.
		Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowment	Promote Public-Private Partnerships. Support the revival of dormant industries Promote technology transfer and research and development to drive industrial transformation Encourage Local economic development based on resource endowment. Support the development of a strong raw material base for industrial development Link industrialization to Ghana’s resource endowments- agriculture, minerals etc

Table 3.10: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Key Focus Area	Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
Agriculture Productivity	Low productivity of agriculture produce	Promote agriculture mechanization	Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate agriculture machinery, tools and other equipments. Intensify the establishment of mechanization service proviso centers with back up spare parts for all machinery and equipment. Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes.
		Improve science, technology and innovation application	Apply appropriate agriculture research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production.
		Promote seed and planting material development	Support the development and introduction of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety. Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops.
		Improve post-production management	Develop effective post-harvest management strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels. Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the agric sector.
		Promote irrigation development	Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes including dams, boreholes and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and agro ecological zones. Promote private sector participation in irrigation

			development, management and utilization. Promote land reforms targeting equal access to irrigated land by men, women and persons with disabilities.
		Promote agriculture financing	Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resource to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with particular attention to small holder farmers. Provide improved rural infrastructure to enhance private sector investments.
		Promote sustainable environment, land and water management	Resolve land acquisition and security of title problems. Facilitate land tenure arrangement that yield win-win outcomes for both the tenants and land holders.
		Promote development of selected staple and horticulture crops	Promote the development of selected staple crops in each ecological zone
		Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.	Support large scale cultivation of maize and soya beans for the formulation of animal feed.
		Enhance fish production and productivity	Ensure compliance with the maximum allowable fish catches to promote resource regeneration.
		Promote aquaculture	Support the formation of “Fish Farmers Associations” to train members to become service

		development	providers. Develop aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries. Promote private sector investment in aquaculture, Utilize irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture.
Agricultural Extension services	Inadequate resource and access to agricultural extension services.	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education.	Increase access and improve allocation of resources for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity. Build capacity of FBOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members. Improve collaboration with NADMO in addressing gaps in disaster prevention, preparedness and response in the extension delivery services.
Natural resource management	Incidence of land degradation. ie. Sand winning activities	Ensure sustainable management of natural resources	Vigorously pursue reclamation and afforestation in degraded areas. Promote the adoption of the principles of green economy.
		Strengthen institutional and regulatory framework for sustainable natural resource management	Intensify capacity building in the application of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the planning process.
		Reduce loss of biodiversity	Ensure the effective management of biosphere reserves and other biodiversity hot pots.
land management	Poor land management and	Reverse forest and land degradation	Integrate watershed management to combat desertification. Apply appropriate agriculture intensification

	administration		techniques to reduce forest land clearance. LPG as a cheaper alternative.
		Promote efficient land use and management systems	Ensure the effective implementation of land use planning and management. Intensify human resource development for effective land use planning and management.
Water Resource Management	Poor water resource management	Maintain and enhance ecological integrity of protected areas	Accelerate the implementation of national buffer zones policies for rivers and protected areas
		Ensure sustainable use of wetlands and water resource	Promote decentralization and participatory wetland management. Restore and rehabilitate degrade and badly altered wetland. Develop and promote appropriate water harvesting techniques.
Climate variability and change	Changes in climatic conditions	Enhance capacity to adapt to climate change impacts	Increase resilience to climate change impacts through early warning systems. Implement alternative livelihoods strategies to minimize impacts on the poor and vulnerable especially women. Manage water resource as climate change adaptation to enhance productivity and livelihoods.
		Mitigate impact of climate variability and change	Promote various mitigation options in the agriculture sector including education and efficient management practices. Adopt climate-sensitive waste management practices
Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability	Incidence of risks, natural disaster and	Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact	Increase the capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters. Intensify public awareness on natural disasters,

	vulnerability.	of natural disasters, risks and vulnerability	risks and vulnerability. Enforce regulations and bye-laws restricting the development of structure in flood-plains, water-ways, wetlands.
		Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Promote planning and integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction measures in development planning.

Table 3.11: Oil and Gas Development

Key Focus Area	Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
Oil and Gas Industry Development	Poor enforcement and non-adherence to rules and regulations	Ensure that practices in oil and gas industry are consistent with Ghanaian and international standards of environment sustainability	Develop adequate capacity of environmental management and regulatory to monitor and enforce regulations for sustainable management of oil and gas industry.

Table 3.12: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Key Focus Area	Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
Information Communication Technology development	Inadequate access to ICT education	Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs). Facilitate the connectivity of all educational institutions to the internet. Create an enabling environment to promote mass use of ICT.
Recreational Facilities	Inadequate recreational / community centres	Develop social, community and recreational facilities.	Develop and maintain community and social centres.
Energy Supply	Inadequate and unreliable power supply	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the needs of people.	Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable. Ensure the availability of energy meters for household and industries.
Transport infrastructure	Poor conditions of some feeder and truck roads	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	Improve accessibility to key centres of the population and production.
	Frequent accidents on highways	Reduce road accidents	Provision of speed ramps/tables, road signs. Sensitization of drivers road on road safety issues. Engagement of the task force to check traffic offenses.
Science, Technology and Innovation culture	Low level/ adoption of STI in the district	Promote the application of Science , Technology	Promote Science, Technology and Innovation at all levels of production. Promote diffusion and transfer of

in all spheres of life		and Innovation	technology.
Market Infrastructure	Inadequate market facilities	Develop an effective domestic market.	Promote accelerated construction of all-weather feeder roads and rural infrastructure. Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions.
Land use Planning and Management	Poor enforcement of building regulations etc.	Facilitate institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning	Adopt new and innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of planning and building regulations
	Poor land management and administration	Strengthen the human and institutional capacity for effective land use planning and management.	Strengthen the human and institutional capacity to manage human settlement and land use and spatial planning.
		Promote efficient and effective land administration system.	Promote public education on land acquisition procedures.
Rural Development and Management	Inadequate social infrastructure facilities in rural areas.	Creating an enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development.	Improve access to social and infrastructure services to meet basic human needs. Facilitate the proper utilization of rural and peri-urban lands by improving land use and land management schemes.
Housing	Poor housing conditions and property	Increase access to adequate, safe , secure and	Provide support for private sector involvement in the delivery of rental housing.

	addressing system.	affordable shelter	Partner UN-HABITAT in the provision of housing units
Water, Environmental sanitation and hygiene	Inadequate provision and access to potable water	Accelerate the provision of adequate ,safe and affordable water	Develop and manage alternative source of water, including rain water harvesting. Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies. Establish cost effective mechanism for water quality .monitoring and purification schemes including the use of ultraviolet technology. Strengthen PPPs in water provision.
	Inadequate sanitary facilities	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities. Expand disability-friendly sanitation facilities. Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in basic schools. Strengthen PPPs in waste management. Facilitate the acquisition of land for development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste.
	Poor waste management system	Promote effective waste management.	Intensify public education on improper waste disposal. Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management through PPPs. Build the capacity of staff to better manage water and environmental sanitation facilities

		Ensure development and implementation of hygiene education	Incorporate hygiene education all water and sanitation delivery programmes. Promote behavioural change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excreta and waste disposal) to curtail open defecation and indiscriminate disposal of waste.

Table 3.13: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Education	Inadequate educational infrastructure, access etc.	Improve quality of teaching and learning materials	Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials. Deploy adequately qualified teacher and improve teachers' time –on- task. Provide basic schools with modern toilet facilities and improve access to potable water
		Promote teaching and learning of science, mathematics and technology	Expand the mathematics, science and technology scholarship scheme (MASTESS) and use it to attract majority of students into science and science-biased courses
		Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participate in education at all levels.	Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels. Bridge the equity gap and access to education at all levels. Convert the NFED into agency and empower it to make the necessary interventions for life-long education.
	Ineffective supervision of schools	Improve management of education service delivery	Strengthen capacity for education management. Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers.
	Low level of literacy among rural population	Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE	Ensure the implementation of the compulsory component of Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education. Expand the school feeding programme. Intensify the implementation of the policy of attaching kindergartens to all primary schools.

Health	Inadequate health facilities and personnel	Bridge the equity gap in access to health care.	Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in under served areas. Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed-rock of the national primary health care strategy. Improve access to quality ambulance services.
	Incidence of infant and maternal mortalities	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non communicable diseases etc.	Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). Scale up quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health services. Improve and scale up community-based malaria case management. Scale up and sustain continuous Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) distribution and use. Review and scale up vector control strategies for malaria control. Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV& AIDS and TB programmes. Implement Non Communicable Disease (NCDs) control strategy
HIV& AIDS and STIs	Incidence of malaria, HIV& AIDS	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups.	Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes. Intensify education to reduce stigmatization. Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV& AIDS and STIs. Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population. Promote healthy behaviours and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups. Develop and implement prevention programmes

			<p>targeted at the high risk groups and communities.</p> <p>Scale up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services.</p> <p>Intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of malaria, HIV & AIDS and TBs.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration among HIV& AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes.</p>
		Improve HIV and AIDS/STIs case management	<p>Scale up and sustain quality HIV& AIDS treatment, care and support activities, including increasing ART and PMTCT Sites.</p> <p>Develop and implement a programme to deepen public awareness and management of STIs.</p>
Child development and protection	Incidence of child abuse	Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas.	<p>Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the risk of children and education programmes on the rights of children and danger of child abuse.</p> <p>Formulate and implement key policies and appropriate programmes to enhance child protection and development.</p>
		Protect children against violence , abuse and exploitation	<p>Promote alternative forms of education, including transitional programmes to mainstream out-of –school children, particularly in most deprived areas for children withdrawn from the WFCI.</p> <p>Provide adequate educational facilities, health care, nutrition and recreation to enhance children’s physical, social, emotional and psychological development.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions</p>

			to monitor child abuse etc.
Disability	Inadequate support for the physically challenge etc.	Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	Mainstream issues of disability into development planning processes. Improve funding for disability programmes etc.
		Provide timely, reliable, and disaggregated data on PWDs	Develop a reliable system for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination for relevant data on PWDs for planning and policy – makings.
		Ensure effective integration of PWDs into society.	Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream society. Introduce affirmative action for persons with disabilities with due consideration for gender.
Population Management (Population Density)	High population growth and density	Reinforce family planning as a priority	Integrate family planning (FP) into policy formulation, planning programming, monitoring and evaluation. Expand coverage, availability and accessibility of reproductive health and family planning services including adolescents/youth.
		Optimize the potential impact of migration for development	Establish a regulatory body for effective migration management.
Poverty Reduction	High incidence of poverty among the vulnerable, crop farmers and women due to lower literacy rates	Reduce poverty among various groups.	Promote comprehensive business support, especially training to farmers benefitting from credit schemes. Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks. Develop and implement programmes to expand

			access to complimentary inputs and services by extremely poor farmers.
		Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas	Enhance income generation opportunities for the poor and vulnerable. Implement local economic development activities to generate employment and ensure social protection. Improve agricultural productivity and income, and transform rural agriculture management ad practices into viable business ventures.
Entrepreneurial Skills	Low entrepreneurial skills for the youth	Create opportunities for the accelerated job creation and skills.	Promote demand-driven skills development programmes. Develop and promote internship and modern apprenticeship schemes.
		Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	Introduce new initiatives for youth employment including promotion of entrepreneurial skills and absorption into new value-added industries. Develop entrepreneurial and technical skills of women and girls.
Employment/ Job Creation	High unemployment and underemployment	Mainstream Local Economic Development (LED) for growth and local employment creation	Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development programmes in the district. Promote local business enterprises base on resource endowments for job creation.
		Expand opportunities for job creation	Promote labour intensive industries. Support the creation of business opportunities. Develop programmes to increase the participation of the youth in agriculture and aquaculture business

Table 3.14: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Key Focus Area	Issues	Policy Objective	Strategies
Gender, Women Empowerment	Low participation of women in decision making	Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.	Target the attainment of gender balance on all government-appointees for women etc. Develop an Affirmative Action Policy for women.
Public safety and security	Frequent cases of insecurity in some communities	Improve internal security for protection of life and property	Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies. Intensify road user education and ensure strict enforcement of rules and regulations. Enhance preparedness of disaster management agencies to effectively respond to emergencies. Strengthen the relationship between the public at large and security agencies. Promote security consciousness among citizenry.
Community Participation in Communal Activities	Dwindling Communal Spirit	Expand and sustain opportunities for effective citizens' engagement.	Promote coordination, harmonization and ownership of the development process.
Local governance	Ineffective local governance structure	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes.	Implement the National Decentralisation Action Plan. Promote public private partnership (PPPs) arrangements for infrastructural development for the newly created district and ILGS.

<p>Inadequate permanent residential and office accommodation for DA</p>		<p>Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes.</p>	<p>Implement the National Decentralisation Action Plan. Promote public private partnership (PPPs) arrangements for infrastructural development for the newly created district and ILGS.</p>
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CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Programme of Action (PoA)

The composite POA consists of the prioritized set of activities for the achievement of the goals and objectives as well as location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budget, implementing agencies (lead/ collaborating and their expected roles)

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) FOR 2014-2017

THEMATIC AREA: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

GOAL: Ensure Effective and Efficient Resource Mobilisation and Management

OBJECTIVE: To Improve Local Revenue Mobilisation by 20%

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	INDICATOR	SOURCES OF FUNDS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Develop adequate Database for revenue generation and accounting (software)	District wide					50,000	Data base on all revenue items developed	10,000	20,000	20,000	AKDA	Private institutions

Sensitize citizens on their civic responsibility	District wide					16,000	At least 20 sensitized communities on revenue mobilisation	4,000	4,000	4,000	AKDA	NCCE, ISD
Capacity building for revenue and accounting staff	kodie					80,000	Capacity building conducted for revenue and accounting staff	10,000	30,000	40,000	AKDA	Private institutions
Formation and operation of district task force on revenue mobilization	District wide					30,000	At least 8 task force formed	30,000			AKDA	Ghana Police

THEMATIC AREA: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

GOAL: To promote Private Sector Participation in Development

OBJECTIVE: To facilitate the establishment of Public-Private Partnership in the delivery of services

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
Establish and operationalise public-private sector committee	kodie					10,000	Public-private sector committee established and operationlised	10,000			AKDA	Private sector
Form 10 vibrant co-operative	District wide					5,000	At least 10 vibrant co-operative formed	5,000			AKDA	Department of co-operative
Conduct managerial and skills training for private sector operators	District wide					60,000	At least 200 private sector operators trained	60,000			AKDA	BAC
Encourage the formation of FBO's and other farmer associations	District wide					10,000	At least 50 farmers associations formed	2,000	8,000		AKDA	DOA

THEMATIC AREA: Accelerate Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

GOAL: To ensure increased agricultural productivity and sound environmental practices

OBJECTIVE: To promote agricultural productivity and environmental management through application of science and technology

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DON-OR	LEAD	COLLABORATION
Introduce drought resistant and early maturing seed varieties	District wide	←————→				10,000	At least 500 farmers introduced to pest resistant and early maturing seed varieties		10,000		AKDA	DOA
Strengthen youth in agriculture programme	District wide	←————→				10,000	500 youth involved in youth in agric		10,000		AKDA	DOA
Educate farmers adapt agro-forestry practices	District wide	←————→				6,000	1000 farmers sensitized in agro-forestry practices		6,000		AKDA	DOA
Promote the processing of agriculture produce	District wide	←————→				5,000	10 agro processing industries established		5,000		AKDA	DOA

Establish market at designated areas	District wide	←				100,000	At least 2 markets established		100,000			AKDA	DOA
Secure the services of additional extension staff	kodie	←				2,000	At least 6 additional extension staff employed		2,000			AKDA	DOA, MOA
Sensitize communities on climate change	District wide	←				10,000	At least 60 communities sensitized on climate change issues		1,000			AKDA	MOA, Nadmo, Fire Service
Regulate the activities of sandwinning		←				10,000	All sand winning operators given assembly licensed	10,000				AKDA	Communities
Promote the concept of greening the district		←				10,000	60 communities educated on the concept of greening the economy	3,000	7,000			AKDA	MOA, Nadmo, Fire Service, T&CP
Promote rearing of animals and aquaculture		←					10 fish ponds established and farmers involved in safe production of						

							goats,sheep, cattle					
Promote alternative livelihood project especially for farmers						20,000	At least 100 farmers provided with livelihood projects	20,000				AKDA BAC, NADM O
Assist farmers to access farm inputs, chemicals						5,000	500 farmers assisted to acquire farm inputs		5,000			AKDA DOA, private sector, MP's

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

GOAL: To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure and Human Settlement

OBJECTIVE: To provide adequate infrastructure for human settlement

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
Carry out street naming and property addressing	District wide	←————→				600,000	street naming and property addressing carried out in 20 communities		600,000		AKDA	Private sector, T&CP, communities
Provide adequate recreational facilities	District wide	←————→				200,000	At least 10 vibrant co-operative formed		200,000		AKDA	Private sector, communities
Extend electricity to unserve areas in the district		←————→				120,000	At least 6 new communities connected to the national grid		120,000		AKDA	ECG
Reshaping of 60 km of feeder roads	District wide	←————→				400,000	At least 60 km of feeder roads reshaped		400,000		AKDA	Feeder Roads, Works
Surfacing of at least 10km of road	District wide	←————→				75,000	10km of road surfaced		75,000		AKDA	Feeder Roads, Highways
Construct speed ramps on designated roads	District wide	←————→				40,000	18 speed ramps		40,000		AKDA	Highways
Construction of engineered		←————→				1,000,000	engineered final waste		1,000,000		AKDA	Donors

final waste disposal site							disposal site constructed		0			
Provision of 138 boreholes to needy communities						2,070,000	138 boreholes to needy communities provided		207,000	1,863,000	AKDA	Donors
Support communities and schools in the provision of ICT centres						40,000	10 schools and communities supported		40,000		AKDA	Schools, communities

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

GOAL: To improve access to quality education, health, water and sanitation

OBJECTIVE: To provide increased access to quality education, health, water and sanitation

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DO NOR	LEAD	COLLA.
Construction of 10 No. 6 unit and 10 no. 3 unit classroom block	District wide					3,000,000	10 No. 6 unit and 10 no. 3 unit classroom block constructed		3,000,000		AKDA	donors
Rehabilitation of 10 No. school blocks	District wide					500,000	10 No. school blocks rehabilitated.		500,000		AKDA	MP's Common Fund, Donors
Construction of fence wall around 3 schools by 2017	Afrancho, Atimatim, ahenkro					2,000,000	At least 6 new communities connected to the national grid		2,000,000		AKDA	Donors
Construction of 4 No. 6 unit Teachers Quarters in remote part of the district	District wide					2,000,000	4 No. 6 unit Teachers Quarters in remote part of the district constructed		2,000,000		AKDA	MP's Common Fund, Donors
Construct 3 No. 4 unit nurses quarters	District wide					240,000	3 No. 4 unit nurses quarters constructed		240,000		AKDA	

Reduce HIV and AIDS prevalence rate from 1.7% to 1.3%	District wide					20,000	Reduction from 1.7% to 1.3		20,000		AKDA	donors
Provide 1 No. office complex for District Health Directorate	Kodie					3,000,000	1 No. office complex for District Health Directorate provided		3,000,000		AKDA	Donors
Intensify malaria reduction education in all communities	District wide					20,000	At least 20 communities educated annually		20,000		AKDA	GHS
Provide adequate logistics for health centres	District wide					40,000	adequate logistics for health centres provided		40,000		AKDA	GHS, donors
Organize public education on family planning	District wide					10,000	At least 20 communities educated on family planning		10,000		AKDA	GHS, donors
Construct and operationalise NHIS office	kodie					150,000	NHIS office Constructed and operationalised		150,000		AKDA	GHS, NHIS head quarters
Provision of District Hospital and upgrading of Afrancho Health Centre	Afrancho					10,000,000	Afrancho Health Centre upgraded		10,000,000		AKDA	GHS, MOH, Donors

Provide logistics for better supervision of schools	District wide					30,000	Logistics provided for supervision of schools		30, 000		AKDA	GES/ donors
Provide artisan village for employment creation						100,000	artisan village provided		100,000		AKDA	MOTI
Create industrial village for activities of garages	Adubonso					10,000	Industrial village created at Adubonso		10, 000		AKDA	SMIDO, MOTI
Support the provision of Housing by Estate Developers	Adubonso etc					10,000			10, 000		AKDA	Private sector
Establish functional scholarship schemes for the needy but brilliant students	District wide					20,000	functional scholarship schemes established		20, 000		AKDA	GES, Comm.
Provide 8 No. CHPS compound and staff quarters at strategic Locations	District wide					1,200,000	8 No. CHPS compound provided		1,200,000		AKDA	GHS/ donors

Sensitization of expectant mothers on benefits of maternal care	District wide					30,000	At least 60 communities sensitized		30, 000		AKDA	GHS/ donors, MP's
Support immunization of children	District wide					30,000	immunization of children supported		30, 000		AKDA	GHS/ donors, MP's

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

GOAL: To ensure transparency in local governance

OBJECTIVE: To ensure effective functioning of local governance structure

Activities	Location	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GHC)	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDS			IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	DONOR	LEAD	COLLA.
Provide 3 Area council offices	District wide	←————→				200,000	3 Area council offices provided		240,000		AKDA	communities
Completion of district office complex	Kodie	←————→				2,500,000	DA office complex completed		2,500,000		AKDA	Consultants
Provide office accommodation for department of Agric	Kodie	←————→				2,000,000	office accommodation for Agric provided		2,000,000		AKDA	MOA, DOA, Donors
Incorporate needs of physically challenged persons in designs of public facilities	District wide	←————→				50,000	All designs incorporated with needs of physically challenged persons		50,000		AKDA	consultants
Construction of 6 No. staff quarters	Kodie	←————→				540,000	6 No. staff quarters provided		540,000		AKDA	consultants
Recruit and train 16 support staff	District wide	←————→				10,000			10,000		AKDA	Consultants

in 8 Area councils												
Provide public education on building regulations	District wide					10,000	4 public education conducted in 8 area councils		10,000		AKDA	T&CP
Prepare settlement plan and schemes for communities	District wide					2,000,000	20 more communities acquire settlement plans and schemes		2,000,000		AKDA	T&CP
Enforcement of district assembly bye laws	District wide					40,000	By-laws enforced in all communities		40,000		AKDA	Security agencies
Provide support for decentralized departments	District wide					40,000	decentralized departments provided		40,000		AKDA	Depts.
Provide 3 No. police stations	District wide					150,000	3 No. police station provided		150,000		AKDA	Depts.
Provide office and residential the police stations	Kodie					2,000,000	Office and residential accommodation provided		2,000,000		AKDA	Depts.
Support women participation in development	District wide					10,000	women supported in participation		10,000		AKDA	Donors
Support the formation of community	District wide					10,000	community watch dog committees		10,000		AKDA	Donors

watch dog committees						supported					
Sensitize communities in water resource management	District wide	←			10,000	20 communities sensitized on water resource management		10,000		AKDA	Donors
Provide support for the physically challenged	District wide	←			60,000	Physically challenged supported		60,000		AKDA	Donors
Educate communities on incidence of child labour	District wide	←			40,000	20 communities educated on incidence of child abuse		40,000		AKDA	Donors
Provide 15 No. Environmentally friendly toilets under PPP	District wide	←			1,050,000	15 No. toilets provided		1,050,000		AKDA	Donors
Establish child panel	District wide	←			10,000	Child panel established	5,000	5,000		AKDA	communities
Support Girl child education	Kodie	←			20,000	Girl Child education supported	5,000	15,000		AKDA	Women Desk officer
Promote youth in agric	Kodie	←			10,000	Youth in agric promoted		10,000		AKDA	DOA
Establish afforestation project	District wide	←			30,000	Afforestation project established		30,000		AKDA	DOA
Maintenance of equipment and office machines		←			30,000	Equipment maintained	10,000	20,000		AKDA	DPE

Renovate and maintain Assembly building					60,000	Assembly building renovated and maintained	20,000	40,000		AKDA	Contractors/consultant
Furnishing District Assembly Buildings					1,000,000	Assembly buildings furnished	200,000	800,000		AKDA	Service Providers
Organise meetings (GA, Subcommittee , DPCU etc)					50,000	Assembly meetings Organised	50,000			AKDA	
Create awareness on girl child Education					20,000	Awareness created	20,000			AKDA	GES
Support National functions	District wide				40,000	National functions held (Farmers day etc.)	5,000	35,000		AKDA	DEPT'S
Support STME clinics	District wide				24,000	STME clinics supported	8,000	16,000		AKDA	GES
Support Women Groups in business	District wide				16,000	Women Groups supported		16,000		AKDA	Women Association
Build capacity of Assembly members and staff	Kodie				80,000	Capacity of Assembly members and staff built	10,000	70,000		AKDA	Assembly Men, staff

Procure relief items	Kodie					1,000,000	Relief items procured		1,000,000		AKDA	NADMO
Procurement of equipments and stationery	Kodie					80,000	Equipments and stationery procured	20,000	60,000		AKDA	Private Sector

4.2 Indicative Financial Plan

The Table below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for financing the 2014-2017 DMTDP which has a total of GHC 21,327,381. The total proposed cost of the plan is estimated at 1,031,424,000. However, within the plan period of the district could mobilize an amount of GHC 21,327,381 from DACF, SIF, and DDF AND IGF.

Table 4.1: Indicative Financial Plan

SOURCE	YEAR				TOTAL (GHC)
	2014(GHC)	2015 (GHC)	2016 (GHC)	2017 (GHC)	
DACF	2,565,854	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	9,665,854
SIF	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
GET FUND	-	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,800,000
DDF	700,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	3,000,000
IGF	661,527	600,000	800,000	800,000	2,861,527
TOTAL	4,927,381	5,200,000	5,600,000	5,700,000	21,327,381

Source: District Finance Office, 2014

A wide financing gap of GHC 1,010,096,618 needs to be mobilize from other sources. Especially, construction, surfacing and rehabilitation of capital intensive projects like roads needs to be funded by the central government and others donors.

CHAPTER FIVE
DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Annual Action Plan

The DPCU came up with annual action plan for 2014 by considering the following:

- On-going programmes/ projects
- Priority of the programme/ projects or need/ pressure factor
- Number of beneficiaries of the programme/ projects etc.

THEMATIC AREA: Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

DISTRICT GOAL: Ensure Effective and Efficient Resource Mobilisation and Management

DISTRICT OBJECTIVE: To Improve Local Revenue Mobilisation by 20%

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			INDICATORS	1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD
Valuation of Commercial properties	District wide	Commercial properties valuated				→		20,000.00	AKDA	OTHER DEPTS
Organize pay your levy Campaign	District wide	pay your levy Campaign organised				→	4,000.00		AKDA	-do-
Gazetting of fee fixing resolution	District wide	fee fixing resolution gazzetted				→		3,000.00	AKDA	-do-
Purchase of uniform for	District wide	Uniform for Revenue staff				→	1,000.00		AKDA	-do-

Revenue staff		purchased								
Purchase of Value Books	District wide	Value Books purchased	→				6,,000.00		AKDA	-do-
Payment of Commission to Collectors	District wide	Commission to Collectors paid	→				44,400.00		AKDA	-do-
Payment of Bank Charges	District wide	Bank Charges paid	→				3,000.00		AKDA	-do-
Maintenance of Lorry Park	District wide	Lorry Park maintained	→				1,000.00		AKDA	-do-
Payment of 50% Collection to Area Councils	District wide	50% Collection to Area Councils paid	→				10,000.00		AKDA	-do-

THEMATIC AREA: Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

GOAL: To promote Private Sector Participation in Development

OBJECTIVE: To facilitate the establishment of Public-Private Partnership in the delivery of services

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		INDICATORS	1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD	COLLABO -RATING
Support for BAC	District wide	BAC Supported	→	→	→	→	5,000.00	50,000.00	AKDA	BAC

THEMATIC AREA: Accelerate Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

GOAL: To ensure increased agricultural productivity and sound environmental practices

OBJECTIVE: To promote agricultural productivity and environmental management through application of science and technology

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD	COLLABO- RATING
Celebration of Farmers Day	District wide	Farmers Day celebrated	→				4,413.00	20,000.00	AKDA	DOA, OTHER DEPTS.
Introduce drought resistant and early maturing seed varieties	District wide	maize seedlings improved	→				3,505.00		AKDA	DOA
Strengthening of 17 FBOs	District wide	17 FBOs Strengthened	→					1,380.00	AKDA	DOA
Vaccination	District wide	Vaccination done	→					7,045.00	AKDA	DOA
Sensitization on Environmental Degradation and climate change issues	District wide	Environmental Degradation sensitized	→					2,777.00	AKDA	DOA
Sensitization on protein food	District wide	Protein food sensitized	→				4,646.00		AKDA	DOA
Rearing of Grasscutter	District wide	Grasscutter and Snails reared	→				3,695.00		AKDA	DOA

and Snails										
Communication strategies	District wide	Communication strategies						1,050.00	AKDA	DOA
Home and Field visits	District wide	Home and Field visited	→					10,322.00	AKDA	DOA
Disaster Prevention Education	District wide	Citizens educated on disaster prevention	→					10,000.00	AKDA	DOA
Disaster Relief Assistance	District wide	Disaster Relief Assistance	→					28,000.00	AKDA	DOA, OTHER DEPTS.
Running cost of official vehicles	District wide	official vehicles expenses paid	→				771		AKDA	DOA

THEMATIC AREA: Oil And Gas Development

GOAL: To ensure that Oil and Gas industries adhere to rules and regulations

OBJECTIVE: Enforcement of Oil and Gas rules and regulations

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		INDICATORS	1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD	COLLABO -RATING
Enforcement of Bye-laws regulating establishment of oil and gas filling station	District wide	Bye laws enforced					50,000.00		AKDA	BAC
			—————→							

THEMATIC AREA: Infrastructure And Human Settlement

GOAL: To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure and Human Settlement

OBJECTIVE: To provide adequate infrastructure for human settlement

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			INDICATORS	1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD
Support for Greater Kumasi	District wide	Greater Kumasi supported						20,000.00	AKDA	DOFR
Support for DWST activities	District wide	DWST activities supported					2,000.00		AKDA	CWSA
Land and Building inspection	District wide	Land and building inspected					8,000.00		AKDA	T&CPD
Embarking on street Naming and property addressing Exercise	District wide	street Naming and property addressing Exercise conducted						45,000.00	AKDA	T&CPD
Waste management	District wide	Waste managed					1,000.00		AKDA	DEHO
Sanitation structure and inspections	District wide	Sanitation structure provided					2,000.00		AKDA	DEHO
Monitoring activities by T& Country Planning	District wide	T& Country Planning activities monitored						2,904.00	AKDA	T&CPD

Support for Rural Water Supply	District wide	Rural Water Supply supported	→					20,000.00	AKDA	CWSA
Reshaping of Feeder Roads	District wide	Feeder Roads reshaped	→					137,528.00	AKDA	DFR
Street light and Maintenance	District wide	Street light provide and Maintained	→					122,000.00	AKSA	ECG
Fumigation	District wide	Fumigation carried out	→					212,000.00	AKDA	EPA
Mechanize 1 No. Borehole at Kedia	District wide	1 No. Borehole at mechanized	→					45,000.00	AKDA	GWC
Reshaping and Spot Improvement of Aboabogya - Kwamang	Aboabogya - Kwamang	Aboabogya – Kwamang roaed reshaped	→					100,000.00	AKDA	FRD
Supply of (250n NO.) 250 watts Street Bulbs& Accessories	District wide	250 watts Street Bulbs& Accessories supplied	→				100,000.00		AKDA	ECG
Computer training	District wide	Citizens trained in computer	→					1,250.00	AKDA	Computer experts

THEMATIC AREA: Human Development, Productivity And Employment

GOAL: To improve access to quality education, health, water and sanitation

OBJECTIVE: To provide increased access to quality education, health, water and sanitation

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			INDICATORS	1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Class Block at Mowire	Mowire	1No. 6-Unit Class Block constructed	→					180,000.00	AKDA	GES
Organize STME Clinic	District wide	STME Clinic organized	→					5,000.00	AKDA MPS	GES
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Essen	Essen	1No. 6-Unit Class Block constructed	→					150,000.00	AKDA	GES
Organisation of Sporting activities	District wide	Sporting activities organised	→					3,000.00	AKDA	GES
Support to Schools	District wide	Schools supported	→					10,000.00	AKDA	GES/ CHIEFS
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom block at	Esaase	1No. 6-Unit Class Block constructed	→					150,000.00	AKDA	GES

Esaase										
Cladding of 5 DA Schools	District wide	5 DA Schools cladded	→					72,000.00	AKDA	GES
Promotion of cultural activities	District wide	cultural activities promoted	→				5,000.00		AKDA	GES
Health Education	District wide	Health Education conducted	→				1000		AKDA	GHS
Reduction of HIV & AIDS	Kodie	HIV & AIDS reduced	→					2,000.00	GHS	AKDA
Sensitization of Child rights	District wide	Sensitization of Child rights conducted	→					6,000.00	GHS	AKDA
Support to PWDS	District wide	PWDS supported	→					59,111.00	AKDA	DEPT.OF SOCIAL WELFARE
Promotion of School feeding Programme	District wide	School feeding Programme promoted	→					707,753.00	AKDA	GHS
Construction of Maternity Ward for Afrancho Health Centre	District wide	Maternity Ward for Afrancho Health Centre constructed	→					100,000.00	AKDA	GHS
Construction of Teacher's Quarters at Tetrem	Tetrem	Teacher's Quarters at Tetrem constructed	→					85,000.00	AKDA	GES
Salaries & Wages	District wide	Salaries & Wages paid	→				42,768.00	1,289,692	AKDA	DA
Ensure Disease	District wide	Disease Surveillance	→							

Surveillance		ensured					50,000.00		GHS	AKDA
Support to Health Programmes	District wide	Health Programmes supported	→				50,600.00		GHS	AKDA
Registration of food vendors	District wide	food vendors registered	→				5,000.00		EHD	AKDA
Sensitization on District Assembly Byelaws	District wide	Sensitization on District Assembly Byelaws carried out	→				3,000.00		EHD	AKDA
Education and Hygiene inspection	District wide	Education and Hygiene inspection conducted	→				1,500.00		EHD	AKDA
Conduct Public Education	District wide	Public Education conducted	→				1,000.00		AKDA/ EHD	NGO's
Caring for Paupers	District wide	Paupers cared for	→				1,000.00		AKDA	DFR
Construction of 1No. CHIP Compound	District wide	1No. CHIP Compound constructed	→					80,000.00	AKDA	GHS
Scholarship and Bursaries to needy students	District wide	Scholarship and Bursaries to needy students sponsored	→				5,000.00		AKDA	GES
Renovation of Kodie School	Kodie	Kodie school block renovated					40,000.00		AKDA	GES

Block									
Support to Roll Back Malaria	District wide	Roll Back Malaria supported					5,000.00		GHS AKDA
Construction of 3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Ahenkro	Ahenkro	3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet constructed						100,000	AKDA GES
Construction of 3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Kyekyewere	Kyekyewere	3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet constructed						100,000	AKDA GES
Construction of 3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Esaase	Esaase	3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet constructed						100,000	AKDA GES
Construction of 3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet at Adukro	Adukro	3- Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 4- Seater KVIP toilet constructed						100,000	AKDA GES

Adukro										
Renovation of 1 No. 4 unit Classroom block with Office and Store at Mpobi	Mpobi	1 No. 4 unit Classroom block with Office and Store renovated	→					80,000	AKDA	GES
Construction of 1 No. 4 Unit Nurses Quarters	Tetrem	1 No. 4 Unit Nurses Quarters constructed	→					90,000	AKDA	GHS
Sanitary inspection	District wide	Sanitary inspection conducted	→				1000.00		AKDA	DEHO
Support for St. Michael SHS	Ahenkro	St. Michael SHS supported	→				70,000.00		AKDA	GES
Construction Of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block at Ahenkro	Ahenkro	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed	→					180,000.00	AKDA	GES

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

GOAL: To ensure transparency in local governance

OBJECTIVE: To ensure effective functioning of local governance structure

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	OUTPUT	TIME SCHEDULE				ANNUAL BUDGET		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 ST QUA	2 ND QUA	3 RD QUA	4 TH QUA	LOCAL GH ₵	EXTERNAL GH ₵	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Construction of Admin. Blocks	Kodie	Admin. Blocks completed				→		425,000.00	AKDA	Contractors/Consultants
Completion of DCE's bungalow	District wide	DCE's bungalow completed				→		92,064.00	AKDA	Trained Institutions
Renting of residential and office accommodation	Kodie	residential and office accommodation rented				→		30,000.00	AKDA	Contractors/Consultants
Payment of Consultancy Service	Kodie	Consultancy Service paid				→		30,000.00	AKDA	Consultants
Maintenance of Office Machines	Kodie	Office Machines maintained				→	5,000.00		AKDA	Service provides
Payment of Legal Services	District wide	Legal Services paid				→		5,000.00	AKDA	Lawyers

Reward Hard working staff	Kodie	Hard working staff rewarded	→				8,000.00		AKDA	DEPTS
Pay for utilities	Kodie	Utilities paid	→				141,100		AKDA	Utility Powers
Payment of T&T	Kodie	T&T paid	→				33,400		AKDA	DEPTS
Payment of Transfer Grant	Kodie	Transfer Grant paid	→				15,000		AKDA	WORKER S
Payment of Car Maintenance Allowance	District wide	Car Maintenance Allowance paid	→				2,400		AKDA	WORKER S
Payment of Hotel accommodation	District wide	Hotel accommodation paid	→				12,000		AKDA	Hotels
Seminars' and Conferences	Kodie	Seminars' and Conferences held	→				5,000		AKDA	Staff.
Upkeep of residency	District wide	Residency upkeep	→				5,000		AKDA	Officer in charge
Hosting of Official Guest	District wide	Official Guest hosted	→				10,000		AKDA	Officer in charge
Fuel for Official Guest	District wide	Official Guest cars fueled	→				10,000		AKDA	Officer in charge
Maintenance of office facilities and Consumables	District wide	office facilities and Consumables maintained	→				11,880		AKDA	Officer in charge
Maintenance of office furniture	District wide	office furniture facilities maintained	→				1,132		AKDA	Officer in charge

facilities									
Fuel for official vehicles	District wide	official vehicles fueled	→				55,040		AKDA DEPTS.
Fuel for Management Staff	District wide	Management Staff vehicles fuelled	→				15,600		AKDA Staff
Maintenance of Assembly Vehicles	District wide	Assembly Vehicles maintained	→				39,000		AKDA Mechanic s
Payment of Insurance for official vehicles	District wide	Insurance for official vehicles paid	→				12,000		AKDA Insurance Offices
Maintenance of Assembly Tipper Trucks	District wide	Assembly Tipper Trucks maintained	→				38,800		AKDA Mechanic s
Observation of National Functions	District wide	National Functions observed	→				30,000		AKDA DEPT
Fuel for Assembly Trucks	District wide	Assembly Trucks fueled	→				4,000		AKDA DRIVERS
Organisation of Senior citizens Day	District wide	Senior citizens Day organised	→				10,000		AKDA AOSC
Organisation of Independence Day	District wide	Independence Day organised	→				10,000		AKDA DEPTS
Publicity	District wide	Publicity	→				10,000		AKDA Press
Donations	District wide	Donations	→				20,000		AKDA

Organization of Committee & Assembly meeting	District wide	Committee & Assembly meeting					84,700		AKDA	Assembly members
Supply of News Papers	District wide	News Papers supplied					7,200		AKDA	Vendors
Stationery	District wide	Stationery					20,000		AKDA	Service providers
Payment NALAG Dues	District wide	NALAG Dues paid						6,000	AKDA	NALAG
Payment of Presiding Members allowance	District wide	Presiding Members allowance paid					2,400		AKDA	
Monitoring & Evaluation	District wide	Monitoring & Evaluation conducted						16,000.00	AKDA	DPCU
MPs Constituency Projects	District wide	MPs Constituency Projects held						200,000.00	AKDA	MPs
Allowance to Social Welfare and Office facilities	District wide	Social Welfare and Office facilities provided					11,000		AKDA	SWD/IGF
Contingency	District wide	Contingency paid					162,000		AKDA	DBO
Community Dev. G&S	District wide	Community Dev. G&S done					6,091		AKDA	Com. Dev.
Field Monitoring	District wide	Field Monitoring held					1,000		AKDA	Com. Dev.
Repair of office building	District wide	office building repaired					4,500		AKDA	Security providers

Support for Security	District wide	Security service supported	→				5,000		AKDA	DACFS
Completion of Works Office Complex Kodie	Kodie	Works Office Complex completed	→				80,000		AKDA	DACFS
Construction of 3 Unit Bedroom Semi-Detached Storey Building (Ground Floor Only at	Kodie	3 Unit Bedroom Semi-Detached Storey Building constructed	→				120,000		AKDA	DACFS
Training of Assembly Functionaries	District wide	Assembly Functionaries trained	→				4,000.00	62,720.00	AKDA	DACFS
Office facilities and consumables	Kodie	Office facilities and consumables	→				9,000.00		AKDA	DEPT
Utilities	District wide	Utilities paid	→				1200.00		AKDA	DEPT
Support for SIF Projects	District wide	SIF Projects supported	→					128,000.00	AKDA	communities
Support for self- help projects	District wide	self- help projects projected	→					105,000.00	AKDA	communities
Public education	District wide	Public education and sensitization held	→					1,807.47	AKDA	Department of Social

and sensitization of the right of PWD's											Welfare
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5.2 LINKING PLAN TO ANNUAL BUDGET (MTEF) 2014

In order to link the plan to the annual budget of the Assembly, the themes of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) were considered as indicated below, in all investment budget topped the list followed by compensation while the goods and services came third. The total budget for the year 2014 is GH¢ 4,742,298.80.

1. Investment	-	GH¢ 2,565,854.00
2. Compensation	-	GH¢ 1,367,104.80
3. Goods and services	-	GH¢ 809,340.00
TOTAL		GH¢ 4,742,298.80

On the whole 54.1% the total budget (2014) is meant for capital investment including infrastructure. Goods and services take about 17.1% with the remaining going into compensation (28.8%).

5.3 Implementation of the Annual Action Plan

The plan implementation would be the responsibility of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). However, all stakeholders including Traditional authorities, opinion leaders, Assemblymen, Area councils, unit committees, communities, donor and NGO's are expected to play their respective roles to ensure the implementation of the various Action Plans.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

6.1 Introduction

The importance of monitoring and evaluation cannot be over emphasized when it comes to Development issues at the District level. In order to effectively and efficiently implement programmes and projects outlined in the District Medium Term Plan, it is important to consider monitoring as a critical factor.

Thus, monitoring and evaluation serves as a tool for effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects. Also it helps to

- Assess whether DMTDP developmental targets were being met
- Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact
- Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring in simple terms connotes the day to day measurement of progress of implementation of activities as planned. It helps to compare what the reality is as against planned. By this corrections are easily rectified to achieve set goals.

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is the systematic examination of a planned, ongoing or completed project. Evaluation helps to measure the benefits or impact of activities implemented. It is a very fertile ground for lessons and serves as basis for future programmes/projects designs.

Evaluations commonly seek to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and the relevance of the project or organisation's objectives.

With regards to the 2014-2017 DMTDP, the ex-ante (before implementation), mid-term (middle of implementation), terminal (at the end of implementation) and ex-post (some time after the implementation) evaluation would be done to ensure successful implementation of the programmes and projects.

6.4 Stakeholders for Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the DMTDP, the participatory M&E has been adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will help to ensure that the various stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. These include the Traditional authorities, community members, media, donor partners etc as well as the members of the District Planning Co-ordinating unit.

6.4.1 The Role of the DPCU

For the successful implementation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP, the DPCU shall perform the following roles and responsibilities:

- Directly responsible for the development and implementation of the District M&E Plan
- Undertake periodic project site inspections
- Produce District Annual Progress Reports and make recommendations for policy review
- Conduct Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations of the DMTDP

6.4.2 Traditional Authorities (TAs) and CSOs etc Role

Traditional Authorities (Chiefs and Queen Mothers), the Youth and Civil Society Organizations (*non- government organizations - NGOs, Community Based Organisations - CBOs, voluntary, , the media, etc.*) would play several roles such as holding the DA for demanding accountability and transparency, and information dissemination and advocacy for the people.

Moreover, TAs and CSOs etc are in the best position to inform and educate the people on matters regarding the execution of the DMTDP.

6.4.3 Development Partners Role

The role of Development Partners (DPs) in Monitoring and evaluation will help in the following ways:

- Strengthen district-level institutional framework for evidence based planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Provide support to enhance capacity building in M&E for the preparation and Implementation of the district M&E Plan.
- To monitor utilization of fund inflow.

6.4.4 Other Stakeholders

These include the local community, Member of Parliament, media, regional Co-ordinating Council, Member of Parliament etc.

The role of these bodies will help in informing the general public and also in policy planning and development co-ordination.

6.5 M&E Calendar (Work Plan) for 2014-2017 DMTDP

The Monitoring and Evaluation calendar outlines the activities, timeframe (indicating designated dates), actors and budgets relating to the various activities.

Table 6.1: M& E Calendar

ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME				ACTORS	BUDGET
	2014	2015	2016	2017		
DMTDP Evaluation						
Mid term Evaluation	Start 15 th March 2016				DPCU	
Terminal	Start 15 th March 2018				DPCU	
Specific Evaluation	Start 5 th of July bi-annually				DPCU	
Participatory M& E	Start 25 th of April bi-annually				DPCU	
DATA COLLECTION & REVIEW MEETINGS						
Quarterly Field visit	1 st Tuesday in March, July, Sept and Dec.				DPCU	
Quarterly Review meetings	1 st Thursday in March, July, Sept and Dec.				DPCU	
Preparation of Quarterly Reports	15 th of January, April, July and October				DPCU	
APR PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION						
Data collection	From 15 th January annually				DPCU	
Draft district APR prepared	31 st January annually				DPCU	
Draft APR review workshop	15 th February annually				DPCU	
Final APR Submitted to RPCU	28 th February annually				DPCU	
Dissemination of APR	15 th March annually				DPCU	

Source: NDPC Guidelines for Preparation of M&E Plans, 2009

6.6 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

With respect to the programmes/ project monitoring, the DPCU would compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district as stipulated in the M&E guidelines.

However, , a regular update would be done on the programmes and projects with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc as shown Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.2: Programme/Project Register Format

1.	Programme/ Project Name
2.	GSGDA Thematic Area
3.	Sector
4.	Project Description
5.	Project Location
6.	Contractor
7.	Source of Funding
8.	Date Started
9.	Expected Completion Date
10.	Contract Sum
11.	Expenditure/ Payments to Date
12.	Project Implementation status
13.	Remarks

Source: NDPC Guidelines for Preparation of M&E Plans, 2009

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

Communication is very crucial in order to disseminate the developmental agenda spelt out in the Medium Term Development Plan.

It is therefore important to put in place a strategy to disseminate and receive feedback to ensure the smooth implementation of the plan.

7.2 Dissemination Of The DMTDP And Annual Progress Report

The dissemination at the DMTP and annual progress report will be done through diverse mediums to reach all groups of people in the district. The under listed mediums will be adopted

1. Posting all reports on the district website i.e .<http://www.districtassembly.org>
2. Issue out summarized versions of the reports and distributed to all Assembly members, CBO, FBO, Unit Committee and Area Councils.
3. Organize focus group discussion of the reports at the Area Council Level
4. Use of Community Information Centers and the District Information Department to disseminate reports.
5. Prepare and distribute fliers
6. Organize video shows on development activities in communities.
7. The District Chief Executive and the two Members of Parliament will take it upon themselves to disseminate the reports during their tours.

7.3 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders

In order to successfully implement the DMTDP there is the need for all stakeholders to abreast with their respective roles and responsibilities. These awareness creations will this awareness creation will be done through the following:

1. Meeting with stakeholders to discuss roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, area councilors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc)
2. Use at community information Centers
3. Organize focus group discussions

7.4 Promotions of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on Performance

In order to succeed there is the need for feedback on performance from the citizens of the district. Such feedback information will help stream the “rough edges” and also perfect the focus of the District Assembly.

To ensure these, there will be frequent dialogue, both formal and informal, between the Assembly and the Communities. Such a healthy relationship will ensure rapid and sustainable development in the District.

7.5 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly will put in place the following strategies.

1. Creation of a hotline for the public to be able to quickly express their concerns
2. Public desks will be created in all the eight (8) area councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.