

AHAFO ANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

FIRST DRAFT

DISTRICT MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2014 – 2017)

UNDER THE

**GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II
(2014 – 2017)**

(NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK)

PREPARED BY:

DPCU, AASD

MANKRANSO

SEPTEMBER, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
ACRONYMS	ix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xii
CHAPTER ONE: PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Historical Background	1
1.3 District's Vision, Mission and Functions.....	2
1.3.1 Vision of the District.....	2
1.3.2 Mission Statement of the District.....	2
1.3.3 Functions of the District.....	2
1.4 Performance Review of the Implementation of 2010-2013 DMTDP	3
1.4.1 Status of Implementation of 2010-2013 DMTDP	6
1.4.2 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013	10
1.4.3 Key Problems/Issues Encountered During the Implementation of DMTDP 2010-2013	13
1.4.4 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2014-2017	13
1.5 Physical and Natural Environment	14
1.5.1 Location and Size.....	14
1.5.2 Relief and Drainage	16
1.5.3 Climate.....	16
1.5.4 Vegetation and Forest Resources	17
1.5.5 Geology and Mineral Resources	18
1.5.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Use	19
1.6 Cultural Structure.....	20
1.6.1 Traditional Authorities (Chieftaincy).....	20
1.6.2 Culture, Festival and Ethnicity.....	20
1.7 Demographic Characteristics	21
1.7.1 Population Size and Growth	21
1.7.2 Population Density.....	22
1.7.3 Population Distribution of Urban and Rural Localities	22
1.7.4 Age-Sex Structure	24
1.7.5 Household Size, Composition and Headship	26
1.7.6 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)	27
1.7.7 Nationality.....	28
1.7.8 Marital Status in the District	29
1.7.9 Religious Affiliation	30
1.7.10 Ethnicity	31
1.8 Spatial Analysis (Settlement Systems)	32
1.8.1 Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) Analysis.....	32
1.8.2 Nature and Distribution of Settlements in the District.....	36
1.8.3 Transportation Network (Classification of Roads)	36
1.8.4 Social Infrastructure/Amenities in the District	38
1.8.5 Poverty Profiling	41
1.8.6 Manifestation of Poverty Levels	42
1.8.7 Linkage with Other Districts.....	43
1.9 Information Communication and Technology (ICT).....	43
1.9.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones.....	43
1.9.2 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer.....	43
1.9.3 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines.....	44
1.9.4 Use of Internet.....	44
1.9.5 Telecommunication Networks	45
1.9.6 Television and Radio Transmission Networks	46

1.10	Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Situation.....	46
1.10.1	Conditions of Built Environment	46
1.10.2	Climate Change.....	47
1.10.3	Green Economy.....	47
1.10.4	Deforestation in the District.....	48
1.11	District Economy	48
1.11.1	Economic Activity Status.....	48
1.11.2	Occupational Distribution (Structure of Local Economy)	49
1.11.3	Employment Status	50
1.11.4	Employment Sector.....	51
1.11.5	Household Income and Expenditure	52
1.11.6	Major Economic Activities	54
1.11.7	Revenue and Expenditure Situation of the District.....	61
1.11.8	Local Economic Development Potentials/Investment	67
1.12	Governance in Ahafo Ano South District Assembly	68
1.12.1	Political Structure of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly	68
1.12.2	Administrative Structure of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly.....	70
1.12.3	Area Councils.....	74
1.12.4	Social Accountability (Inter-Organisational Relationship and Planning Procedures) ..	74
1.12.5	Intra-Organisational Relationship with CBOs, CSOs and NGOs	76
1.12.6	Participation of Traditional Authorities	77
1.12.7	Participation of Citizenry	77
1.12.8	Participation of Private Sector	77
1.12.9	Accountability and Transparency of the District	77
1.12.10	Application of Communication Strategy during the Preparation of DMTDP	78
1.12.11	District Security Situation in Governance	79
1.12.12	Disaster Situation in the District.....	79
1.13	Social Services.....	80
1.13.1	Education	80
1.13.2	Health Care in the District	88
1.13.3	Water and Sanitation Situation in the District.....	93
1.13.4	Housing Situation.....	102
1.14	Vulnerability and Social Protection Analysis	110
1.14.1	Shocks	112
1.14.2	Children in Difficult Circumstances	112
1.14.3	Persons with Disabilities.....	114
1.14.4	Victims of Abuse	119
1.14.5	People Living HIV/AIDS.....	119
1.15	Gender Analysis of the District.....	120
1.15.1	Gender Situation in the District	120
1.15.2	Demographic Gender Analysis	121
1.15.3	Education Gender Analysis.....	122
1.15.4	Health Care Gender Analysis.....	124
1.15.6	Support for Gender Mainstreaming	126
1.16	District HIV/AIDS Analysis	127
1.16.1	Number and Proportion of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Sex	127
1.16.2	HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate	128
1.16.3	Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS.....	129
1.16.4	Awareness Rate of HIV/AIDS in the District.....	129
1.16.5	Modes of Transmission of HIV/AIDS in the District	130
1.16.6	Impact of HIV/AIDS in the District.....	130
1.16.7	District AIDS Committee and District Response Initiative Management Team (DRIMT).....	131
1.16.8	Activities of Community Based Organisation	132
1.16.9	Health Institutions for PMTCT Sites	132
1.17	Science, Technology and Innovation.....	132

1.18	Food Security	133
1.18.1	Post-Harvest Losses	133
1.19	Baseline Indicators of Development in the District	134
1.20	Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations	135
1.21	Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations	137
CHAPTER TWO: PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES		138
2.1	Introduction	138
2.2	Local/Community Development Plans	138
2.3	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (Performance Review and Profile)	139
2.4	Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Issues	140
2.5	List of Key Development Issues Harmonised under the GSGDA 2010-2013	143
2.6	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonise Issues of GSGDA 2010-2013	144
2.7	Prioritisation of Adopted Issues	145
2.8	Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis)	150
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES		157
3.1	Introduction	157
3.2	District Development Focus	157
3.3	District Development Goal	158
3.4	District Development Projections for 2014-2017	159
3.4.1	Population Projections	159
3.4.2	Educational Needs Projections	160
3.4.3	Health Needs Projections	161
3.4.4	Water Facilities Needs Projections	162
3.5	District Policy Objectives Adopted from NMTDPF 2014-2017	162
3.6	District Strategies Adopted from NMTDPF 2014-2017	162
CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES		167
4.1	Introduction	167
4.2	Broad District Development Programmes for 2014-2017	167
4.3	Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DMTDP 2014-2017 Projects	176
4.3.1	Measures to Address Impacts	184
4.4	Formulation of Composite Programmes of Action (PoA) for 2014-2017	186
4.6	Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017	208
4.6.1	Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2014-2017	208
4.6.2	Estimated Revenue to Finance DMTDP 2014-2017	208
4.6.3	Linking Total Revenue to Total Expenditure of DMTDP 2014-2017	209
4.6.4	Strategies for Additional Resources Mobilisation	211
4.6.5	Expenditure Areas	211
4.6.6	Expenditure Control Mechanisms	211
CHAPTER FIVE: DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN		212
5.1	Introduction	212
5.2	Implementation Arrangement	212
5.3	District Annual Action Plan	213
5.4	District Plan linked to the District Composite Annual Budget	213
5.5	Implementation of Annual Action Plan	214
5.5.1	Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2014	214
5.5.2	Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2015	220
5.5.3	Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2016	220
5.5.4	Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2017	220
CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS		221
6.1	Introduction	221
6.2	Monitoring	221

6.2.1	Activity Level	221
6.2.2	Output/Objective Level.....	221
6.3	Evaluation	222
6.4	Highlights of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	222
CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMUNICATION STRATEGY		224
7.1	Induction	224
7.2	District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017	224
7.3	Dissemination of DMTDP 2014-2017 and Annual Progress Report 2014-2017	225
7.3.1	First Public Forum after Data Collection and Analysis	225
7.3.2	Second Public Forum on Development Options	225
7.3.3	Third Public Forum on Draft Development Plan	225
7.4	Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in the Implementation of District Projects	226
7.5	Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback of DMTDP 2014-2017	227
7.6	Promotion of Access and Management of Public Expectations of the District Services	228

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Level of Implementation of Programmes/Projects/Activities under GSGDA I DMTDP 2010-2013....	5
Table 1.2: Performance Review of the District from 2010-2013.....	6
Table 1.3: Revenue Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013	11
Table 1.4: Expenditure Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013.....	12
Table 1.5: Budgetary Allocations (Capital and Recurrent Expenditures) of the District from 2010 to 2013	12
Table 1.6: Soil Classifications, Types and Characteristics in the District	19
Table 1.7: Population Characteristics, 2000-2010	22
Table 1.8: Population by Age, Sex and Type of Locality	23
Table 1.9: Population of Twenty (20) Largest Settlements	23
Table 1.10: Household Population by Composition and Sex	26
Table 1.11: Household Population by Structure and Sex	27
Table 1.12: Birthplace by Duration of Residence of Migrants	28
Table 1.13: Population by Nationality and Sex	28
Table 1.14: Persons 12 Years and Older by Sex, Age-Group and Marital Status	30
Table 1.15: Population by Religion and Sex.....	31
Table 1.16: Population by Ethnicity and Sex.....	31
Table 1.17: Centrality of Settlements	33
Table 1.18: Scalogram Analysis	34
Table 1.19: List of Major Feeder Roads in the District	37
Table 1.20: Tentative of Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils.....	42
Table 1.21: Population 12 Years and Older by Mobile Phone Ownership and Sex	43
Table 1.22: Households having Desktop or Laptop Computers and Sex of Head.....	44
Table 1.23: Households having Fixed Telephone Lines and Sex of Head	44
Table 1.24: Population 12 Years and Older by Internet Facility Usage and Sex.....	45
Table 1.25: Population 15 Years and Older by Activity Status and Sex	49
Table 1.26: Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Occupation and Sex	50
Table 1.27: Employment Status of Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Sex.....	51
Table 1.28: Employment Sector of Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Sex	51
Table 1.29: Sources of Household Incomes.....	52
Table 1.30: Items of Household Expenditure	53
Table 1.31: Agricultural Activities of Households and Type of Locality.....	54
Table 1.32: Major Agriculture Crop Productivity/Acreage Farm Size	56
Table 1.33: Types of Livestock and Total Stock from 2011-2013	57
Table 1.34: Industry of Employed Population 15 Years and Older and Sex	58
Table 1.35: Classification and Location of Major Manufacturing Industries	59
Table 1.36: Distribution of Service/Commercial Activities	61
Table 1.37: A Four-Year Revenue and Expenditure Pattern from 2010-2013	66
Table 1.38: Area Councils and their Respective Headquarters.....	74
Table 1.39: List of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs in the District	76
Table 1.40: Distribution of Schools (2012/2013)	81
Table 1.41: Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2012/2013).....	82
Table 1.42: Primary School Enrolment Level (2012/2013).....	82
Table 1.43: Junior High School Enrolment Level (2012/2013).....	83
Table 1.44: Senior High School Enrolment Level (2012/2013)	83
Table 1.45: Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013).....	84
Table 1.46: Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013).....	85
Table 1.47: Pupil/Teacher Ratio	85
Table 1.48: Educational Infrastructure Situation	86
Table 1.49: Performance of BECE 2011 – 2013.....	86
Table 1.50: Schools Benefiting from School Feeding as of 2012/2014 Academic Year.....	87
Table 1.51: Health Facilities (Public and Private) and Management in the District.....	88
Table 1.52: Ten Top Causes of OPD Morbidity - 2013.....	89
Table 1.53: Age at Death by Sex of Deceased Person in the District.....	90
Table 1.54: Cases of Tuberculosis	91

Table 1.55: Reproductive Health	91
Table 1.56: Immunisation Exercise from 2010-2013	92
Table 1.57: Level of NHIS Registration	93
Table 1.58: Distributions of Water Facilities.....	93
Table 1.59: Main Source of Water for Drinking in the District.....	95
Table 1.60: Main Source of Water for Other Domestic Purposes	96
Table 1.61: Distribution of Sanitation Facilities in the District	97
Table 1.62: Type of Toilet Facility used by Households and Type of Locality	98
Table 1.63: Type of Bathing Facility used by Households and Type of Locality	99
Table 1.64: Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households and Type of Locality.....	101
Table 1.65: Method of Liquid Waste Disposal of Households and Type of Locality	101
Table 1.66: Stock of Houses and Households and Type of Locality	103
Table 1.67: Ownership Status of Dwelling by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality	104
Table 1.68: Type of Occupied Dwelling Unit by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality	105
Table 1.69: Main Construction Material for Outer Wall of Dwelling Units and Type of Locality	106
Table 1.70: Main Construction Material for the Floor of Dwelling Units by Type of Locality	106
Table 1.71: Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Unit and Type of Locality	107
Table 1.72: Households by Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms Occupied in Dwelling Unit.....	108
Table 1.73: Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Units and Type of Locality	109
Table 1.74: Main Source of Cooking Fuel Used by Households.....	109
Table 1.75: Main Cooking Space Used by Households.....	110
Table 1.76: Types of Risk and Shocks in the District from 2010 to 2013	112
Table 1.77: Reported Cases of Child Abuse from 2010 to 2013	112
Table 1.78: Number of Meals for Children per Day	113
Table 1.79: Clothing Status of Children	113
Table 1.80: Children Access to Health Services.....	114
Table 1.81: Educational Status of Children	114
Table 1.82: Population by Disability and Sex.....	116
Table 1.83: Persons 15 Years and Older with Disability by Economic Activity Status and Sex	116
Table 1.84: Population 3 Years and Older by Sex, Disability Type and Level of Education.....	118
Table 1.85: Reported Cases of Victims of Abuse	119
Table 1.86: Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS	119
Table 1.87: Support for Gender Mainstreaming 2010-2013.....	127
Table 1.88: Number of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Sex.....	128
Table 1.89: Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS	129
Table 1.90: Modes of Transmission of HIV/AIDS in the District.....	130
Table 1.91: Impact of HIV/AIDS in the District	131
Table 1.92: PMTCT of Health Facilities in the District.....	132
Table 1.93: Post-Harvest Losses of Major Commodities	134
Table 1.94: Baseline Indicators of Development of the District.....	134
Table 1.95: Development Issues of the Area/Town Councils.....	136
Table 1.96: Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations in the District	137
Table 2.1: Performance Review of GSGDA I (2010-2013) and the District Profile	140
Table 2.2: Scoring for Harmonisation.....	141
Table 2.3: Harmonisation of Community Needs with Identified Development Problems 2010-2013	142
Table 2.4: Development Problems Harmonised under Thematic Areas of GSGDA 2010-2013.....	143
Table 2.5: Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonise Issues of GSGDA 2010-2013.....	144
Table 2.6: Prioritisation Key	146
Table 2.7: Prioritisation of the Adopted Issues.....	147
Table 2.8: Application of POCC Analysis on Adopted Issues for Ahafo Ano South District.....	151
Table 3.1: District Adopted Thematic Goals of NMTDPF 2014-2017.....	158
Table 3.2: Total Population and Population Projections.....	159
Table 3.3: Projected Students' Enrolment	160
Table 3.4: Demand for Classrooms.....	160
Table 3.5: Pupils-Teacher Ratio (PTR).....	161

Table 3.6: Projected Health Needs.....	161
Table 3.7: Projection for Water Facilities.....	162
Table 3.8: Adaptation of NMTDPF (2014-2017) Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies.....	163
Table 4.1: Broad District Development Programmes for 2014-2017	168
Table 4.2: Application of Sustainable Tools on Programmes/Projects/Activities	176
Table 4.3: Composite Programme of Action for 2014-2017	187
Table 4.4: Estimated Cost of the DMTDP 2014-2017.....	208
Table 4.5: External and Internal Sources of Revenue.....	209
Table 4.6: Broad Indicative Financial Plan for 2014-2017.....	210
Table 5.1: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2014.....	214
Table 5.2: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2015.....	220
Table 5.3: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2016.....	220
Table 5.4: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2017.....	220
Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of DMTDP 2014-2017.....	223
Table 7.1: District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017.....	224
Table 7.2: Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in Implementation of District Projects	226
Table 7.3: Members Selected to Promote Access and Management of Public Expectations of the District Services	228

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Ahafo Ano South District Map.....	15
Figure 1.2: 2010 Population Pyramid of Ahafo Ano South District.....	25
Figure 1.3: Calculation of Gini Coefficient in the District	53
Figure 1.4: Organogram of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly	72
Figure 1.5: Organogram of Sub-committee of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly.....	73
Figure 1.6: Trend of School Enrolment Levels by Sex.....	84
Figure 1.7: Reported Age Specific Death Rates by Sex, 2010	90
Figure 1.8: Proportion of People With HIV/AIDS To District Population.....	128
Figure 1.9: HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate.....	129
Figure 7.1: Feedback Mechanisms of the DMTDP 2014-2017	227

ACRONYMS

AAPs	:	Annual Action Plans
AASD	:	Ahafo Ano South District
AASDA	:	Ahafo Ano South District Assembly
ABB	:	Activity Based Budgeting
AEAs	:	Agricultural Extension Agents
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
APRs	:	Annual Progress Reports
BAC	:	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	:	Basic Education Certificate Examinations
BH	:	Borehole
BRRI	:	Building and Road Research Institute
CAG	:	Controller and Accountant General
CBOs	:	Community Based Organisations
CBRDP	:	Community Based Rural Development Programme
CD	:	Community Development
CDPs	:	Community Development Plans
CHAG	:	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	:	Community Health Planning Services
CHRAJ	:	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	:	Community Information Centre
CIP	:	Community Initiated Projects
COCOBOD	:	Cocoa Board
CODAPEC	:	Cocoa Diseases and Pests Control
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organisations
CWSA	:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CWSP	:	Community Water and Sanitation Programme
DA	:	District Assembly
DABD	:	District Advisory Board on Disability
DACF	:	District Assembly Common Fund
DAIDSC	:	District AIDS Committee
DBA	:	District Budget Analyst
DCD	:	District Coordinating Director
DCE	:	District Chief Executive
DCPC	:	District Child Protection Committee
DDF	:	District Development Facility
DED	:	District Education Department/Directorate
DEHU	:	District Environmental Health Unit
DEOC	:	District Education Over-Sight Committee
DHC	:	District Health Committee
DHD	:	District Health Department/Directorate
DHIS	:	District Health Insurance Scheme
DHMT	:	District Health Management Team
DICSEF	:	District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme
DISEC	:	District Security Committee
DLEAPC	:	District LEAP Implementation Committee
DMOH	:	District Management of Health
DMTDP	:	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	:	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DPO	:	District Planning Officer
DPs	:	Development Partners
DRIMT	:	District Response Initiative Management Team
DSPC	:	District Statutory Planning Committee
DTC	:	District Tender Committee
DVLA	:	Driver and Vehicle License Authority
DWEPC	:	District Women Empowerment Project Committee
DWST	:	District Water and Sanitation Team
EC	:	Electoral Commission of Ghana
ECG	:	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
eMTCT	:	Elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission
EPA	:	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	:	Expanded Programme on Immunisation

FAA	:	Financial Administration Act
FBOs	:	Farmer Based Organisations
fCUBE	:	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FIs	:	Financial Institutions
FM	:	Financial Memorandum
GAC	:	Ghana AIDS Commission
GES	:	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GFS	:	Ghana Fire Service
GHS	:	Ghana Health Service
GPRS I	:	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I
GPRS II	:	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II
GPS	:	Ghana Police Service
GSGDA I	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I
GSGDA II	:	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
GSS	:	Ghana Statistical Service
GTB	:	Ghana Tourist Board
GYEEDA	:	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneur Agency
H	:	Hospital
HA	:	Health Alliance
HC	:	Health Centre
HDW	:	Hand Dug Well
HFH	:	Hope For Humanity
HIPC	:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	:	Human Immune Virus
HVIP	:	Household Ventilated Improved Pit
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Activities
IGF	:	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	:	Junior High School
JSS	:	Junior Secondary School
KfW	:	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KG	:	Kindergarten
KVIP	:	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	:	Legislative Instrument
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASLOC	:	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MC	:	Maternal Clinic
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MGCSP	:	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	:	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	:	Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies
MOE	:	Ministry of Education
MoELR	:	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation
MOFA	:	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
MOYS	:	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MP	:	Member of Parliament
MSMEs	:	Medium Scale and Middle Enterprises
MTDPF	:	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	:	National Disaster and Management Organisation
NBSSI	:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	:	National Commission for Civic Education
NCDs	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organisation (s)
NHIA	:	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	:	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	:	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NSS	:	National Service Scheme
NTDs	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OPD	:	Out-Patients Department
P&G	:	Parks and Gardens
PBB	:	Programme Based Budgeting

PBOs	:	Producer Based Organisations
PHC	:	Population and Housing Census
PL	:	Pit Latrine
PM	:	Presiding Members
PMTCT	:	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCC	:	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PS	:	Pipe Stand
PTAs	:	Parent-Teacher Associations
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PWDs	:	Persons With Disabilities
RCC	:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RCNFD	:	Rural Children Network For Development
REP	:	Rural Enterprise Project
RPCU	:	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
RRS	:	Rural Relief Services
RuEP	:	Rural Electrification Project
SEA	:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHS	:	Senior High School
SIF	:	Social Investment Fund
SMART	:	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SSS	:	Senior Secondary School
STIs	:	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SW	:	Social Welfare
T&CP	:	Town and Country Planning
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TBAs	:	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	:	United Nations
UNFPA	:	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	:	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	:	Water and Sanitation
WC	:	Water Closet
WFCL	:	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WHO	:	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

• **Background**

The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) is a comprehensive document that provides a guide for development interventions towards the achievements of growth, wealth creation and poverty reduction in the District. This document has been prepared under the guidelines of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF), 2014-2017 document under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 and other policy documents such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations (UN). The plan has been designed to guide all Organisations, Agencies, Development Partners, and other Stakeholders that would be involved in addressing the District's development problems/issues during the 4-Year Plan Period (2014-2017). Hence, the DMTDP will form the basis for development investment in the District irrespective of the sources of funding.

• **Process of Preparing the DMTDP 2014-2017**

A 16-Member Team was formed at the preparation process and they facilitated the entire Plan Preparation exercise. The members of the Team were from:

1. The District Planning Office
2. The District Budget Office
3. The District Education Department
4. The District Health Department (Health and Environmental Units)
5. The District Central Administration Department
6. The District Finance Department
7. The District Agriculture Department
8. The District Works Department
9. The District Physical Planning Department (Town and Country Planning)
10. The District Trade and Industry Department/Business Advisory Centre
11. The District Social Welfare and Community Development Department
12. The District Disaster Prevention Department/NADMO
13. The Chairperson of the Development Planning Sub-Committee
14. Three Other Management Staff of the Office of the District Assembly

The plan preparation commenced with a review of the 2010-2013 DMTDP prepared by the District under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I) 2010-2013. The review involved the evaluation of the extent of implementation and the lessons learnt during the implementation process and their implications for the 2014-2017 plan.

The review was followed with a situational analysis of the District. This was done through literature reviews and surveys. Issues dealt with in the situational analysis include poverty profile, population analysis, review of the physical characteristics and cross-cutting issues. The social and other characteristics of the District and analysis of their spatial dimensions were all extensively dealt with. The population of the District is estimated at 126,320 as at

2014 and is dispersed in 219 settlements that range from family hamlets of not less than 100 persons.

A summary of identified District problems, community needs and aspirations which were arrived from baseline socio-economic survey conducted as part of the planning process following the situational analysis of the District. Public hearings were organized in selected communities and Area Councils where Traditional Councils, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Opinion Leaders, Religious Bodies, Women Groups and the general public expressed their problems, needs and aspirations. All these served as inputs in arriving at the true needs of the District. The identified needs were prioritised at stakeholders' meeting organised at the District Assembly as per the guidelines from the NDPC for that purpose. The identified issues were then compared to issues identified in the NMTDPF 2014-2017 upon which the summarised key development issues were adopted. These are found in the chapter one and two of the document. The following are the summarised key development problems adopted from the NMTDPF 2014-2017.

1. Early deterioration of road networks
2. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs
3. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care
4. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water
5. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
6. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities
7. Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
8. Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers
9. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
10. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas
11. Informal nature of businesses (PPP)
12. Poor quality of ICT services
13. Poor quality of rural housing
14. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level
15. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills
16. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
17. Limited access to finance (MSMEs)
18. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products (Farmers)
19. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups
20. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality
21. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)
22. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls
23. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas
24. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
25. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
26. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools
27. Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries
28. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining

29. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators
30. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
31. Over dependence on wood fuel

Chapter two of the document begins with a harmonization of the development problems/gaps against the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017) to establish their relationship in terms of whether they are in strong harmony, weak harmony or no relationship using parameter 2, 1 and 0 respectively. This is followed with prioritisation of the District development needs and the POCC analysis of the District. The prioritization was done initially by the Plan Preparation Task Force and later validated at a stakeholders' forum. The chapter ends with the 31 summarised District needs and aspirations as stated above.

Chapter three starts with the development proposals of the District, followed by the development focus which is to;

1. To create enabling environment for private business to thrive in the district through provision of support services such as access roads for transportation, electricity, development of ICT and to facilitate acquisition of land for large scale agriculture.
2. To pursue vigorous human resource development through provision of education infrastructure, health facilities, potable water, sanitation facilities, institutional strengthening, population management and programmes for the vulnerable and excluded.
3. To ensure improved fiscal resource mobilization, enhanced decentralization by strengthening the sub-district structures, public safety and security, empowering woman and promotion of civic responsibility.

The overall development goal set for the District is to achieve rapid and sustainable growth and improved living conditions through extensive participation of entire citizenry with guaranteed freedoms and protection within the confines of decentralized democratic principles. In addition, the District sub-goals have been set under each of the issues of the pillars of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017. The development projections of the District which follow the District focus were determined by projecting the population of the District using both the Exponential and Geometric Techniques and the National Planning Standards to obtain gaps. The District objectives have been set out of the District sub-goals and the projections in order to overcome the development gaps and problems under each of the issues under the pillars of GSGDA II. In line with the current development agenda, the District objectives and strategies were further subjected to the formulated NDPC objectives and strategies. These objectives and strategies from the NDPC document were adopted to the address the issues identified in the District.

Chapter four begins with an introduction which centres on the development path scenario chosen for the District dubbed the 'Integrated Development Scenario'. It was chosen to give attention to all sectors of the District economy and allow the District to pursue a co-ordinated programme of social, technical and economic development as envisioned by the GSGDA II and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals.

The programmes, projects and activities to be implemented are subjected to sustainability test to assess their feasibility levels. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is the sustainability tool adopted for the testing of all the programmes, projects and activities to be implemented in 2014-2017 and mitigation measures have been suggested where possible. Following the sustainability test is the Composite Programme of Action which spells out the programmes to be implemented under the issue of each of the pillars of the GSGDA II. The location of the projects, time frame for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies have all been shown in the Composite Programme of Action.

In total, the estimated cost of the plan is Twenty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢28,270,000.00) and should be implemented between 2014 and 2017. The plan is expected to be financed from the Internally Generated Fund, DACF, DDF Public Sector Investments and Annual Budget of the Government of Ghana, Support from NGOs and Grants and other receipts from Government of Ghana. It is therefore expected the successfully implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 will improve the quality of life of all people in the District through job creation, improved incomes and access to basic social services(education, health, water, sanitation, housing, energy and transportation).

Chapter five contains the Composite Annual Action Plans and theirs indicative budget for the year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. These show all programmes, projects, activities that would be implemented in the plan period. Like the Composite Programmes of Action, the location of projects, time frame for implementation, indicative budgets, funding sources and implementing agencies have all been shown in the implementation schedule.

Chapter six consists of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for implementing the plan. For the purpose of implementing the plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity Level and Output/Objective Level. Concerning evaluation, the DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of Annual Action Plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2016 and a final evaluation in February, 2018. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organised to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

Chapter seven embodies the communication strategy adopted by the District in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the programmes, projects,activities implementation within the planned period. This captures the public forums organised by the DPCU to create awareness and ownership of the preparation and finalisation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 Introduction

Per the National Development Planning Commission Act 1994 (Act 480), the Commission is expected to issue guidelines to facilitate the preparation of development plans by the Metropolitan, Municipals and District Assemblies (MMDAs). These plans are prepared to provide direction on Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and MMDA priorities and improve the complementation and justification of development programmes, projects and activities. The 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) is the fifth in the series of the National Development Planning Commission policy (1996-2000, 2002-2005, 2006-2009 and 2010-2013) to provide focus and direction to the MDAs, MMDAs and the country as a whole.

The mandate of the Ahafo Ano South District Assembly (AASDA) is to see to the improvement of the quality of life of every inhabitant that stays within its area of jurisdiction. This can only be achieved through the formulation and adaptation of realistic policies, programmes, projects and activities outlined in the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The promulgation of the Local Government Act (Act 462) enjoined all MMDAs to prepare Development Plans to guide their development activities.

The preparation of the 2014 – 2017 Medium-Term Development Plan of AASDA followed the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and is tailored to meet the broad development agenda set out in the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) that is Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). This chapter therefore captures the District's historical background, vision, mission and functions, performance review and analysis of existing situation of the District.

1.2 Historical Background

The AASD is located in the north-western part of the Ashanti Region covering an area of approximately 1,190.7km² representing 4.9 percent of the entire region (24,370.5km²), the eighth largest in the region. The District was created out of the old Ahafo Ano District Council in pursuance of the decentralization programme in 1988 of the erstwhile Provisional

National Defence Council (PNDC) by a Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1401, 1988. This was to bring governance to the doorstep of the people to enhance the decentralisation process in 1988. Its capital is sited at Mankranso, about 34 kilometres north-west from Kumasi and lies on the main Kumasi-Sunyani highway. The District was inaugurated and commenced operations in 1988. The District has 219 communities which are divided into 10 Area Councils and further subdivided into 50 Electoral Areas. Politically and administratively, the District covers the two constituencies made up of Ahafo Ano South-East Consistency and Ahafo Ano South-West Consistency.

STEP 1: VISION, MISSION AND FUNCTIONS

1.3 District's Vision, Mission and Functions

1.3.1 Vision of the District

The AASDA is with a vision of ensuring adequate provision of socio-economic infrastructure to the people, promoting people's participation in development and creating enabling environment for economic growth and poverty reduction.

1.3.2 Mission Statement of the District

The mission of the AASDA is to improve the living standard of the people in the District through implementation of pragmatic programmes, projects and activities relating to human development, income generation, employment and infrastructural development guided by the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (2014-2017).

1.3.3 Functions of the District

The functions of the District Assembly, like all other MMDAs, basically derived from the Legislative Instruments as mandated by the Local Government Act 462 of 1993, Local Government Service Act 656 of 2003 and Legislative Instrument 1961 of 2009. The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority, provide guidance, give direction to, and supervise all other administrative authorities in the District. In addition, the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions as outlined in the Act 462. These functions which are broadly aimed at attaining its vision and fulfilling its mission of improving the quality of life of its people are to:

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the District and ensures the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant Central Government Agency/Ministry through the Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC).
2. Formulate and executive plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary of the overall development of the District.
3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development.
4. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide District works and services in the District.
5. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and environment in the District.
6. Co-operate with the appropriate national and local security agencies and be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
7. Ensure ready access to courts and public tribunals in the District, for the promotion of justice.
8. Guide, encourage and support sub-District local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles, in the execution of approved development plans.
9. Monitor the execution of projects under approved development plans and assesses and evaluates their impact on the people's development, the District and National economy.
10. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Act 462 or any other enactment.
11. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

STEP 2: PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.4 Performance Review of the Implementation of 2010-2013 DMTDP

The AASDA prepared its maiden District Medium-Term Development Plan under the guidelines of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA – I), 2010-2013 and other policy documents including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main focus of the 2010-2013 Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda for the AASDA was to make sure that the people in the District have access to infrastructural development, quality education, better health care delivery system, good drinking water, proper security and ultimately take part in the decision-making process of the Assembly.

The Programme of Action of the 2010-2013 DMTDP focused on the under listed six main thematic areas of the GSGDA I:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements;
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The review process covers all the programmes, projects and activities captured in the various thematic areas in the Annual Action Plan during the plan implantation period. It also included the performance under the various cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, climate change, population, social protection programmes and among others. The review process involved the collection of disaggregated primary and secondary data from all identified stakeholders including the District Assembly, Sub-District Councils, Departments and Organisations and communities to assess the implementation of the identified programmes, projects and activities outlined in the six prioritized thematic areas of the GSGDA I as well as other interventions implemented during the period. The review process took into consideration the extent or levels of the implementation of the proposed programmes, project and activities; whether they were fully or partially implemented or not implemented at all and whether the set objectives, targets and goals were achieved and reasons for any deviations in terms of implementation and set targets. The outcome of the review is summarized in Table 1.1.

From Table 1.1, 77 programmes, projects and activities were proposed to be implemented within the planned period of 2010 to 2013, 46 representing 59.6 percent were fully implemented, 24 representing 31.3 percent are still on-going, seven representing 9.1 percent were not implemented. It worth mentioning that all the programmes, projects and activities implemented were from the DMTDP (2010-2013). However all the cross-cutting issues targeted ranging from HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, climate change, population and social protection programmes were fully implemented as outlined in the DMTDP (2010-2013). These programmes were used to green the environment and improve the livelihood of the vulnerable and excluded in the District.

Table 1.1: Level of Implementation of Programmes/Projects/Activities under GSGDA I DMTDP 2010-2013

Level of Implementation of All Programmes/Projects/Activities											
Thematic Areas	Proposed Number of Programme/Project/Activity	Status of Implementation									
		Fully Implemented		On-Going		Not Implemented		Abandoned/Suspended		Implemented but not in the DMTDP	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	7	4	5.2	2	2.6	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	6	2	2.6	2	2.6	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	10	7	9.0	3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure and Human Settlements;	23	8	10.4	13	17	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	13	11	14.3	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transparent and Accountable Governance	18	14	18.1	2	2.6	2	2.6	-	-	-	-
Total	77	46	59.6	24	31.3	7	9.1	-	-	-	-
Level of Implementation of Cross-Cutting Issues											
HIV/AIDS	3	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender	10	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment	12	12	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Climate Change	8	8	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	5	5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Protection Programmes	23	23	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	61	61	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.4.1 Status of Implementation of 2010-2013 DMTDP

The AASDA made efforts to execute the programmes/projects towards the realization of the set objectives within the planned period. However, out of the 77 programmes/projects/activities proposed to be implemented, 46 accounting for 59.6 percent were fully implemented with 11 percent exceeding the targets, 23 representing 31.3 percent are still on-going while seven representing 9.1 percent were not implemented. Among the cross-cutting issues, all the activities were fully implemented. The details of the performance review are presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Performance Review of the District from 2010-2013

Thematic Area	GSGDA IPolicy Objective Adopted	Programme/Project/Activity	Indicator /Actual		Target (No.)	Level of Achievement								Remarks
			No.	%		2010		2011		2012		2013		
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Thematic Area 1: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	1. To pursue and expand market access	1. Construct 8Market centresin the District (Mpasaaso 1&2, Biemso 1 &2, Sabronum, Bonkwaso 1, Abesewa, Wioso)	2	25%	8	2	0%	2	100%	2	0%	2	0%	Lack of funds
	2. To ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	2. Equip Revenue Staff with logistics	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		3. Recruit Revenue Commission Collectors	10	100%	10	-	-	2	50%	4	100%	4	150%	Target achieved
		4. Organise 12 Tax Educational campaigns	12	100%	12	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	Target achieved
		5. Form Task Force to monitor revenue mobilisation	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	Target achieved
		6. Train 60 Revenue Collectors	60	100%	60	20	100%	-	-	20	100%	20	100%	Target achieved
		7. Compile and update District Revenue Database	0	0%	4	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Lack of funds
Thematic Area 2: Enhancing Competitive ness Of Ghana’s Private Sector	3. Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally	8. Form Co-operative Unions to benefit from Credit facilities	4	100%	4	-	-	1	100%	2	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		9.Organise workshops for private investors on economic potentials in the district	2	100%	2	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Target achieved
		10. Establish 1 No. Light industrial area	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Lack of funds
		11. Establish a framework to explore mineral resources in the district	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Lack of funds
	4. To improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	12. Organize skilltraining in Soap Making for 10 communities	10	100%	10	-	-	4	100%	4	100%	2	100%	Target achieved
		13. Set up BAC in the district	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-	1	0%	1	100%	Target achieved
		Thematic Area 3: Accelerating Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	5. To improve agricultural productivity	14. Support to other agric programmes to carry out home and farm visits	192	100%	192	48	20%	48	40%	48	60%	48
15.Supply agro chemicals to farmers	3			100%	3	-	-	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
16.Increase food and cash crop production	11			175%	4	5	125%	6	150%	-	-	-	-	Target exceeded
17.Form fire volunteers in 10 area councils	10			100%	10	-	-	-	-	10	100%	-	-	Target achieved
18. Conduct Annual Farmers' Day in the District	4			50%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved

		19.Facilitate the recruitment of AEAs	0	0%	10	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Target not achieved
		20.Establish 2 agro-based industries	0	0%	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Target not achieved
		21 Extend afforestation programme	10	100%	10	3	100%	1	100%	3	100%	3	100%	Target achieved
	6. To promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry	22. Facilitate the provision of agro-chemicals and other farm inputs to 5,000 Farmers	14,000	280%	5,000	8,000	57.1%	6,000	42.9%	-	-	-	-	Target exceeded
		23. Establish 12 Mass Spraying Gangs	12	100%	12	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	Target achieved
Thematic Area 4: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	7. To provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export	24. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 5 communities	56	25%	224	18	0%	20	0%	10	0%	8	0%	Target not achieved
		25. Procure 530 Electricity Poles	159	30%	530	110	0%	-	-	261	0	159	100%	Target not achieved
	8. To accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	26. Drill 60 boreholes in rural communities	3	5%	60	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	5%	Target not achieved
		27. Supply of 12 No. Mark II water pumps	140	88%	160	120	300%	0	0%	10	25%	10	25%	Target not achieved
		28. Organise 6 workshops for WATSAN Committee Members on Proper Management of water facilities	6	100%	6	-	-	0	0%	2	50%	2	0%	Target not achieved
	9. To accelerate the provision and improve environmental Sanitation	29. Construct 2 no. Pour flush toilet for 2 communities	2	100%	2	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	Target achieved
		30. Construction of 12 no. Urinals for Basic Schools	12	100%	12	-	-	3	100%	3	100%	6	100%	Target achieved
		31. Support to Water and Sanitation Management for mass education, food screening.	10	100%	10	2	100%	4	100%	2	100%	2	100%	Target achieved
	10. To manage waste, reduce pollution and noise	32. Evacuate 10 refuse dump sites in the District	10	100%	10	2	100%	4	100%	2	100%	2	100%	Target achieved
		33. Procure refuse management equipment and Chemical Detergents for the DEHU	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		34. Form and train 20 WATSAN Committees	20	100%	20	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%	Target achieved
	11. To create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	35. Reshape 200km Feeder Roads in the District	200km	100%	50km	50km	0%	50km	0%	50km	146%	50km	30%	Target not achieved
		36. Construct 4 no. Lorry parks	0	0%	4	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	Inadequate funds
	12. To promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	37. Erection of Telecom Masts in the District (2)	1	50%	2	-	-	-	-	0	0%	1	100%	Target not achieved
	13. To promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements for socio-economic Development	38. Prepare 2 Survey Base Maps in the District	0	0	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Inadequate funds
		39. Organise 4 educational campaigns on Land Use in the District	8	200%	4	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	Target exceeded
	14. To diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue Generation	40. Identify 2 tourist sites	2	100%	2	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	Target achieved

Thematic Area 5: Human Development Productivity and Employment	15. To increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	41. Construct 10 No. Classroom block for basic schools in the District	6	60%	10	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%	-	-	Target not achieved
		42. Construct 12 No. Teachers Quarters for basic schools	3	25%	12	3	0%	3	0%	3	100%	3	0	Target not achieved
		43. Construct 3 No. classroom block for SHS in the District	5	167%	3	2	100%	3	150%	0	0%	0	0%	Target exceeded
		44. Supply dual desk	3,050	102%	3,000	-	-	750	0%	2000	100%	300	0%	Target not achieved
		45. Provide assistance to 20 female children for girl child education	20	100%	20	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	Target achieved
		46. Extend the School Feeding Programme to 15 Selected schools in the District	36	240%	15	6	100%	15	100%	15	100%	-	-	Target achieved
	16. To improve quality of teaching and learning	47. Identify and provide bursary to 20 brilliant but needy Students in the District	150	750%	20	30	100%	50	100%	50	100%	20	100%	Target exceeded
		48. Promote sports development in the District	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
	17. To bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	49. Construct 4 No. CHPS compound	1	25%	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	Target not achieved
	18. To prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	50. Sensitise 10 Areas Councils on malaria control	40	400%	10	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	Target exceeded
		51. Undertake know-your status campaign on HIV/AIDS	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		52. Facilitate the conduction of immunization exercises in the District	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
	19. To ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB Transmission	53. Organise campaign on know-your-status for HIV/AIDS	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		54. Organise 4 educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
	20. To enhance access to economic resources for the vulnerable particularly women	55. Provide financial assistance to 60 physically challenged for vocational skills	50	83%	60	-	-	0	0%	30	100%	20	50%	Target not Achieved
	21. To promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas	56. Organise 4 sensitization workshops on the rights of the child	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		57. Sensitise 20 communities on the dangers and effects of Child Labour especially in cocoa growing areas	20	100%	20	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	Target achieved
		58. Support to the Social Welfare Department	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-	0	0%	1	100%	Target achieved

	22.To ensure coordinated implementation of new youth policy	59. Identify train unemployed youth	400	100%	400	100	100%	100	100%	100	100%	100	100%	Target achieved
Thematic Area 6: Transparent and Accountable Governance	23. To ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	60. Construct and furnish 4 no.Area Counciloffices in the District	1	10%	4	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	Target not achieved
		61. Educate women on the need to take active part in the decisions of the Assembly	30	100%	30	0	0%	0	0%	30	100%	0	0%	Target achieved
		62. Procure 71 No. Motor Bikes for all Assembly Members	71	100%	71	71	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	Target achieved
		63. Organise 2 training workshops for Assembly Members	2	100%	2	-	-	1	100%	-	-	1	100%	Target achieved
		64. Construct 2 No. 3-unit Semi-Detached bungalow for DA staff	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	Target achieved
		65. Erect suggestions and notice board at the District Assembly	1	100%	1	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	Target achieved
		66. Maintain Assembly Buildings, Radio Equipment, Computers Photocopiers/printer and 1 pick up truck	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		67. Procure Materials for Community Initiated Projects in the District	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		68. Monitor all projects in the District	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
		69. Organise 12 Training Workshops for Seniorand Junior staff of the District Assembly	12	100%	12	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	Target achieved
		70. Provide equipment for Works Department	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-	0	0%	1	100%	Target achieved
		71. Establish HR Department in the District	1	100%	1	-	-	-	-	0	0%	1	100%	Target achieved
		72. Provide support for Decentralised Departments in the District	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved
	24. To improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection	73. Construct 1 no. residential accommodation for the Ghana Police Service in the district	0	0%	1	-	-	-	-	1	0%	1	0%	Lack of Funds
		74.Rehabilitate 1 no. police station	4	100%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	Target achieved
		75.Form neighbourhood watch-dog committees in the various communities	35	70%	50	-	-	15	0	20	100%	15	80%	Target not achieved
		76. Construct 1 No. Court Building	0	0%	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Inadequate Funds
		77. Procure Relief Items for Disaster Victims	4	100%	4	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	Target achieved

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.4.2 Revenue and Expenditure Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013

1.4.2.1 Revenue Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013

The funding for the programmes, projects and activities in the District has been from District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Internally Generated Funds (IGF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund), Community Based Rural Development Programme (CBRDP) and Donor Supports. From 2010 to 2013, the District estimated to receive GH¢17,633,460.55, out of which GH¢8,431,465.60 representing 47.8 percent was realized representing a percentage shortfall of 52.2 percent as shown in Table 1.3. The percentage shortfall coupled with untimely release of the DACF made it impossible for the Assembly to complete 40.4 percent of its 77 programmes, projects and activities.

With respect to IGF, the District was able to collect 65.1 percent of the estimated IGF (GH¢1,098,102.00). In 2011, the District made a remarkable achievement of 49.2 percent growth rate of IGF over the 2010 actuals. It worth mentioning that 2012 revenue actual was far lower than 2011 revenue actual by GH¢34,301.47 representing 16.8 percent shortfall. The shortfall was greatly attributed to the flash out of unlicensed small scale miners in the District by the Presidential Taskforce on Illegal Mining in the country. This difference resulted from the huge revenue gap between revenue collected under lands and rates revenue items. However, all these achievements were chalked from the implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plans from 2010 to 2013. Moreover, 46.7 percent of Other General Government Units/Grants was granted to the District from the estimated grants of GH¢16,535,38.55.

Table 1.3: Revenue Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013

Revenue Item	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance
Taxes on Property/ Rates	50,150.00	53,675.30	3,525.30	77,200.00	63,574.28	(13,625.72)	78,500.00	40,003.48	(38,496.52)	143,000.00	38,279.78	(104,720.22)
Lands	63,300.00	9,095.80	(54,204.20)	39,000.00	29,518.00	(9,482.00)	39,500.00	8,304.00	(31,196.00)	28,500.00	13,517.00	(14,983.00)
Fees	50,060.00	29,940.76	(20,119.24)	55,800.00	37,015.30	(18,784.70)	56,414.00	44,507.18	(11,906.82)	46,936.00	43,584.90	(3,351.10)
Licenses	35,729.00	31,728.08	(4,000.92)	40,789.00	34,990.80	(5,798.20)	42,124.00	38,003.25	(4,120.75)	55,352.00	41,664.10	(13,687.90)
Rent and Other Income/Rent	1,760.00	2,345.00	585.00	1,760.00	1,729.00	(31.00)	1,920.00	1,672.00	(248.00)	2,682.00	4,767.00	2,085.00
Other General Government Units/Grants	3,847,625.33	2,437,472.50	(1,410,152.83)	3,348,248.09	1,646,519.11	(1,701,728.98)	3,847,625.33	1,505,639.49	(2,341,985.84)	5,491,859.80	2,126,720.09	(3,365,139.71)
Fines, Penalty/Forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,446.00	7,166.00	720.00
Investment Income	500.00	570.00	70.00	700.00	720.00	20.00	750.00	281.00	(469.00)	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	6,000.00	9,497.00	3,497.00	9,000.00	36,647.60	27,647.60	12,080.00	37,122.60	25,042.60	152,150.00	55,195.20	(96,954.80)
TOTAL REVENUE	4,055,124.33	2,574,324.44	(1,480,799.89)	3,572,497.09	1,850,714.09	(1,721,783.00)	4,078,913.33	1,675,533.00	(2,403,380.33)	5,926,925.80	2,330,894.07	(3,596,031.73)
GRANT	3,847,625.33	2,437,472.50	(1,410,152.83)	3,348,248.09	1,646,519.11	(1,701,728.98)	3,847,625.33	1,505,639.49	(2,341,985.84)	5,491,859.80	2,126,720.09	(3,365,139.71)
GRANT % Growth	-	5.00	-	-	(32.45)	-	-	(8.56)	-	-	41.25	-
IGF	207,499.00	136,851.94	(70,647.06)	224,249.00	204,194.98	(20,054.02)	231,288.00	169,893.51	(61,394.49)	435,066.00	204,173.98	(230,892.02)
IGF % Growth	-	21.00	-	-	49.21	-	-	(16.80)	-	-	20.18	-
NB: Total Grant and IGF Targets from 2010 to 2013 = GH¢17,633,460.55						Total Grant and IGF Actuals from 2010 to 2013 = GH¢8,431,465.60 (47.8%)						
Total Grant Targets from 2010 to 2013 = GH¢16,535,358.55						Total Grant Actuals from 2010 to 2013 = GH¢7,716,351.19 (46.7%)						
Total IGF Targets from 2010 to 2013 = GH¢1,098,102.00						Total IGF Actuals from 2010 to 2013 = GH¢715,114.41(65.1%)						

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.4.2.2 Expenditure Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013

Table 1.4 shows that the District spent GH¢7,776,943.52 representing 62.1 percent of the estimated expenditure of GH¢12,518,067.52 from 2010 to 2013. This amount was spent on capital and recurrent expenditure activities implemented in Table 1.2. Out of the six types of expenditure only Personal Emolument exceeded the estimated expenditure from 2011 to 2013 resulting from the incremental of personal emolument. Moreover, out of the total actual receipts of GH¢8,431,465.00, the District managed to spend (GH¢7,776,943.52) within the budget leaving a balance surplus of 7.8 percent (GH¢654,521.48). It is worth mentioning that the District spent within its budget allocation over the planned period of 2010 to 2013.

Table 1.4: Expenditure Performance of the District from 2010 to 2013

Expenditure Item	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance	Targets	Actuals	Variance
Personal Emolument	406,941.52	360,000.56	46,940.96	458,095.53	468,663.01	(10,567.48)	333,017.65	678,987.91	(345,970.26)	50,734.00	639,355.00	(588,621.00)
Travel and Transport	65,748.00	55,704.58	10,043.42	72,378.00	61,157.10	11,220.90	75,000.00	57,474.65	17,525.35	109,100.00	36,636.52	72,463.48
General Expenses	31,040.00	24,226.11	6,813.89	34,240.00	40,556.60	(6,316.60)	35,020.00	25,946.43	9,073.57	22,961.00	39,218.40	(16,257.40)
Maintenance/Repairs/Renewal	8,000.00	5,261.55	2,738.45	12,000.00	2,434.50	9,565.50	13,000.00	6,602.17	6,397.83	377,300.00	8,772.40	368,527.60
Miscellaneous Expenses	43,000.00	28,645.70	14,354.30	46,650.00	40,963.34	5,686.66	59,804.00	39,886.10	19,917.90	878,895.00	141,315.10	737,579.90
Capital Expenditure Traditional	3,499,852.03	1,730,275.58	1,769,576.45	1,117,860.53	1,513,829.30	(395,968.77)	2,959,639.00	922,158.47	2,037,480.53	1,807,791.26	848,872.44	958,918.82
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,054,581.55	2,204,114.08	1,850,467.47	1,741,224.06	2,127,603.85	(386,379.79)	3,475,480.65	1,731,055.73	1,744,424.92	3,246,781.26	1,714,169.86	1,532,611.40

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.4.2.3 Budgetary Allocations (Recurrent and Capital Expenditure) of the District from 2010 to 2013

Table 1.5 shows the yearly budgetary allocations of capital and recurrent expenditures used to finance the District programmes, projects and activities from 2010 to 2013. In totality, close to 85.0 percent (84.9%) of the budget was allocated to capital expenditure at the expense of recurrent expenditure (15.1%). Out of the 77 programmes, projects and activities implemented, 48 representing 62.3 percent were recurrent expenditure activities and 29 representing 37.7 percent were capital expenditure activities. This suggests that even though the recurrent expenditure activities outnumber that of capital expenditure activities, more than four-fifths of the Assembly's budget were used to finance capital expenditure. However, 0.6 percent of the total budget from 2010 to 2013 was allocated to the sub-district structures of the District.

Table 1.5: Budgetary Allocations (Capital and Recurrent Expenditures) of the District from 2010 to 2013

Expenditure	2010		2011		2012		2013		Total	
	Budget (GH¢)	Percentage (%)	Budget (GH¢)	Percentage (%)	Budget (GH¢)	Percentage (%)	Budget (GH¢)	Percentage (%)	Budget (GH¢)	Percentage (%)
Capital Expenditure	546,729.52	13.5	78,152.57	4.2	611,340.05	28.7	502,841.65	14.5	1,739,063.79	15.1
Recurrent Expenditure	3,507,852.03	86.5	1,772,314.90	95.8	1,516,263.80	71.3	2,972,639.00	85.5	9,769,069.73	84.9
Total	4,054,581.55	100	1,850,467.47	100	2,127,603.85	100	3,475,480.65	100	11,508,133.52	100
Area Council Allocation	20,000.00	0.5	20,000.00	1.1	10,000.00	0.5	15,000.00	0.4	65,000.00	0.6

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.4.3 Key Problems/Issues Encountered During the Implementation of DMTDP2010-2013

1. Within the planned period, financial in-flows from both Central Government and IGF fell below expectations. This was due to unexpected deductions made by the Administrator at source from the DACF, as it accounted for 33.0 percent (GH¢1,195,572.00) of the total releases (GH¢3,622,945.11) and a myriad of problems (such as the absence of reliable database on revenue items, low revenue education and among others) associated with internal revenue generation within the District. In addition, despite the DACF being inadequate, the unequal timely releases of the funds which accounted for averagely four-month delay affected the implementation of the activities outlined in the plan. For instance, in 2013, the first and second quarter of the DACF were released in the fourth quarter of 2013.
2. There were inadequate political and administrative commitments towards the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the 2010-2013 DMTDP. This explained why only 59.6 percent of programmes, projects and activities were fully implemented within the plan period, 31.3 percent are still on-going and 9.1 percent were not implemented at all. This made it very difficult for most activities in the Annual Action Plans (AAPs) to be implemented timely as some faced the various postponements.
3. There was low effective coordination and monitoring of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan especially in the decentralized departments. It was therefore difficult to collate data on the levels of plan implementation.
4. There was also unconcern attitude, apathy and low communal spirit on the part of the people of the community whom the programmes, projects and activities are meant for. Some donor sponsored programmes, projects and activities require the communities to contribute through communal labour. This problem caused delay in the implementation of programmes, projects and activities with its attendant cost implications.

1.4.4 Lessons Learnt which have Implications for DMTDP 2014-2017

1. Within the plan period, financial in-flows from both Central Government and IGF fell below expectations. This was due to unexpected deductions made by the Administrator of the DACF and a myriad of problems associated with internal revenue generation within the District. In addition, despite the DACF being inadequate, the unequal timely releases of the funds affected the implementation of the activities outlined in the plan. There is therefore the need for a concerted effort

towards revenue generation to finance the current plan with high level of the government to release DACF timely and timely collection of IGF. Moreover, source deduction which created an artificial inadequate of DACF should be reduced drastically if not ceased to increase funding for the DMTDP, which is the main funding source to the District.

2. There were inadequate political and administrative commitments towards the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the 2010-2013 plan. It is therefore recommended that all the political and administrative structures within the District should be deeply involved in the plan preparation process and their absolute commitments be assured.
3. There was low effective coordination and monitoring of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan especially in the decentralized departments. It was therefore difficult to collate data on the levels of plan implementation. The need for effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms can therefore not be overemphasized.
4. The unconcern attitude, apathy and low communal spirit on the part of the people in the communities can be addressed if the DPCU ensure adequate stakeholder consultations in the preparation of the plan and its execution. Moreover, there should be effective communication network to disseminate programmes, projects and activities right from the commencement up to completion. However, donor funded programmes, projects and activities should be channelled through the Assembly in order to boost communal spirit in their implementations.

STEP 3: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION/ COMPILATION OF DISTRICT PROFILE

1.5 Physical and Natural Environment

1.5.1 Location and Size

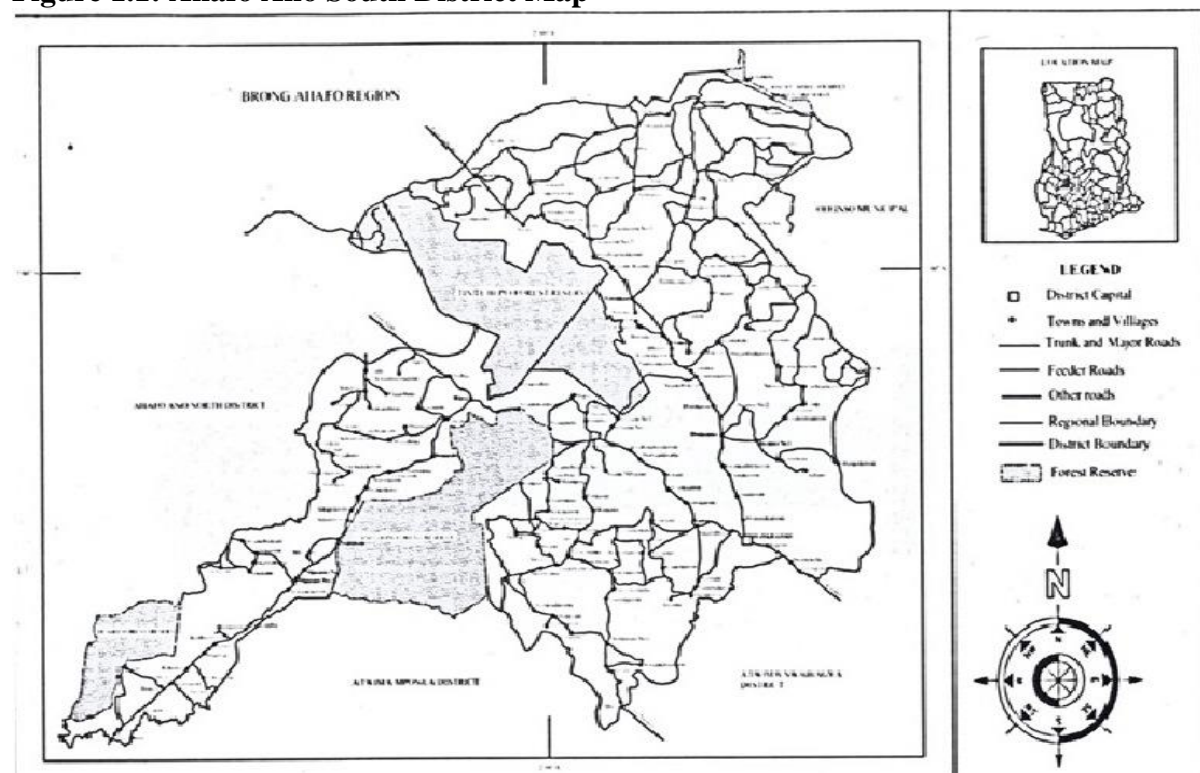
The District is located on the North-Western part of the Ashanti Region and covers a total surface area of approximately 1,190.7 km² representing 4.9 percent of the entire region (24,370.5km²). It lies between longitude 1°45'W and 2°20'W and latitude 6°42'N and 7°10'N. The District shares boundary with five districts, principally in the North with Tano North District of Brong Ahafo Region, AtwimaNwabiagya District to the South, Ahafo Ano

North District to the West with the Offinso South Municipal in the East and Ahafo Ano South District to the South-West all in the Ashanti Region. The location of the District falls within the forest zone of Ghana. However, the location of the District in Ashanti Region offers it the opportunity to interact or co-operate with the three regions of Ghana namely Brong Ahafo, Central and Eastern Regions of the country. Mankranso, the capital is more in the North-West of the District, about 34km from Kumasi. Figure 1.1 shows the Ahafo Ano South District map.

- **Implication for Development**

This has implication for development as the proximity of the District to Kumasi; the regional capital has both advantages and disadvantages. In the case of the latter, the youth turn to drift to Kumasi in search of jobs giving marked deficit of males in the age classes of 20 to 35 years of the District population pyramid (see Table 1.8) even though males outnumber females in the District. With respect to the advantages, the location of the District and its nearness to Kumasi provide avenues to farmers to market their produce which serves as ready market. In addition, the proximity of the District to both Kumasi and Sunyani has made some communities enjoy basic amenities and facilities which the District lacks. This has improved the living conditions of the people in the District.

Figure 1.1: Ahafo Ano South District Map



Source: Town and Country Planning Department–AASDA, 2014

1.5.2 Relief and Drainage

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; the most prominent feature is the range of hills which stretch from west to northeast. The highest elevation is about 2,500ft (763m) above sea level and these include the Aya, Kwamisa and Tinte hills, Mankran, rivers Abu and Aboabo and their tributaries drain the District. Some areas fall within the Offin basin. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purposes has adversely affected their level of flow and volume. They have virtually become seasonal rivers. During the dry season, the rivers and streams dry up. Several communities also face acute water shortage, albeit the rivers serve as major sources of domestic water supply. Rivers and streams take their source from these hilly areas. These rivers and streams ultimately serve as a source of drinking water to the various communities in the District. On the other hand, the relief and drainage influence climatic conditions in terms of rainfall patterns and farming activities.

- **Implication for Development**

The relief and drainage have implications for the development of the District. The existence of several streams and rivers in the District enhance irrigation which promote all year round farming activities. In addition, these streams and rivers provide sources of water for domestic use. The rocky hills and outcrops serve as employment for the people with the Pokukrom Stone Quarry as a typical example.

In spite of importance of the relief and drainage to the District, there are associated problems that go with them. For instance, soil erosion is very pronounced in the highlands. As a result, top soils on the highlands are always washed away most especially when it rains making farming difficult. The undulating nature of the land in certain parts of the District makes construction of some projects especially roads very difficult.

1.5.3 Climate

Like most areas that lie in the wet semi-equatorial forest zone in Ghana, the District is marked by double maxima rainfall seasons. The major rainfall period begins from March to July peaking in May. The average annual rainfall for the major season is about 1,700 millimetres – 1,850 millimetres per year. The minor rainfall period begins in September tapering off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 1,000 millimetres – 1,250 millimetres per year. However, from December to March is dry, hot and dusty. The dry

season normally begins in December and ends in March with relative humidity ranging between 70 percent and 75 percent during this period. The average temperature is about 27°C with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 26°C to 28°C throughout the year with the maximum being March and April just before the first rain sets in. The mean annual temperature is 30°C with the lowest of 26.1°C.

- **Implication for Development**

This implies that the climatic zone within which the District lies provides adequate water supply for the cultivation of both cash and food crops such as cocoa, coffee, cola, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, yam, plantain, cassava, rice and all kind of vegetables throughout the year. The double maxima rainfall supports two crop seasons making it continuous food supply throughout the year within and outside the District. Even though the rainfall is adequate for agriculture, its erratic and unpredictable nature and concentration have adverse implications for rain fed agriculture.

1.5.4 Vegetation and Forest Resources

The District lies within the green belt. The over-bearing vegetation is moisture laden semi-deciduous. The typical vegetation is basically determined by rainfall and ground water supplies. The forest reserves are rich in tropical hardwoods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, Odum, Ofram, Fununtum, Kokrodua and among others. The total land area of the six forest reserves is 300 kilometers square representing 25.2 percent of the total land area of the District. The reserves include Tinte Forest Reserve, Tano Forest Reserve, Opuro River Forest Reserve, Kwamisa Forest Reserve, Part of Asufufu Basin and Offin-North Forest Reserves.

- **Implication for Development**

As far as human settlements are concerned, these forest reserves are seen as a big asset for future generation. The forest provides timber which serves as a source of revenue and foreign exchange to the District and the Central Government. It also serves as employment to some of the people who engage in logging as a source of industrial raw materials to feed the local industries such as carving, sawmilling and a host of others in and outside the District. Farmers also depend on the forest for farming to produce food for human consumption. The forests in their entirety provide a major source of energy for cooking as the people get firewood and charcoal in the forest. Importantly, shrubs and trees found in the forest serve as medicinal purposes.

However, in recent times these natural vegetation cover is fast depleting into secondary forest. This is due to excessive and indiscriminate felling of trees especially by illegal chain-saw operators, improper farming practices such as shifting cultivation, uncontrolled bush fires and sand winning activities add impetus to the depletion of the forest. There is the need to undertake reafforestation in such areas to replenish tree stock and enhance the general ecological balance.

1.5.5 Geology and Mineral Resources

The District is underlain by the Kumasi-Offin Dwinyama-Bechemso natural resources that are rich in rocks and minerals such as granites, clay, sand, gold, bauxite and manganese deposits. The granite rocks contain minerals such as gold and bauxite and serve as a source of building materials due to its hard nature. The gold bearing rocks are found at Kunsu, Sabronum, Barniekrom and other parts of the District. Gold prospecting is going on in a number of communities in the District. Bauxite deposits are found at Aya Hills and Mpasaso and manganese deposit is also found at Asirebuo Camp, 5.0km south of Mpasaso. There are also clay deposits at Hwibaa, Wioso, Asuadei, Biemso II and Mankranso which have been tested by the Building and Road Research Institute (BRRI) as one of the richest clay in the country. However, the exploration of these potentials remains un-exploited as they lack the requisite investment to earn their benefits to the District.

- **Implication for Development**

It can be expected that exploitation of these minerals in the District legally will greatly energize the development of the District through job creation, improved household incomes and the much needed revenue in the form of royalties to the District Assembly and has various implications for development. However, illegal mining activities are very rampant in the District. These illegal miners usually use excavating machines to create large pits that are left uncovered leading to the creation of artificial dams. These dams pose a great danger to the lives of people living in these communities. Their illegal activities have negatively affected the forest vegetation in the District especially communities like Kunsu, Sabronum, and Barniekrom thereby rendering their agricultural lands unproductive.

1.5.6 Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The main type of soils in the District is the Forest Ochrosols, reddish brown and well drained. They have high humus content and are very fertile. These soils can be classified into two using their major characteristics as moderately suitable (soils developed over Briminian rocks) and marginally suitable soils (soils developed over granite rocks). Table 1.7 shows the soil classification, types and characteristics in the District.

• Implication for Development

The soils in the District are generally fertile and suitable for agriculture. There are abundant arable land that are deep and can support a wide range of cash, food and tree crops in large scale farming and plantation. These fertile lands could be used to produce cocoa, coffee, oil palm, maize, cassava, cocoyam, yam, plantain, sugarcane, citrus, cowpeas, cola and among others as shown Table 1.6. Even though, they are deep and can support a wide range of crops; they are subject to erosion and leeching when exposed to the direct vagaries of the weather.

Table 1.6: Soil Classifications, Types and Characteristics in the District

Soil Classifications	Soil Types	Soil Characteristics
Moderately Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Briminian Rocks)	Bekwai-Oda Compound Association	They occur on gently undulating slopes (3 to 8 degree slopes) susceptible to from slight to moderate erosion when under cultivation. The problem can be overcome with soil management practices. Good for cocoa, coffee, cassava, cocoyam and plantain.
	Bekwai-Akumadan/Oda Compound Associations	These range from yellowish-red to reddish-yellow, deep well drained clayey loams occurring in undulating terrains where susceptibility to erosion is moderate to severe in the District. The moisture holding of these soils is fairly high though the surface layers experience moderate seasonal drought. Cash crop such as cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm, cola and avocado do well on this soil type. While maize, cassava and plantain equally thrive well, rice and sugarcane have been recommended for the poorly drained valley bottoms.
	Mim – Oda Compound Association	They are mostly shallow, dark-brown and imperfectly drained soils found on mid - slopes and deep grey poorly drained silt -clay and silt-loams.
	Kobeda-Eshien-Oda Compound Association	Soils in this association are rocky, shallow dark-brown and imperfectly drained found on mid-slopes. They may also be deep gravelly poorly drained silt-clays and clayey-loam. They are suitable for cultivation of rice sugar cane and vegetables.
	Susan Simple Association	They are moderately deep, reddish-brown and well drained. Most of it occurs over undulating lands where erosion ranges from moderate to severe. They are suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoa, maize, plantain and cocoyam.
Marginally Suitable Soils (Soils Developed Over Granite Rocks)	Kumasi-Offin Compound Association	These soils are generally red, well drained quartz gravelly and ironstone connections. They range from sandy to gritty and clayey loams suitable for the cultivation of cassava, cocoyam, plantain and cocoa.
	Dwinyama-Bechemso Association	They are made up of very shallow reddish-brown well drained loams containing abundant loose gravels and pebbles. These soils are fertile and present extensive possibilities for varied crop production. Crops they can effectively support are yam, maize cassava, beans, cocoyam and plantain.

Source: MOFA-AASDA, 2014

1.6 Cultural Structure

1.6.1 Traditional Authorities (Chieftaincy)

Traditional Authorities play very important role in the administration of the District. The traditional set up of the people accords the chief power and reverence in the communities. The chief in the traditional setting exercises both executive and legislative powers within the stool boundaries and is assisted to rule by a well-structured hierarchical council of elders including queen mothers. There are two main paramountcies in the District headed by Sabronum Paramount Chief and Mpaaso I Paramount Chief. Besides these, there are other sub chiefs heading the various towns and villages in the District. These chiefs owe direct or indirect allegiance to the Manhyia Palace. They have much influence on the people and respect the codified customs of the land.

The rigid and organised nature of these traditional institutions creates a favourable ground for the Assembly to interact with the various communities freely. All projects meant for the communities are channelled through the traditional rulers and their able Assembly members. Tuesdays are set aside for the people (communities) in most parts of the District not to go to farm or recognised as a sacred day. However, communal labours are organised on Tuesdays so that people take advantage to tidy up their surroundings.

The District Assembly has good rapport with the traditional authorities and this has ensured a successful administration and effective maintenance of law and order. This implies that there exist a peaceful atmosphere between the District Assembly and Traditional Authorities in the District ensuring tremendously development over years through resource mobilisation and other developmental issues.

1.6.2 Culture, Festival and Ethnicity

The predominant cultural practice in the District is the Asante culture as reflected in the whole region. The main language spoken is the Asante-Twi, although there are pockets of other languages from the Northern dialect, Ewe, Bono, Fante, Krobo and among others. The most preferred cuisine is 'fufu' which is usually prepared with cassava and plantain or cocoyam and served with soup. The cloth is the main traditional attire; it is worn by males and females to social gatherings like funerals, churches, festivals, wedding and naming ceremonies. The main dance is Adowa, Kete, and Nwomkro.

The prominent traditional festival of the people is the Asante's festivals such as Akwasidae and Awukudae are important cultural practices of the people in the District. The Akwasidae and Awukudae festivals are celebrated every six weeks. It can be expected that these positive cultural practices (festivals), if well organised, could be used to harness support for development activities in the District.

In terms of ethnicity, the District can be said to be largely homogenous as the people of the District are predominantly Akan-speaking (Asantes, Bonos, Fantes and Akyems) with pockets of other tribes mainly of Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions. There are also others such as Ewes, Gas and Fantis. Principally, Asante-Twi is the widely spoken language and there seem to be cultural diversity and co-existence. The District has not in any way witness any ethnic strife since its creation. This has made it easier for the people to undertake their daily activities ensuring that all the ethnic groups live in harmony to promote development in the District.

The level of communal spirit in the District is very high as communities directly reflect the exercise of royal authority through the innate perception of love, respect and coexistence that flow among communities in the District. The main traditional knowledge in the District is Agriculture (crop farming and animal rearing), cooking/food processing, wood carving, batik tie and dye, and basket weaving. The cutlass, hoe and basket are the main farming tools for farmers in the District.

1.7 Demographic Characteristics

1.7.1 Population Size and Growth

The result of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows that the total population of Ahafo Ano South District as at 26th September, 2010 is 121,659 which accounts for 2.5 percent and 0.5 percent of the population of Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively as indicated in Table 1.7. With this population, the Ahafo Ano South District is the eighth populous district in the region with Kumasi Metropolis (2,035,064) recording the highest and the least is Offinso North District (56,881). In comparison, the 2010 PHC (121,659) decreased by 11,973 to that of 2000 PHC (133,632). The result indicates that the District's population decreased by 9.0 percent over the 2000 population figure. The reason for the shortfall may be attributed to a theory that most of the inhabitants in the District are settler

farmers. The timing of the census (September, 2010) was a lean season when farmers especially those from Northern extraction have moved to their respective regions to start the farming season there.

However, between 2000 and 2010, the District recorded an annual average intercensal growth rate of 0.9 percent which is lower compared with the regional average of 2.7 percent and national average of 2.5 percent. Even though, the population is increasing at a decreasing rate, an annual average intercensal growth rate of 0.9 percent was recorded between 2000 and 2010. Using the annual average intercensal growth rate, the population of the District is projected at 126,320 in 2014 and 129,933 in 2017 (using the exponential method). This means that the District has the potential to increase in size and grow to support any development in the District despite the decreasing rate.

1.7.2 Population Density

The total land area of the District is approximately 1,190.7 square kilometres. This gives population density of 112 persons per square kilometre for 2000 and reducing to 102 persons per square kilometre in 2010 as denoted in Table 1.7. This means that there is a change of 10 persons per square kilometre over the period of 10 years. However, the 2010 District's population density is lower compared to the regional average of 196 persons per square kilometre and the national average of 103 persons per square kilometre. Similarly, in 2000, the District recorded the lowest population density. The implications of the population growth and density reflect in demand and pressure on infrastructure, food supply, energy, water and other basic services.

Table 1.7: Population Characteristics, 2000-2010

Categories	Year						
	2000		2010				
	Number	Population Density	Number	District Share	Percentage Increase	Intercensal Growth Rate	Population Density
Ghana	18,912,079	79	24,658,823	0.5	30.4	2.5	103
Ashanti Region	3,612,950	148	4,780,380	2.5	32.3	2.7	196
Ahafo Ano South District	133,632	112	121,659	-	(9.0)	0.9*	102

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census

NB: *Intercensal Growth Rate increasing at decreasing rate

1.7.3 Population Distribution of Urban and Rural Localities

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban and those below 5,000 as rural. Based on this criterion, the Ahafo Ano South District is therefore predominantly rural

as 90percent of the population reside in the rural localities, with only 10percent staying in the urbanlocalities (Table 1.8). Out of the 219 communities, only Sabronum and Mankranso are urban localities constituting 0.9 percent as against the remaining 99.1 percent as rural localities.

Table 1.8: Population by Age, Sex and Type of Locality

Ahafo Ano South District								
Age Group	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Sex			Sex Ratio	Type of Locality	
			Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural
All Ages	24,658,823	4,780,380	121,659	61,745	59,914	103.1	11,701	109,958
0-4	3,405,406	638,464	18,851	9,607	9,244	103.9	1,809	17,042
5-9	3,128,952	588,287	17,560	8,950	8,610	103.9	1,630	15,930
10-14	2,916,040	577,167	15,914	8,489	7,425	114.3	1,503	14,411
15-19	2,609,989	514,803	12,329	6,836	5,493	124.4	1,243	11,086
20-24	2,323,491	473,522	9,085	4,263	4,822	88.4	946	8,139
25-29	2,050,111	413,165	8,198	3,730	4,468	83.5	929	7,269
30-34	1,678,809	335,754	7,081	3,458	3,623	95.4	708	6,373
35-39	1,421,403	284,107	6,805	3,294	3,511	93.8	608	6,197
40-44	1,186,350	231,454	5,846	2,971	2,875	103.3	534	5,312
45-49	938,098	179,600	4,975	2,626	2,349	111.8	424	4,551
50-54	833,098	157,382	4,411	2,268	2,143	105.8	425	3,986
55-59	523,695	99,984	2,590	1,394	1,196	116.6	220	2,370
60-64	475,849	82,230	2,440	1,262	1,178	107.1	204	2,236
65-69	293,871	51,432	1,396	683	713	95.8	152	1,244
70-74	351,330	63,693	1,789	816	973	83.9	147	1,642
75-79	205,953	35,155	936	458	478	95.8	76	860
80-84	159,084	26,056	698	282	416	67.8	72	626
85-89	83,070	14,515	374	171	203	84.2	36	338
90-94	51,081	9,388	274	138	136	101.5	20	254
95+	23,143	4,222	107	49	58	84.5	15	92
All Ages	24,658,823	4,780,380	121,659	61,745	59,914	103.1	11,701	109,958
0-14	9,450,398	1,803,918	52,325	27,046	25,279	107.0	4,942	47,383
15-64	14,040,893	2,772,001	63,760	32,102	31,658	101.4	6,241	57,519
65+	1,167,532	204,461	5,574	2,597	2,977	87.2	518	5,056
Age-Dependency Ratio	75.6	72.5	90.8	92.3	89.3		87.5	91.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.7.3.1 Population of Twenty (20) Largest Settlements

In order to have equity in terms of development needs, the first 20 most populous settlements in the District were analysed in Table 1.9. Using 2010 figures, the most populous community is Sabronum (5,879) followed by Mankranso (5,374) and the least is Fawoman (1,400). This means that there are two urban settlements in the District (Sabronum and Mankranso) as compared to 217 rural settlements. However, the communities are growing increasingly at decreasing rate which called for further investigations to establish the causes so as to find remedies.

Table 1.9: Population of Twenty (20) Largest Settlements

No.	Settlement	Growth	Population
-----	------------	--------	------------

		Rate (%) (2000-2010)	2010	2014 Projected	2017 Projected
1	Sabronum	0.94	5,879	6,104	6,279
2	Mankranso	0.94	5,374	5,580	5,740
3	Adugyama	0.94	4,862	5,048	5,193
4	Kunsu	0.94	4,683	4,862	5,002
5	Wioso	0.94	3,581	3,718	3,825
6	Domeabra	0.94	3,494	3,628	3,732
7	Ahwerewam	0.94	3,301	3,427	3,526
8	Pokukrom	0.94	3,196	3,318	3,413
9	Abesewa	0.94	2,934	3,046	3,134
10	Biemso No.I	0.94	2,595	2,694	2,771
11	Mpasaso No.2	0.94	2,488	2,583	2,657
12	Nyamebekyere	0.94	2,434	2,527	2,600
13	Hwibaa	0.94	2,285	2,373	2,440
14	Mpasaso No.1	0.94	2,277	2,364	2,432
15	Beposo	0.94	1,850	1,921	1,976
16	Bonsukrom	0.94	1,833	1,903	1,958
17	Asuoadei	0.94	1,824	1,894	1,948
18	Biemso No.2	0.94	1,505	1,563	1,607
19	Nsuta	0.94	1,483	1,540	1,584
20	Fawoman	0.94	1,400	1,454	1,495

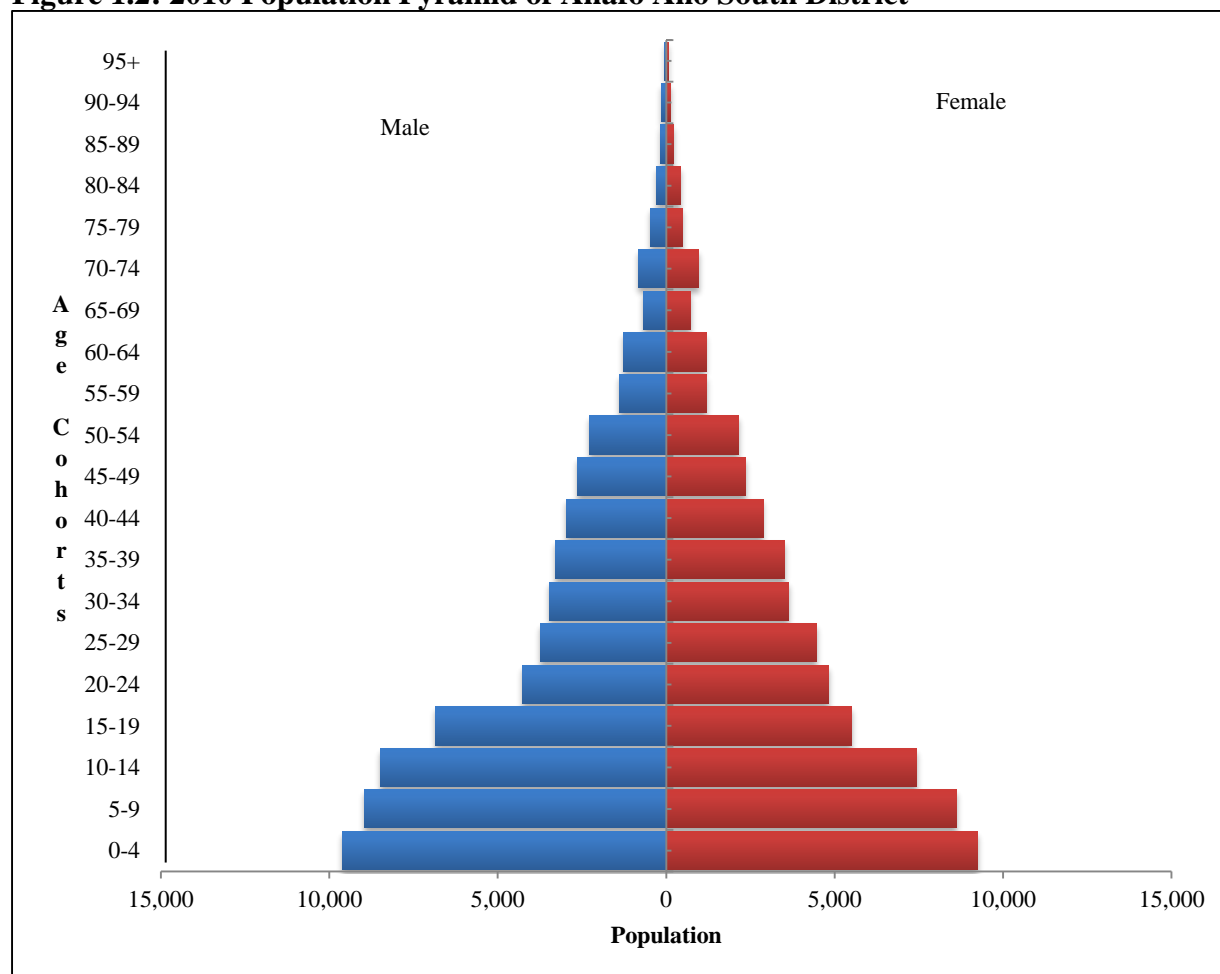
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.7.4 Age-Sex Structure

1.7.4.1 Age Structure

The age structure of a population determines the number of population that constitutes a particular age group either young or old. Figure 1.2 shows the 2010 population pyramid of Ahafo Ano South District. The proportions of children (less than 15 years) constitute 43.0 percent, youth (15-24 years) constitute 17.6 percent, and aged (65+ years) constitute 4.6 percent. This means that the young population (0-24 years) accounts for a little more than three-fifth (60.6%) of the District's total population which has a great potential for socio-economic development. Comparatively, the District's population pyramid mirrors that of the regional and national pyramids and is a typical developing and rural district. The District's young population of 60.6 percent is higher than both the region (58.4%) and national (58.3%). Likewise, the proportion of children (less than 15 years) representing 43.0 percent is higher than both regional and national averages of 37.7 percent and 38.3 percent respectively. This implies that there is a high youthful and growing population which has implications on development issues such as education, health, recreation, environment, sanitation, security and safety.

Figure 1.2: 2010 Population Pyramid of Ahafo Ano South District



Source: Derived from 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.7.4.2 Sex Composition and Sex Ratio

Out of the District's total population of 121,659, the proportion of male population is 50.8 percent (61,745) and that of female population is 49.2 percent (59,914) (see Table 1.8). This gives a sex ratio of 103.1 (the third in the Ashanti Region) indicating that for every 103 males there are 100 females. The male population (50.8%) in the District is higher compared to the regional average of 48.4 percent and national average of 48.8 percent. This may be explained by the presence of cocoa farm plantations, other farms and mining activities which attract predominantly male workers.

1.7.4.3 Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio may be used to study the support needed to be given to young and/or older population relative to working age population. Table 1.8 contains the distribution of age dependency ratio of Ahafo Ano South District. In totality, the District's proportion that form the dependency age group (less than 15 years and 65+ years) is 47.6 percent compared

toworking age group (15-64 years) of 52.4 percent. The age dependency ratio of the District is 90.8 percent which is higher than the regional average of 72.5 percent and national average of 75.6 percent. This implies that every 100 persons aged 15-64 years (working age group) support about 91 dependents (children and aged) in the District. This suggests that those in the working age group carry a heavier burden of supporting many dependents in the District.

1.7.5 Household Size, Composition and Headship

1.7.5.1 Household Size and Headship

From Table 1.10, the population in the occupied housing units and homeless households in the District is 120,320 out of which 26,930 were household heads. This gives an average household size of 4.5 which is higher than the regional and national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. This indicates that one head of household in the District accommodates approximately five persons (4.5). Children constitute the largest proportion of the household accounting for 45.5 percent. Disaggregating the heads into male and female sexes, the male heads (30.7%) dominates the female heads (13.8%). This means that most households in the District are headed by males.

Table 1.10: Household Population by Composition and Sex

Household Composition	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,320	100.0	61,059	100.0	59,261	100.0
Head	26,930	22.4	18,731	30.7	8,199	13.8
Spouse (wife/husband)	13,150	10.9	658	1.1	12,492	21.1
Child (son/daughter)	54,739	45.5	28,636	46.9	26,103	44.1
Parent/Parent in-law	911	0.8	119	0.2	792	1.3
Son/Daughter in-law	663	0.6	185	0.3	478	0.8
Grandchild	11,451	9.5	5,835	9.6	5,616	9.5
Brother/Sister	3,786	3.2	2,365	3.9	1,421	2.4
Step child	771	0.6	411	0.7	360	0.6
Adopted/Foster child	326	0.3	170	0.3	156	0.3
Other relative	6,043	5.0	2,928	4.8	3,115	5.3
Non-relative	1,550	1.3	1,021	1.7	529	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.7.5.2 Household Population by Structure and Sex

From these figures in Table 1.11, it can be established that nuclear and extended families are the two major family ties in the District with extended family (51.1%) dominating. This is in line with the region as extended family (53.0%) tie dominates nuclear family tie. In addition, it is worth mentioning that single parent both nuclear and extended constitutes 25.6 percent of

the households which is of high value especially among females which need to be factored to provide the necessary social protection and intervention policies in the District.

Table 1.11: Household Population by Structure and Sex

Household Structure	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,320	100.0	61,059	100.0	59,261	100.0
Head only	4,987	4.1	3,623	5.9	1,364	2.3
Head and a spouse only	1,904	1.6	964	1.6	940	1.6
Nuclear (Head, spouse(s) and children)	39,847	33.1	20,868	34.2	18,979	32.0
Extended (Head, spouse(s), children and Head's relatives)	28,082	23.3	14,383	23.6	13,699	23.1
Extended + non relatives	1,658	1.4	848	1.4	810	1.4
Head, spouse(s) and other composition	3,946	3.3	2,133	3.5	1,813	3.1
Single parent Nuclear	12,156	10.1	5,492	9.0	6,664	11.3
Single parent Extended	18,663	15.5	7,843	12.8	10,820	18.3
Single parent Extended + non relative	1,328	1.1	632	1.0	696	1.2
Head and other composition but no spouse	7,749	6.4	4,273	7.0	3,476	5.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

NB: Nuclear Family=Head Only, Head and a Spouse Only, Nuclear and Single Parent Nuclear

1.7.6 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

Table 1.12 indicates the birthplace by duration of migrants in the Ahafo Ano South District. Out of the District's total population 121,659, migrants form 45,940 representing 37.8 percent which is lower than the regional average (42.0%). This means that more than three-fifth (62.2%) were born in the locality of enumeration. Out of the 45,940 migrants, 87.1 percent (more than one year) has taken up permanent residence which needs to be factored into the development agenda of the District.

The internal migration accounts for 98.7 percent with 44.0 percent representing intra-regional migration (born elsewhere in the Ashanti Region) and 54.7 percent representing inter-regional migration (born elsewhere in another region). In addition, most of the Ghanaian migrants (born elsewhere in another region) to the District are from the Brong Ahafo Region (14.4%) followed by the Upper East Region (12.3%), Northern Region (9.4%) and the least is Greater Accra Region (1.2%) as shown in Table 1.12. However, the immigrants, who are from outside Ghana, form 1.3 percent of the migrants in the District.

Table 1.12: Birthplace by Duration of Residence of Migrants

Birthplace	Number	Duration of Residence (%)				
		Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	45,940	11.5	30.0	20.2	16.8	20.1
Born elsewhere in the region	20,194	11.6	28.1	17.3	18.4	24.5
Born elsewhere in another region:						
Western	2,238	11.9	47.2	24.8	10.1	5.9
Central	744	14.0	30.4	20.8	14.4	20.4
Greater Accra	562	11.7	36.7	15.1	15.8	20.6
Volta	1,637	12.3	21.6	18.4	16.5	31.2
Eastern	1,846	12.0	24.6	17.0	18.9	27.5
Ashanti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brong Ahafo	6,512	12.3	35.4	29.0	13.9	9.5
Northern	4,257	12.1	29.8	17.9	16.2	24.0
Upper East	5,577	10.2	28.9	22.8	20.3	17.9
Upper west	1,765	12.7	35.5	25.1	13.4	13.3
Outside Ghana	608	20.9	34.2	13.8	13.8	17.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.7.7 Nationality

From Table 1.13, as expected nearly all residents in the District (98.3%) in 2010 are Ghanaians. This consists of 96.0 percent Ghanaians by birth, 1.7 percent Ghanaians dual nationality and 0.6 percent Ghanaians by naturalisation. The proportion of non-Ghanaians in the District is 1.7 percent comprising of ECOWAS nationality (1.0%), Africa other than ECOWAS nationality (0.4%) and others (0.3%) as displayed in Table 1.13.

In addition, among the immigrants, ECOWAS nationality (1.0%) dominates the other immigrants in the District. In respect of gender characteristics, there are similarities in the proportions of male and female even though in terms of absolute figures females outnumber males. It is interesting to note that all the others representing 0.3 percent are Asian nationality which may be attributed to the endowment of minerals more especially gold in the District.

Table 1.13: Population by Nationality and Sex

Nationality	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,659	100.0	61,745	100.0	59,914	100.0
Ghanaian by Birth	116,734	96.0	59,234	95.9	57,500	96.0
Dual Nationality	2,087	1.7	1,035	1.7	1,052	1.8
Ghanaian by Naturalisation	714	0.6	363	0.6	351	0.6
ECOWAS	1,197	1.0	657	1.1	540	0.9
Africa Other Than ECOWAS	545	0.4	266	0.4	279	0.5
Other	382	0.3	190	0.3	192	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.7.8 Marital Status in the District

Table 1.14 displays data on marital status of persons 12 years and older in the District. Persons 12 years and older form 78,472 representing 64.5 percent of the entire District's population (121,659), and males (39,647) and females (38,825) constitute 50.5 percent and 49.5 percent respectively (see Table 1.15). From Table 1.14, approximately 37 percent (37.3%) persons aged 12 years and older in the District have never been married while higher proportion is married (42.1%). The proportion in consensual union forms 10.0 percent while those who were formerly in a marital union constitute more than a tenth (10.5%) (Separated (2.2%), divorced (3.9%) and widowed (4.4%)). This means that never married proportion (37.3%) is lower than ever married in the District.

From Table 1.14, the fact that 6.1 percent of the children aged 12-14 years who are currently married (5.0%) or consensual union (1.1%) demands some policy interventions. These children are supposed to be in JHS. As children, they should also be receiving care from adults. Being in marital union at their tender ages denies them some period of their childhood and preparation towards adulthood in terms of career, for example. Capturing the marital characteristics of this age group in the plan is strategic for policy consideration on child marriage in the Ahafo Ano South District.

The incidence of widowhood by age 65+ years is over one-quarter (31.7%) of the widowed with more than half of the females (51.8%) falling within this bracket. The relatively high incidence of widowhood in the District for the older age groups is a strong indication for policy action to mitigate the impact of widowhood in the District (Table 1.14). In terms of consensual unions, females within 15-24 years (26.5%) are more into the practice than their males' counterpart (8.0%) even though other cohorts shown slight differences. This connotes that most females in the District are into informal sexually unions which encourage prostitutions and the likely spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) which call for promotion of sex education in the District.

Table 1.14: Persons 12 Years and Older by Sex, Age-Group and Marital Status

Sex/Age-Group	Number	Total	Never married	Informal/ Consensual union/Living together	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Both Sexes								
Total	78,472	100.0	37.3	10.0	42.1	2.2	3.9	4.4
12 - 14	9,138	100.0	93.9	1.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	12,329	100.0	89.4	3.6	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 - 24	9,085	100.0	57.0	13.7	26.4	1.2	1.2	0.4
25 - 29	8,198	100.0	28.6	18.4	47.9	2.2	2.4	0.5
30 - 34	7,081	100.0	13.8	16.9	61.9	2.6	4.1	0.8
35 - 39	6,805	100.0	6.9	15.6	67.8	3.4	4.7	1.6
40 - 44	5,846	100.0	4.2	12.8	70.8	3.3	6.0	3.0
45 - 49	4,975	100.0	3.4	11.3	69.5	4.2	7.4	4.1
50 - 54	4,411	100.0	2.1	9.5	67.4	3.5	9.0	8.4
55 - 59	2,590	100.0	1.8	7.6	68.0	3.9	9.3	9.4
60 - 64	2,440	100.0	1.8	5.9	60.2	4.5	9.7	18.0
65+	5,574	100.0	2.5	4.4	47.8	4.2	9.4	31.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

NB: 65+ Years Male Widowed – 8.7% nad Female Widowed – 51.8%

15-24 Years Male Consensual Union – 8.0% nad Female Consensual Union – 26.5%

1.7.9 Religious Affiliation

Religion is an important socio-demographic personal characteristic because of its association with a variety of attitudinal and behavioural indicators. The religious affiliations of the population and sex are shown in Table 1.15. The Christian religion is categorized into four: Catholic, Protestant, Pentecostal-Charismatic and other Christians.

Table 1.15 indicates that the dominant religious group in the District is Christianity with more than 70 percent (70.9%) professing adherence to the Christian faith. The Christian faith however is dominated by Pentecostal/charismatic (24.4%) followed by Catholic (19.0%) and Protestant (15.8%). Islam (Muslims) forms 19.2 percent of the population. Comparatively, the proportion of Christians in the District (70.9%) is less than the regional average (77.8%) and national average (71.2%) whereas Muslims proportion (19.2%) is higher than regional average (15.2%) and national average (17.6%). The adherents to traditional religion form (1.1%) and those who have no religion constitute 8.0 percent.

Furthermore, the proportion of females (73.9%) in Christianity is more than proportion of males (67.9%). On the contrary, the proportion of males (19.9%) in Islam is slightly higher than the females (18.6%). Similarly, in terms of no religion and traditionalist, male's proportions dominate female's proportions. This means that most females in the District are Christians and are subjected to most religious affiliations than males. This may be attributed to the fact that females are affable when it comes to religious beliefs.

Table 1.15: Population by Religion and Sex

Religion	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	121,659	100.0	61,745	100.0	59,914	100.0
No Religion	9,728	8.0	6,257	10.1	3,471	5.8
Catholic	23,135	19.0	11,390	18.4	11,745	19.6
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	19,216	15.8	9,493	15.4	9,723	16.2
Pentecostal/Charismatic	29,684	24.4	14,093	22.8	15,591	26.0
Other Christians	14,220	11.7	6,996	11.3	7,224	12.1
Islam	23,403	19.2	12,266	19.9	11,137	18.6
Traditionalist	1,370	1.1	800	1.3	570	1.0
Other (Specify)	903	0.7	450	0.7	453	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.7.10 Ethnicity

The District has residents from just about every ethnic group in Ghana. Based on the classifications by the Bureau of Ghana Languages, there are eight major ethnic groups in the District and about 62 sub-groups, speaking 56 different dialects.

Table 1.16 shows the distribution of ethnic groups in District. The main ethnic group is the Akan (59.0%), followed by Mole-Dagbani (16.1%), the Gurma (11.3%), the Ewe (5.2%) and the Mande (4.0%). Each of the other ethnic groups has less than two percent of the population. Comparatively, the proportion of Akans in the District (59.0%) is less than the regional average (74.2%) but more than national average (47.5%) whereas Mole-Dagbani proportion (16.1%) is higher than regional average (11.3%). This indicates that the District is largely homogenous as the people are mainly Akans with the dominance of Asantes. Despite the fact that the Akans close to three-fifth (59.0%) and the non-Akans comprise the remaining 41.0 percent, there is peaceful co-existence among the ethnic groups as ethnic conflicts, tribalism, ethnocentrism and other negatives associated with ethnicity are virtually absent in the District. This has therefore helped to boost development initiatives in the District as all the ethnic groups live in harmony. However, most of the non-Akans live in the peri-urban where they engage in agriculture and other economic activities.

Table 1.16: Population by Ethnicity and Sex

Ethnicity	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	118,821	100.0	60,269	100.0	58,552	100.0
Akan	70,158	59.0	34,826	57.8	35,332	60.3
Ga-Adangbe	1,522	1.3	846	1.4	676	1.2
Ewe	6,180	5.2	3,194	5.3	2,986	5.1
Guan	862	0.7	443	0.7	419	0.7
Gurma	13,427	11.3	6,860	11.4	6,567	11.2
Mole-Dagbani	19,072	16.1	10,198	16.9	8,874	15.2
Grusi	2,095	1.8	1,125	1.9	970	1.7
Mande	4,769	4.0	2,435	4.0	2,334	4.0
Others	736	0.6	342	0.6	394	0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.8 Spatial Analysis (Settlement Systems)

1.8.1 Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) Analysis

To identify the presence or absence of services and facilities within the District, a Settlement Functionality Matrix (Scalogram) is used. The Scalogram is a matrix showing selected settlements and the respective functions they perform in a District. The analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement. It also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the District. By this, settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them.

For the Scalogram analysis, the population sizes of 50 communities were used to arrange settlements in a descending order. Based on the population, the levels of settlements were identified. Level One comprises settlements with 5,000 and above, Level Two has population between 3,000 and 4,999, Level Three comprises communities with population between 1,000 and 2,999 and Level Four has population ranges of 100 to 999. When weights were given to the various services and facilities, the total centrality index which represents the degree to which each of the settlements provides functions to people in other areas was obtained by calculation. The various centrality indices were then plotted on a histogram to help cluster the settlements in hierarchies. Five hierarchies were identified from the 50 communities used. Again, 'X' sign is used to identify the facilities in each settlement, where there is no 'X' sign indicates that particular settlement has no such facilities.

Settlements with centrality indices of 200 and above formed the First Hierarchy. Settlements in the group of indices 150-199 formed the Second Hierarchy while the Third Hierarchy comprises settlements with centrality index of 100-149. The Forth Hierarchy of settlements has index range of 50-99 while the Fifth Hierarchy comprises of settlements with centrality index of below 50.

Table 1.17 shows the centrality of settlements in terms of the hierarchy based on the centrality index. It was however realized that, only Mankranso and Adugyama fell into the First Hierarchy comprising four percent of the 50 communities. Sabronum and Kunsu were found in the Second Hierarchy and only one community (Biemso No. 2) was found in the Third Hierarchy. In addition, eight communities were found in the Fourth Hierarchy

representing 16 percent. Majority of the settlements (37) were found in the Fifth Hierarchy accounting for 74 percent. The detailed distribution of the selected facilities is shown in Table 1.18.

- **Implication for Development**

In terms of development, the Scalogram analysis reveals that majority of the settlements lacked most basic functions or facilities and rely on other settlements for their service requirements. It is therefore important to ensure equitable distribution of facilities in the settlement within the plan period (2014-2017). Moreover, four of the 10 Town Councils' capitals were developed with the selected facilities to provide basic services to the other surrounding communities. Hence, in order to have equity in surface accessibility to basic services, the remaining six capital communities of the Town Councils should be developed with at least the selected facilities to serve the other surrounding communities to reduce traveling and walking distances in the District.

Table 1.17: Centrality of Settlements

Hierarchy/ Level	Weight	No. of Settlements	Name of Settlements	Percentage (%) of Settlements
1 st	200 +	2	Mankranso, Adugyama	4.0
2 nd	150-199	2	Sabronum, Kunsu	4.0
3 rd	100-149	1	Biemso No. 2	2.0
4 th	50-99	8	Wioso, Domeabra, Pokukrom, Biemso No. 2, Nyamebekyere, Hwibaa, Kunsu-Dotiem, Bonkwaso No. 1	16.0
5 th	Below 50	37	All Others	74.0
Total	-	50		100

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

Table 1.18: Scalogram Analysis

S/N	Name of Community	2010 Population	Projected Population (2014)	Health Facilities				Education Facilities								Electricity	Water and Sanitation Facilities							Security	Total Weight	Rank	
								Public Education					Private Education				Water System			Sanitation Facilities							
				H	HC	CHPS	MC	KG1	KG2	Prim	JHS	SHS	KG1	KG2	Prim		JHS	BH	HDW	PS	WC	KVIP	HVIP				PL
1	Sabronum	5,879	6,104		X			X	X	X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X			161.9	3 rd
2	Mankranso	5,374	5,580	X				X	X	X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X		X	386.0	1 st
3	Adugyama	4,862	5,048		X		X	X	X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X				328.5	2 nd
4	Kunsu	4,683	4,862					X	X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X				161.8	4 th
5	Wioso	3,581	3,718		X					X	X						X	X			X	X		X		59.5	10 th
6	Domeabra	3,494	3,628		X					X	X						X	X			X	X		X		59.5	10 th
7	Ahwerewam	3,301	3,427							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
8	Pokukrom	3,196	3,318		X					X	X						X	X			X	X		X		79.5	7 th
9	Abesewa	2,934	3,046							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
10	Biems No.I	2,595	2,694	X						X	X						X	X			X	X				67.8	8 th
11	Mpasaso No.2	2,488	2,583							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
12	Nyamebekyere	2,434	2,527							X	X						X	X			X	X				51.2	12 th
13	Hwibaa	2,285	2,373					X	X	X	X						X	X			X	X				51.2	12 th
14	Mpasaso No.1	2,277	2,364		X					X	X						X	X			X	X				34.5	16 th
15	Beposo	1,850	1,921							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
16	Bonsukrom	1,833	1,903			X											X	X					X			34.7	15 th
17	Asuoadei	1,824	1,894							X	X						X	X			X	X	X			21.8	17 th
18	Biems No.2	1,505	1,563			X		X	X	X	X						X	X			X	X				101.2	5 th
19	Nsuta	1,483	1,540							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
20	Fawoman	1,400	1,454							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
21	Kunsu – Dotiem	1,293	1,343			X				X	X						X						X			79.6	6 th
22	Aburaso	1,201	1,247							X	X						X				X		X			18	18 th
23	Kwamekyemkrom	1,124	1,167							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
24	Potrikrom	1,124	1,167							X	X						X	X			X	X				17.8	19 th
25	Bonkwaso No.1	1,113	1,156				X			X	X						X						X			60.9	9 th
26	Gyaenkontabuo	1,102	1,144							X							X					X	X			12.1	32 nd
27	Dunyan Nkwanta	1,100	1,142							X	X						X				X					10.3	42 nd
28	Nyameadom	1,070	1,111							X	X						X				X		X			14.3	28 th
29	Banniekrom	1,043	1,083							X	X					X	X									10.3	42 nd
30	Nsutem	988	1,026							X							X				X	X	X			15.5	27 th
31	Manhyia	966	1,003							X	X						X						X			10.9	33 rd
32	Adukrom	961	998			X				X	X						X					X	X			39.1	14 th
33	Dwenewoho	954	991							X	X					X	X									10.6	41 st
34	Boatengkrom	914	949							X	X						X				X		X			14.3	28 th
35	Adadekrom	908	943							X	X						X						X			10.9	33 rd
36	Bankwaso No.2	885	919							X	X						X				X		X			14.3	28 th

S/N	Name of Community	2010 Population	Projected Population (2014)	Health Facilities				Education Facilities								Electricity	Water and Sanitation Facilities							Security	Total Weight	Rank	
								Public Education					Private Education				Water System			Sanitation Facilities							
				H	HC	CHPS	MC	KG1	KG2	Prim	JHS	SHS	KG1	KG2	Prim		JHS	BH	HDW	PS	WC	KVIP	HVIP				PL
37	Amoakokrom	875	909							X	X							X				X			10.9	33 rd	
38	Pokuase	858	891							X	X							X				X			10.9	33 rd	
39	Amokrom	818	849													X		X				X			9.7	44 th	
40	Adiembra	813	844							X	X							X				X			10.9	33 rd	
41	Ango	812	843							X								X				X			8.3	45 th	
42	Adwoodwoo	805	836															X				X			6	47 th	
43	Apraponso	802	833							X	X							X		X					14.1	31 st	
44	Amangoase	793	823							X	X							X			X				10.7	40 th	
45	Duyefourkrom	791	821							X	X							X				X			10.9	33 rd	
46	Abuagya Shed	758	787															X				X			6	47 th	
47	Akodwanso	758	787															X				X			6	47 th	
48	Bonkurom	752	781															X				X			6	47 th	
49	Kokoteasua	720	748							X								X				X			8.3	45 th	
50	Kunsu Camp (No.2)	720	748							X	X							X				X			10.9	33 rd	
	Total Functions			2	6	4	2	6	6	44	39	2	2	2	3	3	25	50		4	5	29	26	25	4	2192.2	
	Total Centrality			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Weighted Centrality			50	16.7	25	50	16.7	16.7	2.3	2.6	50	50	50	33.3	33.3	3.7	2	100	24	20	3.4	3.8	4	25	582.5	

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.8.2 Nature and Distribution of Settlements in the District

There are 219 known settlements in the District. In respect to approximately 1,190.7 square kilometres land area, the 219 communities cover about 74.8 percent (890.7km²) of the total land area of the District with Forest Reserves covering the remaining 25.2 percent (753.28km²). This suggests that activities for the present generation and future generation are preserved.

In Ghana, settlements with a population of 5,000 and above are classified as urban. Based on this criterion, only Sabronum and Mankranso can be classified as urban representing 0.9 percent. This means that 99.1 percent of the District's communities are rural. The rural nature of the District implies that poverty reduction interventions in the District have to focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder roads improvement, provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

In order to ensure that governance reach the doorstep of the people, all the communities are sub-divided into 10 Area Councils and 50 Electoral Areas. This has helped to boost community participation in the democracy and decentralisation processes in the District.

1.8.3 Transportation Network (Classification of Roads)

The main mode of transportation in the District is road comprising trunk and feeder roads. The District is estimated to have total road network coverage of 6,929.7km out of which only 2,910.5km representing about 42.0 percent of the total land area have been constructed with a percentage gap of 58.0 percent. The main trunk roads are the Kumasi-Sunyani highway which passes through the south-eastern part of the District and the Kumasi-Tepa trunk road.

There are about 270.4km of feeder roads (Second Class Road and Third Class Road) linking up agricultural production centres and major settlements. Out of this, 197.5km are engineered and 72.9km are unengineered. In view of the District's total land area of approximately 1,190.7km², the District can be said to have inadequate transport network to optimally integrate the District economy. The existing road network does not facilitate easy connectivity due to limited availability of alternative links between and among settlements. This has therefore accounted for over 3 hours waiting time on more than 70 percent of the rural roads in the District accompanied with huge transportation fares especially the internal travels. Table 1.19 presents the list of major feeder roads in the District.

Table 1.19: List of Major Feeder Roads in the District

Name of Road	Length (Km)	Surface Type (Km)			Condition Type		
		Gravel	Earth	Bitumen	Good	Fair	Poor
Hiamankwa Jn-Hiamankwa	2.40	2.40	-	-	-	-	2.40
Asuadei-Essienkyem-Barnokrom	13.50	13.50	-	-	-	-	13.50
Bonsukrom Jn-Kobrekrom	10.70	10.70	-	-	-	10.70	-
Ahwerewam-Datro	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	3.00	-
Mantukwa Jn-Mantukwa	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
Fawoman-Sabronum-Berekum	22.80	22.80	-	-	-	-	-
Wioso-Domeabra-Achiase-Wansambri	40.70	40.70	-	-	-	-	-
Ntebenu Jn-Ntebenu	11.10	11.10	-	-	11.10	-	-
Akwapin Jn-Akwapim	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	1.20	-
Pokukrom-Ahwerewam	10.30	10.30	-	-	10.30	-	-
Nsutem Jn-Nsutem	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	1.20	-
Nyamebekyere Jn-Nyamebekyere	4.30	4.30	-	-	-	4.30	-
Dotiem Jn-Dotiem	0.40	0.40	-	-	0.40	-	-
Awisasu Jn-Awisasu	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	2.70
Saakrom Jn-Apenimadi	3.90	3.90	-	-	-	-	3.90
Kunsu-Dotiem-Saakrom	20.70	20.70	-	-	20.70	-	-
Bokruwa Jn-Bokruwa-Boahenkwa No. 2	16.30	16.30	-	-	16.30	-	-
Jacobi-Dormaa	3.20	-	3.20	-	-	-	3.20
Bonkwaso Jn-Abaasua	9.60	9.60	-	-	9.60	-	-
Sikafrebogya-Kramokrom	10.80	10.80	-	-	10.80	-	-
Kramokrom Jn-Kokoteasua	8.00	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00
Anitfini Jn-Anitfini-Asukese	10.60	-	10.60	-	-	10.60	-
Adujama-Biemso No.-Fedeyeya	4.90	1.00	3.90	-	4.90	-	-
Mankraso-Asuoabena-Fufuo Jn	7.90	3.20	4.70	-	3.20	4.70	-
Nyameyeadom Jn-Nyameyeadom	6.30	-	6.30	-	-	6.30	-
Biemtetete Jn-Biemtetete	3.90	2.00	1.90	-	3.90	-	-
Baniekrom-Ohiapae	3.60	-	3.60	-	-	3.60	-
Gyaesukuma Jn-Gyaesukuma	1.20	-	1.20	-	-	-	1.20
Kasotie Jn-Kasitie	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
Abodease Jn-Abodease-Akwasiwora	2.20	-	2.20	-	-	2.20	-
Baniekrom-Nyameahyiraso	2.50	-	2.50	-	-	2.50	-
Mayeden Jn-Mayeden	0.60	0.60	-	-	0.60	-	-
Kofinsiakrom Jn-Kofinsiakrom-Asikantia	9.20	2.00	7.20	-	-	2.00	7.20
Kunsu Camp-Bonkro	8.20	2.20	6.00	-	8.20	-	-
Aponoaposo Jn-Aponoaposo	3.60	-	3.00	-	-	3.60	-
Bienso No.1-Banahenkrom-Worapon Jn	14.80	-	14.80	-	-	-	14.80
Anitemfe-Hiamankwa	2.40	-	2.40	-	-	-	2.40
Pewodee-Nyamebekyere	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Nyamebekyere Jn-Nyamebekyere	4.20	2.20	2.00	-	-	4.20	-
Ahwerewam Jn-Domeabra	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
Bonkwaso Jn-Dajamso-Afrisene	7.50	3.00	4.50	-	7.50	-	-
Baniekrom-Mmehame	2.20	-	2.20	-	-	2.20	-
Anitemfe-Kaabinko	5.50	-	5.50	-	-	-	5.50
Sabronum Camp-Amoakokrom	7.20	-	7.20	-	-	7.20	-
Kwadwanso-Besense	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
Osei Tutukrom Jn-Oseitutukrom-Kramokrom	1.80	-	1.80	-	-	-	1.80
Anitimfi-Ajojoo	1.30	-	1.30	-	-	1.30	-
Mfawaninto-Muawano	4.20	-	4.20	-	-	-	4.20
Awaduwa-Muawano	2.30	-	2.30	-	-	-	2.30
Mmofra Jn-Mmofra	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
Sabronum-Ahwerewam	4.80	-	4.80	-	-	4.80	-
Abesua-Pateduase	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
Nkranka Jn-Nkranka-Asarekrom	1.70	-	1.70	-	-	-	1.70
Mpasaso No.2-Nyamebekyere	5.20	-	5.20	-	-	5.20	-
Abesewa-Abugya	4.10	-	4.10	-	-	4.10	-
Abesewa-Mensa-Abugya	5.50	-	5.50	-	5.50	-	-
Abesewa-Agyeikrom	4.20	-	4.20	-	4.20	-	-
Abesewa-Nkranka	3.20	-	3.20	-	3.20	-	-
Mangoase-Abudya-Adwendwen	5.20	-	5.20	-	-	-	5.20
Adugyama-Mehame	8.70	-	8.70	-	8.70	-	-
Total	386.30	208.30	178.00	-	129.10	84.90	98.50

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Implication for Development**

The current transportation network (roads and other modes of transport) in the District do not meet all the standard criteria to facilitate efficient intra-District movement for socio-economic exchanges. For instance, apart from the main trunk road, which passes through the District from Abuakwa through Mankranso to Sunyani and Tepa is tarred; all other roads in the District are un-tarred and very rough. Vehicular movement on these roads are patchy and far between accumulating to waiting time of about 3 hours and over on more than 70 percent of the rural roads. Besides more than 95 percent of farmers still use footpaths carrying farming implements, fuel wood, water and farm produce on their heads to various destinations in the District.

1.8.4 Social Infrastructure/Amenities in the District

- ***Education Infrastructure***

There are 267 basic schools (95–pre-schools, 102–primary schools and 67–Junior High Schools (JHS)) in the District in the 2012/2013 academic year. These are grouped into 10 educational circuits in the District. There is only one public Senior High School (SHS) in the District. All these institutions are public and are under the Ghana Education Service (GES).

- ***Health Infrastructure***

Health delivery in the District is through 11 public health facilities made up of one hospital, two health centres, six clinics and two CHPS Compounds. As at 2010, the Doctor Population Ratio is 1:121,659 and Nurse Population Ratio is 1:5,805. This means that the Ahafo Ano South District with a current population of 121,659 can boast of only one hospital and one medical doctor which make health service delivery difficult. The District has a District Health Insurance Scheme called Ahafo Ano South District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme.

- ***Water Infrastructure***

The main potable water facilities in the District are hand-dug wells and boreholes. There are 263 boreholes in 151 settlements and 22 hand-dug wells fitted with hand pumps in 18 settlements. Mankranso, Adugyama and Sabronum have small town water systems. The District has potable water coverage of about 65.0 percent as at 2013. There is the need therefore to provide additional point sources to close the gap and also to meet the demands of the growing population.

- ***Sanitation Infrastructure***

Only 26.6 percent of households in the District have toilet facilities in or around the house and in most cases are shared with other households in another house. There are 27 known household latrines in 27 communities and 25 communities have public toilets. Pit latrines are the dominant household method of liquid waste disposal among the rural communities. In most rural communities, there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. There are no drains and culverts in the communities to manage household liquid waste. These inadequate sanitary facilities for the disposal of solid and liquid waste are the major causes of diseases like malaria, cholera and diarrhoea in the District. However, the District has a District Environmental Management byelaw to regulate activities in the built environment.

- ***Housing Infrastructure***

Within the built environment, most houses in the District are built with either landcrete or swish walls and also roofed with either roofing sheet or thatch. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water and electricity are woefully lacking. Compound houses constitute most of the housing stock.

- ***Roads Infrastructure***

The District has estimated road network coverage of 270.4km. Out of this, 197.5km are engineered and 72.9km are unengineered. These feeder roads (Second Class Roads and Third Class Roads) linked up agricultural production centres and major settlements in the District. There are also truck roads linking the District's Capital to the Kumasi–Sunyani road and the Kumasi-Tepa road.

- ***Market Infrastructure***

There are 10 market facilities in the District which comprise of seven fully constructed markets and three satellites markets in 13 market centres. Markets provide avenues for transactions in the buying and selling of goods services. They also contribute significantly to the Assembly's Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The District has over 15 market centers but there are three major market centres namely Kunsu, Adugyama and Pokukrom. Farmers and traders transport their goods and produce during the market days and do brisk commerce. The major market days in the District are Sundays (Adugyama market), Tuesdays (Pokukrom market) and Fridays (Kunsu market).

- ***Energy Infrastructure***

Most occupied households in the District use firewood as their major source of domestic energy. With respect to electrification, all the communities along the main Kumasi-Sunyani-Tepa trunk road from Mankranso to Abesewa have been connected to the national electricity grid with about 60.0 percent of the communities totalling 131 yet to be connected.

- ***Security Infrastructure***

In term of security, the District has four police stations at Mankranso, Wioso, Pokukrom, and Mpasaso, one District Police Headquarters and one District Magistrate Court all at Mankranso. In terms of personnel, Mankranso, the District Police Command has 32, Wioso has four, Mpasaso has four and Pokukrom has six. Construction work is ongoing for a new police station to be sited at Sabronum. The increasing number of cases especially criminal cases calls for personnel and logistics. These are the main constraints facing the police service in the District and which needed to be addressed.

- ***Postal Services Infrastructure***

The District has one major Post Office situated at Mankranso. There are other postal outlets at Sabronum, Wioso and Mpasaso. These Post Offices serve the people in the various communities. The only problem is permanent offices for the personnel.

- ***Banking Infrastructure***

There is no established public or commercial financial institution in the District. The only close public bank such as GCB Limited is located in Tepa and Nkawie which are averagely 40km apart. However, there are some rural banks that have opened agencies in the District. Among these are Ahafo Ano Premier Bank at Mankranso, Pokukrom, Wioso and Mpasaso and AtwimaMponua Rural Bank at Mankranso. There is also emergence of Microfinance Companies in the District. Accessibility to bank facilities is very high as these banks are prepared to give financial assistance to their numerous customers.

- ***Agricultural Extension Services***

Currently the Extension farmer ratio is 1:7,604 which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) Department of the District have identified this human resource gap as affecting the agricultural productivity in the District. The few officers also face with the problem of inadequate logistics such as motor

bikes for regular field inspection and visits. In order to deliver effective and efficient services to clients, the District Department of Agriculture under the MOFA has administratively divided the District into 25 operational areas manned by the 16 Agricultural Extension Agents. The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production.

- ***Commodity Flow***

There are two main inflows for the District namely foodstuffs (fish, grains, legumes and tuber crops) and manufactured goods. Outflows from the District are foodstuffs, forest products, sand and stones. Recently, the activities of sand winning purposely for construction work are fast degrading most arable lands in the District.

1.8.5 Poverty Profiling

The economy of the District is basically based on agriculture. Farmers in the District are mainly peasant cultivating food and cash crops. Incomes that accrue from their produce are meagre. Most of the foodstuffs produced are meant for family consumption. Only few farmers have access to marketing their produce. They also rely on natural rain for the cultivation their crops, hence the failure of the rains sometimes lead to poor production thereby perpetuating their poverty.

Most of the communities on the other hand lack services like good drinking water, educational facilities, health, sanitation and other facilities. It is interesting to note that poverty manifest itself in almost all the communities. As a result, they find it difficult to send their children to school or access the few amenities in the District due to their low productive level. Most of the people, on the other hand, are gullible and illiterates and therefore cannot meet the modern trends in their way of life.

In spite of the manifestations of poverty in the District, the District has embarked on a number of interventions all aimed at reducing poverty through the implementation of Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy I (2002-2005) and Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2006-2009) and Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (2010-2013) prepared out of MDGs (2000-2015).

1.8.6 Manifestation of Poverty Levels

The Ahafo Ano South District shows some levels and characteristics of poverty in the form of lack of social amenities such as schools, health facilities, banking, and telephone facilities. The main District poverty profile indicators are poor food and nutritional status, poor infrastructural facilities and low enrolment rates in some areas, inability to access health facilities despite the health insurance scheme, unemployment and low income levels, and water and sanitation issues which affects the quality of life of the people. The manifestation of these indicators tend to be skewed mostly in Mpasaso and Abesewa Area Councils where the remote communities pre-dominate and economic activities are affected by low incomes, poor road network and general poor levy condition in these areas. Communities of much poverty are Nyamebekyere, Ango, Mantukwa, Datibi, Kabinko and the like. Table 1.20 shows the tentative of Poverty Pockets description based on Area Councils in the District.

Table 1.20: Tentative of Poverty Pockets Description Based on Area Councils

Area Councils	Poverty Status	Characteristics
Mpasaso	Pocket 1	Limited access to land, poor road network, inadequate capital, low level of technical knowledge, mainly migrant workers, inadequate of portable water and inadequate supply of electricity
Abesewa	Pocket 2	Low soil fertility due to excessive usage, poor road network, inability to develop the tourist sites for local economic development, no market centre and limited electricity supply
Sabronum	Pocket 3	Untapped mineral resources, poor road network, inadequate supply of electricity and low prices of agric produce
Asuadei	Pocket 4	Food and cash crop growing area, poor road network, inadequate second cycle schools, inadequate supply of electricity, Poor and unkempt housing with erosion and unemployment
Kunsu	Pocket 5	Accessibility to road, closer to the district capital, have some health facilities, indigenous are prepared to provide for the betterment of entire communities and good standard of living
Domeabra	Pocket 6	Moderate housing conditions, cost of living moderate, poor road network, environmental degradation due to sand winning, medium access to water facilities and high unemployment
Wioso	Pocket 7	Poor road network, lack of marketing centres, high unemployment, large family size and inadequate facilities such as water, schools and clinics
Pokukrom	Pocket 8	Poor road network, unemployment, high cost of living, high cost of residential accommodation and medium access to water supply
Dwinyama	Pocket 9	High cost of living, high cost of land, medium access to social and economic activities, unemployment and high traditional values
Mankranso	Pocket 10	High traditional values, high rent, poor and unkempt housing conditions and have many services

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.8.7 Linkage with Other Districts

The District is located on the North-western part of the Ashanti Region. It shares boundaries with other Districts such as Tano North District in the Brong Ahafo Region, Atwima Nwabiagya District, Atwima Mponua District, Offinso South Municipal, Ahafo Ano North District and Offinso North District. The location of the District put it in an advantaget to share facilities such as roads, tourism, trade and commerce and information sharing.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) among the Districts could also be instituted with sister towns in the area of Sanitation, Waste Management and Industrial Development. A strong linkage when established could earn or improve revenue generation of the Districts.

1.9 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

1.9.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The use of mobile phones has been an important mode of communication for social and business activities for the majority of Ghanaians since as far back as 2003. Table 1.21 provides information on mobile phone ownership by sex for persons 12 years and older. There are a total number of 23,486 mobile phone owners in the Ahafo Ano South District representing 29.9 percent of the population 12 years and older. Comparatively, the proportion of persons 12 years and older having mobile phones (29.9%) is less than the regional average of 56.1 percent and national average of 47.7 percent. This indicates that the ownership of mobile phones in the District is very low. With respect to sex, the proportion of males who own mobile phone (62.3%) is more than females (37.7%).

Table 1.21: Population 12 Years and Older by Mobile Phone Ownership and Sex

Sex	Population 12 Years and Older		I C T Indicator	
			Population having Mobile Phone	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78,472	100.0	23,486	100.0
Male	39,647	50.5	14,641	62.3
Female	38,825	49.5	8,845	37.7
Percentage of Population 12 Years and Older having Mobile Phone				29.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.9.2 Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer

Ownership of desktop and laptop computers is essential for easy access to the internet, electronic mail (e-mail), and other services. Table 1.22 shows that only 1.5 percent of all

households (26,930) own desktop/laptop computers in the District, compared to 9.3 percent of all households (1,126,216) in the region and 7.2 percent of all households (5,467,136) in the country. This suggests that majority of the households about 99 percent (98.5%) lack ownership of desktop/laptop computers in the District indicating a huge communication gap to the outside world. With regard to the sexes, ownership of desktop/laptop computers is higher for male household heads (79.5%) compared to female household heads (20.5%) in the District.

Table 1.22: Households having Desktop or Laptop Computers and Sex of Head

Sex	Number of Households		I C T Indicator	
			Households having Desktop/Laptop Computers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,930	100.0	400	100.0
Male	18,731	69.6	318	79.5
Female	8,199	30.4	82	20.5
Percentage of Households having Desktop/ Laptop Computers				1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.9.3 Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

With the onset of mobile technology, the use of fixed line telephones appears to be on the decline. Table 1.23 presents information on households having fixed telephone lines and sex of household heads in the District. Out of the 26,930 households only 196 households have fixed telephone lines in the District. This represents only 0.7 percent of the total households. This proportion (0.7%) is far below the regional average of 2.5 percent and national average of 2.3 percent. The low rate for fixed telephone is as a result of absence of landline telephone cables in the District. Nearly 55 percent of households with fixed telephone lines are headed by males (55.1%) compared to females (44.9%).

Table 1.23: Households having Fixed Telephone Lines and Sex of Head

Sex	Number of Households		I C T Indicator	
			Households having Fixed Telephone Lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,930	100.0	196	100.0
Male	18,731	69.6	108	55.1
Female	8,199	30.4	88	44.9
Percentage of Households having Fixed Telephone Lines				0.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.9.4 Use of Internet

This section examines access to internet facilities in the District. Table 1.24 shows the distribution of population 12 years and older using internet facility. Only 876 persons 12 years and older representing 1.1 percent use internet facilities in the District. In terms of sex

distribution, the highest proportion of internet facility usage is males representing 71.3percent relative to 28.7 percent femalesin the District. The figure is far below the regional and national averages of 8.9 percent and 7.8 percent respectively. This means that less than 1,000 out of 76,686 use internet facilities in the District which is very dangerous communication gap between the District and the rest of the world.

This relatively low usage of internet is more likely due to very inadequate levels of internet facilities in the District. In addition, the erratic nature of telecommunication networks even worsens the usage of internet on mobile and modems. In support of this, it was identified that no single internet café exist in the District which demands immediate implementation of ICT policies in the District. This indicates a huge development gap in terms of ICT investment in the District.

Table 1.24: Population 12 Years and Older by Internet Facility Usage and Sex

Sex	Population 12 Years and Older		I C T Indicators	
	Number	Percent	Population using Internet Facility	
			Number	Percent
Total	78,472	100.0	876	100.0
Male	39,647	50.5	625	71.3
Female	38,825	49.5	251	28.7
Percentage of Population 12 Years and Older using Internet Facility				1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.9.5 Telecommunication Networks

Telecommunication in the District is poorly developed as there are no land fixed telephone lines in the District. In the case of Mobile/Cellular Phone coverage, Mankranso and the surrounding communities enjoy the services of TIGO, Airtel, GLO and Vodafone from Mankranso through the communities on the two major trunk roads in the District. The most extensively coverage is MTN which go to the interior part of the District.

In totality, out of the 219 Communities in the District, only 64communities representing 29.2 percent are identified to have full telecommunication services whereas the remaining 155 representing 70.8 percentare faced with unreliable telecommunication services. The absence of these facilities tends to make administration and business expensive. It also turns to impede both internal and external interaction.

1.9.6 Television and Radio Transmission Networks

Television coverage in the District is quite good as most communities in the District have good reception for Ghana Television, TV3 and Metro TV provided one is able to erect a pole with a height of about 15 meters and above. However, the reception for TV Africa and other Television Stations in most parts of the District is erratic. In addition, the District has good reception for almost all the radio stations operating in Kumasi for information dissemination.

1.10 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy Situation

There is a great need to integrate environmental concerns in planning in the light-of competing need of urbanization, agriculture and industrialization and their impact on the environment. Since the mainstay of the District economy is agrarian, there is the need to develop sustainability in the use of agricultural land.

1.10.1 Conditions of Built Environment

Within the built environment, out of the 28,484 dwelling units (occupied housing unit and vacant housing unit), 67.3 percent of materials used for construction most houses in the District are built with either mud brick or earth and also roofed with metal sheet (92.8%). These settlements also lack proper settlement schemes. The houses have poor or no drains at all, unkempt surrounding, leaking roof and exposed foundations due to erosion. There are serious gully erosions in almost all the communities especially Wioso, Sabronum, Mpasaso, Mankranso and Domeabra.

The main housing problem of the District is the poor quality of houses. Most essential housing facilities such as toilet, water and electricity are woefully lacking. Compound houses constitute more than half (53.9%) of the housing stock in the District. The average household size is 4.5 compared to the regional average of 4.1 and national average of 4.4. The District also suffers from serious water and sanitation problems. The major sources of drinking water in the District are from rivers and streams, boreholes and hand-dug wells. Most water bodies in the District are contaminated by mining, farming and household waste.

Refuse disposal is largely unorganized, as people tend to dump refuse anywhere in the communities. The few organized dumps have unkempt surroundings that are not regularly maintained. The filth from the refuse dumps contaminates streams and rivers as well as homes near-by. Pit latrines are the dominant household method of liquid waste disposal. In rural communities there is usually only one pit latrine for the whole community. Given the

unhealthy situation as described, the people in the District may be prone to diseases such as cholera, guinea worm and other related diseases. It will be necessary for the District to improve on the quality of housing and waste and environmental management. Moreover, the District's byelaws on environmental sanitation should be applied strictly to serve as deterrent to others in the District.

1.10.2 Climate Change

The ozone layer is fast depleting as a result of human activities such as gas emission from the industries, bush fires, sand winning and a host of others. In the Ahafo Ano South District, the climate change is seriously affecting the District. It is one aspect or explanation of how the livelihood especially the farmers or farming activities are threatened. Due to human activities as aforementioned, the end results are extreme heat and drought. There are visible evidences that climate change results in the loss or reduced quality of crops thereby decrease the income of farmers and threaten food security in the District. This makes the people more vulnerable against the background of the already existing poverty.

1.10.3 Green Economy

Green Economy on the other hand, is the best approach to curb the menace or dangers of climate change in the District. It is one that results in reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcities. It is a model based on sustainable development and knowledge of ecological economy. The main priorities are:

- To reduce carbon emissions and pollution;
- To enhance energy and resource efficiency and
- To prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In view of this, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Plans were implemented from 2010 to 2013 purposely to offset the consequences of the shocks. The plans captured activities to avert the situation and to project the development of Ahafo Ano South District. These include the nursing and planting of seedlings and trees respectively to embark on afforestation drive. There was also the formation of Fire Volunteer Fighters and District Afforestation Team. There are however on-going programmes to replant and green some of the degraded lands. There is also the need for the District to look for private investors to turn all the garbage or refuse into power generation. This will help reduce the energy deficit in the District.

1.10.4 Deforestation in the District

Even though the District abounds in natural forest resources, the rate of reforestation has not matched up with the rate of exploitation. The situation has been compounded by bush-fires, firewood extraction, lumbering and District wide mining. Efforts have to be made to intensify re-afforestation and encourage good agricultural practices. Lumbering activities by large timber firms in the District have impacted negatively on the environment. The effects of human activities on the environment include:

- Depletion of economic trees as a result of rapid lumbering and inadequate re-afforestation programs.
- Deterioration of the already poor condition of feeder roads in the District as a result of excessive pressure exerted on the roads by the heavy timber trucks that ply these roads.
- Destruction of crops through the indiscriminate felling of trees and careless carting or haulage of timber through farmlands.

Indiscriminate bush-burning has led to destruction of forest reserves in the District thus affecting the eco-system and green economy. As a result of the abuse of environmental resources in the District, some settlements are experiencing environmental degradation. A significant portion of the land, forest, wildlife and water resources are seriously threatened by this degradation. To contain the situation and restore the District ecological balance, there is the need to expand and intensify the on-going conservation activities. Environmental conservation bye-laws of the Assembly must be enforced without fear or favour to the letter to help reduce the pressure on the environment, climate change and green economy.

1.11 District Economy

1.11.1 Economic Activity Status

The economic activity status is grouped into two: economically active population and economically not active population. The proportion of persons 15 years and older representing 69,334 form 57.0 percent of the entire District's population (121,659) comprising 34,699 males (50.1%) and 34,635 females (49.9%) (see Table 1.25). Table 1.25 indicates that the proportion of the economically active population (75.5%) is considerably higher than economically not active population (24.5%). For the economically active

population, about 96 percent (96.4%) are employed as against 3.6 percent who are unemployed. However, the unemployed proportion has majority of them (70.0%) seeking for work for the first time compared with worked before and seeking for work (30.0%). Moreover, out of the economically not active population, the proportion of full time education (46.2%) dominates followed by home duties (29.8%) and too old/young (10.0%), and the last is pensioners/retired (0.9%). In addition, it is worth mentioning that 7.1 percent were economically not active population because they are disabled/sick persons.

Among the economically not active population, the proportion of males in full time education (58.7%) is higher than females in full time education (35.0%). Conversely, most economically not active females engaged in home duties (37.9%) are more than their male counterparts (20.8%). Similarly, the proportion of females that are disabled/sick and too old/young (7.9%) are greater than males (7.1%). This means that most females in the District are vulnerable which must be protected with safety nets.

Table 1.25: Population 15 Years and Older by Activity Status and Sex

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,334	100.0	34,699	100.0	34,635	100.0
Economically active	52,354	75.5	26,682	76.9	25,672	74.1
Employed	50,449	96.4	25,838	96.8	24,611	95.9
<i>Worked</i>	47,744	94.6	24,653	95.4	23,091	93.8
<i>Did not work but had job to go back to</i>	2,507	5.0	1,073	4.2	1,434	5.8
<i>Did voluntary work without pay</i>	198	0.4	112	0.4	86	0.3
Unemployed	1,905	3.6	844	3.2	1,061	4.1
<i>Worked before, seeking work and available</i>	571	30.0	228	27.0	343	32.3
<i>Seeking work for the first time and available</i>	1,334	70.0	616	73.0	718	67.7
Economically not active	16,980	24.5	8,017	23.1	8,963	25.9
Did home duties (household chore)	5,067	29.8	1,671	20.8	3,396	37.9
Full time education	7,841	46.2	4,705	58.7	3,136	35.0
Pensioner/Retired	154	0.9	104	1.3	50	0.6
Disabled/Sick	1,209	7.1	504	6.3	705	7.9
Too old/young	1,693	10.0	586	7.3	1,107	12.4
Other	1,016	6.0	447	5.6	569	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.11.2 Occupational Distribution (Structure of Local Economy)

Table 1.26 provides data on employed persons 15 years and older by occupation and sex. It shows that workers in skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute the largest occupational group (74.9%), followed by those in services and sales (8.2%), and in craft and related trades (6.7%). The high skills work such as managers, professionals and technicians accounted for only 5 percent of the employed persons. This means that most of the employed

persons are into skilled agriculture, forestry, and fishing occupation indicating that the District is agrarain.

Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery work is the dominant occupation comprising male's proportion of 77.3 percent which is more than the female's proportion (72.5%) as shown in Table 1.26. On the other hand, the proportion of females engaged in services and sales as workers (13.6%) is higher than that of males (3.1%). The managerial and elementary occupations are also dominated by females (4.1%) than males (3.6%).

Table 1.26: Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Occupation and Sex

Occupation	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Managers	447	0.9	192	0.7	255	1.0
Professionals	1,478	2.9	906	3.5	572	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	391	0.8	284	1.1	107	0.4
Clerical support workers	199	0.4	142	0.5	57	0.2
Service and sales workers	4,147	8.2	798	3.1	3,349	13.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	37,808	74.9	19,966	77.3	17,842	72.5
Craft and related trades workers	3,377	6.7	1,719	6.7	1,658	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,110	2.2	1,090	4.2	20	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,488	2.9	737	2.9	751	3.1
Other occupations	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASA, 20014

1.11.3 Employment Status

It can be observed in Table 1.27 that majority of the employed population is self-employed without employees (68.9%) followed by contributing family worker (15.4%) and employees (8.6%). About three percent (3.2%) of employed persons are self-employed with employees, 2.1 percent are casual workers and domestic employees (house help) had the lowest proportion of 0.5 percent.

With respect to sex disaggregation, the proportion of males (70.3%) in self-employed without employees are more than females (67.5%). In addition, the proportions of employee's males are higher than employee's females. Conversely, the proportion of female (21.2%) in contributing family workers is higher than males (9.7%). Moreover, more females (1.7%) are into apprentice than males (0.9%). In terms of the major employment status in the District (self-employed without employees and contributing family worker), females (88.7%) dominate their male counterparts (80.0%) indicating that women empowerment programmes should be enacted to boost women participation in the District.

Table 1.27: Employment Status of Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Sex

Employment Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Employee	4,324	8.6	3,018	11.7	1,306	5.3
Self-employed without employee(s)	34,780	68.9	18,174	70.3	16,606	67.5
Self-employed with employee(s)	1,593	3.2	925	3.6	668	2.7
Casual worker	1,065	2.1	817	3.2	248	1.0
Contributing family worker	7,745	15.4	2,516	9.7	5,229	21.2
Apprentice	632	1.3	222	0.9	410	1.7
Domestic employee (Househelp)	244	0.5	145	0.6	99	0.4
Other	66	0.1	21	0.1	45	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPUC-AASDA, 2014

1.11.4 Employment Sector

Table 1.28 indicates that the informal private sector is by far the largest employer of economically active persons in the District (94.2%), followed by public (government) sector (3.7%). Less than two percent of employees are in private formal (1.6%), NGOs (0.4%), semi-public/parasatal (0.1%), or other international organizations (0.004%).

A similar pattern is observed for the sexes, with more males than females employed across all the sectors with the exception of private informal where the females (95.9%) are slightly higher than males (92.6%). This implies that majority of persons employed in the District are in the private informal sector indicating that conducive atmosphere should be created in the District to boost the growth of this sector as the private sector forms the engine of growth for every economy. However, policies should be enacted to transform, if not all the private informal sector, to become private formal so as to improve the revenue and employment generations of the private informal sector in the District.

Table 1.28: Employment Sector of Employed Population 15 Years and Older by Sex

Employment Sector	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Public (Government)	1,891	3.7	1,228	4.8	663	2.7
Private Formal	826	1.6	561	2.2	265	1.1
Private Informal	47,509	94.2	23,915	92.6	23,594	95.9
Semi-Public/Parastatal	30	0.1	12	0.0	18	0.1
NGOs (Local and International)	191	0.4	120	0.5	71	0.3
Other International Organisations	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.11.5 Household Income and Expenditure

- **Household Income**

Studies conducted by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) shows that more than two-thirds (67.1%) of the people earn between Ten Ghana Cedis (GH¢10.00) and One Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢100.00) per monthhousehold. These incomes fall outside the National and Rural Incomes, showing an indication that the standard of living is low and poverty is rife in the District. It is therefore not surprising thatthe District's economy is regarded as agrarian as the agriculturalsector contributesslargely to employmentgeneration and employing about three-quarters (74.9%) of the economically active persons 15 years and older with 81.7 percent households engaged in agriculture (99.2% engaged in crop farming)on small scale levelsin the District.

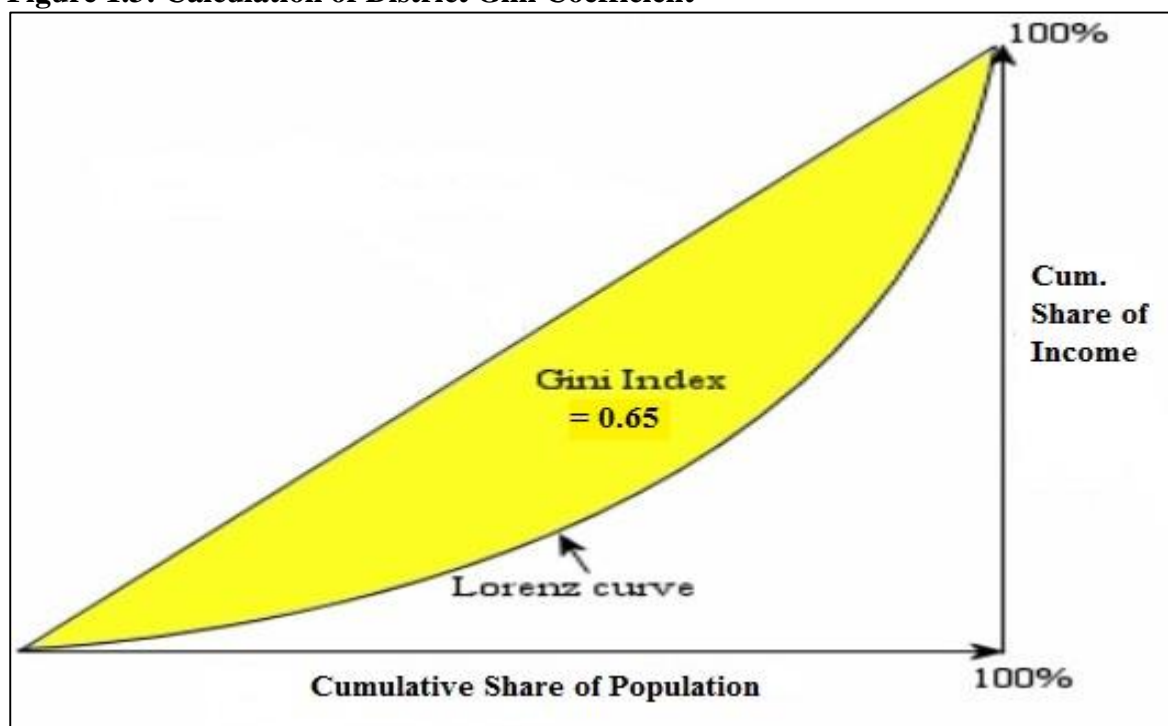
To buttress this point, the calculated Gini coefficient was 0.65 as shown in Figure 1.3. This meant that income inequality in the District was widely spread. In terms of gender, the poverty was negatively skewed to women in the District. The survey strongly showed that agriculture was the main source of household income in both the rural and urban communities followed by trading, wage employment, remittances and others as shown in Table 1.29.

Table 1.29: Sources of Household Incomes

Source	Percentage Share (Rural)	Percentage Share (Urban)	Percentage Share (District)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	59.6	39.6	59.2
Trading	21.7	34.6	22.4
Wage/Salaries	13.6	14.1	13.7
Remittance	3.2	9.3	2.2
Rent/Lease	1.6	1.8	2.1
Craft	0.3	0.6	0.4
Average Monthly Household Income			
Income Levels	Percentage of Households		
GH¢10.00 - GH¢100.00	67.1		
GH¢101.00 - GH¢200.00	20.4		
GH¢201.00 - GH¢300.00	8.5		
GH¢301.00 above	4.0		

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

Figure 1.3: Calculation of District Gini Coefficient



Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Household Expenditure***

Table 1.30 shows that the main items of household expenditure are food, followed by crop farming/fishing, clothing, education, transport and health. Among the expenditures, food (33.8%) recorded the highest expenditure followed by clothing (15.5%), crop farming (14.0%) and business/trading (5.7%) recorded the least. This suggests most household expenditure is spent on food and clothing which form the basic necessities of life. However, the expenditure for education and health which are critical for the betterment of the household in the District are very low. Hence, there is the need to address the financial management of households in the District.

Table 1.30: Items of Household Expenditure

Item	Percentage (%)
Total	100.0
Food	33.8
Crop Farming	14.0
Clothing	15.5
Education	11.3
Transport	11.2
Business/Trading	5.7
Health	6.2
Others	2.3

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.11.6 Major Economic Activities

1.11.6.1 Agricultural Sector (Agriculture)

The District's economy is regarded as agrarian, largely due to the sector's contribution to employment generation and employing 74.9 percent of the economically active persons 15 years and older. Thus, agriculture plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the District. The key agricultural sub-sectors include crops, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry and non-traditional commodities. The farming practices in the District include mono-cropping, mixed cropping and mixed farming.

Table 1.31 is on the distribution of agricultural households in the District by type of locality. Out of the 26,930 households, 81.7 percent representing 21,993 households are engaged in agriculture in the District. Comparatively, the District's proportion (81.7%) is considerably higher than the regional average of 36.6 percent and national average of 45.8 percent. In terms of localities, the proportion of rural households (83.3%) engaged in agriculture is significantly higher than urban households (67.2%). This indicates that the District is purely an agrarian, a typical feature occupation for rural communities in Ghana.

The majority (99.2%) of the agricultural households are involved in crop farming with 18.2 percent is rearing livestock. Very few households are engaged in tree growing (0.8%) and fish farming (0.1%) in the District. In addition, 29.6 percent of all households engaged in agriculture are into multiple farming activities in the District (Table 1.31). For both urban and rural localities, crop production ranks first in farming activities, followed by animal rearing and tree planting. However, all the fish farming activities are undertaken in the rural localities (0.1%).

Table 1.31: Agricultural Activities of Households and Type of Locality

Household	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,930	100.0	2,764	100.0	24,166	100.0
Households engaged in agriculture	21,993	81.7	1,857	67.2	20,136	83.3
Crop Farming	21,810	99.2	1,841	99.1	19,969	99.2
Tree Planting	185	0.8	20	1.1	165	0.8
Livestock Rearing	3,992	18.2	113	6.1	3,879	19.3
Fish Farming	11	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Crop Farming***

Three main types of crop farming are practiced in the District namely; mono-cropping, mixed cropping and plantation cropping. The traditional farming method in which hoes and cutlasses are the most common implements used in the preparation of the land is widely practiced. This system is associated with slash and burn practices. Shifting cultivation is the most wide spread farming method. The normal fallow period is between four to five years after one to three cropping season(s). The District is comparatively endowed with abundant cheap migrant labour that is available throughout the year. However, some farming activities are normally undertaken by family members including children.

Land for agriculture may be obtained through hiring, outright purchase or share cropping which is the most common. There are two main types of share cropping/holdings namely: “Abunu/Abusa” where payment for a piece of land is made with part of the produce as “Abunu” or “Abusa” where either half or one-third of the farm produce is paid the land owner. A piece of land may be hired and money is given to the custodian for use of a piece of land within a particular agreed period. The District’s production of various crops is shown in Table 1.32.

Most of the crops produced are stored by traditional means. A small number of the improved narrow cribs can be found in few communities. Farmers suffer from high post-harvest losses due to lack of improved post-harvest facilities, difficult access to storage points and markets and lack agricultural produce processing equipment. There are only few agricultural produce which are processed in the District and these are cassava into gari, maize into corn dough, oil-palm into palm-oil and palm kernel oil.

The District has the potential to produce raw materials for agro-processing if the needed attention can be paid to the development of agriculture. The land is generally fertile and suitable for production of a variety of crops. It is also endowed with a population whose primary occupation is farming. Farming, fishing and hunting are mainly financed from individual small saving which accounts for the low output despite its potential.

Table 1.32: Major Agriculture Crop Productivity/Acreage Farm Size

Crop	Percentage population Engaged			Total Cultivated (Ha)	Total Production (m/ton)	Average Farm Size (Ha)
	Total	Male	Female			
Food Crops						
Cassava	49,145	24,603	24,542	11,828	213,196	0.54
Cocoyam/ Taro (kooko)	20,365	10,139	10,226	8,020	114,854	0.38
Maize	33,177	16,918	16,259	19,834	21,819	0.64
Plantain	62,954	31,690	31,264	11,332	58,706	0.51
Rice	4,209	2,171	2,038	92	574	0.21
Yam	2,602	1,374	1,228	5,710	218,548	0.32
Tomatoes	3,883	2,046	1,837	-	-	-
Pepper	3,987	2,038	1,949	-	-	-
Onion	152	63	89	-	-	-
Okro	4,109	2,035	2,074	-	-	-
Garden eggs	979	540	439	-	-	-
Cash Crops						
Oil palm	6,959	3,584	3,375	-	-	-
Coffee	9	6	3	-	-	-
Coconut	199	91	108	-	-	-
Cocoa	63,724	33,057	30,667	-	-	-
Citrus	1,693	906	787	-	-	-
Cashew	355	167	188	-	-	-
Agro forestry (Tree Planting)	811	389	422	-	-	-

Source: District MOFA Directorate-AASDA, 2014

• *Irrigation Farming*

Irrigation farming is not very common in the District even though rainfall is not very reliable. The District Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is vigorously promoting irrigation farming especially for the cultivation of rice and vegetables during the dry season. Hence, irrigation agriculture is an untapped potential in the District where large expanse of flat lands are found around the Offin, the Mankran and the Abu rivers respectively.

• *Extension Services*

In order to deliver effective and efficient services to clients the District Directorate of the MOFA has administratively divided the District into 25 operational areas manned by the 16 Agricultural Extension Agents. The District has an extension agent to farmer ratio of 1:7,604 compared to the national ratio of 1:1,500 making extension services herculean task in the District. The District has six District Agricultural Officers that supervise the Agricultural Extension Agents.

• *Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Produce*

Middlemen mainly from Kumasi and Abukwa play very important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the District. Most of the farmers sell their produce to the middlemen on market days. They in turn sell them in the urban markets within and outside the District.

However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produce and in most cases the prices are unfavourable to the farmers. Even though, farmers always complain about this situation, they do not have any alternate choice since most of the items they produce are perishable lacks storage facilities. This worsen the pride of most farmers in terms of income generation as the agriculture sector employs more than three-quarters (74.9%) of employed population in the District. This has tantamount to the strife poverty levels in the District.

- ***Livestock***

Cattle, goat, sheep, poultry and pigs are the major livestock reared in the District. The total stock of cattle was 1,156 in 2011. It further increased to 1,500 in 2012 but reduced to 1,250 in 2013. The total stock of goat increased from 6,800 in 2011 to 13,100 in 2013; and 2012 recording 7,549. The total stock of pigs also increased from 318 in 2011 to 412 in 2012; and 760 in 2013 as shown in Table 1.33. It could be said that the total number of livestock has increased from 2011 to 2013. The major challenge facing the livestock sector is the absence of veterinary officers in the District and therefore the farmers have no access to veterinary services. This negatively impact on the development of the livestock industry. In furtherance to this, the forest vegetation greatly limits the number of cattle which could be reared in the District.

Table 1.33: Types of Livestock and Total Stock from 2011-2013

Types of Animal	Total Stock		
	2011	2012	2013
Cattle	1,156	1,500	1,250
Goat	6,800	7,549	13,100
Sheep	6,772	6,958	12,459
Poultry	16,765	32,137	30,621
Pigs	318	412	760
Total	31,811	48,556	58,190

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Aqua-Culture***

Aqua-culture which is the production of fish is an activity that began in the District some decades ago, plays a major role in the life of the people. However, in view of the huge capital outlay in this sector, only few people have been able to enter into it. It is an area if adequately invested would improve the nutritional status of meat in the District and offset deficiency in fish production which is an important component in the diet of the people. There are some areas like Beposo, Dwinyama, Barniekrom and Kunsu where the aqua-culture is being practiced on a small scale. Since agricultural impact on the rural poor is tremendous, any transformation of this sector will have positive multiplier effect on the local economy in terms of revenue generation.

1.11.6.2 Industry

Table 1.34 indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industrial sector, employing 76.0 percent of the economically active population. The other two major industries are wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.3%) and manufacturing (5.7%). Nevertheless, less than two percent (0.1%) of the employed persons is engaged in mining and quarrying.

The proportion of males in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing (79.4%) is higher than that of females (72.5%), while the opposite is the case for wholesale and retail trade (9.2% of females and 3.6% of males) and manufacturing (6.6% of females and 4.8% of males). Also, the proportion of females in accommodation and food service activities (4.9%) are more than their males' counterpart (0.5%). This implies that most males are into agriculture, forestry and fishing activities and most females are into wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and accommodation and food services industries in the District.

Table 1.34: Industry of Employed Population 15 Years and Older and Sex

Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	50,449	100.0	25,838	100.0	24,611	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	38,356	76.0	20,525	79.4	17,831	72.5
Mining and quarrying	48	0.1	45	0.2	3	0.0
Manufacturing	2,855	5.7	1,236	4.8	1,619	6.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	46	0.1	23	0.1	23	0.1
Construction	436	0.9	426	1.6	10	0.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,199	6.3	939	3.6	2,260	9.2
Transportation and storage	786	1.6	776	3.0	10	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,333	2.6	130	0.5	1,203	4.9
Information and communication	28	0.1	25	0.1	3	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	71	0.1	48	0.2	23	0.1
Real estate activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	125	0.2	92	0.4	33	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	48	0.1	34	0.1	14	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	290	0.6	211	0.8	79	0.3
Education	1,315	2.6	782	3.0	533	2.2
Human health and social work activities	252	0.5	127	0.5	125	0.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	58	0.1	56	0.2	2	0.0
Other service activities	1,114	2.2	324	1.3	790	3.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	85	0.2	35	0.1	50	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

- **Manufacturing Sector**

Manufacturing activities in the District are light manufacturing, lumbering and agro-processing concerns. These industries are practised on small scale and are next in importance to agriculture, commerce and trading in the Ahafo Ano South District. The manufacturing

sector is the fast growing local economy which employs 5.7 percent of the economically active population. The District can boast of small scale or agro-based industries like palm oil extraction, gari processing and kente weaving at communities like Nsuta, Barniekrom, Abaasua and Onyinanufu, Abesewa and other communities. There are other small scale sectors such as wood-based industries (carpentry), metal works, block moulding and metal-based industries are mostly blacksmithing which are scattered in the District.

Apart from relying on unpaid apprentices, entrepreneurs in these industries employ few people to facilitate the production processes. The average size of Small Scale Manufacturing in terms of members is about three people and in the case of Medium Scale, it is about ten people in the District. Table 1.35 shows the distribution and location of manufacturing industries in the District.

From Table 1.35, labour-intensive methods are used by entrepreneurs in most of the production processes, except in some few cases where chemical (petrol, diesel) and electric energies are used. Through various interventions, the drudgery associated with gari production has been eliminated in some pilot communities through the supply of gari- processing machines. Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing industries are access to credit; small market size for products. The sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the District Economy. In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sectors, manufacturing industries have the prospects to: utilize local raw materials and thereby provide market for agricultural produce, generate employment and improving income level for the rural people and improve growth and development.

Table 1.35: Classification and Location of Major Manufacturing Industries

Industry	Type of Business	Number			Location	Size
		Total	Male	Female		
Manufacturing	Carpentry Shops	212	205	7	District wide	Small/Medium
	Furniture	312	310	2	District wide	Small
	Buildings	122	121	1	District wide	Small
	Metal Works/ Fittings	115	113	2	District wide	Small
	Gari-processing	89	4	85	District wide	Small
	Lumbering/sawmilling	380	316	64	District wide	Small
	bakery products	85	2	83	District wide	Small
	vegetable and animal oils and fats	253	43	210	District wide	Small
	malt liquors and malt	189	126	63	District wide	Small
	Weaving and Finishing of Textiles	265	236	29	District wide	Small
	Footwear	29	28	1	District wide	Small
	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	1,020	966	54	District wide	Small
	Restaurants and Food Services	1,004	54	950	District wide	Small
Mining	Gold prospecting	8	8	-	District wide	Small
	Gold mining	772	538	234	District wide	Small
	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay	5	5	-		

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Construction Sector***

The construction sector in the District has not seen any improvement. Although the District is closer to Kumasi but its expansion still remains in doldrums. Apart from Mankranso, the District capital, where little construction works such private houses, fuel stations along Kumasi roads and a block laying factory. The high cost of building materials and high labour cost is seriously affecting this sub-sector. Despite this constraint the construction sector is one of the sub-sectors in terms of the attraction of jobs for the youth and the unemployed. The improvement in this sub-sector is likely to improve the incomes of the youth and improve the revenue base of the Assembly through property rate payment.

- ***Mining and Quarrying Sector***

Feasibility studies have proved the existence of gold deposits in the District especially Kunsu, Sabronum and Wioso. These economic or investment potentials are yet to be exploited. The African Mineral Services has started prospecting in these areas. The full operation of the gold mining activities would have much greater impact on development such as jobs would be created, revenue would be generated and social responsibility would be undertaken in these areas to complement the effort of the District Assembly in the provision of basic services. Again, the provision of alternative livelihood jobs in their catchment areas would help to create jobs and diversify the local economy. There are also activities of small-scale mining operators in these gold deposited areas which is affecting the environment. However, the activities of these mines are being monitored closely by the District Security Council (DISEC) to prevent any environmental hazards that may be caused by the operations.

1.11.6.3 Service/Commerce Sector

The service/commerce sector in the District is not developed. Commercial activities are small scale and are scattered throughout the District. In the commerce/service sector, the Government sector dominates with teachers taking the lead. Incomes from the commerce/service sector are quite moderate and are above the poverty level employing 18.3 percent of the population 15 years and above. Table 1.36 shows the distribution of the sector.

Table 1.36: Distribution of Service/Commercial Activities

Commerce/ Service	Type of Business	Number	Location	Size
Banking	Rural Banks	4	Selected communities	Medium
	Micro Finance Inst.	4	Selected communities	Small
Hospitality	Guest Houses	2	Selected communities	Small
Communication	Fixed Lines	-	-	-
	Cellular Telephone	4	District wide	Medium
	Coverage (MTN, Airtel, Vodafone, Expresso, Glo)	5	District wide	-
Government Sector	Teachers, Assembly Workers, Police Services, Health workers etc	-	District wide	-
Commerce	Traders	-	District wide	-

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.11.6.4 Inter/Intra Trade

Trade activities are active in the District due to the availability of market facilities where the people buy and sell goods in these markets. The existing market facilities are found in Adugyama, Kunsu and Pokukrom. In addition to these recognized markets, every community has a small market where they undertake their everyday transactions (buying and selling of vegetables, meat, fish, salt and among others). The predominate market days in the District are Tuesdays at Pokukrom, Fridays at Kunsu and Sundays at Adugyama. With respect to intra trade, most people have a lot of their commodities (especially in large quantities) sold and bought in Kumasi and Abuakwa due to the District's proximity to these towns. It is estimated that 50.0 percent of the traded materials made up of manufactured goods and fish are brought from Kumasi and Abuakwa. The remaining 50 percent which is mainly agricultural produce come from the District. Incomes from inter/intra trade are quite moderate and are above the poverty level.

1.11.7 Revenue and Expenditure Situation of the District

1.11.7.1 Main Revenue Sources of the Assembly

Sources of revenue for the AASDA can be divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources.

- **Internal Revenue Sources**

The internal sources mostly called the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) are derived from seven main items. The following are the seven main revenue heads and their sub-heads.

1. **Rates:** with sub-heads as Basic Rate, Property Rate and Special Rate.
2. **Lands:** with sub-heads as Land and Timber Royalties and Building Permits.
3. **Fees and Fines:** with sub-heads as Exportation of Commodities, Lorry Park Fees, etc.

4. **Licences:** with sub-heads as Herbalist, Contractors, Liquor Distillers, Banking, etc.
5. **Rent:** with sub-heads as Assembly Quarters and Properties.
6. **Investment Income:** with sub-heads as Hiring of Assembly Grader/Assembly Hall.
7. **Miscellaneous:** with sub-heads as Sale of Tender Documents.

The records clearly show that the Assembly relies heavily on Rates, Fees and Fines and Licenses for its IGF. In 2010, the Assembly estimated to collect 65.5 percent of total estimated IGF from these three sources. Actual revenue collected from these sources (Rates, Licenses, and Fees and Fines) in that year was 81.9 percent of total revenue collected. Similarly, in 2011, 77.5 percent was expected revenue from Rates, Licenses, and Fees and Fines. Actual revenue contributed by these three sources to the total IGF for the year was more than two-thirds (66.4%). The situation was not different in 2012 as 76.5 percent of expected revenue from internal sources was from these three sources and 72.1 percent was actualised (see Table 1.3).

Conversely, Investment Income to total revenue collected for the period 2010 to 2012 had been very insignificant. In 2010 it contributed only 0.4 percent, in 2011 it was 0.4 percent and in 2012 it contributed only 0.2% to total revenue collected. Concurrently, revenue from Lands has been erratic and this makes projection very difficult. In 2010 actual revenue was GH¢9,095.80. In 2011 it went up to GH¢29,518.00 and in 2012 it came down to GH¢8,304.00. In totality, the total revenue collected has been erratic. In 2010 it was GH¢140,866.41. It went up to GH¢204,194.98 in 2011 growing at 45.0 percent and decreased in 2012 to GH¢169,893.51 by (16.8) percent (see Table 1.3).

The rationale behind improved IGF collection is to make the District Assembly self-financing not only in its recurrent expenditures but also to spend at least 20.0 percent of its IGF on capital expenditure. Since the creation of the District, the IGF, otherwise referred to as “traditional sources of income” has been beset with difficulties such as:

- No revenue mobilisation vehicle.
- Inadequate permanent collectors.
- Low morale among revenue staff.
- Poor supervision of revenue staff.
- Over reliance on commission collectors.

- Lack of legal basis to prosecute defaulters (Gazetting).
- Poor monitoring of performance of revenue collectors.
- No valuation list of commercial, industrial and residential properties.
- Uncooperative attitude of some community leaders in revenue mobilisation.
- Non- functional sub-District structures, making it difficult for them to support revenue mobilisation.

Most of these problems have to be addressed vigorously to improve revenue collection levels tremendously. The Assembly needs to institute other corrective measures such as the following to improve revenue collection.

- Marketing the District's investment potentials.
- Motivation and logistical support for effective collection including mobility.
- Registering all establishments operating in the District and establishing a Revenue Sources Database.
- Localization of revenue collection by entrusting the collection of rates into the hands of Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees because they are familiar with the people and environment.

- ***External Revenue Sources***

The external sources of revenue are made up of the following items:

- Central Government Grants-District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- Central Government Grants-District Development Facility (DDF)
- Central Government Grants-School Feeding Programme
- Central Government Grants-National Health Insurance Scheme
- Central Government Grants-HIPC Fund
- Central Government Grants-CWSP Fund
- Central Government Grants-CBRDP Fund
- Central Government Grants-GETFund
- Central Government Grants-MP's Common Fund
- Central Government Grants-Monthly Salaries to Workers
- Central Government Grants-CODAPEC
- Interest on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)
- Donor Support from Development Partners such as the KfW, AfDB, etc.

Among these sources, the DACF remains the major source of revenue from the external sources. However, the records show that the unplanned or source deductions from the DACF affected the implementation of planned programmes and projects. For example in 2012, unplanned deductions amounted to GH¢232,160.08 which was 33.0 percent of the total amount released to the Assembly. The implication is that budgeted programmes and projects worth GH¢232,160.08 could not be executed in 2012.

1.11.7.2 Expenditure Controls of the Assembly

There are two main expenditure headings of the Assembly which include recurrent expenditure and development expenditure. The DACF and all intervention funds are used to finance development programmes and projects. IGFs on the other hand are used to finance both recurrent and development expenditures. As a planning authority, the Assembly is mandated to generate funds internally to discharge its planned programmes. Funds such as the DACF, royalties and among others are also received from the Central Government to complement funds generated internally.

Expenditures on which these funds applied are fundamentally guided by the District's MTDP and are subjected to rules and regulations as contained in the Financial Administration Act (FAA) and its accompanying Financial Memorandum (FM). Disbursement of DACF is strictly in accordance with approved guidelines of the Administrator of the District Assemblies Common Fund and the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development.

In order to ensure that funds received by the Assembly are properly accounted for there is periodic audit of the financial accounts and books of the Assembly by personnel of the Audit Services and the Internal Audit Section of the Controller and Accountant General's Department. These and other internal controls guarantee financial accountability and diligence. Since the creation of the District, the DACF receipts of the Assembly have been disbursed on projects in the under listed areas:

- Economic: Energy, Markets, Roads and Private Sector.
- Social: Education, Health, Water, Housing, Sports and Recreation.
- Administration: Human Resource Development, Accommodation, Office Equipment and Project Management.
- Environment: Sanitation, Tree Planting, and strengthening of Local Government structures.
- Miscellaneous.

Locally generated revenue of the Assembly is usually spent on:

- Personal Emolument
- Travelling and Transport
- General Expenditure
- Maintenance, Repairs and Renewals
- Miscellaneous
- Capital Expenditure

Table 1.37 shows the trend of the revenue and expenditure pattern for the past four years.

Table 1.37: A Four-Year Revenue and Expenditure Pattern from 2010-2013

Year	Approved Annual Estimates (GH¢)			Actual Receipts (GH¢)			% Deviation on DACF/Others	% Deviation on IGF
	IGF	DACF/Others	Total	IGF	DACF/Others	Total		
Revenue Pattern								
2010	207,499.00	3,847,625.33	4,055,124.33	136,851.94	2,437,472.50	2,574,324.44	(36.65)	(51.62)
2011	224,249.00	3,348,248.09	3,572,497.09	204,194.98	1,646,519.11	1,850,714.09	(50.82)	(9.82)
2012	231,288.00	3,847,625.33	4,078,913.33	169,893.51	1,505,639.49	1,675,533.00	(60.87)	(36.14)
2013	435,066.00	5,491,859.80	5,926,925.80	204,173.98	2,126,720.09	2,330,894.07	(61.28)	(53.07)
Total	1,098,102.00	16,535,358.55	17,633,460.55	715,114.41	7,716,351.19	8,431,465.60	(53.33)	(53.56)
Expenditure Pattern								
2010	207,499.00	3,847,082.55	4,054,581.55	136,851.94	2,067,262.14	2,204,114.08	46.26	34.05
2011	224,249.00	1,516,975.06	1,741,224.06	204,194.98	1,923,408.87	2,127,603.85	(26.79)	8.94
2012	231,288.00	3,244,192.65	3,475,480.65	169,893.51	1,561,162.22	1,731,055.73	51.88	26.54
2013	435,066.00	2,811,715.26	3,246,781.26	204,173.98	1,509,995.88	1,714,169.86	46.30	53.07
Total	1,098,102.00	11,419,965.52	12,518,067.52	715,114.41	7,061,829.11	7,776,943.52	38.16	34.88

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- Implication for Development**

The major source of capital resources to the District is the DACF and any fluctuation in its expectation determines how effective development activities would be implemented. Table 1.37 shows that, throughout the four years (medium term), receipts from the DACF/others had been the very low compared to year-on-year actual receipts from 2010 to 2013. The highest deviation was recorded in 2013 (61.3%) with more than three-fifth not realised from DACF/others followed by 2012 (60.9%) and the 2010 (36.7%) recorded the lowest. In totality, more than half (53.3%) of the DACF was not realised to undertake development programmes, projects and activities throughout the four years. These receipts were faced with the challenge of source deductions which accounted for 33.0 percent of all releases to the Assembly. Hence, source deduction issues in the management of DACF should address so as to reduce artificial inadequate funds of DACF in the District. These shortfalls had imposed a serious restriction on the District's development agenda on implementation of development projects in the District. On the hand, all the expenditures throughout the years were not overspent with the exception of 2011 due to personal emoluments expenditure item.

1.11.8 Local Economic Development Potentials/Investment

1.11.8.1 Tourism

There are number of tourism opportunities in the District. The known ones are Mpasaaso Waterfall at Mpasaaso and Elongated Cave at Sabronum. These sites are not developed as their potentials are hindered by lack of investment.

1.11.8.2 Mineral Deposit

The District is underlain by rocks that are rich in minerals such as granites outcrops, clay, sand, gold, manganese, bauxite and other minerals. Gold bearing rocks are found District wide more especially Kunsu, Sabronum and among others. Bauxite is found at Aya Hills and Mpasaso and considerable amount of manganese is also found at Asirebuo Camp near Mpasaso. However, all these mineral deposits remain unexploited. It can be expected that the exploitation of these minerals in the District will greatly energize the development of the District through job creation, improved household incomes and the much needed revenue in the form of royalties to the District Assembly.

1.11.8.3 Agricultural Farmlands

The soils in the District are generally suitable for agriculture as the vegetation and the climate status is just conducive to the country in its quest to go in front the world in food production. These soils are classified into two using their major characteristics as moderately suitable and marginally suitable soils. These soils are deep and can support a wide range of cash crops like cocoa, coffee, citrus, oil palm and cola; and food crops like cassava, cocoyam, yam, maize, beans, plantain, rice, sugarcane and vegetables. It is therefore not surprising that agriculture is the highest employer of the population in the District (74.9%) and the third in the Ashanti Region (36.6%).

In addition, with the cocoa plantation in the District, 53.0 percent of the employed are engaged in cocoa farming. 99.2 percent of employed are also engaged in crop farming in the District. Almost all the communities in the District are farming communities with Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) ratio of 1:7,604. The major food crops cultivated by farmers include maize, plantain, cassava, yams and cocoyam. The major cash crops are cocoa, coffee, citrus and among others. The major livestock reared in the District is Poultry (64.5%) followed by sheep rearing (15.2%) and goat rearing (10.8%). Irrigation farming is an

untapped potential in the District where there are large expanse of flat lands around River Offin, Abu and Mankran for most especially rice farming.

1.11.8.4 Strategic Investment Proposals

Based on the investment potentials in the District, the District has proposed a number of strategic investment projects which include establishment of Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry at Kunsu and establishment of Rice Production Milling at Mankranso, establishment of Kente Weaving Industry at Sanbrunum and extraction of bauxite, manganese and gold in large scale mining. Moreover, most of the artisans in District are scattered all-over with some operating along the main trunk roads hence endangering the lives of these artisans. In order to achieve sustainable employment and improve the income levels of the people in the District it is therefore recommended that the construction of industrial site for artisans in the District will help to bring on board all the artisans to operate from one location. However, these laudable project proposals lack adequate investment for their establishments in the District.

1.11.8.5 Economic Infrastructure (Roads)

The District has estimated road network coverage of 270.4km out of which 197.5km are engineered and 72.9km are unengineered. Apart from the main trunk roads, which pass through the District from Kumasi to Suyani and Kumasi to Tepa which are tarred, all other roads in the District are un-tarred and un-motorable. There are about 150km feeder roads linking up agricultural production centres and major settlements in the District.

1.12 Governance in Ahafo Ano South District Assembly

This section discusses the political and administrative structure of the District Assembly, its operational and institutional procedures and arrangement linking the private sector and the public/civil society organizations with the Assembly and how Assembly plans for development.

1.12.1 Political Structure of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly

The Ahafo Ano South District Assembly derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions from the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) and was established by Legislative Instrument 1401

(1988)in 1988. The District has two constituencies (Ahafo Ano South-East Constituency andAhafo Ano South-West Constituency) and 50 Electoral Areas.

The Assembly currently has 74 Members and composed of one District Chief Executive, two Members of Parliament, 50Elected Assembly Members from 50 Electoral Areas and 21 others appointed by the Government in consultation with the Traditional Authorities and other Opinion Leaders in the District. The Members of Parliament are Ex-officio Members with the Heads of Departments providing technical direction for policy formulation and implementation. The District Chief Executive is both the political and administrative head of the District.

The Assembly performs its function through the Executive Committee and other Sub-committees. The Executive Committee serves as the exercises executive, administrative and coordinating functions of the Assemblywhile the Sub-committees gather and deliberate on issues that relate to their functions. This shows that 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. The Executive Committee consists of 25 members made up of Sub-committee chairpersons and other appointees, and is chaired by the District Chief Executive. By law, the assembly meets at least three times a year upon a call to meeting by the Presiding Member. The District has 250 Unit Committee Members from the 50 Electoral Areas with five members per Electoral Area as specified in the LI, 1961 of 2009. The Assembly has all the five mandatory Sub-committees and two additional ones totalling seven namely:

1. Justice and Security Sub-committees
2. Development Planning Sub-committees
3. Finance and Administration Sub-committees
4. Works Sub-committees
5. Social Services Sub-committees
6. Environmental Sub-committees
7. AgricultureSub-committees

The Presiding Member presides over the business of the Assembly and is elected for a period of mandatory two-year term. It is responsible for the administrative functions of the General Assembly Meetings and is supported by the seven other Sub-committees.

There is also a Public Relations Committee to receive and address complains and concerns of aggrieved persons against actions of members and staff of the Assembly. This committee is chaired by the Presiding Member. Politically, there are about 252 individuals serving various political capacities in the District and their collaborations have helped the development in diverse ways. To ensure administrative efficiency and effectiveness, the District Chief Executive is supported by a secretariat or the central administration referred to as the office of the District Assembly, headed by the District Coordinating Director (DCD). The Coordinating Director reports to the District Chief Executive and is responsible for day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The Coordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of the Decentralised Departments in the District.

1.12.2 Administrative Structure of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly

The administrative machinery of the Assembly comprises of the Central Administration which consists of the General Administration, the District Planning and Budgeting Coordinating Unit (DPCU), the Finance Office, the Works Unit, the Environmental Health Unit, the Statistical Service, the Information Service and the Internal Audit Unit. The following Civil Service Departments, Agencies and Sub-vented organisations exist in the District with staff strength of about 158. These are Central Administration Department, Controller and Accountant General's Department, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Works Department, Environmental Health and Sanitation, Department of Co-operative, National Service Secretariat, Stool Lands, Internal Audit Agency, Town and Country Planning, Information Service, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Police Service, Statistical Service, Ghana Education Service, National Disaster Management Organisation and National Commission on Civic Education.

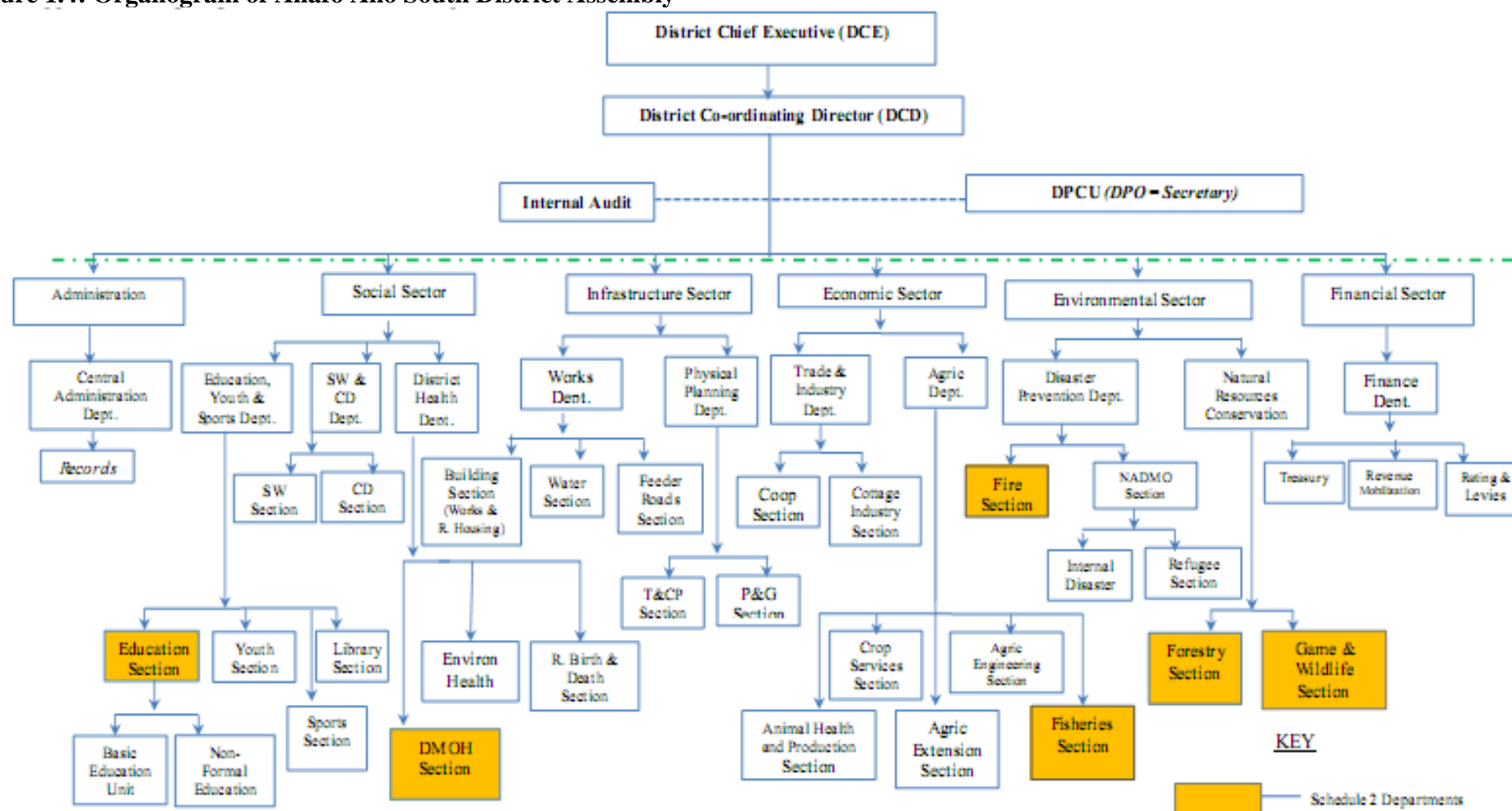
With the enactment of LI 1961, 2009, the District is supposed to have 11 Departments but currently there exist 10 Departments namely: Central Administration, Finance, Education, Youth and Sports, Health, Agriculture, Works, Social Welfare and Community Development, Trade and Industry, Physical Planning and Disaster Prevention. Only the Natural Resources Conservation Department operates from the Atwima Nwabiagya District with no established department in the District.

The District has put in place 11 Advisory Committees to provide advisory roles to the District Chief Executive on policy matters relating to service delivery and specific programmes.

These include: District Security Committee (DISEC), District Education Over-Sight Committee (DEOC), District Tender Committee (DTC), District Statutory Planning Committee (DSPC), District Health Committee (DHC) and District AIDS Committee (DAIDSC). The rest are District Child Protection Committee (DCPC), District Advisory Board on Disability (DABD), District LEAP Implementation Committee (DLEAPIC), District Implementation Committee on School Feeding Programme (DICSFP) and District Women Empowerment Project Committee (DWEPC).

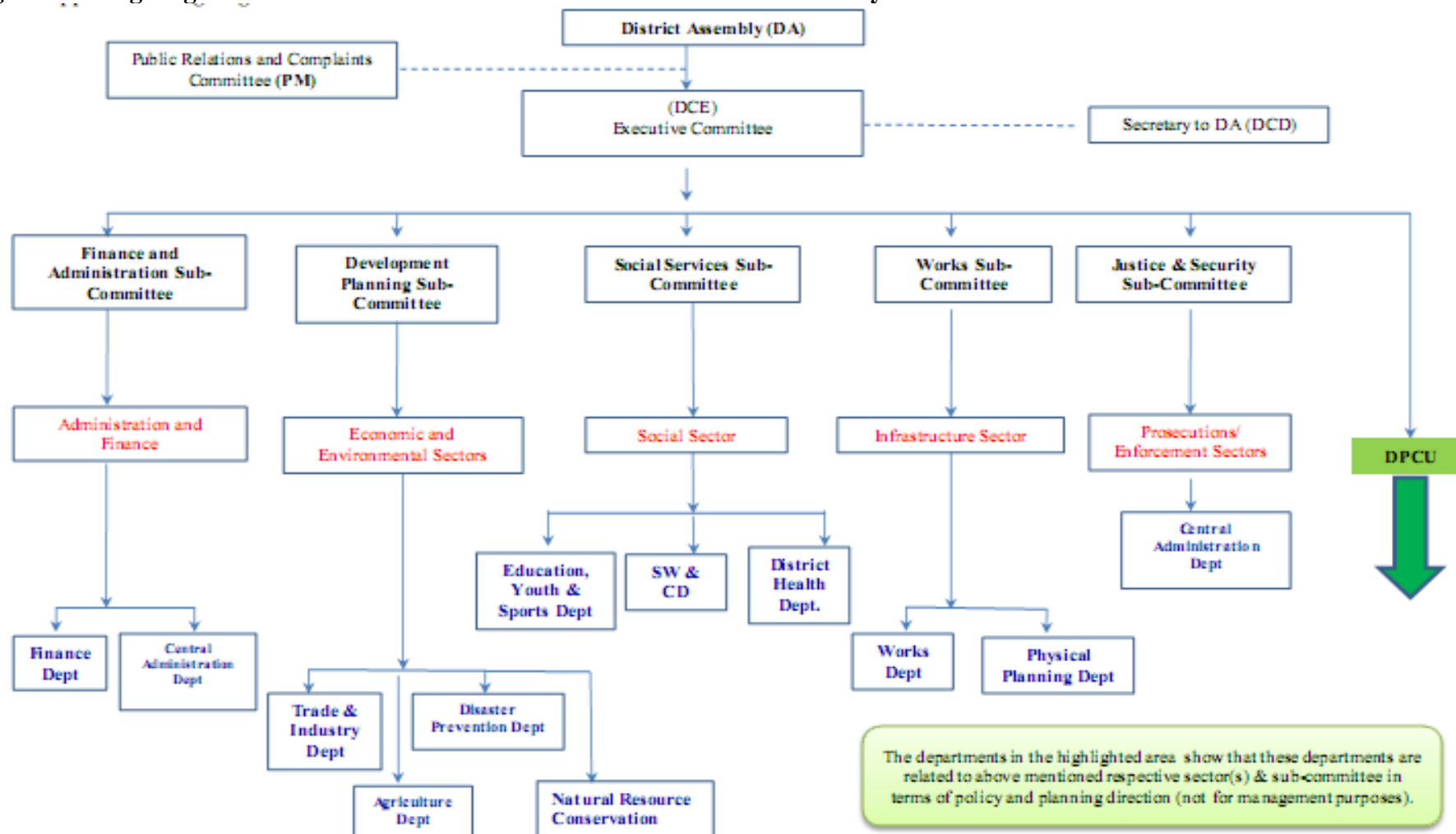
A number of specialised institutions and agencies are established in the District to complement the District Assembly in the provision of social and economic service to the people. These include Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG), Electoral Commission of Ghana (EC), District Magistrate Court, National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneur Agency (GYEEDA), Stool Lands, Cocoa Agencies and National Centre for Civic Education, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Non-Formal Education Division and among others. The relationship between the Assembly and these departments is consultative as shown in the organogram in Figure 1.4 and Figure 1.5.

Figure 1.4: Organogram of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

Figure 1.5: Organogram of Sub-committee of Ahafo Ano South District Assembly



Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.12.3 Area Councils

The District is divided into Town and Area Councils, depending on the population and land area. A compact settlement or town with a population of 5,000 or more qualifies to have a Town Council status. An Area Council is made up of two or more towns which when pulled together have a population of 5,000 or more. Based on this, the District has 10 Area Councils with a total community of 219 which is sub-divided into 50 Electoral Areas. To make the Area Councils function properly, there are 50 Unit Committees with 250 membership and 74 Assembly Members. Table 1.38 shows the details of Area Councils in the District.

All the Area Councils in the District have offices which are either built by the District Assembly or provided by the community. However, 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 as secretaries. In addition, the council's offices must be equipped with basic office equipment. The District Assembly is in the process of assisting the 10 Area Councils to draw-up their own plans and implement them. The harmonisation of these inputs from the various Area Councils will form the basis for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017.

Table 1.38: Area Councils and their Respective Headquarters

Area Councils	Headquarters	No. of Communities	2010 Population			2014 Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total		219	61,745	59,914	121,659	63,492	61,647	125,139
Mankranso Area Council	Mankranso	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krantori Area Council	Kunsu	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okyereampem Area Council	Wioso	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pokukrom Area Council	Pokukrom	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domiabra Area Council	Domiabra	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abesewa Area Council	Abesewa	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabronum Area Council	Sabronum	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone Area Council	Mpasaaso	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwinyabiem Area Council	Dwinyama	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asuobiem Area Council	Asuoadei	22	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DMTDP-AASDA, 2014 and GSS, 2010

1.12.4 Social Accountability (Inter-Organisational Relationship and Planning Procedures)

The programmes and projects planning in the District occur at two levels: the Community and the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU).

At the local level, communities organise general meetings where traditional authorities and community members discuss and evaluate their development needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to select their priority needs by consensus. At such

forum, the people also discuss the various demands that they can contribute toward the execution of the programmes and projects in the form of finance, labour, materials and among others. It is worth noting that all the 10 Area Councils have been trained in the skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management planning and have therefore prepared Community and Facility Management Plans. These processes involved the traditional authorities and community members in public hearings throughout the planning, budgeting and financial management processes of the DMTDP. This will help the communities to own the plan and provide the necessary support for its execution.

Following the Project Planning and Selection at the community level, the various communities submit their selected projects to the District Assembly for debate appraisal and approval. Comments of the Assembly and the Executive Committee are reported back to the electorate for review if necessary. One criterion for approval is that the programmes and projects submitted should fall within the District and national development priorities.

At this level, the technical expertise of the decentralised institutions is brought to bear on the debate and choices of the Assembly. After the debate, the Executive Committee takes the final decision on the programmes and projects.

The Assembly may contribute to the implementation of the selected community programmes and projects by giving cash inputs such as building materials, machineries, equipment, skilled personnel and among others. The community members are mobilized through communal labour for implementation of the programmes and projects. Monitoring of programmes and projects is in some cases done by the Technical Staff of the Assembly and Community Project Implementation Teams. It is important to note that the final approval of programmes and projects, regardless of source of initiation, lies with the Assembly which prepares a Composite Budget for its execution.

The DPCU of the Assembly goes through the following operational procedures in producing Annual Composite Action Plans and Budgets.

- DPCU prepares Annual Composite Action Plans and Budgets as directed by the NDPC, after consultation with sector agencies in the District and submits these to the Executive Committee of the Assembly.

- The Executive Committee discusses the Annual Composite Action Plans and Budgets prepared by the DPCU and table them with or without amendments at the General Assembly in session.
- The District General Assembly discusses the Annual Composite Action Plans and Budgets and adopts them with or without amendments.
- The DPCU present the adopted Annual Composite Action Plans and Budgets to the RPCU for review and harmonization.

1.12.5 Intra-Organisational Relationship with CBOs, CSOs and NGOs

There is maximum co-operation between the District Assembly and communities, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) operating in the District. Quite a few of Foreign and Local NGOs and CBOs are operating in the District. Their activities are mostly centered on poverty reduction and sensitisation of people on the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Other International NGOs such as Care International, Water Health Ghana., KfW are assisting in complementing the effort of the government and the District Assembly. They contributed greatly in the provision of schools, health, water and sanitation and construction of markets. Their activities are therefore in line with the objectives of the District and helping to meet the goals of the communities with respect to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Table 1.39 presents list of local and international CBOs, CSOs and NGOs that operated in the District from 2010 to 2013.

Table 1.39: List of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs in the District

S/N	CBOs/CSOs/NGOs	Projects/Programmes
LOCAL CBOs/CSOs/NGOs		
1	Rural Relief Services (RRS)	HIV/AIDS Programmes
2	Health Alliance (HA)	Organise capacity building programmes in the area of education, health, water and sanitation
3	Hope For Humanity (HFH)	Assist the District in initiating a Health Insurance Policy aimed at offering affordable health care to beneficiaries
4	Rural Children Network For Development (RCNFD)	Assist in building the capacity of rural people in managing water and sanitation programmes
5	MASLOC	Provide Loan Facilities
INTERNATIONAL CBOs/CSOs/NGOs		
6	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Support anti – HIV/AIDS campaign in the M-SHARP
7	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Provide Water and Sanitation Facilities
8	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Provide Water and Sanitation Facilities
9	CARE International	Improve Education and Health
10	Community Based Rural Development Programme (CBRDP)	Provide Water and Sanitation and Health Facilities
11	Social Investment Fund (SIF)	Provide Education and Health Facilities

Source: DMTDP-AASDA, 2014

1.12.6 Participation of Traditional Authorities

Traditional authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are invariably consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Most of the chiefs in the District are caretakers “Odikro” of some Paramount Chiefs in the Ashanti Region. There are only two Paramount Chiefs in the District namely; Mpasaso and Sabronum. Periodically, forums are held with these traditional authorities to create avenue for them, the Assembly Members, Heads of Department and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the District to enhance its progress. In addition, during General Assembly Meetings, some of the Chiefs are invited to take part in the deliberations of the meetings.

1.12.7 Participation of Citizenry

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. In terms of resource contributions, communities participate in the payment of counterpart funds for projects especially water and sanitation, schools, teachers quarters and others.

1.12.8 Participation of Private Sector

The private sector is seen as a contributor to the growth of the District economy stepping from its participation in private schools, entrepreneur, exploration of mineral resources and Micro Credit Institutions. The participation of this sector generates employment and improves the revenues of the people as they serve as the engine of growth in the District.

1.12.9 Accountability and Transparency of the District

Accountability and transparency has been the major characteristics of Ahafo Ano South District. This has been possible by strengthening the democratic and decentralised institutions through civic involvement and increased community advocacy.

Under Care-Cargill Solidaridad Programme, the Assembly is being assisted in its educational sector through Community Advocacy for Quality Education. The Capacity Building Fund from the District Development Facility (DDF) is also assisting the District Assembly’s staff, Assembly Members, Administration and Management Officials and other Service Officials to enhance and build their capacities through the training programmes.

Apart from this, the Assembly's projects and programmes are explained to the people during the General Assembly Meetings and meet the Press Series which are organised yearly to take stock of the Assembly's performance. The forum offers the opportunity to the electorate to assess performance of the Assembly and ask questions bothering their minds and offer constructive criticisms to the Assembly. It is a platform for subjecting the District Assembly to financial and social auditing which is good for accountability and transparency purposes. This put the officers and management of the Assembly on their toes to do the right thing.

1.12.10 Application of Communication Strategy during the Preparation of DMTDP

- ***Role of Heads of Department and DPCU***

In the course of the preparation of the plan, the Heads of Department and the DPCU are to participate fully during the data collection exercise and public hearings. The members have to meet as how and when it becomes necessary in order to facilitate the preparation of the DMTDP, a smaller team would be formed within the DPCU to be led by the District Planning Officer to provide technical support to the plan preparation exercise. The total output of this team would be discussed during the meeting of the DPCU.

- ***First Public Forum***

During the preparation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Plan, the First Public Forum will be held. The purpose is to lunch the importance of the 2014-2017 DMTDP to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. In addition, socio-economic data is going to be collected from the people and stakeholders present at the forum to update already the existing socio-economic data of the District to serve as the bases for the preparation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

- ***Second Public Forum***

The Second Public Forum is to identify the Community Problems, Challenges, Constraints and Potentials so as to solicit the community needs and aspirations from 10 Sub-structures.

- ***Third Public Forum***

The Third Public Forum is to finalise the Preparation of the District Medium Development Plan for 2014-2017. It seeks to meet all the stakeholders by providing recommendations for further deliberations.

1.12.11 District Security Situation in Governance

Good governance entails ensuring justice and security for the people of the District and their properties. 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 populace are able to move freely to conduct their normal daily activities without any fears of security treat.

In term of security infrastructure, the District has four police stations at Mankranso, Wioso, Mpasaso and Pokukrom, one District Police Headquarters, one District Fire Station and one District Magistrate Court all at Mankranso. In addition, the District has renovated existing residential accommodation and the charge office at the Mankranso, Mpasaaso and Wioso Police Stations. The District Assembly over the years has made strenuous efforts to support the Police Service. It is important to mention that the Police Service in the District would be strengthened during the planned period to provide maximum security for the District. The total number of police personnel manning the four Police Stations in the District is 36 comprising of 28 males and eight females. This gives the District population/police ratio of 3,379:1. This suggests that the District security situation in terms of governance improved within the planned period despite inadequate security personnel. Hence as a part of emergency, personnel should be deployed to support the current situation and make functional the all Police Posts in the District in order to provide peaceful atmosphere for development.

There are no ethnic conflicts in the District as the people do co-exist in a harmonious and peaceful manner. However, there are chieftaincy conflicts emanating from the traditional areas themselves especially during an installation of a new chief. These conflicts are trivial which do not hamper the peaceful atmosphere in the District.

1.12.12 Disaster Situation in the District

With respect to disaster management, the District NADMO undertook sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and reporting systems especially on natural disasters in disaster prone communities in the District. The District is free of disasters such as drought and earthquakes. Apart from bushfires which have become annual rituals, the District can boast of disaster free area. To arrest this challenge, fire volunteers have been formed in all the 10 Area Councils with the sole aim of dealing with fire situations in the District. In as much as supporting the vulnerable and excluded, relief items were procured for disaster victims in the

District. This benefited about 200 people in the District. In addition, District Fire Station was up to the task of responding and calming fire outbreaks and road accidents in the District.

1.13 Social Services

This section seeks to give a holistic picture and analysis of the social well-being of the people and their access to basic necessities of life which are all crucial to the overall development of the District. These analyses bring to light the following objectives and directions to the people:

- To improve the standard of education, access to education and enrolment.
- To promote training and skills acquisition among the labour force.
- To increase housing supply and improve their conditions.
- To ensure adequate access to reliable and safe water and
- To improve sanitation, nutrition and health care.

1.13.1 Education

1.13.1.1 Distribution of Schools (2012/2013)

Ahafo Ano South District has 102 Public Pre-Schools (Nurseries/Kindergarten), 102 Public Primary Schools and 69 Public Junior High School (JHS) grouped into 10 Circuits. Additionally, the private sector also operates 25 Pre-schools (Nurseries/Kindergarten), 25 Primary Schools and nine JHS. All the circuits have schools ranging from nine to 11 schools. In the last four years, pupils used to walk an average of 4.5km to and from school daily. This has reduced to an average of 2.5km due to the concerted efforts by community members through Community Initiated Projects (CIP) and the District Assembly towards the provision of school infrastructure in various communities. Table 1.40 shows the distribution of schools in Ahafo Ano South District in the 2012/2013 academic year.

Out of a total of 205 basic schools in the District, 171 are Public and 34 are Private representing 83.4 percent and 16.6 percent respectively. In the Senior High School (SHS) division, there are only two of which one is Public and the other Private. In the Vocational/Technical category, there is only one Private School in this category. From the survey, it was realized that private participation in the educational sector is low in the District despite their remarkable achievements. There is therefore the need to intensify programmes that will promote private participation in service delivery in the education sector.

However, looking at the population trends in the District, there is the need to increase the schools in the District.

Table 1.40: Distribution of Schools (2012/2013)

S/N	Circuits	Pre-School		Primary		JHS		SHS	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	Fawoman	10	-	10	-	6	-	-	-
2	Kunsu	10	3	10	3	7	1	-	-
3	Mankranso	9	6	9	6	7	2	1	
4	Mpasaso	11	1	11	1	8	-	-	-
5	Pokukrom	9	2	9	2	6	1	-	-
6	Wioso	11	2	11	2	8	1	-	-
7	Kunsu-camp	11	4	11	4	6	2	-	-
8	Asuadei	10	1	10	1	8		-	-
9	Dwinyama	10	3	10	3	6	1	-	-
10	Sabronum	11	3	11	3	7	1	-	1
	Sub-total	102	25	102	25	69	9	1	1
	Total	127		127		78		2	

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

1.13.1.2 Enrolment Levels of Schools in the District (2012/2013)

The analysis shows that the enrolment levels from the 10 Circuits in the District from Kindergarten to Senior High School level have increased tremendously with the enrolment of males outnumber that of the females in the District. One of the reasons is that some parents have still not understood the essence of sending their girl-child to school as they are seen as helping their parents in their farming activities.

- **Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2012/2013)**

Total Pre - school enrolment stood at 8,393 out of which 4,233 were boys while 4,160 were girls which translates into 50:50 ratio. This shows that enrolment of boys and girls at pre - school level is almost at par. There is however the need to intensify general school enrolment in the District. Table 1.41 shows details of pre-school enrolment.

Table 1.41: Pre-School (KG 1& KG 2) Enrolment Level (2012/2013)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Fawoman	877	441	436	50	50
2	Kunsu	844	436	408	52	48
3	Mankranso	677	331	346	49	51
4	Mpasaso	999	484	515	48	52
5	Pokukrom	588	309	279	53	47
6	Wioso	992	513	479	52	48
7	Kunsu-camp	809	395	414	49	51
8	Asuadei	764	394	370	52	48
9	Dwinyama	1,057	520	537	49	51
10	Sabronum	786	410	376	52	48
	Total	8,393	4,233	4,160	50.4	49.6

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

- **Primary School Enrolment Level (2012/2013)**

At the primary school level, total enrolment stood at 18,822 out of which, 9,852 (52.3 percent) were males whiles 8,970 (47.7 percent) were females as shown in Table 1.42. This shows that, the enrolment of girls fall short of that of the boys to the ratio of 52:48 indicating the need to intensify girl child education in the District.

Table 1.42: Primary School Enrolment Level (2012/2013)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Fawoman	1,606	864	742	54	46
2	Kunsu	1,741	897	844	52	48
3	Mankranso	1,917	968	949	50	50
4	Mpasaso	2,274	1,187	1,087	52	48
5	Pokukrom	1,682	861	821	51	49
6	Wioso	2,354	1,225	1,129	52	48
7	Kunsu-camp	1,729	952	777	55	45
8	Asuadei	1,492	803	689	54	46
9	Dwinyama	2,043	1,077	966	53	47
10	Sabronum	1,984	1,018	966	51	49
	Total	18,822	9,852	8,970	52.3	47.7

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

- **Junior High School Enrolment Level (2012/2013)**

At the JHS level, total enrolment stood at 6,249 out of which 3,476 representing 55.6 percent were males whiles the remaining 2,773 representing 44.4 percent were females as indicated in Table 1.43. This indicates that there are more boys than girls at the JHS level in the ratio of 56:44.

Table 1.43: Junior High School Enrolment Level(2012/2013)

S/N	Circuits	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Fawoman	402	231	171	57	43
2	Kunsu	632	355	277	56	44
3	Mankranso	744	375	369	50	50
4	Mpasaso	715	407	308	57	43
5	Pokukrom	690	376	314	54	46
6	Wioso	707	396	311	56	44
7	Kunsu-camp	576	347	229	60	40
8	Asuadei	497	285	212	57	43
9	Dwinyama	569	348	221	61	39
10	Sabronum	717	356	361	50	50
	Total	6,249	3,476	2,773	55.6	44.4

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

- **Senior High School Enrolment Level(2012/2013)**

At the SHS level, total enrolment stood at 1,234 out of which 669 representing 54 percent were males while the remaining 565 representing 46 percent were females as figured in Table 1.44. This indicates that there are more boys than girls at the SHS level in the ratio of 54:46.

Table 1.44: Senior High School Enrolment Level (2012/2013)

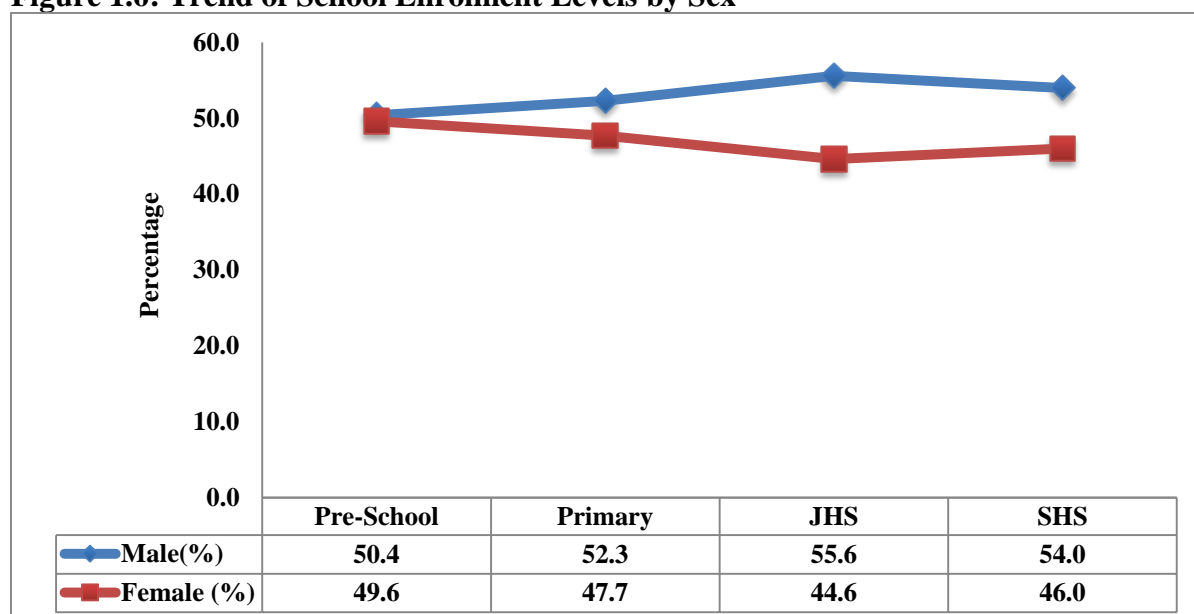
S/N	Circuit	Enrolment				
		Total	Absolute		Percentage	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Mankranso SHS	1,234	669	565	54	46
	Total	1,234	669	565	54	46

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

- **Trend of School Enrolment Levels and Implication for Development**

A trend analysis of the school enrolment figures revealed that as pupils/students climb up the educational ladder to the top, the girls' dropout tends to be higher than boys as shown in Figure 1.6. There is therefore the need to embark on girl child education to encourage more girls into the JHS as well as the SHS level. Also, education on teenage pregnancy and other sex education programmes should be intensified in the District.

Figure 1.6: Trend of School Enrolment Levels by Sex



Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

- **Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013)**

The survey further revealed that there were 20,925 children in the District who are within the 6 – 11 years age cohort in 2013 as exhibited in Table 1.45. Out of this figure a total of 18,822 representing 89.9 percent children were enrolled in primary schools for the 2012/2013 academic year. Also gross enrolment rate 92.3 percent for boys was relatively higher than that of females representing 87.5 percent. This still buttresses the need for the intensification of girl child education in the District.

Table 1.45: Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex(2012/2013)

Pupils	Pop of 6 – 11 years	Enrolment	GER (%)
Male	10,675	9,852	92.3
Female	10,250	8,970	87.5
Total	20,925	18,822	89.9

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

- **Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013)**

Total primary school enrolment in the District for the 2012/2013 academic year stood at 18,822 pupils out of which 13,527 were between the ages of 6 – 11 years, representing 64.6 percent of the total population of 20,925 in the District who are in that age group. From Table 1.46, the female rate (61.2%) is relatively lower than the male rate (68.0%). Though the net enrolment rate in general is encouraging, yet the concern on females (girl-child) should be dealt critically with. It is suggested that in order to boost school enrolment in the District,

government policies/programmes regarding basic education such as the school feeding programme, capitation grant and among other interventions should be actively expanded.

Table 1.46: Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013)

Pupils	Pop of 6 – 11 Years	Pop of 6 – 11 Years in Primary School	NER (%)
Male	10,675	7,259	68.0
Female	10,250	6,268	61.2
Total	20,925	13,527	64.6

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

1.13.1.3 Teachers Availability in Schools in the District (2012/2013)

- **Pupil/Teacher Ratio (2012/2013)**

The survey revealed that, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Ahafo Ano South District is higher as compared to the national situation. This is more pronounced within the pre and primary school levels. The pre-school level showed a PTR of 34:1 which is almost twice the national figure of 25:1 as shown in Table 1.47.

Similarly, the primary level also has a PTR of 26:1 which is less than the national ratio of 35:1. On the contrary, the JHS PTR of 12:1 is far lower than the nation situation of 25:1. The implication is that, teaching and learning activities at the pre-school level would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened. There is therefore the need to recruit additional teachers to supplement the existing number. On the other hand, the primary school and JHS conditions are more favourable and should be maintained or improved.

Table 1.47: Pupil/Teacher Ratio

Level	Pupils' Enrolment	Teachers' Enrolment	PTR	National Norm
Pre-School (KG 1 & KG 2)	8,393	250	34:1	25:1
Primary	18,822	723	26:1	35:1
JHS	6,249	535	12:1	25:1
SHS	1,234	86	14:1	-
Total	34,698	1,594	-	-

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

1.13.1.4 Educational Infrastructure in Schools in the District (2012/2013)

Table 1.48 shows educational infrastructure, the number of schools, available classrooms, classrooms for repairs, additional classrooms and the number of furniture required. In all, there are 274 public schools in the District from pre-school to SHS. The total number of available classrooms is 989, out of which pre-school has 169, primary 559, JHS 224 and SHS 37. The analysis shows that 330 of the total classrooms need renovation or repairs. With respect to the additional classrooms, the pre-school needed 22, primary 17, JHS two and

SHSeight. In all, there are 21,274 sitting places available out of this, 4,013 sitting places are needed to fill the classrooms.

Table 1.48: Educational Infrastructure Situation

Level	No. of Schools	No. of Classrooms Available	No. of Classrooms for Repairs	Additional Classrooms Needed	Furniture	
					No. of Sitting Places Available	No. of Sitting Places Needed
Pre-School	102	169	108	22	6,600	1,793
Primary	102	559	161	17	8,274	1,137
JHS	69	224	55	2	5,166	1,083
SHS	1	37	6	8	1,234	-
Total	274	989	330	49	21,274	4,013

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

1.13.1.5 School Performance in the District (BECE)

The general performance of Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) candidates has been decreasing since 2011 academic year from overall pass rate of 76.5 percent to 62.5 percent in 2012 and drastically to 42.9 percent in 2013 as shown in Table 1.49. A trend analysis of the pass rate shows a downward sloping from 2011 to 2013. In term of sexes, the males performed (52.0%) better than the females (42.1%) throughout the years which demands intensification of girl-child education in the District. However, the pass rates for the private schools are statistically better than the public schools which calls for more establishment of private schools at the basic level.

Table 1.49: Performance of BECE 2011 – 2013

Year	Table 1.4.9: Performance of BECE 2011 – 2013														
	Male					Female					Total				
	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total Males	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total Females	No. Passed		No. Failed		Total
Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual		%	Actual	%	Actual		%	Actual	%		
Public Schools (JHS)															
2011	430	48.7	453	51.3	883	204	36.6	354	63.4	558	634	44.0	807	56.0	1,441
2012	578	57.7	424	42.3	1,002	264	46.2	308	53.8	572	842	53.5	732	46.5	1,574
2013	399	46.9	452	53.1	851	196	37.1	333	62.9	529	595	43.1	785	56.9	1,380
Public Schools (JHS)															
2011	53	69.7	23	30.3	76	51	85.0	9	15.0	60	104	76.5	32	23.5	136
2012	51	63.8	29	36.3	80	34	60.7	22	39.3	56	85	62.5	51	37.5	136
2013	46	45.5	55	54.5	101	27	39.1	42	60.9	69	73	42.9	97	57.1	170
Total	1,557	52.0	1,436	48.0	2,993	776	42.1	1,068	57.9	1,844	2,333	48.2	2,504	51.8	4,837

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

1.13.1.5 School Feeding Programme

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 School Feeding Programme was also initiated in 2005/2006 academic year to give one nutritious meal per child in selected schools in the District. All these policies were aimed at encouraging parents to send their wards to school to increase school enrolment.

Table 1.50 shows the number of communities benefiting from the School Feeding Programme. A total of 16 schools were enrolled in the programme by the 2012/2013 academic year. Apart from few challenges confronted by the programme especially the untimely release of the feeding grants to the cooks, the programme has been successful. It has increased the number of enrolment in the schools in which the programme is being run. It is envisaged that by the year 2017 more schools would be added to the existing ones.

Table 1.50: Schools Benefiting from School Feeding as of 2012/2014 Academic Year

S/N	Name of School	Pupils		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Nyameadom D/A Primary & K.G.	105	115	220
2	Attakrom D/A Primary & K.G.	69	71	140
3	Aponaponso D/A Primary & K.G.	115	162	277
4	Asempanaye Primary 'A'	153	128	281
5	Asempanaye Primary 'B'	142	144	286
6	Pokukrom Meth. Primary 'A'	174	184	358
7	Pokukrom Meth. Primary 'B'	93	103	196
8	Ohiapae D/A Primary	95	83	178
9	Adense-Yawboadi D/A Primary	87	81	168
10	Barniekrom D/A Primary & K.G.	247	205	452
11	Kokoteasua D/A Primary	95	80	175
12	Biemso R/C Primary 'A'	180	170	350
13	Biemso R/C Primary 'B'	160	187	347
14	Bonsukrom D/A Primary	130	143	273
15	Asukese St. Peter's D/A Primary	80	98	178
16	Adiemmmra D/A Basic School	146	150	296
	Total	2,071	2,104	4,175

Source: GES – AASDA, 2014

1.13.1.6 Summary of Findings (Education) in the District

In summary, during the survey, key development problems identified in the education sub-sector include the following:

- Poor and inadequate school infrastructure especially teacher accommodation.
- Skewed distribution of schools which decreases geographical accessibility.
- High drop-out rate especially among females at the JHS and SHS levels.
- High pupil/teacher ratio especially at the pre-school and primary levels.
- Poor academic performance especially among girls.

1.13.2 Health Care in the District

1.13.2.1 District Health Facilities and Management

The District Health Management Team (DHMT) manages the health services in the District. Health delivery in the Ahafo Ano South District is through 10 Government and five Non-government facilities: two hospital, six health centers, five CHPS and two maternity home. In addition, outreach clinical activities are organised in all communities by the staff of the Sub-district facilities.

With respect to health personnel, the District has one doctor, 18 mid-wives, three physician assistants, 136 nurses and 66 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) providing health services in the public health institutions. The efforts of the health providers are complimented by one doctor, nine mid-wives, three physician assistants, 13 nurses and 12 TBAs in the private health facilities. The location, management and facilities available in the District are figured in Tables 1.51.

Tables 1.51 shows that health personnel in the District are highly overstretched; with the current population of 121,659 the implication is that only one medical doctor serves 121,659 people. The Nurse/Population ratio is about 1:895. While the Doctor/Population ratio is four times more than the required standard of 1:25,000, the Nurse/Population ratio is far lower than the required standard of 1:3,000 which is very encouraging for the health delivery in the District. However, there is therefore the need to bridge the equity gap in both financial, geographical and personnel access to quality health care in the District.

Table 1.51: Health Facilities (Public and Private) and Management in the District

Type of Facility	Location	No.	Doctors	Midwives	Physician Assistant	Nurses	TBA	Beds
Public Health Facilities								
Hospital	Mankranso	1	1	11	3	60	9	59
Health Centres	Pokukrom	1	0	2	1	16	7	0
	Wioso	1	0	1	1	13	15	0
	Sabronum	1	0	2	1	15	6	0
	Mpasasso	1	0	2	1	14	16	0
CHPS	Adukrom	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
	Essienkyem	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
	Biemso 2	1	0	0	0	2	9	0
	MpasassoDotiem	1	0	0	0	5	1	0
	Kunsu Dotiem	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Total		10	1	18	7	136	66	59
Private Health Facilities								
Hospital	Nana AfiaKobi, Biemso	1	1	1	1	3	0	50
Health Centre	St. Edwards, Adugyama	1	0	5	1	6	5	0
	St. Jones, Domeabra	1	0	2	1	4	4	0
Maternity Home	St. Ann's, AsibeNkwanta	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
	Maranatha, Bonkwaso	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		5	1	9	3	13	12	50

Source: GHS – AASDA, 2014

1.13.2.2 Incidence of Diseases

The 10 top diseases in the District as obtained from the District Health Directorate are shown in Table 1.52. Among the top 10 diseases, Malaria (46.1%) recorded the highest followed by Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (10.5%), Diarrhoea Diseases (4.9%) and Typhoid Fever (1.1%) recorded the least. Most of the diseases are due to poor environmental sanitation and Malaria continues to be on top of the list with 46.1percent of all diseases in the District in 2013. In addition, the top ten causes of OPD morbidity accounted for 76.6 percent whilst other diseases accounted for 23.4 percent.

Table 1.52: Ten Top Causes of OPD Morbidity - 2013

S/N	Disease	No. of Cases			
		Male	Female	Total	Percent
1.	Malaria	16,891	39,412	56,303	46.1
2	Acute Respiratory Tract Infection	3,848	8,980	12,828	10.5
3.	Diarrhoea Diseases	1,793	4,183	5,975	4.9
4	Skin Diseases and Ulcers	1,372	3,200	4,572	3.7
5	Intestinal Worms	1,247	2,909	4,155	3.4
6	Rheumatism and Other Joint Pains	1,124	2,622	3,746	3.1
7	Hypertension	501	1,169	1,670	1.4
8	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	446	1,040	1,485	1.2
9	Acute Eye Infection	432	1,008	1,440	1.2
10	Typhoid Fever	411	958	1,369	1.1
	Ten Top Total	28,063	65,480	93,543	76.6
	All Other Diseases	8,576	20,010	28,585	23.4
	Grand Total	36,638	85,490	122,128	100

Source: GHS – AASDA, 2014

1.13.2.3 Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

From Table 1.53, the age-specific death rate for males (0.010) is more than that of females (0.008) in the District. The proportion of 70 years and older (0.036) records the highest age-specific death rate followed by 65-69 years (0.029) and 60-64 years (0.014). In terms of absolute figures, death among under-five years is the highest among all the age cohorts' disaggregation.

The results are graphically presented in Figure 1.7; showing that the death rates among females were higher than those of males among the age groups 15-49 years, a possible indication of relatively high maternal mortality in the District. This means that the patterns are slightly higher for female in the childbearing age range (15-49 years). Thus, the age-specific death rates are higher for females at aged 15-19, 20-24, 30-34, 35-39, 50-54 and 55-59 than males. However, the age-specific death rates for females are slightly lower than males at aged under-five, 25-29, 40-44, 45-49, 60-64, 65-69 and 70 years and older.

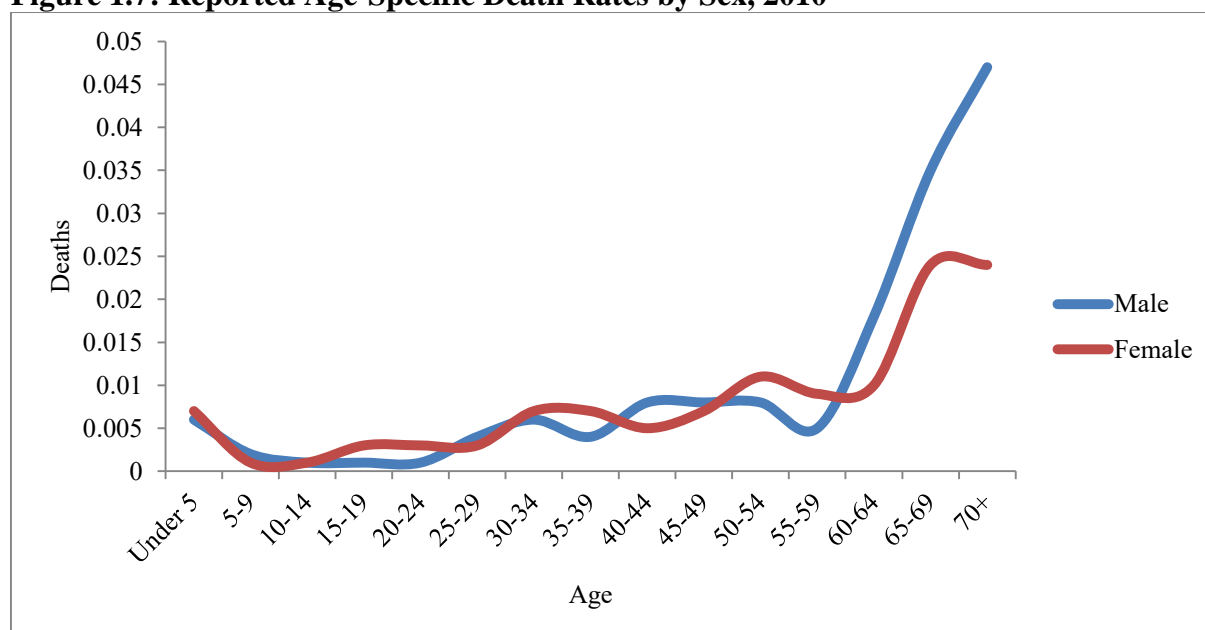
The under-five mortality is defined as the combination of infant and child mortality and is defined as the probability of dying between birth and exact age five according to the 2010 PHC. From Table 1.53, the under-five mortality rate is six per 1,000 live births (0.006). In comparison, the under-five mortality rate for the District that is six per 1,000 live births is lower than the regional average of 12 per 1,000 live births and national average of 13 per 1,000 live births. This indicates that for every 1,000 live births in the District, six may possibly not survive. In regards to sex, the under-five mortality for males (0.006) is slightly lower than females (0.007) indicating that for every 1,000 live births males survive more than females in the District.

Table 1.53: Age at Death by Sex of Deceased Person in the District

Age	Sex of Population			Sex of Deceased Person			Age Specific Death Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	121,659	61,745	59,914	680	361	319	0.009	0.010	0.008
Under 5	18,851	9,607	9,244	121	60	61	0.006	0.006	0.007
5-9	17,560	8,950	8,610	24	16	8	0.001	0.002	0.001
10-14	15,914	8,489	7,425	20	11	9	0.001	0.001	0.001
15-19	12,329	6,836	5,493	24	10	14	0.002	0.001	0.003
20-24	9,085	4,263	4,822	18	5	13	0.002	0.001	0.003
25-29	8,198	3,730	4,468	28	14	14	0.003	0.004	0.003
30-34	7,081	3,458	3,623	48	22	26	0.007	0.006	0.007
35-39	6,805	3,294	3,511	40	14	26	0.006	0.004	0.007
40-44	5,846	2,971	2,875	38	25	13	0.006	0.008	0.005
45-49	4,975	2,626	2,349	39	22	17	0.008	0.008	0.007
50-54	4,411	2,268	2,143	41	18	23	0.009	0.008	0.011
55-59	2,590	1,394	1,196	18	7	11	0.007	0.005	0.009
60-64	2,440	1,262	1,178	35	23	12	0.014	0.018	0.010
65-69	1,396	683	713	41	24	17	0.029	0.035	0.024
70+	4,178	1,914	2,264	145	90	55	0.036	0.047	0.024

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

Figure 1.7: Reported Age-Specific Death Rates by Sex, 2010



Source: Derived from 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.2.4 Tuberculosis

This section is to identify the number of people expected to be suffering from tuberculosis in the District. In the year 2010, Tuberculosis (TB) cases notified was 45 and was increased to 51 and 55 in 2011 and 2012 respectively as shown in Table 1.54. From 2012, 55 TB notified cases reduced to 40 in 2013. TB cases cured have been reducing from 28 cases in 2010 to 19 cases in 2011, 16 in 2012 and drastically to five in 2013.

Table 1.54: Cases of Tuberculosis

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013
TB Cases Notified	45	51	55	40
TB Case Detection Rate (%)	34.8%	38.6%	40.4%	28.5%
TB Cases Cured	28	19	16	5
TB Cases Completed Treatment	35	29	25	10

Source: GHS/DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.2.5 Reproductive Health

Concerning reproductive health, the total number of Ante-Natal Care (ANC) Registrants in 2010 were 5,276 (144.5%) as presented in Table 1.55. Though in 2011 and 2012 there was an increase in terms of numbers the percentage difference was rather diminishing. For instance there was an increase of 18.9 percent of ANC registrants from 2010 to 2011 but in 2012 the increment accounted for 15.9 percent which is less. In 2013 however, though out of the set target, 127 percent was achieved, it was 52.2 percent less as compared to the 2012 figure. There is a possibility that as a result of the education on family planning, fewer women are giving birth. Another probability could be that pregnant women resort to other facilities. This situation needs to be investigated further. This analysis is the same for ANC registrants receiving IPTI (anti-malaria treatment). It presupposes that if the numbers of ANC registrants are reducing as the years go by definitely there will be a reduction in the number taking the IPTI.

Table 1.55: Reproductive Health

Indicator	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of ANC Registrants	5,276	144.5	6,125	163.4	6,902	179.3	5,024	127.1
No. of Clients Making 4+ visits	3,455	65.5	3,660	59.8	3,806	55.1	3,858	76.8
Total ANC Attendance	16,415		18,182		18,457		17,854	
Average No. of ANC Visits per Registrant	3		3		3		4	
ANC Registrants receiving IPT1	3,191	60.5	3,232	52.7	3,565	51.7	3,295	65.6%
ANC Registrants receiving IPT2	2,375	45.0	2,531	41.3	3,050	44.2	2,697	53.7
ANC Registrants receiving IPT3	1,522	28.8	1,700	27.8	2,030	29.4	2,013	40.1

Source: GHS/DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.2.6 Immunisation Programme

As analysed in Table 1.56, it was proven that once there is a reduction in the number of ANC registrants, children immunised for BCG at birth will also automatically see a reduction in numbers over the years under review. From 209.2 percent in 2010, children immunised for BCG slightly reduced to 207.5 percent in 2011, 205.5 percent in 2012 and finally to 196.7 percent in 2013. In terms of other immunisation for children such as PENTA, OPV, Measles, Yellow Fever, PCV and ROTA2 there has been a steady increase from 2010 to 2013 as shown in Table 1.56. This means parents have understood the need to immunize their children and the Ghana Health Service is also playing its part very well to get children in the District immunised at the various developmental stages of children's life.

Table 1.56: Immunisation Exercise from 2010-2013

Indicator	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Immunised for BCG	7,638	209.2	7,779	207.5	7,914	205.5	7,778	196.7
Children Immunised PENTA 1	6,820	186.8	6,906	184.2	7,702	200.0	8,071	204.1
Children Immunised PENTA 3	6,237	170.6	6,538	174.4	7,393	192.0	7,844	198.4
Children Immunised OPV 1	6,820	186.8	6,906	184.2	7,702	200.0	8,071	204.1
Children Immunised OPV 3	6,237	170.6	6,538	174.4	7,393	192.0	7,844	198.4
Children Immunised for Measles	6,339	173.6	6,776	180.7	7,308	189.8	7,619	192.7
Children Immunised for Yellow Fever	6,294	172.4	6,776	180.7	7,308	189.8	7,613	192.5
Children Immunised for PCV3	-	-	-	-	3,807	98.8	7,844	198.4
Children Immunised for ROTA2	-	-	-	-	4,415	114.6	7,889	199.5
Children Immunised for Measles2	-	-	-	-	4,002	103.9	4,543	114.9

Source: GHS/DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.2.3 District Health Insurance Scheme (DHIS)

In order to have financial access to health care delivery system in the District, the District Health Insurance Scheme (DHIS) was introduced for all citizens in the District to have access to quality health care without financial barrier.

Table 1.57 indicates that the highest record of registered people under DHIS was 2012 (29.7%) followed by 2011 (28.0%) and 2013 (27.1%) recorded the lowest. This suggests that the District should intensify educational campaigns on NHIS in the District. However, the District Assembly has supported the DHIS with logistics and finance since the establishment of the DHIS. The scheme has its own Board of Directors, Health Insurance General Assembly and Community Health Insurance Committee to help oversee the operations of day to day activities of the scheme. Sensitisation and mobilisation exercises on the scheme have been undertaken throughout the District courtesy District Information Service.

Table 1.57: Level of NHIS Registration

Year	Population	Total No. Registered with Scheme	Percent (%) of Population Registered with Scheme
2010	121,659	24,182	19.9
2011	122,808	34,443	28.0
2012	123,943	36,784	29.7
2013	125,139	33,933	27.1

Source: NHIS – AASDA, 2014

1.13.3 Water and Sanitation Situation in the District

1.13.3.1 Domestic Water Security

Apart from Mankranso and Dwinyama which enjoy pipe borne water, the major sources of water in the District include boreholes, streams, wells and other sources as shown in Table 1.58. Access to good drinking water is a major problem in most communities particularly during the dry season. The inadequate provision of water system in the District has for over the years posed a big problem to the people. Only few settlements have access to potable water in the form of boreholes and hand dug wells. However, there is much pressure on the existing ones and more people sometimes have to depend on other sources; such as streams for their water supply. It is therefore suggested that additional boreholes and stand pipes should be constructed to minimise the effect of water-borne diseases and ensuring water security in the District. To address the problem associated with the inadequate water supply, and its attendant health problems, there is the need for huge investment in the water systems in the District.

Table 1.58: Distributions of Water Facilities

Area Council	No. of Communities	Dug Out	Ponds	Stream	River	Hand Dug Well	Borehole	Pipe Borne
Mankranso	20	8	1	0	4	3	14	13
Dwinyabiem	19	0	1	4	6	5	25	13
Asuobiem	22	0	5	13	0	24	17	0
Pokukrom	13	0	0	19	0	10	21	0
Sabranum	17	0	0	14	0	96	14	0
Abesewa	14	0	0	24	0	5	14	0
Krantori	43	0	4	22	2	13	40	0
Okyer Ampem	29	0	3	11	0	11	13	0
Domeabra	14	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
Bone	28	1	1	12	2	4	18	0
Total	219	9	15	127	14	171	186	26

Source: DWST/DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Access to Safe Water for Drinking and for Other Domestic Use**
- *Access to Safe Water for Drinking (Water Security - Accessibility, Quality and Quantity)*

The availability, accessibility, affordability and reliability to improved drinking water is an important aspect of the health of household members. The source of water supply particularly for drinking has a tremendous effect on the health of an individual. For instance, one of the main health benefits of clean drinking water supply is a reduction in diarrhoea. Water sources are often classified as ‘improved’ or ‘unimproved’: Sources considered as improved are piped public water into homes, public standpipe, borehole, protected (lined) dug well, protected spring, and rainwater collection; unimproved are unprotected wells and springs, vendors, and tanker-trucks (WHO and UNICEF, 2000).

Out of the number of water sources used for drinking, borehole/pump/tube well records the highest of 53.3 percent followed by river/stream (19.8%), public tap/stand pipe (11.2%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.4%). Comparatively, borehole/pump/tube well remains the highest main source of water for drinking in the District (53.3%), the region (30.9%) and the nation (23.2%) (Table 1.59).

From Table 1.59, the proportion of households who drink from improved sources of water (pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe, borehole/pump/tube well, protected well, rain water, protected spring, bottled water and satchet water) represent 78.8 percent and is more than those who drink from unimproved sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring, river/stream, dugout/pond/lake/dam and other) representing 21.2 percent.

In the localities, most of the households in the rural localities drink from borehole/pump/tube well (57.7%) followed by river/stream (21.9%) whereas in the urban localities, most households drink from pipe-borne outside dwelling (38.0%) followed by public tap/standpipe (29.1%). In addition, the proportions of households who drink from the improved water sources in the urban localities (95.9%) are more than rural localities (76.9%). This means that about one-quarter (23.1%) of households in rural localities drink from unimproved sources more especially from river/stream (21.9%) which is associated with numerous water borne diseases. This demands immediate policy interventions from the District Assembly and other stakeholders to address access to potable water coverage in the District thereby ensuring water security (accessibility, quality and quantity) in the District.

Table 1.59: Main Source of Water for Drinking in the District

Sources of Drinking Water	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	790,493	247,769	309	1.1	4.2	0.8
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,039,667	210,802	2,261	8.4	38.0	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	712,375	113,626	3,004	11.2	29.1	9.1
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,267,688	348,433	14,356	53.3	14.8	57.7
Protected well	321,091	80,800	1,078	4.0	8.5	3.5
Rain water	39,438	1,457	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Protected spring	19,345	4,692	119	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bottled water	20,261	2,958	17	0.1	0.3	0.0
Sachet water	490,283	41,265	74	0.3	0.6	0.2
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	58,400	4,676	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	112,567	7,652	312	1.2	1.9	1.1
Unprotected spring	12,222	1,451	23	0.1	0.5	0.0
River/Stream	502,804	58,333	5,322	19.8	1.4	21.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	76,448	1,441	30	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	3,972	850	7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Access to Safe Water for Other Domestic Purposes (Water Security - Accessibility, Quality and Quantity)***

Table 1.60 indicates that more than half (51.1%) of the households use borehole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes. This is followed by river/stream (22.2%), public tap/standpipe (10.6%) and pipe-borne outside dwelling (8.3%). The proportion of households using bore-hole/pump/tube well for other domestic purposes in the District (51.1%) is higher than the regional and national averages (31.5% and 23.4% respectively) (see Table 1.60). The majority of the occupied dwelling units (76.2%) in the District use improved sources (pipe-borne inside dwelling, pipe-borne outside dwelling, public tap/standpipe, bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected well, rain water, protected spring, bottled water and sachet water) for other domestic purposes compared to 23.8 percent of households who use unimproved sources (unprotected well, unprotected spring, river/stream, dugout/pond/lake/dam and other).

As indicated again in Table 1.60, the proportion of households who use improved water for other domestic purposes in the rural localities (74.1%) is less than urban localities (93.5%). It is worth mentioning that 23.8 percent of households in both urban and rural localities use unimproved sources for other domestic purposes in the District. This implies that measures should be in place to increase access to safe water for other domestic purposes so as to reduce the possibility of any water borne diseases spreading in the District. This will to improve the accessibility, quality and quantity of water security in the District.

Table 1.60: Main Source of Water for Other Domestic Purposes

Sources of Water for other Domestic Purposes	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	257,088	323	1.2	4.2	0.9
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	205,678	2,233	8.3	36.9	5.0
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	112,574	2,857	10.6	26.6	8.8
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	354,585	13,752	51.1	15.3	55.2
Protected well	465,775	101,863	1,177	4.4	9.8	3.7
Rain water	39,916	2,376	32	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protected spring	18,854	4,323	100	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	5,110	16	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected well	152,055	10,674	372	1.4	4.2	1.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,797	26	0.1	0.4	0.1
River/Stream	588,590	65,730	5,983	22.2	1.6	24.6
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	2,547	33	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	10,302	1,860	26	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.3.2 Sanitation Situation

There are 1,557 known household latrines in 55 settlements, 12 communities have public toilets with a total of 168 squat holes and 40 water closets in the District. Out of a total of 274 public schools in the District, only 18 of them have toilet facilities for pupils. Most schools suffer from poor hygiene conditions including lack of sanitation facilities and water. Only four Health Centers have KVIP facilities. To improve the situation the policy objective of the District is to expand and improve school health through provision of adequate toilet facilities in all schools. The distribution of toilet facilities in schools in the District is shown in the Table 1.61.

One major problem identified in the DMTDP is poor environmental sanitation within the built environment in the District. In order to ameliorate the problem, the Assembly should direct resources into the provision of waste management sites and for community management backed by massive community education activities. Drains and culverts will be provided in settlements to manage household liquid waste. The Environmental Health Division of the Assembly and the Environmental Management Sub-committee will be strengthened and equipped to vigorously enforce the District Environmental Management byelaws.

Table 1.61: Distribution of Sanitation Facilities in the District

Area Council	Number of Communities	Type of Toilet/Latrine Facilities											Type of Environmental Facilities		
		School		Public					Household/Private				Septic Tank	Refuse Dump	Butcherries
		KVIP	Latrines	WC	KVIP	VIP	Latrines	Acqua Privy	WC	KVIP	VIP	Latrines			
2010 – 2013															
Mankranso	20	3	9	0	0	0	20	5	17	5	44	72	3	32	0
Dwinyabiem	19	2	10	0	0	0	8	7	21	18	45	20	3	55	2
Asuobiem	22	5	12	0	2	0	15	2	13	18	35	40	0	47	0
Pokukrom	13	0	14	0	0	0	12	4	18	7	41	69	0	67	2
Sabranum	17	0	9	0	1	0	22	1	13	4	34	67	0	53	0
Abesewa	14	0	15	0	0	0	10	6	30	11	27	13	0	61	0
Krantori	43	0	12	0	1	0	36	1	84	5	50	22	0	26	3
Okyer Ampem	29	9	15	0	2	0	20	7	126	247	16	79	0	32	5
Domeabra	14	2	10	0	0	0	12	3	27	4	11	39	0	101	0
Bone	28	0	8	0	0	0	15	3	32	4	14	96	0	71	0
Total	216	21	114	0	6	0	170	39	381	323	317	517	6	545	12
Grand Total		135		215					1,538				6	545	12

Source: DWST/DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Waste Management**
- ***Toilet Facilities used by Household***

An efficient and hygienic method of human waste disposal available in a dwelling unit is a critical indicator of the sanitary condition of the unit and is an indirect measure of the socio-economic status of a household. According to the 2010 PHC, a toilet is an installation for the disposal of human excreta. From Table 1.62, the highest reported facilities are public toilet (59.5%), pit latrine (26.8%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (5.7%). Equally, the proportion of occupied dwelling units using public toilet (59.5%) is higher than both regional and national averages of 43.3 percent and 34.6 percent correspondingly. There is 0.1 percent of occupied dwelling units' still using bucket/pan as method of waste disposal even though this method is officially banned by law in Ghana. In contrast, there is 6.1 percent of dwelling units who have no toilet facilities. These household members reportedly used the bush and open fields.

Table 1.62 further shows that the type of toilet facilities available in dwelling units varies considerably by localities. 5.0 percent of rural localities have no toilet facilities (that is they used the bush/ field), in contrast to only 16.6 percent in urban localities. The proportion that used public toilets is higher in rural localities (59.5%) compared with urban localities (6.7%). In terms of pit latrine, most dwelling units in the rural localities (28.1%) use the facility more than urban localities (16.0%) indicating that most of the public toilets in the rural localities are pit latrines. This has a great tendency of creating poor sanitary conditions and its adverse effects of spreading air borne diseases such as cholera in the District. As the saying goes "prevention is better than cure", hence policies should be enacted to address this mess of usage of pit latrine in the District so as to improve the sanitary conditions.

Table 1.62: Type of Toilet Facility used by Households and Type of Locality

Toilet Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
No facilities (bush/beach/field)	1,056,382	71,322	1,656	6.1	16.6	5.0
W.C.	839,611	261,106	430	1.6	5.5	1.2
Pit latrine	1,040,883	200,798	7,230	26.8	16.0	28.1
KVIP	572,824	98,434	1,524	5.7	10.1	5.2
Bucket/Pan	40,678	3,082	22	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public toilet (WCKVIP Pit Pan etc)	1,893,291	487,596	16,023	59.5	51.7	60.4
Other	23,385	3,867	45	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

- ***Bathing Facility Used by Household***

The high use of shared bathrooms, public bathrooms and toilets are indications of poverty. Bathing facility according to the 2010 PHC refers to the place where members of the household have their bath. The proportion of dwelling units with bathrooms exclusively used by household members (25.6%) is lower than shared bathroom in the same house (31.8%) as indicated in Table 1.63. These are followed by shared open bathing cubicle (15.8%), private open bathing cubicle (11.7%) and open space around house (9.8%). The proportion of dwelling units using shared bathroom in the same house (31.8%) in the District is less than the regional average of 44.5 percent and national average of 33.3 percent. Commutatively, this means that most occupied households in the District about 52.4 percent use public bathing facility (shared bathrooms, shared open cubicle and bathroom in another house) which have tendency of spreading various health diseases. Conversely, 15 percent of dwelling units have no bathing facilities. In such cases household members used open spaces around the house (9.8%), facilities in another house (4.8%), public bath house (0.3%), or rivers, lakes, dams and ponds (0.1%) as figured in Table 1.63.

The proportion of dwelling units that have a bathroom for exclusive use is higher in rural (26.4%) than urban (18.2%) localities as also shown in Table 1.63. In addition, private open bath cubicles are mostly used in rural (11.9%) than urban (9.9%) localities. On the other hand, 32.2 percent of urban dwelling units shared a separate bathroom in the same house compared to 31.7 percent in rural dwelling units.

Table 1.63: Type of Bathing Facility used by Households and Type of Locality

Bathing Facility	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own bathroom for exclusive use	1,535,392	280,657	6,889	25.6	18.2	26.4
Shared separate bathroom in the same house	1,818,522	501,675	8,560	31.8	32.2	31.7
Private open cubicle	381,979	65,409	3,157	11.7	9.9	11.9
Shared open cubicle	1,000,257	158,985	4,251	15.8	25.3	14.7
Public bath house	140,501	16,648	81	0.3	0.0	0.3
Bathroom in another house	187,337	31,329	1,296	4.8	3.9	4.9
Open space around house	372,556	67,321	2,631	9.8	10.1	9.7
River/Pond/Lake/Dam	14,234	1,320	21	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	16,276	2,861	44	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households***

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana is adopting modern and hygienic solid waste disposal systems. Acceptable waste management helps to prevent the spread of some types of infections and improves the quality of the environment. The solid waste disposal refers to the collection and disposal of solid waste (rubbish) generated by members of the household (or occupants of the living quarters) according to 2010 PHC. As illustrated in Table 1.64, the most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is dumping onto open public dump site (78.7%) followed by indiscriminate dumping of solid waste (8.0%) and public dump (container) (5.1%), and the least is house-to-house collection of waste (0.7%).

On the other hand, the method of house-to-house collection of solid waste (0.7%) is insignificant in the District even though private waste management firm (Zoomlion Ltd) operates in the District. The proportion of disposing solid waste (refuse) by dumping onto open public dump site (78.7%) in the District is considerably higher than the regional average of 41.9 percent and national average of 37.7 percent. From the analyses, it can be established that unimproved method of solid waste (public dump-open space and dumped indiscriminately) by occupied dwelling units (86.7%) is more than improved method of solid waste (collected, burned and buried by household) (13.3%) in the District. This means that sanitation situation in the District in terms of solid waste disposal (rubbish) is unimproved which may have danger of spreading all forms environmental hazards if the necessary actions are not put in place.

As presented in Table 1.64, the main method of solid waste disposal in rural and urban localities is dumping in a public open space that is 79.4 percent and 72.5 percent respectively. The proportion of dwelling units that have their solid waste collected from their houses are more in the urban (1.0%) than rural (0.6%) localities. This suggests that the use of private waste management firm (Zoomlion Ltd) is more seen in the urban localities. In urban localities, 13.5 percent of dwelling units dumped solid waste in public containers, compared to 4.5 percent in rural localities. The low proportion in rural areas could be due to the limited availability of public containers for waste disposal. For 8.4 percent of rural dwelling units and 4.2 percent of urban, indiscriminate dumping is the main method of refuse disposal. Mathematically, the rural localities (91.1%) used unimproved method of solid waste disposal than the urban localities (80.1%).

Table 1.64: Method of Solid Waste Disposal of Households and Type of Locality

Method of Solid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	102,035	181	0.7	1.0	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	59,303	865	3.2	4.8	3.0
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	399,121	1,365	5.1	13.5	4.1
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	472,344	21,202	78.7	72.5	79.4
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	55,647	2,155	8.0	4.2	8.4
Buried by household	182,615	30,215	885	3.3	3.4	3.3
Other	53,805	7,540	277	1.0	0.5	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Method of Liquid Waste Disposal of Households (Drainage Systems)**

This refers to liquid waste from kitchen, bathroom and washing of clothes, produced by the households or occupants of the living quarters. A higher of dwelling units (91.6%) in the District, as presented in Table 1.65, dispose of liquid waste by either throwing onto the compound (48.3%) or throwing onto the street or outside the house (43.3%). In addition, 2.3 percent of households dispose of liquid waste through a drainage system into a gutter; another 0.4 percent has sewerage system and 0.6 percent drainage into a pit (or soak away system).

In comparison, dwelling units that throw liquid waste onto the compound and street/outside in the District (91.6%) is largely more than the regional average of 52.4 percent and national average of 63.3 percent. This implies that more than 90 percent of dwelling units use unimproved (thrown onto compound and onto the street/outside) means to dispose their liquid waste which have various hazardous implications on the environment. It is a fact that if 2.7 percent of the dwelling units in the District dispose of their liquid waste through sewage and drainage systems, it indicates that such systems is visually absent.

Table 1.65: Method of Liquid Waste Disposal of Households and Type of Locality

Method of liquid Waste Disposal	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	35,882	261	1.0	2.8	0.7
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	223,451	437	1.7	4.5	1.2
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	28,885	120	0.5	1.2	0.3
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	258,473	11,997	45.9	47.4	45.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	245,146	1,111	4.2	9.7	3.4
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	330,818	12,134	46.4	33.9	48.4
Other	38,294	3,550	89	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.4Housing Situation

Collecting and analysing housing data helps in understanding key aspects of housing and housing conditions and assists planners make evidence-informed decisions on housing policies and interventions. The United Nations (UN) recommended definition (UN, 2008) of a house as “structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun” was adopted in the 2010 PHC. In the definition adopted, a house or compound was identified as a structurally separate and independent place of living. A number of housing characteristics and associated conditions such as overcrowding, declining supply of basic services such as drinking water and sanitation facilities (toilet and bathroom) are important areas that are required for monitoring progress in human development.

1.13.4.1Housing Stock

According to the 2010 PHC, housing stock is the count of any type of shelter used as living quarters, such as separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers. The distribution of housing stock and households by type of locality in the District is presented in Table 1.66. The total stock of houses in the District is 20,782, of which the highest proportion is located in the rural localities (19,174) accounting for 92.3% compared to 7.7 percent of urban localities (1,608).

The data further show that the average population per house in the District is 5.8, which is lower than the regional average of 8.1 and the national average of 7.1. The District’s average household per house (1.3) again is lower than the regional and national averages of 2.0 and 1.6 respectively (Table 1.61). On the other hand, the average household size of the District (4.5) is higher than the regional average of 4.1 and national average of 4.4. This indicates that one household in the District has approximately five members. Comparatively, in terms of housing stock, the District is doing very well than the region and the nation despite the challenge in construction materials.

The average households per house and population per house are very high in the urban localities than rural localities indicating a disproportionately higher percentage of the housing stock is in the rural localities. Conversely, the rural localities (4.5) have very high average household size than urban localities (4.2) indicating that households in the rural localities have more to cater for.

Table 1.66: Stock of Houses and Households and Type of Locality

Categories	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Atwima Mponua		
			District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	121,659	11,701	109,958
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	120,320	11,666	108,654
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	20,782	1,608	19,174
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	2,764	24,166
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
Population per house*	7.1	8.1	5.8	7.3	5.7
Average household size	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

* This excludes Homeless and Institutional Population

1.13.4.2 Type of Dwelling, Holding and Tenancy Arrangements

- ***Ownership Status of Dwelling by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality***

In Ghana, as in many other countries, owning a house is the dream of many citizens. Table 1.67 depicts ownership status of dwelling units by sex of household head and type of locality in the District. Ownership of dwelling units in the District is largely by household member (15,412 – (57.2%)), followed by other private individual (5,596 – (20.8%)) and relatives who are not household members (4,377 – (16.3%)). The provision of housing facilities by government, on the other hand, for the public sector employment is 284 accounting for 1.1 percent can be found mostly in the rural localities through the construction of teachers' quarters, nurses' quarters and other dwelling facilities. The proportion of private dwelling units owned by private employers is 821 constituting three percent while less than one percent of dwelling units are owned through mortgage schemes (197 – (0.7%)) and other private agency (61 – 0.2%). Comparatively, the proportion of household members (57.2%) is higher than the regional average of 41.9 percent and national average of 52.7 percent. This means that most dwelling units in the District are owned by household members.

For both sexes, the proportion of female-headed household (57.3%) is slightly higher than male-headed household (57.2%) among the ownership of dwelling units by household members. In the rural localities, the proportion of dwelling units owned by a household member is higher (14,246 – (59.0%)) than in urban localities (1,166 – (42.2%)). In addition, ownership of dwelling units by private employer is more in rural localities (796 – (3.3%)) than urban (125 – (0.9%)). This means most of the migrants in the District are accommodated by private employers with majority engaging in cocoa production industry.

Table 1.67: Ownership Status of Dwelling by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality

Ownership Status	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District				
			Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	18,731	8,199	2,764	24,166
Owned by household member	2,883,236	471,623	15,412	10,713	4,699	1,166	14,246
Being purchased (e.g. mortgage)	45,630	13,648	197	141	56	4	193
Relative not a household member	851,630	218,145	4,377	2,735	1,642	552	3,825
Other private individual	1,439,021	370,415	5,596	4,052	1,544	906	4,690
Private employer	83,610	20,482	821	711	110	25	796
Other private agency	21,123	5,113	81	61	20	9	72
Public/Government ownership	118,804	22,126	393	284	109	91	302
Other	24,000	4,653	53	34	19	11	42

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

• ***Type of Occupied Dwelling Unit by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality***

This aspect covers any type of shelter used as living quarters, separate houses, semi-detached houses, flats/apartments, compound houses, huts, tents, kiosks and containers in the Ahafo Ano South District. This captures data on only occupied dwelling units totaling, 26,930. The various types of dwelling units in the District are presented in Table 1.68. The commonest type of dwelling units occupied by households in the District is compound houses. On the average, the compound house accounts for more than half (53.9%) of all dwelling units in the District, followed by separate houses which form 36.4 percent of all dwelling units. The proportion of compound houses in the District (53.9%) is slightly higher than the regional average of 53.7 percent and national average of 51.5 percent. Semi-detached houses form the third commonest type of occupied dwellings, constituting 3.7 percent. Dwellings in tents, kiosks, containers and shops constitute small proportions of occupied dwellings, approximately 0.2 percent in the entire District. This means that most dwelling units in the District are compound houses.

In terms of sex-disaggregation, most female-headed households (59.5%) dwell in compound houses as compared with male-headed households (51.4%) whereas male-headed households (38.9%) exceed female-headed households (30.7%) in separate house dwelling units (Table 1.68). In terms of dwelling units in rural and urban localities, the proportion of separate house is higher in rural (37.8%) than urban localities (24.0%). Conversely, the proportion of urban localities (64.5%) dwelling in compound houses are more than rural (52.6%).

Table 1.68: Type of Occupied Dwelling Unit by Sex of Household Head and Type of Locality

Ahafo Ano South District								
Type of Dwelling	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Total		Male Headed	Female Headed	Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	266,516	9,804	36.4	38.9	30.7	24.0	37.8
Semi-detached house	391,548	89,485	1,002	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7
Flat/Apartment	256,355	91,227	512	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.0	1.8
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	605,025	14,504	53.9	51.4	59.5	64.5	52.6
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	22,399	647	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.3	2.6
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	4,176	46	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tent	10,343	1,791	39	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	16,304	57	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	4,046	102	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
Uncompleted building	66,624	23,285	200	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.2	0.5
Other	9,846	1,951	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.4.3 Construction Materials

- *Main Construction Material for Outer Wall of Dwelling Units and Type of Locality*

This information is collected from either occupied housing or vacant housing units through observation and interrogation. In situation where the materials used for the construction are more than one, the predominant materials used are those that are reported. Out of the 28,484 dwelling units, mud brick/earth records the highest proportion (67.3%) of materials used for construction followed by cement blocks/concrete (27.1%) with the usage of bamboo (0.1%) being, the least in the District as shown in Table 1.69. The regional average of 71.9 percent and national average of 57.5 percent are very higher than the dwelling units constructed with cement blocks/concrete in the District (27.1%). This implies that mud brick/earth, a local building material, is used to construct most dwelling units in the District as compared to the other building materials.

In terms of urban localities, cement blocks/concrete record 66.6 percent as the most construction material followed by mud brick/earth (27.8%) and the least is bamboo (0.1%). Conversely, in the rural localities, most dwelling units are constructed using mud brick/earth (71.6%) followed by cement blocks/concrete (22.7%) and the least is bamboo (0.1%). This implies that in rural localities, most dwelling units are constructed using mud brick/earth and in urban localities, cement blocks/concrete are used mostly for construction.

Table 1.69: Main Construction Material for Outer Wall of Dwelling Units and Type of Locality

Main Material for Outer Wall	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,484	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	250,238	19,162	67.3	27.8	71.6
Wood	200,594	27,438	694	2.4	1.8	2.5
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	10,549	112	0.4	0.6	0.4
Stone	11,330	2,014	42	0.1	0.0	0.2
Burnt bricks	38,237	7,580	158	0.6	1.2	0.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	840,519	7,710	27.1	66.6	22.7
Landcrete	104,270	19,878	435	1.5	1.0	1.6
Bamboo	8,206	1,381	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,768	66	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	39,206	7,665	78	0.3	0.8	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Main Construction Material for the Floor of Dwelling Units and Type of Locality***

Table 1.70 presents the main construction materials used for the flooring of dwelling units by type of locality in the District. About 66 percent (60.8%) of households use cement/concrete while 37.4 percent of households use earth/mud for the floor and 1.9 percent of households use other materials such as stone, wood, terrazzo, burnt brick, vinyl/tiles and ceramic/marble tiles and others. This means that materials for floors of occupied dwelling units are mainly cement/concrete and earth/mud bricks in the District. In comparison, the use of cement/concrete for flooring is lower in the District (60.8%) compared with the regional and national averages of 77.8 percent equally.

The use of cement/concrete as main material for floor is higher in the urban localities (64.0%) than in the rural area (60.4%). Conversely, in the rural localities, most households (38.0%) use earth/mud as a floor material for their dwelling units as compared with urban localities (32.8%). This implies that in rural localities, most floors are constructed using earth/mud and in urban localities, cement/concrete is used mostly for floors.

Table 1.70: Main Construction Material for the Floor of Dwelling Units by Type of Locality

Main Materials for the Floor	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	164,333	10,078	37.4	32.8	38.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	875,714	16,366	60.8	64.0	60.4
Stone	32,817	8,731	249	0.9	1.8	0.8
Burnt brick	6,537	1,365	14	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wood	52,856	6,032	28	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	15,120	16	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	19,826	98	0.4	0.7	0.3
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	32,460	16	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	15,567	2,624	65	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- ***Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Unit and Type of Locality***

According to the 2010 PHC, this unit captures information on the main materials used for the construction of the roof either occupied housing or vacant housing units through observation and interrogation. The main materials used for construction of the roofing of dwelling units by type of locality in the District are shown in Table 1.71. More than 90 percent (92.8%) of dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet as compared with the remaining 7.2 percent of other construction materials. The regional and national averages (89.4% and 71.4% respectively) are lower than the District's proportion (92.8%) of usage of metal sheet as roofing materials for dwelling units.

The urban localities (94.7%) use metal sheet for roofing than the rural localities (92.6%) whereas the rural localities (4.9%) use bamboo and thatch/palm leaf or raffia for roofing compared with urban (1.3%). This means that most dwelling units in the District are roofed with metal sheet.

Table 1.71: Main Construction Material for Roofing of Dwelling Unit and Type of Locality

Main Roofing Material	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,817,607	1,169,030	28,484	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	4,885	246	0.9	0.3	0.9
Wood	45,547	10,933	186	0.7	0.9	0.6
Metal sheet	4,152,259	1,046,820	26,440	92.8	94.7	92.6
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	12,990	41	0.1	0.5	0.1
Cement/Concrete	141,072	36,284	156	0.5	1.5	0.4
Roofing tile	31,456	4,381	10	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bamboo	71,049	13,921	596	2.1	1.2	2.2
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	33,299	690	2.4	0.1	2.7
Other	35,935	5,517	119	0.4	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.4.4 Room Occupancy

As is internationally accepted, the ideal occupancy level is two persons and a child (2.5) per room, and any figure above this threshold is regarded as evidence of overcrowding, which has both health and social implications. Table 1.62 shows that households with one sleeping room constitutes the highest percentage (60.6%) of all the number of sleeping rooms per household in housing units in the District, followed by two rooms (23.9%) and three rooms (9.2%). Generally, there is an inverse relationship between household size and the use of one sleeping room. About 90 percent (92.2%) percent of single person household use one sleeping room whereas 12.4 percent of household with 10 or more members have one sleeping room. In totality, there are 44,871 rooms habitable for sleeping with average room

occupancy rate of 2.7 persons per room. This implies that approximately three persons in the District sleep in one room which is contrary to the UN standard of 2.5 persons per room. This certainly has health implications with regards to increased risk of spread of communicable diseases despite various variances coupled with challenges of constructional materials.

Table 1.72: Households by Size and Number of Sleeping Rooms Occupied in Dwelling Unit

Number of Sleeping Rooms											
Household Size			One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms	Six Rooms	Seven Rooms	Eight Rooms	Nine Rooms or More
Total	26,930	100.0	60.6	23.9	9.2	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2
1	4,987	100.0	92.2	5.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
2	2,980	100.0	77.1	17.8	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
3	3,316	100.0	70.3	22.2	5.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
4	3,530	100.0	64.1	25.7	6.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
5	3,358	100.0	57.4	28.5	9.6	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
6	2,739	100.0	46.0	36.0	11.9	3.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
7	2,154	100.0	38.2	37.7	16.1	5.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
8	1,444	100.0	29.8	38.1	19.3	8.0	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
9	905	100.0	23.0	35.4	25.4	9.9	3.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
10+	1,517	100.0	12.4	26.1	27.8	15.5	8.9	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.13.4.5 Access to Utilities and Household Facilities

- *Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Units by Type of Locality*

It can be observed from Table 1.73 that 52.4 percent of household use flashlight/torch for lighting. This is followed by electricity - main and private generator (31.7%), kerosene lamp (15.0%) and crop residue (0.1%) recording the lowest. The proportion of dwelling units with access to electricity (31.7%) is considerably lower compared with the regional and national averages of 74.2 percent and 64.9 percent respectively. This means that most occupied dwelling units are not connected to electricity from the national grid.

For the localities, 71.7 percent of the occupied housing unit in the urban localities use electricity made up of main and private generator compared with rural localities (26.4%). However, in the rural localities, more than half of the occupied housing unit use flashlight/torch (56.7%) for lighting as against the urban localities (14.5%) in the District as shown in Table 1.68. This means most of the urban localities are connected to the electricity from the national grid at the expense of rural localities. In a typical rural district like Ahafo Ano South District, it is not surprising to see most occupied housing unit not using electricity but rather flashlight/torch which is cheaper and affordable.

Table 1.73: Main Source of Lighting of Dwelling Units and Type of Locality

Main Source of Light	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity (mains)	3,511,065	828,924	8,358	31.0	71.2	26.4
Electricity (private generator)	36,142	6,343	198	0.7	0.5	0.8
Kerosene lamp	971,807	78,756	4,035	15.0	12.9	15.2
Gas lamp	9,378	1,881	43	0.2	0.0	0.2
Solar energy	9,194	1,693	28	0.1	0.3	0.1
Candle	41,214	9,472	75	0.3	0.4	0.3
Flashlight/Torch	858,651	195,345	14,112	52.4	14.5	56.7
Firewood	13,241	1,484	45	0.2	0.1	0.2
Crop residue	4,623	414	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	11,739	1,893	18	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- Main Source of Cooking Fuel by Households***

As shown in Table 1.74, the highest proportion of households uses wood as main source of cooking fuel (80.6%), followed by charcoal (10.1%), and gas (3.4%). The use of the other sources such as kerosene, sawdust and electricity is negligible, at less than one percent for each source. The use of wood as cooking fuel in the District (80.6%) is considerably more than the regional average of 29.8 percent and national average of 40.2 percent.

Both rural and urban localities have the highest proportions of households using wood for cooking even though, rural localities' households (83.1%) use more wood than urban localities (58.8%) while urban localities' household (8.8%) use more gas than rural (2.7%). This means that majority of the households (91.2%) in the District use wood ranging from firewood, charcoal and saw dust for cooking compared to 8.8 percent of non-wood (gas, kerosene and electricity). This has adverse effect on the environment which can lead to desertification and depletion of the forest reserves in the District which should factored in the DMTDP.

Table 1.74: Main Source of Cooking Fuel Used by Households

Main Source of Cooking Fuel for Household	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	91,717	1,337	5.0	6.5	4.8
Wood	2,197,083	335,439	21,695	80.6	58.8	83.1
Gas	996,518	237,251	906	3.4	8.8	2.7
Electricity	29,794	7,952	67	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	4,263	58	0.2	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	443,144	2,712	10.1	24.6	8.4
Crop residue	45,292	2,573	144	0.5	0.7	0.5
Saw dust	8,000	1,545	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	427	3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	7,759	1,894	2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Main Cooking Space Used by Households**

Table 1.75 presents the main cooking space used by household for cooking in the District. The greater proportion of the household use exclusive separate room (32.8%) as cooking space followed by open space in the compound (18.6%), shared separate room (16.2%) and structure with roof but without walls (13.5%), and bedroom/hall/living room (0.5%) recorded the least. The proportion of exclusive separate room as cooking space is higher in the District (32.8%) than the regional and national averages (28.3% and 33.2% respectively). This indicates that most households use exclusive separate rooms for cooking their principal meals in the District.

The use of exclusive separate rooms as kitchen are mostly found in the rural localities (34.6%) while open space in compounds are prevalent in the urban localities (23.4%). In addition, in rural localities about 32 percent (31.7%) of the households use structure with roof but without walls and open space in the compound as kitchen as compared with urban localities (23.4%). It is worth mentioning that, 20.9 percent of the households in the urban localities use verandah and bedroom as their cooking space as against 8.1 percent of the rural localities as indicated in Table 1.70. This implies that most rural localities cook in the opened space and most of the urban localities cook in the closed space.

Table 1.75: Main Cooking Space Used by Households

Main Cooking Space used by Household	Total Country	Ashanti Region	Ahafo Ano South District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	5,467,054	1,126,205	26,930	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space	386,883	105,491	1,752	6.5	6.6	6.5
Separate room for exclusive use of household	1,817,018	319,235	8,827	32.8	16.4	34.6
Separate room shared with other household(s)	410,765	165,781	4,359	16.2	15.3	16.3
Enclosure without roof	117,614	14,147	624	2.3	2.8	2.3
Structure with roof but without walls	349,832	52,530	3,644	13.5	12.4	13.7
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)	74,525	4,918	145	0.5	0.9	0.5
Verandah	1,173,946	304,294	2,383	8.8	20.0	7.6
Open space in compound	1,115,464	155,848	5,004	18.6	23.4	18.0
Other	21,007	3,961	192	0.7	2.3	0.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.14 Vulnerability and Social Protection Analysis

Vulnerability is the insecurity of the well-being of the individual, household or community in the face of changing environment. It is also means the feeling of being exposed to emotional hurt, being taken advantage off or abused or opening of oneself to the possibility of being taken advantage off by another person in a relationship. In regards to this, social protection programmes have been outlined to safeguard the interest of the vulnerable in the District.

- ***Who are Vulnerable***

Ghana Living Standards Survey 4 and Participatory Poverty Assessments survey identify the extreme poor or vulnerable and the excluded to include the following:

- a) Rural agricultural producers, particularly migrant farm hands, settlers and traditional fishermen and food crop farmers in the country are extremely poor. In addition, food crop farmers contribute nearly two-thirds of total extreme poverty; almost double its share of the total population.
- b) Children in difficult circumstances, including the quarter of children under five who are malnourished, victims of child labour, street children, about a quarter of children of school going age who are not in school, about a fifth of boys and a third of girls who have dropped out of primary school, children living in institutions and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- c) People living with HIV/AIDS, including infected persons and families of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- d) Displaced communities, particularly those subjected to periodic flooding/drought, negative effects of mining and tourism and ethnic conflicts.
- e) Disadvantaged women, particularly single mothers, malnourished rural pregnant and nursing mothers, teenage mothers, Kayayei and commercial sex workers.
- f) Residents of urban slums, including groups negatively affected by reform programmes of the 1980s and 1990s, particularly redeployed workers and unemployed youth, and areas affected by relocation/decline of economic activities, including indigenous low-income neighbourhoods.
- g) The elderly who have no access to family care and pension.
- h) Physically-challenged persons, particularly those with no employable skills.
- i) People suffering from chronic diseases, including victims of debilitating diseases such as tuberculosis, buruli ulcer, guineaworm, trachoma, bilharzia and breast cancer.
- j) Victims of abuse, particularly children and women suffering from sexual abuse and battery and Drug Addicts.
- k) Victims of harmful traditional practices, especially victims of harmful widowhood rites, early marriage, servitude, fosterage and perceived witchcraft.
- l) Unemployed, especially unskilled retrenched workers and the unemployed youth.

In an attempt to narrow down the wider scope of the concept of vulnerability as mentioned, the following specific groups were considered for the analysis.

1.14.1 Shocks

One major component of vulnerability is shock, which is the probability of an event happening. The evidence shows that most households in the District are faced with variety of shocks, which are either due to natural or manmade causes. Among the natural causes of shock identified is pest invasion that causes harvest failure. Table 1.76 indicates the risks and shocks associated with pest invasion. From the analysis, it is realized that the shocks from plant pests and diseases affected crop yield by 35.0 percent thereby reducing storage of production by 30.0 percent. These shocks in totality affected the household income generation by 36.9 percent compared to the national average.

Table 1.76: Types of Risk and Shocks in the District from 2010 to 2013

Types	Periods/ Occurrence	Effects
1. Animal Pests and Diseases Invasion	1. Production Stage 2. Maturity Stage	1. Low Production of 15% 2. Low Monthly Household Income of GH¢45.00 as compared with the National Monthly Household Income of GH¢122.00
2. Plant Pests and Diseases Invasion	1. Production Stage 2. Harvest Stage 3. Post-Harvest Stage	1. Reduction of Crop Yield by 35.0 percent 2. Storage Losses by 30.0 percent

Source: MOFA – AASDA, 2014

1.14.2 Children in Difficult Circumstances

1.14.2.1 Child Abuse

This can be explained as the act of subjecting children (0-17 years) to unfair treatment such as mercilessly beating of children, very harsh verbal abuses/insults, defilement, depriving the child of basic necessities for example food, shelter and clothing. From Table 1.77, it can be established that defilement and rape are the highest reported case of 66.8 percent followed by merciless beating and assault. In terms of gender disparities, females are the mostly subjected to defilement and rape in the reported cases in the District.

Table 1.77: Reported Cases of Child Abuse from 2010 to 2013

Cases	Number			Percent
	Male	Female	Total	
Merciless Beating	40	43	83	16.6
Defilement and Rape	-	334	334	66.8
Assault	53	30	83	16.6
Total	93	407	500	100

Source: DSW – AASDA, 2014

1.14.2.2 Analysis of Child Poverty

Child poverty refers to the deprivation of children or groups of children less than 18 years of both material (monetary) and non-material (non-monetary) aspect of individual or family welfare. The following indicators were used in the analysis: number of meals children takes in a day, clothing status of children, access to health and education.

- ***Number of Meals for Children per Day***

From Table 1.78, children who take two times meals (60.9%) a day are more than those who take meals for three times (34.9%) and four times (4.2%). This indicates that most children in the District are poorly feed making schooling very difficult to access. Hence, the introduction of School Feeding Programme has the tendency of addressing the feeding of children in the District by providing them with one nutritious meal.

Table 1.78: Number of Meals for Children per Day

Number of Times	District (%)
Two Times	60.9
Three Times	34.9
Four Times	4.2
Total	100

Source: DPCU–AASDA, 2014

- ***Clothing Status of Children***

Table 1.79 shows the clothing status of children in the District. Out of the responses, 51.5 percent of children are clothed well against those who are not-well clothed (48.5%). It can therefore be assessed that even though the majority of the children are well clothed but the 48.5 percent needs to be taken care off in order to address the needs of every child in the District. To address the challenge of these children, the Free School Uniform Programme should be intensified so as to capture these children.

Table 1.79: Clothing Status of Children

Status	District (%)
Well-Clothed	51.5
Not-Well Clothed	48.5
Total	100

Source: DPCU – AASDA, 2014

- ***Children Access to Health Care***

Table 1.80 depicts the status of children with access to health care in the District. From the analysis, it was realized that 66.9 percent of children in the District have adequate health care as compared to inadequacy of 23.1 percent. This means that most of the children have access to health care despite the fact that the 23.1 percent of the children need to be factored in to achieve health care for all children in the District and register them under the NHIS.

Table 1.80: Children Access to Health Services

Health Care	District (%)
Adequate	66.9
Inadequate	23.1
Total	100

Source: DPCU – AASDA, 2014

- ***Educational Status of Children***

Children who are currently in school account for 89.9 percent as against those who are not in school (10.1%) as figured in Table 1.81. This means that more than halve (89.9%) of children in the District are schooling. However, measures should be put in place to ensure that the 10.1 percent of children who are not schooling to be schooled in order to achieve education for all as it is the right of all children to go to school.

Table 1.81: Educational Status of Children

Educational Status	District (%)
Schooling	89.9
Not-Schooling	10.1
Total	100

Source: DPCU – AASDA, 2014

1.14.3 Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have been defined as those who are unable to or are restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation. As a result, PWDs face a wide range of life challenges because disability, in whatever form or type, can reduce an individual's ability to function to his/her full potential. Estimates from the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that there are more than 600 million PWDs in the world, of which approximately 80 percent live in low-income countries.

The prevention of disability and ensuring care for people with disabilities (PWDs) and helping them to become productive citizens is an important aspect of national development.

The government has enacted the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) to address issues of high poverty among PWDs due to low levels of education and lack of employable skills; inaccessible public transport; and unfriendly environmental facilities such as the widespread absence of ramps for PWDs and uncovered drains and gutters.

1.14.3.1 Population with Disability

The distribution of population by disability and sex is presented in Table 1.82. The total population of the District is 121,659 out of which 97.4 percent (118,826) are without disability and 2.6 percent (3,133) have some form of disability. Among the sexes, 2.7 percent and 2.5 percent of males and females respectively have some form of disability indicating no marked variation in disability among the sexes. The District's proportion (2.6%) of persons with Disability is equal to the regional average of 2.6 percent but lower than national average three percent respectively. For inclusive national development, there is the need for the District to take into account the needs of persons with disabilities when providing programmes and projects to make them disability friendly.

1.14.3.2 Type of Disability

The six major types of disability reported by the population with disability in Ghana during the 2010 PHC are shown in Table 1.82. Out of the 3,133 PWDs, 36.4 percent have sight or visual impairments, which is the most common type of disability, followed by physical disability (29.3%) and the rest are less than 20.0 percent (hearing impairments - 13.8%, emotion impairments - 13.4%, speech impairments - 12.0% and intellect impairments - 11.1%).

In addition, there are narrow variations between sexes as indicated Table 1.82. The females' proportions for four impairments (sight, hearing and emotion) representing 66.8 percent are more than males (60.5%). Conversely, with respect to speech impairments, intellect and physical disabilities, males (55.2%) dominate females (49.6%). Based on this analysis, even though, the male PWDs slightly dominate the female PWDs; there is a possibility of more females having multiple disabilities.

Table 1.82: Population by Disability and Sex

Disability Type	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All localities						
Total	121,659	100.0	61,745	100.0	59,914	100.0
Without disability	118,526	97.4	60,097	97.3	58,429	97.5
With disability	3,133	2.6	1,648	2.7	1,485	2.5
Sight	1,140	36.4	568	34.5	572	38.5
Hearing	431	13.8	215	13.0	216	14.5
Speech	377	12.0	212	12.9	165	11.1
Physical	919	29.3	496	30.1	423	28.5
Intellect	349	11.1	201	12.2	148	10.0
Emotion	419	13.4	214	13.0	205	13.8
Other	396	12.6	211	12.8	185	12.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.14.3.2 Disability and Activity

This section spells out the relationship that exist between disability and economic activity status. Out of 3,133 PWDs, 80.8 percent representing 2,533 are persons with disability 15 years and older with males 1,342 (53.0%) and females 1,191 (47.0%) as seen Table 1.83.

From Table 1.83, the proportions of economically not active PWDs (1,121) account for 44.3 percent and economically active PWDs (1,412) account for 55.7 percent. It can also be seen from Table 1.78 that with regards to the economically active population (1,412 – (55.7%)), the proportion of employed PWDs (97.1%) is greater than unemployed PWDs (2.9%). Nevertheless, the higher proportion of both employed and unemployed PWDs falls under sight or visual impairments (585 – (97.9%) and 12 – (2.1%) respectively) followed by physical disabilities (346 – (98.0%) and 7 – (2.0%) respectively). This means most of the PWDs regardless of their disabilities are employed proving that “disability is not inability”. This pattern is similar between PWDs males and females in the District.

Table 1.83: Persons 15 Years and Older with Disability by Economic Activity Status and Sex

Sex/Disability Type	All Status		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Not Active	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	69,334	100.0	50,449	100.0	1,905	100.0	16,980	100.0
Without disability	66,801	96.3	49,078	97.3	1,864	97.8	15,859	93.4
With disability	2,533	3.7	1,371	2.7	41	2.2	1,121	6.6
Sight	994	1.4	573	1.1	12	0.6	409	2.4
Hearing	334	0.5	222	0.4	5	0.3	107	0.6
Speech	255	0.4	139	0.3	4	0.2	112	0.7
Physical	776	1.1	339	0.7	7	0.4	430	2.5
Intellect	258	0.4	109	0.2	4	0.2	145	0.9
Emotion	328	0.5	167	0.3	5	0.3	156	0.9
Other	295	0.4	146	0.3	5	0.3	144	0.8

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.14.3.3 Disability and Educational Level Attainment

Generally, education enhances the employment opportunities of all persons in Ghana, including persons with disability. This section describes the level of education and literacy among persons with disability who are three years and older. Out of 3,133 PWDs, 97.5 percent accounting for 3,054 are PWDs three years and older of which males are 1,613 representing 52.8 percent and females are 1,441 representing 47.2 percent (Table 1.84).

Table 1.84 shows that 42.9 percent of persons with disability in the District have never attended school, while 57.1 percent have been to school before. Out of 1,744 PWDs, who have attended school before, a higher proportion of them have attained the basic education level (91.5%), secondary/SSS/SHS constitute 4.9 percent, vocational/technical/commercial education (0.7%) and tertiary education (2.9%). This means that a higher proportion of PWDs have attained some levels of education with considerable proportion reaching only the basic education level. Even though more than half of the PWDs have attended school their impact may be low as more than 90 percent reached the basic education level demanding policy interventions to boost the education status of PWDs in the District.

For both sexes, in the context of the basic education (nursery, kindergarten, primary and middle/JSS/JHS), the proportion of PWDs males (89.8%) is lower than females (94.2%). Conversely, with respect to higher education, males (10.2%) are more than females (5.8%) (Table 1.84). This means that basic education level is skewed towards PWDs females and higher educational level is skewed towards PWDs males. There is therefore the need for policy interventions to address these disparities among PWDs in the District.

Table 1.84: Population 3 Years and Older by Sex, Disability Type and Level of Education

Sex/Disability Type	Educational Level Attained										
	Total	Never Attended	Nursery	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle /JSS/ JHS	Sec. /SSS /SHS	Voc./ Tech./ Comm.	Post sec	Bachelor degree	Post graduate (Cert. Diploma Masters PHD ect)
Total	110,282	26,075	2,390	9,852	31,761	33,569	4,344	430	1,528	300	33
No disability	107,228	24,765	2,362	9,746	31,203	32,665	4,259	418	1,483	294	33
With a disability	3,054	1,310	28	106	558	904	85	12	45	6	0
Sight	1,110	517	9	30	147	345	35	3	24	0	0
Hearing	421	237	5	17	69	84	3	2	4	0	0
Speech	370	175	11	19	73	77	5	3	7	0	0
Physical	908	385	8	24	177	268	23	4	14	5	0
Intellectual	332	140	8	7	64	98	6	2	7	0	0
Emotional	404	162	6	10	87	126	6	3	4	0	0
Other	377	133	8	16	75	118	16	2	8	1	0
Male											
Total	55,919	10,426	1,229	5,005	15,835	18,949	2,920	252	1,051	224	28
No disability	54,306	9,872	1,218	4,951	15,521	18,377	2,858	246	1,016	219	28
With a disability	1,613	554	11	54	314	572	62	6	35	5	0
Sight	556	199	3	14	82	210	30	0	18	0	0
Hearing	210	105	1	9	35	52	2	2	4	0	0
Speech	208	93	5	10	37	49	4	3	7	0	0
Physical	492	153	5	12	105	180	19	0	13	5	0
Intellectual	192	69	1	3	37	72	4	2	4	0	0
Emotional	206	81	1	4	41	68	4	3	4	0	0
Other	202	60	4	8	46	70	5	2	7	0	0
Female											
Total	54,363	15,649	1,161	4,847	15,926	14,620	1,424	178	477	76	5
No disability	52,922	14,893	1,144	4,795	15,682	14,288	1,401	172	467	75	5
With a disability	1,441	756	17	52	244	332	23	6	10	1	0
Sight	554	318	6	16	65	135	5	3	6	0	0
Hearing	211	132	4	8	34	32	1	0	0	0	0
Speech	162	82	6	9	36	28	1	0	0	0	0
Physical	416	232	3	12	72	88	4	4	1	0	0
Intellectual	140	71	7	4	27	26	2	0	3	0	0
Emotional	198	81	5	6	46	58	2	0	0	0	0
Other	175	73	4	8	29	48	11	0	1	1	0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census and DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.14.4 Victims of Abuse

This involves people who are verbally abused, sexually abuse/harassed and any act that infringe upon one's human rights. The people who fall in these categories are vulnerable. From Table 1.85, children are mostly victimized followed by women (33.0%) and aged (9.3%). However, the least molested in the District are men. This indicates that the most venerable (children, women and aged) are victimized in the District which should be factored in the social protection programmes.

Table 1.85: Reported Cases of Victims of Abuse

Groups	District (%)	Reported Cases
Children	51.5	Defilement , Merciless Beating, Assault, Rape
Men	6.2	Merciless beating by wives, Assaults, Suppression
Women	33.0	Merciless Beating By Husbands, Sexual Abuse, Rape, Assaults, Suppression
Aged	9.3	Cases Of Insanity And Isolation
Total	100	

Source: DSW–AASDA, 2014

1.14.5 People Living HIV/AIDS

This section describes the age cohort to which HIV/AIDS is mostly affected. From Table 1.86, Adult's age cohort that is from 18 to 64 years are mostly affected HIV/AIDS followed by Aged (65 years and above) and children (0-17 years) recorded the least. However, females are affected by HIV/AIDS more than males in the District in the age cohorts. This means that most of the interventions should be skewed in addressing HIV/AIDS especially among females. In addition, girl-child education, sex education and other interventions in reducing HIV/AIDS should be strongly intensified to reduce the trend of spread of HIV/AIDS among females in the District.

Table 1.86: Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS

Year	Children (0-17 Years)			Adult (18-64 Years)			Aged (65+ Years)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2007	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	3
2008	1	2	3	4	15	19	1	3	4
2009	1	3	4	12	42	54	2	8	10
2010	1	1	2	10	30	40	1	6	7
2011	2	3	5	13	31	44	4	9	13
2012	1	3	4	9	29	38	2	8	10
2013	6	6	12	19	23	42	3	7	10

Source: GHS–AASDA, 2014

1.15 Gender Analysis of the District

Gender according to John Money (1955), is a set of characteristics that distinguish between male and female particularly men and women. In analysing gender, the idea behind is how effective the two are involved in decision making in our homes, communities as well as our nation. Due to the nature of third world countries where women are marginalized, advocates of gender tend to direct their effort to empower women. Impediments to progress in the fight against gender discrimination includes, lack of good quality data disaggregated by sex, the paucity of financial and technical resources for women's programmes and lack of representation in the political sphere. Gender discrimination in the district would be addressed as stated in the Millennium Development Goals of promoting gender equality and empower women within the plan period.

Programmes such as economic empowerment in agriculture sector through credit facilities for women farmers, sensitization of women on domestic violence bills, disability bills and encouraging the women to accept public office in our local government structures would be pursued. More girl-child enrolment in second cycle and possibly third cycle schools/colleges would be pursued for them to serve as role models.

1.15.1 Gender Situation in the District

The total population of the District according to the 2000 PHC was 133,632 made up of 55.2 percent males and 44.8 percent females. The 2010 PHC conducted by the GSS put the District population at 121,659 with 61,745 males representing 50.8 percent and 59,914 females accounting for 49.2 percent. The District has almost half (49.2 percent) of its population to be females.

There is high disparity between males and females in almost all institutions. This is more serious in the field of governance. The District Assembly currently has 74 members composed of one District Chief Executive, two Members of Parliament, 50 Elected Assembly Members from 50 Electoral Areas and 21 others appointed by the Government in consultation with the Traditional Authorities and Other Opinion Leaders in the District. This is made up of 67 males representing 90.5 percent and seven females accounting for 9.5 percent. This always makes decision making "bias" since most policies would favour males in the District.

In the educational institutions, the case is virtually same. If you consider both JHS and SHS levels, the number of females as against males is far lower. Out of the 7,483 pupils, 3,338 representing 44.6 percent are females with the majority (55.4 percent) representing males (4,145). This is more pronounced at the SHS level where only 44.4 percent of the total JHS students in the District are females with majority (55.6 percent) making up the males.

This notwithstanding, the human resource capacity of the District is also not balanced in terms of gender. Out of the 256 workers at the District Assembly, only 45 representing 17.6 percent are females with the remaining totalling males 211 representing 82.4 percent.

- **Implication for Development**

The analysis implies that, the level of women participation in decision making as well as carrying out development activities is very low. This however tends to hinder development in the District since women are focal point when it comes to human development. Policies emanating from decision making processes tend to favour males since they are the majority in the District. The District should therefore embark on women empowerment so as to engage more women in all institutions in the District.

1.15.2 Demographic Gender Analysis

- ***Sex Composition and Sex Ratio***

Out of the District's total population of 121,659, the proportion of male population is 50.8 percent (61,745) and that of female population is 49.2 percent (59,914). This gives asex ratio of the District is 103.1 (the third in the Ashanti Region) indicating that for every 103 males there are 100 females. The male dominance is within the age brackets of 40 to 64 years. This may be due to selective migration of males to work in the rural cocoa industry in the past as men tend to dominate the sector.

- ***Age Dependency Ratio***

In terms of sex, the male's age dependency ratio is 92.3 percent which is closely higher compared to the female's age dependency ratio of 89.3 percent. This difference may be attributed to the fact that the male population in the District is more than the female population. This may also be explained by the presence of cocoa farm plantations and mining activities which attract predominantly male workers. The real dependency burden may higher

since the employable ages include a greater proportion of the unemployed and those in school or acquiring some skills. Measures are therefore required to increase employment so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population.

- ***Household Size and Headship***

The average household size is 4.5 which is higher than the regional and national averages of 4.1 and 4.4 respectively. This indicates that one head of household in the District accommodates approximately five persons (4.5). Disaggregating the heads into male and female sexes, the male heads (30.7%) dominates the female heads (13.8%). This means that most households in the District are headed by males which greatly affect the females' decisions making in most households.

It can be established that nuclear and extended families are the two major family ties in the District with extended family (51.1%) dominating. This is in line with the region as extended family (53.0%) tie dominates nuclear family tie. In addition, it is worth mentioning that single parent both nuclear and extended constitutes 26.7percent of the households which is of high value especially among females (30.8%) which need to be researched to establish the causes and provide the necessary social protection and intervention policies in the District.

The male household composition accounts for 50.7 percent as against female household composition of 49.3 percent. Female spouses constitute a higher percentage (21.1%) compared with male spouses (1.1%). This denotes that males do not normally reside with a female head in District. However, with respect to other relations to the head of household apart from spouse have slight difference in terms of gender characteristics.

1.15.3 Education Gender Analysis

- ***Pre-School Enrolment (2012/2013)***

The total pre-school enrolment stood at 8,393 out of which 4,233 were boys whiles 4,160 were girls which translates into 50:50 ratio. This shows that enrolment of boys and girls at pre-school level is almost at par. There is however the need to intensify general school enrolment in the District.

- ***Primary School Enrolment (2012/2013)***

At the primary schools level, the total enrolment stood at 18,822 out of which, 9,852 (52.3 percent) were males while 8,970 (47.7 percent) were females. This shows that, the enrolment of girls fall short of that of the boys and indicates the need to intensify girl-child education in the District.

- ***Junior High School Enrolment (2012/2013)***

At the JHS level, the total enrolment stood at 6,249 out of which 3,476 representing 55.6 percent were males while the remaining 2,773 representing 44.4 percent were females. This indicates that there are more boys than girls in the JHS level. This shows that, the enrolment of girls fall short of that of the boys and indicates the need to intensify girl-child education in the District.

- ***Senior High School Enrolment (2012/2013)***

At the SHS level, the total enrolment stood at 1,234 out of which 669 representing 54.0 percent were males while the remaining 565 representing 46.0 percent were females. This indicates that there are more boys than girls in the SHS level. This shows that, the enrolment of girls fall short of that of the boys and indicates the need to intensify girl-child education in the District.

- ***Trend of School Enrolment and Implication for Development***

A trend analysis of the school enrolment figures revealed that as pupils/students climb up the educational ladder to the top, the girls' dropout tends to be higher than boys. There is therefore the need to embark on girl-child education to encourage more girls into the JHS as well as the SHS level. Also, education on teenage pregnancy and other sex education programmes should be intensified in the District.

- ***Primary School Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013)***

The survey further revealed that there were 20,925 children in the District who are within the 6 – 11 years age cohort in 2013. Out of this figure a total of 18,822 representing 89.9 percent children were enrolled in primary schools for the 2012/2013 academic year. Also gross enrolment rate 92.3 percent for boys was relatively higher than that of females representing 87.5 percent. This still buttresses the need for the intensification of girl-child education in the District.

- ***Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio by Sex (2012/2013)***

The total primary school enrolment in the District for the 2012/2013 academic year stood at 18,822 pupils out of which 13,527 were between the ages of 6 – 11 years, representing 64.6 percent of the total population of 20,925 in the District who are in that age group. From this, the female rate is relatively lower than the male rate. Though the Net Enrolment Rate in general is devastating, yet the concern on females (girl-child) should be dealt critically with. It is suggested that in order to boost school enrolment in the District, government policies/programmes regarding basic education such as the School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, scholarships and others should be actively expanded.

- ***Performance at BECE***

The general performance of Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE) candidates has been decreasing since 2011 academic year from overall pass rate of 76.5 percent to 62.5 percent in 2012 and drastically to 42.9 percent in 2013. A trend analysis of the pass rate shows a downward sloping from 2011 to 2013. In term of sexes, the males performed (52.0%) better than the females (42.1%) throughout the years which demands intensification of girl-child education in the District.

1.15.4 Health Care Gender Analysis

- ***District Health Facilities and Management***

Health delivery in the Ahafo Ano South District is through 10 Government and five Non-Government facilities made up of two hospitals, six health centers, five CHPS and two maternity/child health. In addition, outreach clinical activities are organized in all communities by the staff of the Sub-district facilities. The District has one medical officer, 18 mid-wives, seven physician assistants, 136 nurses and 66 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) providing health services in the public health institutions. The efforts of the health providers are complimented by one medical officer, nine mid-wives, three physician assistants, 13 nurses and 12 TBAs in private medical facilities.

This shows that health personnel in the District are highly overstretched; with the current population of 121,659. The implication is that only one medical officer serves 121,659 people. The nurse/population ratio is about 1:895. While the Doctor/Population ratio is four times more than the required standard of 1:25,000, the Nurse/Population ratio is far lower than the required standard of 1:3,000 which is very encouraging for the health delivery in the District.

There is therefore the need to bridge the equity gap in both financial, geographical and personnel access to quality health services in the District. These deficiencies have limited access to health facilities and health personnel most especially in the fight against maternal and infant mortality in the District.

- ***Incidence Diseases***

Among the top 10 diseases, Malaria (46.1%) recorded the highest followed by Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (10.5%), Diarrhoea Diseases(4.9%) and Typhoid Fever (1.1%) recorded the least. Most of the diseases are due to poor environmental sanitation and Malaria continues to be on top of the list with 46.1percent of all diseases in the District in 2013. In addition to the “common” diseases tabulated, other diseases such as Buruli Ulcer, Guinea worm, Yaws and Yellow fever are of great concern in the District.

In terms of sex disaggregation, the number of females (70.0%) suffering from the major diseases in the District outnumbers the males (30.0%) in the District. This indicates that female related health services issues should be taken into consideration in terms planning for health services in the District.

- ***Maternal and Infant Mortality***

From the analysis, the statistics reveals that there is a presence of maternal and under-five mortality in the District. With maternal mortality, the results show that the deaths rates among females are higher than those of males among the age groups 15-49 years indicating a possible relatively high maternal mortality. Thus, the age-specific death rates are higher for females at aged 15-19, 20-24, 30-34, 35-39, 50-54 and 55-59 than males.

The under-five mortality rate (infant and child mortality) of the District is six per 1,000 live births indicating that for every 1,000 live births in the District, six may possibly not survive. In regards to sex, the under-five mortality for males (0.006) is slightly lower than females (0.007) indicating that for every 1,000 live births males survive more than females.

- ***Reproductive Health***

Concerning reproductive health, the total number of Ante-Natal Care (ANC) Registrants in 2010 were 5,276 (144.5%). Though in 2011 and 2012 there was an increase in terms of numbers the percentage difference was rather diminishing. For instance there was an increase

of 18.9 percent of ANC registrants from 2010 to 2011 but in 2012 the increment accounted for 15.9 percent which is less. In 2013 however, though out of the set target, 127 percent was achieved, it was 52.2 percent less as compared to the 2012 figure. There is a possibility that as a result of the education on family planning, fewer women are giving birth. Another probability could be that pregnant women resort to other facilities. This situation needs to be investigated further. This analysis is the same for ANC registrants receiving IPTI (anti-malaria treatment). It presupposes that if the numbers of ANC registrants are reducing as the years go by definitely there will be a reduction in the number taking the IPTI.

- ***District Health Insurance Scheme (DHIS)***

The survey indicates that the highest record of registered people under DHIS was 2012 (29.7%) followed by 2011 (28.0%) and 2013 (27.1%) recorded the lowest. This suggests that the District should intensify educational campaigns on NHIS in the District. However, the District Assembly has supported the DHIS with logistics and finance since the establishment of the DHIS. Sensitisation and mobilisation exercises on the scheme have been undertaken throughout the District courtesy District Information Service. This is however affected by high intensity of campaign on the essence of Health Insurance in the livelihoods of the people. In terms of gender disparities, the females are at par with males in addition to the introduction of free registration of maternal health services.

- ***HIV/AIDS Gender Analysis***

This section describes the age cohort to which HIV/AIDS is mostly affected. From analysis, Adult's age cohort that is from 18 to 64 years are mostly affected HIV/AIDS followed by Aged (65 years and above) and children (0-17 years) recorded the least. However, females are affected by HIV/AIDS more than males in the District in the age cohorts. This means that most of the interventions should be skewed in addressing HIV/AIDS especially among females. In addition, girl-child education, sex education and other interventions in reducing HIV/AIDS should be strongly intensified to reduce the trend of spread of HIV/AIDS among females in the District.

1.15.6 Support for Gender Mainstreaming

The District Assembly included Gender planning in its Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2013 to bring women into development on equal terms with men, both as agents of change and as beneficiaries.

It recognised that there is a gender division of labour and that most women in the communities have less access to resources, power and control over their lives. Thus, in the interest of the society, the Assembly deems it essential to bring women into the mainstream of development. Furthermore, the District Assembly prepared a programme of activities to support Gender Mainstreaming as indicated in Table 1.87.

Table 1.87: Support for Gender Mainstreaming 2010-2013

No.	Activity	Location	Time Frame	Target Beneficiaries	Indicator
1	DEOC embark on school monitoring and enrolment drive	District wide	2012-2013	Girls and boys in basic school	% of DEOC activity supporting girl's education. (b) No of schools attaining gender parity of enrolment
2	Provide funds for needy but brilliant students	Junior and Senior High Schools	2012-2013	Thirty-five (35) girls & boys	% increase in gender parity at the basic and senior high school level
3	Organise workshop on women empowerment	District level	2012-2013	500 women selected from Area Councils	Number of women participate effectively
4	Organise Girls Education week	District Wide	2012-2013	Girls in the various circuits	Number of Girl child participate effectively

Source: GHS-AASDA, 2014

1.16 District HIV/AIDS Analysis

1.16.1 Number and Proportion of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Sex

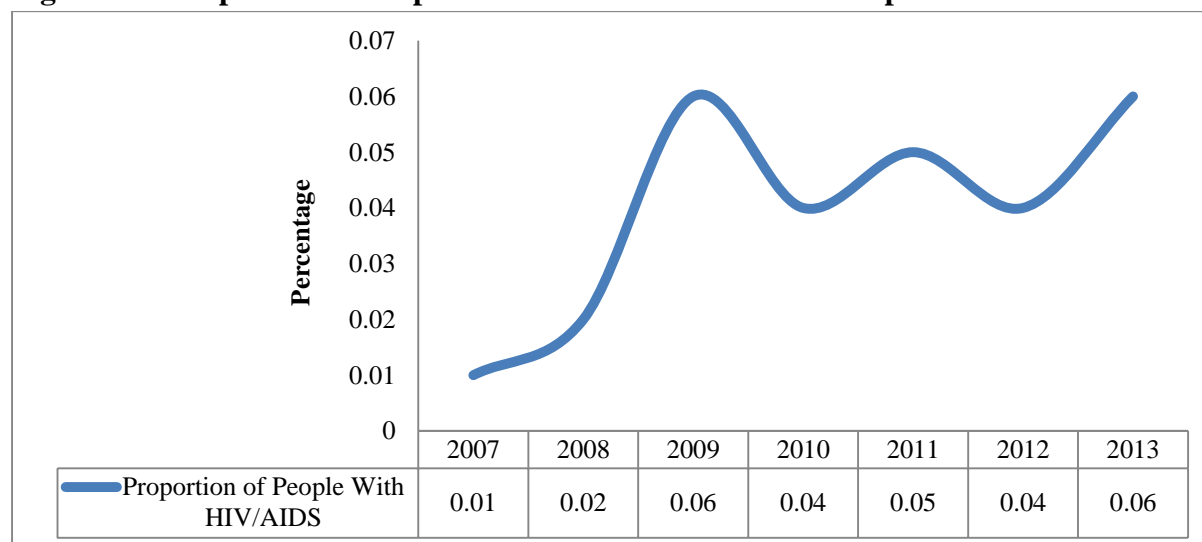
HIV/AIDS because of its pervasive nature affects every line of community development including social, economic and political development. HIV/AIDS awareness level in the District is quite high but this is yet to be translated into behavioural change on safe sex practices and abstinence. Table 1.88 show the number of reported cases in the District which show an increasing rate from year to year. This may not be the true reflection of the situation in the District because it is believed that, most infected persons prefer to seek services from Abuakwa and Kumasi and other private health facilities outside the District for fear of stigmatization.

It is observed from Table 1.88 and Figure 1.8 that, the rate at which HIV/AIDS is spreading in the District is on the increase. However, the issue with females is escalating since in every year the number of reported cases among them is three or four times that of the males.

Table 1.88: Number of HIV/AIDS Reported Cases by Sex

Year	Number			Proportion of People With HIV/AIDS to District's Population
	Male	Female	Total	
2007	2	6	8	0.01
2008	6	20	26	0.02
2009	15	53	68	0.06
2010	12	37	49	0.04
2011	19	43	62	0.05
2012	12	40	52	0.04
2013	28	36	64	0.06

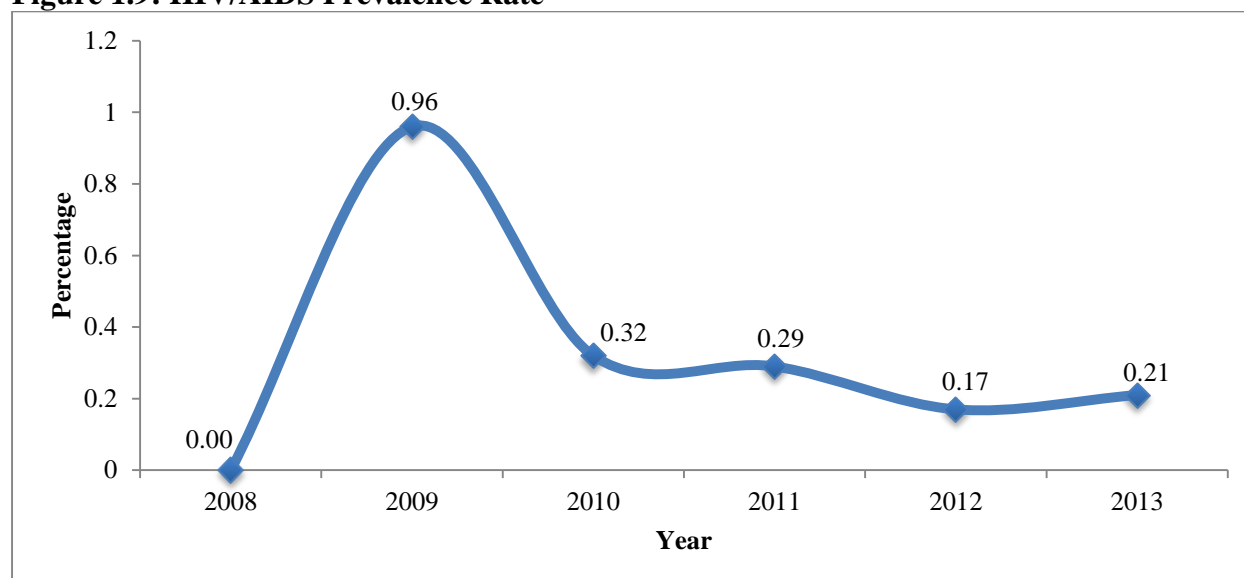
Source: GHS–AASDA, 2014

Figure 1.8: Proportion of People With HIV/AIDS To District Population

Source: GHS–AASDA, 2014

1.16.2 HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

Figure 1.9 depicts the trend of HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 2008 to 2013 in the District. In 2009 the District recorded the highest prevalence rate of 0.96 percent followed by 2010 (0.32%), 2011 (0.29%) and the lowest prevalence rate is recorded in 2012. The current prevalence rate that is 0.21 percent is lower as compared to the regional rate of 0.39 percent. The means that from 2009 to 2012, the prevalence rate was reducing rapidly with steadily upward in 2013. This indicates that the District has benefited progressive over the past four years from the interventions implemented within the planned period.

Figure 1.9: HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

Source: GHS–AASDA, 2014

1.16.3 Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS

This section describes the age cohort to which HIV/AIDS is mostly affected. From Table 1.89, Adult's age cohort that is from 18 to 64 years are mostly affected HIV/AIDS followed by Aged (65 years and above) and children (0-17 years) recorded the least. However, females are affected by HIV/AIDS more than males in the District in the age cohorts. This means that most of the interventions should be skewed in addressing HIV/AIDS especially among females.

Table 1.89: Groups of People Living With HIV/AIDS

Year	Children (0-17 years)			Adult (18-64 years)			Aged (65+ years)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2007	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	2	3
2008	1	2	3	4	15	19	1	3	4
2009	1	3	4	12	42	54	2	8	10
2010	1	1	2	10	30	40	1	6	7
2011	2	3	5	13	31	44	4	9	13
2012	1	3	4	9	29	38	2	8	10
2013	6	6	12	19	23	42	3	7	10

Source: GHS–AASDA, 2014

1.16.4 Awareness Rate of HIV/AIDS in the District

About 85 percent of the population is aware of HIV/AIDS and the various modes of transmission. This means that most of the people in the District are aware that HIV/AIDS is prevailing in the District, the region and the nation as a whole.

1.16.5 Modes of Transmission of HIV/AIDS in the District

Table 1.90 shows the factors have been identified as the major causes of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the District. These responses are from People Living with HIV/AIDS in the District.

Table 1.90: Modes of Transmission of HIV/AIDS in the District

S/N	Causes	Responses from People With HIV/AIDS
1	Poverty	The poor economic conditions in the District has led to the indulgence of illicit sex on the part of many young girls to make extra money which often result in teenage pregnancies and HIV/AIDS infection.
2	Peer Pressure	The youth have been identified as being susceptible to peer- pressure to engage in sex due to lack of proper sex education by parent, teachers, churches etc.
3	Multiple Sex Partners	People still keep multiple sex partners. Some of the married couples especially the males engage in extra marital sexual activities damming the consequences of HIV/AIDS.
4	Low Condom use	Condom use especially the female one has been low with the general response from respondents that they do not enjoy sex with condom.
5	Mobile commercial sex workers	It was also identified that there is commercial sex going on in the District. Some Young girls are believed to go to Kumasi every evening to engage in commercial sex and return to have sexual relationship with their regular boyfriends.
6	Stigmatization	The continued stigmatization of People Living with HIV/AIDS makes them go underground to infect others. It is known that they do not want to go alone hence their diabolical plan to infect other people before they die.

Source: GHS–AASDA, 2014

1.16.6 Impact of HIV/AIDS in the District

Table 1.91 shows the impact of HIV/AIDS in the District. This helps to identify the sectors affected by HIV/AIDS in the District.

Table 1.91: Impact of HIV/AIDS in the District

S/N	Sector	Impact
1	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased health budget on HIV/AIDS at the expense of the social services. Increased workload on Health Personnel. The Region already has acute shortage of Health Personnel, especially Doctors and Nurses. The Pandemic, if unchecked, can add more strains on health facilities and delivery. Reduction in Life Expectancy. High morbidity and Mortality from HIV/AIDS and related diseases.
2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low enrolment in all schools as a result of death of pupils/students and their parents. Orphans may not be supported to pursue education. Therefore their flair or natural academic endowment will be truncated. Loss of manpower (Teachers will either die or be too ill to put up their best). Poor performance of pupils due to ill health, deprivation, stigmatization and other variables. Inefficient utilization of educational infrastructure. In most parts of the district, school infrastructure is already deplorable, and this can be worsened by the effects of HIV/AIDS.
3	District Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Turn over will be high. Production and productivity will be reduced to the barest minimum. The already poor Region will likely be in abject poverty, thus perpetuating the vicious cycle of poverty and probably HIV/AIDS. Low standard of Living, High cost of living and therefore poor quality of life. Increased dependency ratio.
4	Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Poverty levels are worsened due to increased medical bills. Social stigma regarding the infection, and probably death from AIDS. Possible Divorce and its consequences. Orphans to take care of.
5	Agriculture	<p>Atwima Mponua is largely agricultural in terms of occupation. HIV/AIDS can impact negatively on the Agriculture sector through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity in food (food insecurity). Low income, low investment, poverty. Poor nutritional status. Fall in revenue collection. High dependency ratio.

Source: GHS-AASDA, 2014

1.16.7 District AIDS Committee (DAC) and District Response Initiative Management Team (DRIMT)

The District has formed the District AIDS Committee (DAC) and a District Response Initiative Management Team (DRIMT). The membership of these committees cutting across religious bodies, market women, farmers' representative, Ghana health service, department of education and agriculture, information service and technical staff from the central administration of the District. These committees are responsible for monitoring and coordination of HIV/AIDS activities in the District. Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services are available at the Mankranso and Nana AfiaKobi hospitals, Pokukrom, Wioso, Sabronum, Mpasasso, St. John and St. Edward's health centres. The rest are Maranatha Maternity Clinic and Essienkyem CHPS compound.

The health facilities have identified some of the people who are living with HIV/AIDS. These people are being supported by the District Assembly and some NGOs. They are receiving Anti-retroviral treatment at the Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital in Kumasi. Conscious

efforts and measures are however required to change behaviours such as indiscriminate and unsafe sexual practices especially among the youth.

1.16.8 Activities of Community Based Organisation

Rural relief Services is the only CBO located and operating on HIV programmes in the Ahafo Ano South District. The CBO has an office in Mankranso where it transacts its business. The CBO in consultation with the District Health Directorate recruit and train peer educators in the various communities. The areas of operation cover about 1.8 percent per community in the District. This indicate that more of the areas are left uncovered, hence the need to expand the education to these areas. The CBO focused on counselling and testing, condom sale, outreach support to peer educators, monitoring visits etc.

1.16.9 Health Institutions for PMTCT Sites

The District has 15 PMTCT sites in the District as shown in Table 1.92. This has increased the testing of HIV/AIDS in the District.

Table 1.92: PMTCT of Health Facilities in the District

Type of Facility	Location	Key Activities
Hospital	1. Mankranso District Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine PMTCT services • Blood quality testing • ART SERVICES • Health education on HIV/AIDS/TB • Stakeholders meeting • Review meeting
	2. Nana AfiaKobi, Biemso	
Health Centres	3. PokukromHealth Centre	
	4. WiosoHealth Centre	
	5. SabronumHealth Centre	
	6. MpasassoHealth Centre	
	7. St. Edwards, Adugyama	
	8. St. JonesHealth Centre, Domeabra	
CHPS	9. AdukromCHPS	
	10. EssienkyemCHPS	
	11. Biemso 2CHPS	
	12. MpasassoDotiemCHPS	
	13. Kunsu DotiemCHPS	
Maternity Home	14. St. Ann's, AsibeNkwantaMaternity Home	
	15. Maranatha, BonkwasoMaternity Home	
Total		

Source: GHS – AASDA, 2014

1.17 Science, Technology and Innovation

Science and Technology are being taught as subjects from Basic Schools to Senior High School levels. The introduction of these innovations in schools is gradually improving the well-being of the people in the District. Science and Technology are so important in the world today that it makes it imperative for every school-going child to be literate and competent in order to fit well into this modern highly competitive world of socio-economic activities. This knowledge competency has become a prerequisite for every social,

educational, economic and political opportunity in the District. With the introduction of Science and Technology, new breeds of crops are introduced into the Agricultural Sector to meet the high demands of the increasing population.

1.18 Food Security

The term food security was established as a formal concept. Originally, it was understood to apply at the national level, with the state being food secured when there was sufficient food to 'sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices'. Since 1996, a new definition by World Food Programme lays emphasis on individuals enjoying food security rather than the nation. When people at all times have sufficient access to safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, clearly food security is achieved.

In Ghana, 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 Ahafo Ano South District due to mixed cropping practices and the proximity to Kumasi. Foods are produced in excess in the District. The problem that confronts the District is how to store the food most especially during the bumper harvest. The Government should make budgetary allocation or commitment of at least 10.0 percent of national expenditure to agriculture so that part will be channeled to build more storage facilities in the District. However, in times of bumper harvest, foods are left to rot because farmers do not get ready market for their produce. During the dry season, food becomes relatively scarce as there are no storage facilities.

1.18.1 Post-Harvest Losses

Maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam, and tomatoes have been used as indicators for post-harvest loss. All these agricultural commodities have generated post-harvest losses annually from 2010 to 2013. Encouraging is the fact that the percentage of loss for each of these crops has decreased continually during the same period. Table 1.93 shows the percentage of loss for each of the major commodities from 2010 to 2013.

Table 1.93: Post-Harvest Losses of Major Commodities

Year Crop Type	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maize	36%	34%	32%	30%
Cassava	33%	31%	29%	27%
Plantain	33%	31%	29%	27%
Cocoyam	9%	7%	6%	5%
Tomatoes	50%	45%	40%	40%

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.19 Baseline Indicators of Development of the District

Table 1.94 shows the indicators for the implementation of the DMTDP 2010-2013. This will serve as measure of setting indicators for the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 as so as to assess the performance of the District in subsequent performance.

Table 1.94: Baseline Indicators of Development of the District

Information	Baseline Indicators
1.19.1 Achievements (2010 – 2013)	
Projects/Programmes/Activities Proposed	77 under Six (6) Thematic Areas of GSGDA 2010-2013
Projects/Programmes/Activities Initiated	70 (90.9%)
Projects/Programmes/Activities Fully Implemented	47 (59.6%)
Projects/Programmes/Activities On-Going	23 (31.3%)
Projects/Programmes/Activities Not Implemented	7 (9.1%)
1.19.1 Demography Characteristics	
Population	121,659 [Males – 61,745 and Females – 59,914]
Annual Average Intercensal Growth Rate	0.94%
Population Density	102 persons per km ²
Sex Ratio	103.1 [103 Males is to 100 Females]
1.19.2 Social Characteristics	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Schools – 127 • Primary Schools – 127 • Junior High Schools – 78 • Senior High Schools – One [Mankranso] • Average Walking Distance – About 4.5km • KG Under Trees or Wooden Sheds – About 50 • Primary Schools Under Trees or Wooden Sheds – About 60 • JHSs in Dilapidated Structures – About 50 • Girl-Boy Child Current Attending School (Pre-School)–50:50 • Girl-Boy Child Current Attending School (Primary)–44:56 • Girl-Boy Child Current Attending School (JHS+) – 46:54
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Facility – One (1) • Health Facilities – Ten (10) • CHPS Compounds – Five (5) • Doctor-Population Ratio – 1:121,659 • Professional Nurse-Population Ratio – 1:895 • Average Distance to Health Facility – About 11.5km
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of Portable Water – 68.9% • Boreholes – 186 • Hand Dug Wells – 171 • Small Town Water System – Three (3)
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Pit Latrines – About 150 • Public KVIPs – Twelve (12) [168 squat holes] • Public Water Closet Toilet Facilities – One (1)
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully Constructed Market – Seven (7) • Satellite Markets – Three (3) • Major Markets – Three (3)

Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Estimated Road Network Coverage – 6,929.7 km • First Class Road Network Coverage – 60.8 km • Feeder Road Network Coverage (Second and Third Class) – 270.4 km • Average Travelling Waiting Time – Three (3) Hours
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Housing Stock – 20,782 [Rural – 92.3% and Urban – 7.7%] • Average Population Per House – 5.8 • Average Household Per House – 1.3 • Average Household Size – 4.5 • Rooms Occupancy Rate – 3 Persons Per Room • Source of Lighting – 52.4% Flashlight/Torch • Source of Cooking Fuel – 92.2% Wood
Energy/Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities Connected to National Grid – 60.0% • Communities Yet to Be Connected to National Grid – 40.0%
Security Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Station – Four (4) • Police Headquarters – One (1) • Fire Station – 0
Information Communication and Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of Mobile Phones (12 years+) – 29.9% • Household Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines – 0.7% • Household Ownership of Desktop or Laptop Computer – 1.5% • Use of Internet (12 years+) – 1.1% (Least in Ashanti Region) • Internet Café Facility – 0 • Landline Telephone Cables – 0%
1.19.3 Economic Characteristics	
Employed	Economically Active Population Employed (15 years +) – 96.9%
Unemployed	Economically Active Population Unemployed (15 years +) – 3.1%
Youth Unemployment (15 – 29 years)	2.0% of 68,172 (15 years+)
Predominant Occupation and Industry	Skilled Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing – 74.9%
Predominant Employment Sector	Informal Private Sector – 94.2%
Major Farming Type	99.1% [Crop Farming] – Highest in Ashanti Region
Major Cash Crop	Cocoa [53.0% Engaged in Cocoa Farming]

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.20 Community Perspective on Current Needs and Aspirations

The collation of current needs and aspirations of the various communities were through the collaboration with the local community prepared through participatory processes. To assess the current situation of each community in terms of development, community members under the leadership of their respective Unit Committees were brought together in a community forum. The focus on the forums was with the 10 Area Councils. During the process, other key development actors such as Chiefs, Area Council Members, Women Groups, Religious Groups, Assembly Members, Opinion Leaders and other interested Community Members were roped in. As part of the process, the community members analysed the problems affecting their communities. The problem analysis was followed by the identification and assessment of community needs. These views collated from the communities form the basis of the current needs and aspirations of the District. Based on the prioritised needs, programmes, projects and activities were identified and action plans for their implementation developed. Table 1.95 presents the communities' needs and aspirations with their respective development problems by the various Area Councils.

Table 1.95: Development Issues of the Area/Town Councils

S/N	Development Issues	Community Needs and Aspirations	Area Councils
1	Deplorable nature of roads	Construction and rehabilitation of roads	All Area Councils
		Tarring of roads	
		Construction of Bridge and Culverts	
		Construction of speed ramps	
2	Inadequate access to communication network/coverage	Improving communication network/coverage	All Area Councils
3	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Construction and rehabilitation of educational infrastructure	All Area Councils
		Provision of school furniture	
		Provision of teachers Quarters	
		Provision of library logistics	
4	Lack of ICT centres in schools	Provision of ICT centers in schools	All Area Councils
5	Inadequate teachers	Recruitment of teachers	All Area Councils
6	Inadequate financial support for needy students	Provide financial support for needy students	All Area Councils
7	Inadequate School Feeding Programme	Establishment of school feeding Programme	All Area Councils
8	Inadequate SHSs	Provision of Senior High School	All Area Councils
9	Inadequate access to credit facilities and financial institutions	Provision of credit facilities and financial institutions	All Area Councils
10	High rate of youth unemployment and inadequate access to handy craft jobs	Provision of handy craft jobs	All Area Councils
		Creation of job avenues for the unemployed especially the youth	All Area Councils
11	Inadequate market and sanitary facilities	Construction of markets and provision of sanitary facilities	All Area Councils
12	Inadequate mass spraying guards of cocoa farms	Provision of mass spraying guards of cocoa farms	All Area Councils
13	High incidence of pest and diseases	Provision of agrochemicals and other farm inputs	All Area Councils
14	Inadequate electricity coverage	Extension of electricity	All Area Councils
		Connection of electricity to National Grid	
		Provision of street bulbs	
15	Inadequate health facilities	Provision of health facilities	All Area Councils
16	Inadequate nurses quarters	Provision of nurses quarters	All Area Councils
17	Inadequate water facilities	Provision of water facilities	All Area Councils
18	Poor sanitary and environmental conditions	Provision of refuse dump sites	All Area Councils
		Evacuation of refuse dump sites	
19	Inadequate toilet facilities	Provision of toilet facilities	All Area Councils
20	Inadequate support for the physically challenged and the aged	Provide assistance to the needy and vulnerable in the District	All Area Councils
21	Lack of community center	Provision of community center	All Area Councils
22	Poor drainage system	Construction of drainage facilities	All Area Councils
23	Inadequate security facilities	Provision of security facilities	All Area Councils
24	Lack of support for Community Initiated Projects	Provision of materials for Community Initiated Projects	All Area Councils
25	Rampant illegal small scale mining activities	Enforcement of laws on small scale mining	All Area Councils
26	Inadequate Streets and Lanes in communities	Provision of Streets and Lanes in communities	All Area Councils
		Provision of names to streets in urban communities	
27	Weak functioning of Area Councils	Strengthening the institutional capacity of Area Council	All Area Councils

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

1.21 Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations

After collating the needs and aspirations by the various Area Councils and the District as a whole, it was realized that some development issues (needs and aspirations) were found (cross-cutting) under almost all the Area Councils. To avoid duplication of issues, there was the need to come with a summarized needs and aspiration which will represent a concrete community needs and aspiration for the District. Table 1.96 therefore shows the summary of community needs and aspirations.

Table 1.96: Summary of Community Needs and Aspirations in the District

S/N	Development Issues/Problems/Gaps	Community Needs and Aspirations
1	Deplorable nature of road networks	Improving the nature of road networks
2	High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms	Reducing the incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms
3	Inadequate supply of potable water facilities	Provision of adequate supply of potable water facilities
4	Inadequate access to employment and trading skills especially among youth	Increasing access to employment and trading skills especially among youth
5	Inadequate community centers	Provision of community centers
6	Inadequate educational infrastructure and teachers	Improving educational infrastructure and teachers
7	Inadequate electricity power supply	Extension of electricity power supply
8	Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities	Improving functional markets and sanitary facilities
9	Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	Improving health infrastructure and personnel
10	Inadequate Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities	Improving Information Communication and Technology (ICT) facilities
11	Inadequate sanitation facilities	Improving sanitation facilities
12	Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance	Improving security facilities and safety assurance
13	Inadequate substructure infrastructure, staff and accommodation	Improving substructure infrastructure, staff and accommodation
14	Inadequate support for community initiated projects	Provision of support for community initiated projects
15	Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people	Improving support to vulnerable and marginalized people
16	Low academic performance	Improving academic performance
17	Low level of agricultural productivity	Increasing agricultural productivity level
18	Low level of MSMEs productivity	Improving MSMEs productivity level
19	Poor access to telecommunication networks	Improving access to telecommunication networks
20	Rampant illegal small scale mining activities	Reducing illegal small scale mining activities

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

In order for the District goals to be consistent and to determine harmony with the national goals, community needs and aspirations with identified development problems/issues from the review of performance and profiling from 2010 to 2013 were subjected to compatibility analysis with the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017.

This chapter therefore presents the harmonisation process of the community needs and aspirations with the review of Thematic Areas of the GSGDA I (2010-2013) and GSGDA II (2014-2017) in order to determine their consistencies with the pillars of the national development policy documents. The harmonized District needs and problems have been prioritised and subjected to POCC and Sustainability Analysis.

STEP 4: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND HARMONISATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED KEY DEVELOPMENT GAPS/PROBLEMS/ISSUES

2.2 Local/Community Development Plans

The District Assembly through its participatory role collated the Community Development Plans (CDPs) of all the 219 communities in the District through the 10 Area Councils. This was done by inviting at least two key members from each community to represent their communities at the Area Council level for consultative meeting. Each community henceforth presented its CDP where the community needs and aspirations were therefore captured in the form of development issues/problems/gaps. After facilitating the preparation of CDPs using the guidelines from the National Community Development Plan Guidelines, the following are issues outlined from the CDPs.

1. Deplorable nature of road networks
2. Poor access to telecommunication networks
3. Inadequate educational infrastructure and teachers
4. Inadequate Information Communication and Technology (ICT) facilities
5. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people
6. Low academic performance

7. Low level of MSMEs productivity
8. Inadequate access to employment and trading skills especially among youth
9. Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities
10. High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms
11. Low level of agricultural productivity
12. Inadequate electricity power supply
13. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
14. Inadequate supply of potable water facilities
15. Poor sanitation facilities
16. Inadequate community centers
17. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance
18. Inadequate support for community initiated projects
19. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities
20. Inadequate substructure infrastructure, staff and accommodation

2.3 Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (Performance Review and Profile)

Table 2.1 shows the comparative analysis of the development gaps/problems/issues identified from the performance review of the 2010-2013 DMTDP and the District profile. From the analysis, 32 development gaps/problems/issues were identified which need to be addressed in the 2014-2017 DMTDP.

Table 2.1: Performance Review of GSGDA I (2010-2013) and the District Profile

GSGDA I 2010-2013 Thematic Areas	GSGDA I 2010-2013 Development Issues/Gaps/Problems	GSGDA II Thematic Areas 2014-2017	GSGDA II 2014-2017 Development Issues/Gaps/Problems
1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	1. Inadequate functioning markets	1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	1. Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities
	2. Ineffective financial resource mobilization in the District		2. Inadequate financial resource mobilization in the District
2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms	3. Difficulty in accessing credit by MSMEs and farm operators	2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms	3. Inadequate Public and Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives
	4. Low productivity levels of MSMEs		4. Low level of MSMEs productivity
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	5. High incidence of pest and diseases affecting cocoa crops	3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	5. High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms
	6. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities		6. Low level of agricultural productivity
	7. Rampant illegal chain saw operation		7. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities
			8. Rampant illegal cutting of trees and usage of wood for fuel
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	8. Deplorable nature of road networks	4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	9. Low development of tourism sites
	9. Inadequate power supply		10. Deplorable nature of road networks
	10. Inadequate supply of potable water and toilet facilities		11. Inadequate electricity power supply
	11. Poor sanitation		12. Inadequate supply of potable water facilities
	12. Lack of ICT infrastructure		13. Inadequate sanitation (public toilet) facilities
			14. Inadequate ICT facilities
			15. Poor access to telecommunication networks
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	13. Inadequate educational infrastructure	5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	16. Poor housing conditions
			17. Inadequate educational infrastructure and teachers
	14. Lack of sports fields		18. Low academic performance
	15. Inadequate health facilities		19. Inadequate sporting facilities
	16. High incidence of HIV, other STI and TB		20. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel
	17. High incidence of population growth		21. Incidence of maternal and under-five mortality
			22. High incidence of HIV, other STIs and TB
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	18. High incidence of unemployment among youths	6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	23. High incidence of early marriages, pre-marital sex and teenage pregnancies
	19. Lack of community center		24. High incidence of child labour in cocoa production areas
	20. Inadequate security and safety assurance		25. Inadequate access to employment and trading skills especially among youth
	21. Inadequate support for community own initiated projects		26. Inadequate community centers
	22. Inadequate staff accommodation		27. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance
	23. Weak institutional capacity of the various Area Councils		28. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people
			29. Inadequate support for Community Initiated Projects
			30. Inadequate substructure infrastructure and accommodation

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

2.4 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

To ensure harmony, each community's needs and aspirations were scored against the key gaps/problems/issues identified under the review of performances of the GGSDA I. However, three rates were used in the scoring. Table 2.2 exhibits the scoring for the harmonisation.

Table 2.2: Scoring for Harmonisation

Definition	Score
Strong Relationship	2
Weak Relationship	1
No Relationship	0

Source: GSGDA II Framework, 2014-2017

The harmonisation was done by raking all the 20 summarised community needs and aspirations and the 30 identified key development gaps/problems/issues from the performance review and profile of the GSGDA I. The detailed of the harmonisation is represented in Table 2.3.

From Table 2.3, after the scores have been added together and divided by the number of community needs and aspirations, the highest average score recorded 2.90 and the lowest average score was 1.70. This suggests that all the average scores are higher than one score indicating that there is strong harmony of community needs and aspirations and identified key development gaps/problems/issues in the District.

Table 2.3: Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Development Problems/Issues from Performance Review and Profiling 2010-2013

Community Needs and Aspirations	Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from the Performance Review and Profile)																														Total Score	Average Score	Rank	
	1. Markets facilities	2. Financial mobilization	3. PPP	4. MSMEs productivity	5. Pests and diseases	6. Agricultural productivity	7. Illegal mining	8. Illegal tree cutting	9. Low tourism sites	10. Deplorable road	11. Electricity supply	12. Water facilities	13. Sanitation facilities	14. ICT facilities	15. Telecommunication	16. Poor housing	17. Education	18. Academic perf.	19. Sporting facilities	20. Health	21. Maternal& under-	22. HIV, STIs &TB	23. Early marriages	24. Child labour	25. Unemployment	26. Community centers	27. Security facilities	28. Vulnerable people	29. Support for CIP	30. Substructure				
1. Deplorable nature of roads	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	58	2.90	1st	
2. Access to telecommunication	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	48	2.40	10th	
3. Educational infrastructure and teachers	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	53	2.65	6th	
4. Lack of ICT centres in schools	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	48	2.40	10th
5. Inadequate support for needy	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	47	2.35	13th
6. Low academic performance	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	44	2.20	17th
7. Low level of MSMEs productivity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	47	2.35	13th
8. Access to employment and handy craft jobs	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	51	2.55	9th
9. Market and sanitary facilities	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	53	2.65	6th
10. Incidence of pest and diseases	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	34	1.70	20th
11.Low level of agricultural productivity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	47	2.35	13th
12. Lack of electricity power supply	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	2.85	2nd
13. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	52	2.60	8th
14. Inadequate potable water facilities	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	56	2.80	4th
15. Poor sanitation facilities	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	39	1.95	19th
16. Lack of community center	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	46	2.30	16th	
17. Inadequate security facilities	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	44	2.20	17th	
18. Inadequate support for CIP	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	55	2.75	5th
19. Illegal mining activities	1	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	48	2.40	10th
20. Inadequate substructure infrastructure	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	2.85	2nd

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

2.5 List of Key Development Problems/Issues Harmonised under the Appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA 2010-2013

From Table 2.3, the list of community needs and aspiration were proved to have strong relationship with the identified key development problems/issues/gaps, hence Table 2.4 shows the list of the harmonised key development issues under the appropriate Thematic Areas of the GSGDA 2010-2013.

Table 2.4: Development Problems Harmonised under Thematic Areas of GSGDA 2010-2013

Harmonised Key Development Issues/Gaps/Problems under 2013-2013 (GSGDA II 2014-2017)	GSGDA I Thematic Areas 2010-2013 (GSGDA II Thematic Areas 2014-2017)
1. Inadequate financial resource mobilization in the District	1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
2. Inadequate Public and Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives	2. Enhance competitiveness of Ghana's private firms
3. Low level of MSMEs productivity	
4. Low development of tourism sites	
5. Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities	
6. Low level of agricultural productivity	3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
7. High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms	
8. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities	
9. Rampant illegal cutting of trees	
10. Deplorable nature of road networks	4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement
11. Inadequate ICT facilities	
12. Poor access to telecommunication networks	
13. Inadequate community centers	
14. Inadequate electricity power supply	
15. High use of wood for fuel	
16. Poor housing conditions	
17. Inadequate supply of potable water facilities	
18. Inadequate sanitation facilities	5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
19. Inadequate educational infrastructure	
20. Low academic performance	
21. Inadequate sporting facilities	
22. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	
23. Incidence of maternal and under-five mortality	
24. High Incidence of HIV, other STIs and TB	
25. Inadequate access to employment and trading skills especially among youth	
26. High incidence of child labour in cocoa production areas	
27. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people	6. Transparent and Accountable Governance
28. Inadequate substructure infrastructure, staff and accommodation	
29. Inadequate support for Community Initiated Projects	
30. High incidence of early marriages, pre-marital sex and teenage pregnancies	
31. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance	

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

**STEP 5: LINKING HARMONIZED KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES
UNDER 2010-2013 TO NMTDPF 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREAS**

**2.6 Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonise Issues of GSGDA
2010-2013**

In order to have uniformity in the DMTDP and the GSGDA II, the identified harmonised issues were linked to the NMTDPF 2014-2017. This will facilitate the adaption of the issues of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 to address identified issues in the District. Table 2.5 presents the adopted issues of NMTDPF linked to the harmonised issues of GSGDA 2010-2013.

Table 2.5: Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017 Linked to Harmonise Issues of GSGDA 2010-2013

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonised Issues 2013-2013
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	1. Inadequate financial resource mobilization in the District
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. Informal nature of businesses	2. Inadequate Public and Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives
	3. Limited access to finance	3. Low level of MSMEs productivity
	4. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	4. Low development of tourism sites
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	5. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	5. Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities
	6. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products	6. Low level of agricultural productivity
	7. Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries	7. High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms
	8. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining	8. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities
	9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	9. Rampant illegal cutting of trees
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement	10. Early deterioration of road networks	10. Deplorable nature of road networks
	11. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	11. Inadequate ICT facilities
	12. Poor quality of ICT services	12. Poor access to telecommunication networks
	13. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	13. Inadequate community centres
	14. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	14. Inadequate electricity power supply
	15. Over dependence on wood fuel	15. High use of wood for fuel
	16. Poor quality of rural housing	16. Poor housing conditions
	17. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	17. Inadequate supply of potable water facilities
	18. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	18. Inadequate sanitation facilities
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	19. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	19. Inadequate educational infrastructure
	20. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	20. Low academic performance
	21. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	21. Inadequate sporting facilities
	22. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)	22. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel

	23. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	23. Incidence of maternal and under-five mortality
	24. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	24. High Incidence of HIV, other STIs and TB
	25. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills	25. Inadequate access to employment and trading skills especially among youth
	26. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	26. High incidence of child labour in cocoa production areas
	27. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	27. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	28. Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers	28. Inadequate substructure infrastructure, staff and accommodation
	29. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	29. Inadequate support for Community Initiated Projects
	30. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls	30. High incidence of early marriages, pre-marital sex and teenage pregnancies
	31. Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	31. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

STEP 6: PRIORITISATION

2.7 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues

After identifying the adopted issues from the NMTDPF 2014-2017, the next stage involved setting priorities for the interventions earmarked for implementation through consensus organised at the stakeholders' workshop in the District. Priority setting is based on the principle of multiplier, widespread and linkage effects. These tools were applied on the following criteria for effective prioritisation.

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable;
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights – e.g. immunisation of children and quality basic schooling linked to productive citizens in future, reduction of gender discrimination linked to sustainable development, etc.
- Significant multiplier effect on the economy e.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality).
- Impact relating to spatial location of investment and activities with the aim of either reducing or bridging the rural-urban disparities/gaps in relation to access to public goods and services or with respect to ecological zones in pursuance of growth and poverty reduction objectives.

- Promotion of cross-cutting issues including HIV and AIDS, gender equality, environmental concerns, climate change, population, Green Economy and any other emerging sustainable development issues, etc.

Prioritisation of issues under each Thematic Area, using the multiplier, impact of large proportion of the citizens and linkage effects on the set criteria is shown in Table 2.6. The result of the prioritisation is presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.6: Prioritisation Key

Definition	Score
Strong Linkage	3
Moderate Linkage	2
Weak Linkage	1
No Linkage	0
Negative Linkage	-1

Source: GSGDA II Framework, 2014-2017

Table 2.7: Prioritisation of the Adopted Issues

Thematic Areas (GSGDA II-2014-2017)		Criteria						Total Score	Rank
Adopted Issues	Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights	Significant multiplier effect on the economy	Impact on even development	Impact relating to spatial location	Promotion of cross-cutting issues			
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability									
1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	3	3	3	3	1	3	16	9th	
Sub-Total							16	6th	
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector									
2. Informal nature of businesses	3	2	3	3	3	2	16	9 th	
3. Limited access to finance	3	3	3	3	0	2	14	17th	
4. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	1	0	2	2	3	2	10	24th	
Sub-Total							40	5th	
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management									
5. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	3	3	3	3	1	2	15	12th	
6. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products	3	2	3	3	1	2	14	17th	
7. Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries	2	1	2	2	0	2	9	27th	
8. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining	2	-1	2	1	-1	-1	2	28th	
9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	1	-1	2	1	-1	0	2	28th	
Sub-Total							42	4th	
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development									
10. Early deterioration of road networks	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st	
11. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	2	2	2	2	2	0	10	24th	
12. Poor quality of ICT services	2	2	3	3	3	2	15	12th	
13. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	2	1	2	2	2	2	11	21st	
14. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st	
15. Over dependence on wood fuel	3	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	30th	
16. Poor quality of rural housing	3	3	2	2	3	2	15	12th	
17. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st	
18. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	6th	
Sub-Total							123	1st	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment									
19. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st	
20. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	12th	
21. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	24th	
22. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	1st	
23. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	3	2	2	2	0	3	12	19th	
24. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	2	-1	-1	-1	0	2	1	30th	
25. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills	3	3	3	3	0	3	15	12th	
26. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	1	3	2	2	0	3	11	21st	
27. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	2	3	2	2	0	3	12	19th	
Sub-Total							112	2nd	
Transparent and Accountable Governance									
28. Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	6th	
29. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	3	3	3	2	3	2	16	9th	
30. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls	2	2	2	2	0	3	11	21st	
31. Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	3	3	3	2	3	3	17	6th	
Sub-Total							61	3rd	

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Ranked of Prioritised Adopted Issues**

From Table 2.7, the Thematic Areas were prioritized as follows;

1. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
2. Human Development, Employment and Productivity
3. Transparent and Accountable Governance
4. Accelerated Agriculture modernization and Natural Resource Management
5. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
6. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

The policy implication is that, within the planned period more resources will be channeled into providing infrastructure and human settlement development as well as human development, employment and productivity in addition to the other ranked Thematic Areas.

However, the individual development issues were prioritized as follows;

1. Early deterioration of road networks
2. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs
3. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care
4. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water
5. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services
6. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities
7. Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety
8. Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers
9. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies
10. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas
11. Informal nature of businesses (PPP)
12. Poor quality of ICT services
13. Poor quality of rural housing
14. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level
15. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills

16. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets
17. Limited access to finance (MSMEs)
18. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products (Farmers)
19. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups
20. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality
21. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)
22. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls
23. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas
24. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector
25. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country
26. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools
27. Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries
28. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining
29. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators
30. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups
31. Over dependence on wood fuel

The policy implication is that, in solving the various issues much attention is given to early deterioration of road networks, inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs, huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care, inadequate access to quality and affordable water and inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services. These are followed inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities, inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety, non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers with lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups and over dependence on wood fuel were prioritized last.

2.8 Application of Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC Analysis)

This segment deals with an analysis of the adopted prioritised issues based on the District's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC). In solving the various development issues, the potentials and constraints as well as opportunities and challenges concerning the issues must be identified. Therefore, with respect to the DMTDP 2014-2017, the following definitions are given;

- **Potentials** refer to factors, advantages and resources within the District which when utilized can enable the District overcome its constraints and enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Opportunities** are external factors that can positively influence the development efforts in the Ahafo Ano South District.
- **Constraints** are the internal impeding factors that can hinder the District's ability to enhance its socio-economic development.
- **Challenges** are the external factors that obstruct (negatively influence) the development efforts of the District.

Table 2.8 shows the application of POCC analysis on the adopted priority issues in Ahafo Ano South District. The output of the POCC analysis will refine the adopted prioritised issues of the District.

Table 2.8: Application of POCC Analysis on Adopted Issues for Ahafo Ano South District

S/N	Adopted Priority Issues	Potentials (Strength)	Opportunities	Constraints (Weakness)	Challenges (Threats)
1	Early deterioration of road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of constructional materials - Presence of Department of Feeder Roads - Availability of skilled and unskilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will and government policy - Proximity to Regional Department of Feeder Roads - Presence of Cocoa Roads policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Development of unauthorized structure - Lumbering activities - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - High pressure on DACF - Low capacity of contractors
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to reduce the issue of early deterioration of road networks in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges could be minimised through policy formulation and programme designs. The Development Partners (DPs) and NGOs should be contacted in order to fund road projects which is very expensive to construct.					
2	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of government lands for educational infrastructure - Communities' willingness to support educational facilities through self-help - High communities' prioritisation of need for school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of education base Donors and NGOs, DFID sector support, CRADA etc. - GETFund Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low community participation in school management - Low appreciation of educational importance - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Poor maintenance culture
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the issue with inadequate and inequitable access to educational infrastructure at the basic level in the District. The constraints on one hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.					
3	Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic access to cheap land - Existence of health related NGOs- Anglican and Catholic Churches etc. - DACF allocation - Communities' willingness to help - Existence of AASMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of health related NGO's (CHAG), World Vision etc. - Available national funds allocation - Existence of government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Low level of household income - Long distance in accessing health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low budgetary allocation - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Superstition beliefs of health issues - Untimely release of funds from NGOs
Conclusion: There are potentials and opportunities which are adequate enough to eliminate the issue of huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be minimized through policy formulations and programme designs. The DPs and other health related NGOs should be contacted regularly in fulfilling their obligations.					
4	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities' willingness to support financially and donate lands - Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) - Existence of Unit Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of intervention such as RWSP and support from KfW - Support from DPs - Support from other intervention such as CBRDP etc. - Existence of government policies. - Existence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels of communities - Poor maintenance of facilities - Difficulty in the payments of counterpart funding - Inadequate financial support locally - Inadequate logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular release of funds from DPs - High cost of maintenance - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Ending of Donor Funding Projects
Conclusion: Adequate opportunities and potentials exist to tackle issue of inadequate access to quality and affordable water in the District. Poor management of constraints can jeopardize the sustainability of gains after the project. Environmental concerns should be taken care of in project design and implementation.					

5	Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Electricity Sub-stations - Willingness of indigenes and the Assembly to pay their counterpart funding toward capital cost - Communities willingness to support energy programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Rural Electrification Project (RuEP) - Existence of Ministry of Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF to electrification projects - Illegal connection and wastage of power - High poverty level of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF - Inadequate logistics on the part of ECG - Poor maintenance culture
Conclusion: For effective tackling of the issue, the potentials and opportunities must be taken advantage of in addressing the inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services in the District. However, steps must be taken to solve the constraints and to reduce the level of the challenges. Therefore, program design must be directed towards the solution of the constraints and the challenges.					
6	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DEHU - Availability of lands for sanitation facilities - Communities' willingness to support sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor support towards sanitation problems - Existence of CWSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate dumping sites - Improper management of disposal sites - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular flow of funds - General poor sanitation habit - Ending of Donor Funding Projects - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to revitalize the problem of inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.					
7	Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Police Headquarters - Availability of land for the construction of Police Station - Presence of population threshold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of National Police Headquarters - Availability of Police Stations in nearby towns like Bibiani and Nkawie - Existence of National Policy on security and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate number of police personnel - Inadequate logistics - Inadequate accommodation - Remoteness of most communities - Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of Police personnel to accept posting to remote areas - Insufficient and untimely release of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to strengthen the District's security force. The constraints on the other hand should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.					
8	Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land, cheap labour stones, timber etc. - Readiness of staff to work in the District - Availability of IGF - Availability of religious bodies - Existence of established sub-structures - Local political commitment - Availability of school leavers to work - Budget line for sub-structures with ceded revenues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal backing of Act 462 - Support from CBRI - Support from central government - Support from DPs - Availability of NGOs and CBOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - Inadequate funds and logistics - Unwillingness to dissolve power to sub-structures - Low commitments of community members - Inadequate IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF - Untimely release of funds from DPs - Untimely releases of funds to support government policies
Conclusion: There are rich potentials and opportunities adequate enough to strengthen the capacity of the District's non-functioning sub-substructures so as to implement the decentralisation policy of the country. Moreover, there are enough potentials and opportunities which when realized, would help eliminate the problem of unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers in the District. However, the internal as well as the external impeding factors pertaining to the issue should be minimised through programme design and policy formulation. The Development Partners should be contacted regularly in order to avoid delaying in funding projects.					

9	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Toll Booth in the District - Presence of numerous economic activities in the District - Availability of youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on legal framework that support the DA to mobilize financial resources - Presence of NGOs and other Development Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of tax evaders - High rate of financial leakage - Inadequate data on taxable individuals, organisations and businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in releasing funds by the NGOs - Generally low tax education
Conclusion: The design policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials as well and the opportunities will be adhered to for the revitalization of the issue of weak financial base and management capacity of the District.					
10	Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of communities to start projects - Presence of religious bodies - Availability of IGF - Availability of constructional materials - Availability of labour - High communal spirit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of DACF - Existence of NGO and Donor Agencies - Availability of MP Common Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pressure on IGF - Low level of households' income - Presence of political indifference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High pressure on DACF - Untimely release of funds from the Donor Agencies - Political influence - Inadequate and untimely release of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate minimise the issue of inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas in the District. The identified constraints are therefore to be reduced through programme design and policy formulation.					
11	Informal nature of businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Public Initiatives - Existence of Private Initiatives - Willingness of initiatives in partnership - Existence of businesses - Existence of District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence on government policies that support Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives - Presence of NGOs and other Development Organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low knowledge in PPP - Low level of income to undertake PPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of logistics - Low management of PPP
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance informal nature of businesses through PPP in the District. However, policies should be put in place to ensure proper management of PPP and measures should be taken to reduce the identified challenges.					
12	Poor quality of ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Electricity Sub-stations - Economic access to cheap land - Communities' willingness to support quality ICT services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Telecommunication networks - Availability of ICT accessories in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low maintenance culture - General poverty issue in the country
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities listed are adequate to ensure access to quality of ICT services (telecommunication) in the District. However the identified challenges and constraints should be minimised and the various Telecommunication Networks should embark on the exercise to ensure an efficient access to telecommunication in some parts of the District.					
13	Poor quality of rural housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of cheap land - Existence of well-marked layout of settlements - Existence of Physical Planning Department (Town and Country Planning Department) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of government policy on housing - Existence of Estate Developers - Existence of Ministry of Water Resources and Works and Housing (MWRWH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor maintenance culture - Poor materials used for construction of houses - Low income levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness in support of housing policies - Lack of political will
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce poor quality of rural housing in the District. However, the identified constraints and challenges should be curbed to improve housing conditions in the District.					

14	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the District GES - Conduct of District Mock Examination - Existence of District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) - Presence of PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the GES - Donor support towards education - Political will and government policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor support from the parents - Low level of households' income - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low competition among other external schools - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level in the District can be improved through the realization of the listed potentials and opportunities. However, the constraints should be minimised as such and competitive activities in the academic field should be organised among external schools to enhance quality of teaching and learning.					
15	High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of employable skills among youths - Existence of District Assembly - Existence of NGOs - Vast fertile lands available in the District - Presence of ICCES to train the youth for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of GYEEDA in the country - Presence of training institutes to train youths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apathy of the youth to be trained - Limited employable skills among the youth - Low levels of income among people in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government and policies - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce high levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills in the District. The stated constraints however should be reduced through programme design. Policy formulation should also be directed towards the minimisation of the identified challenges.					
16	Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic accessibility of cheap land - Presence of population threshold - Communities' willingness to support local markets - Availability of local markets - Existence of market days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of external demand from Kumasi, Nkawie and Bibiani - Existence of market days at Nkawie and Bibiani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of deviant acts (Social Vices) - Low level of IGF - Poor road networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - High competitiveness of market in Nkawie and Bibiani
Conclusion: There exist sufficient potentials and opportunities to address the issue of uncongenial environment for trading in local markets in the District. However, constraints and challenges should be solved through program design and policy directions.					
17	Limited access to finance (MSMEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of MSMEs - Willingness of the people to access credit - Existence of MASLOC - Existence of financial institutions (Rural Banks and Microfinance) - Existence of Women Empowerment Project Loan - Existence of Rural Enterprise Project (REP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NBSSI at the Regional level - Availability of NGOs such as IFAD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of collateral security for the credit - Past experience about credit disbursement - High interest rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unwillingness of the available financial institutions to provide credit to MSMEs - General low recovery of Loan Revolving Fund
Conclusion: There are enough and strong potentials and opportunities which when utilized will help eliminate the issue of limited access to finance (MSMEs) while the few identified constraints and challenges can be reduced through effective policy and program designs in the District.					
18	Inadequate access to appropriate financial products (Farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of cheap land - Vast fertile lands available in the District - High prioritisation of agricultural improvement in the District - Existence of Mass Spraying Policy - Presence of cheap labour all year round 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Agricultural Productivity Policies - Presence of Extension Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor agricultural practices - Inadequate access to credit facilities - Poor access to new farming techniques - Low level of household incomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in implementing government policy on agriculture - Inadequate supply of farm inputs on credit

Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance adequate access to appropriate financial products to farmers in the District. However, policies should be put in place to minimise identified constraints and to reduce identified challenges.					
19	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Department of Social Welfare - Existence of the Disability Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs - Availability of government policies on the disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High demand on the Disability Fund - Inadequate support for the disadvantaged groups 	- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF and Disability Fund
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to enhance the support to vulnerable and marginalized people in the District in reducing high incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups. The high demand on the Disability Fund should be reduced to the number of registered disables and policies should be put in place to minimise the identified challenges.					
20	Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of health facilities - Availability of health officers - Existence of AMMHIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of government policies to reduce maternal and child mortality - Existence of UNFPA programme on child and maternal health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information on child and maternal mortality - Low level of household's income 	- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities will enhance the reduction of persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality in the District. Policies and programmes should be organised to educate the public on child and maternal mortality and measures should also be put in place to reduce the challenge identified.					
21	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of Department of Social Welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NGOs - Presence of government strategies to reduce child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignorance on the part of parents - Low participation of guardians in child education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate efficiency Departments Social Welfare - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate enough to reduce the problem of prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in the District. The identified constraints and challenges on the other hand should be reduced through programme design and effective implementation.					
22	Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the registry of marriages - Existence of Women Groups - Existence of Girl Child Education Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of policies governing marriages and pre-marital sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General poverty issue in the District - High access to nude and pornographic images 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information on early marriages and pre-marital sex - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate for resolving the issue but the constraints as well as the challenges should be curbed through program designs. Marriage registry Department at the District should also educate the public on prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls (early marriages and pre-marital sex).					
23	Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land - Presence of Unit Committees - Existence of District Information Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NCCE Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-functioning of Area Councils - Low level of IGF 	- Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate for resolving the issue of inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas but the constraints as well as the challenges should be curbed through program designs. NCCE Department at the District should also be provided with adequate logistics to strengthen the capacity.					
24	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of tourist sites - Existence of Economic Development Sub-committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the Tourist Board - Availability of government policies on tourism - Large size of market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate knowledge on tourist development - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Inadequate investors
Conclusion: The inadequate investment in the tourism sector can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Workshops should be organised to relay information on tourist development and policies should be made to reduce the challenges and constraints identified.					

25	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of electricity - Awareness of the merits of ICT by indigenes - Economic accessibility of cheap land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of proactive policy on ICT - Availability of Telecommunication networks - Availability of ICT accessories in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low level of IGF - Inadequate qualified personnel to teach ICT - Poor quality services of telecommunication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Delay in implementing government policy on ICT
Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to address the problem of inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country. The constraints should be addressed through programs design. Institutions such as DA should lobby to top national/regional officials to reduce challenges. Sustainability tools should be used to design programmes to ensure effectiveness.					
26	Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools (sports development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of open spaces for football pitches - Availability of labour force - Availability of sports' talent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of the National Sports Secretariat - Availability of Football Clubs - Existence of various National Teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low participation of stakeholders - Low level of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low investment in sport development - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities are adequate for resolving the issue of inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools (sports development). The constraints and challenges should be harnessed for the provision of sporting development in the District.					
27	Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries (pest and diseases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Cocoa Mass Spraying - Availability of Extension Officers - Availability of cocoa farms - Availability of labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of government policies on cocoa spraying - Availability of Agro-chemical industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate access to materials and tools for cocoa spraying - Political interference in the cocoa spraying exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and untimely releases of DACF - Delay in the supply of chemicals for cocoa spraying exercise
Conclusion: The identified potentials and opportunities will help reduce the inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries (pest and diseases) in the District. Materials and tools for spraying should be made available for farmers and measures should be put in place to cater for the challenge identified.					
28	Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the DA and other substructures - Availability of security services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of policies guiding mining in the country - Availability of companies in legal mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High poverty levels in the District - Uncover mining pits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ineffectiveness of policies on mining activities
Conclusion: The identified potential and the opportunity are strong enough to revitalize the increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining in the District. The constraints and challenges are however minimised through policy formulation.					
29	Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of land owners - Availability of security services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of Forestry Department - Existence of laws on illegal chain saw operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General poverty issue in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing laws
Conclusion: The forest destruction by chainsaw operators in the District can be checked through the efficient utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programs design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenges.					
30	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of District hospital - Existence of Information Service Unit - Availability of condoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of national programs on HIV and TB - Existence of NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High desires (lusts) on the part of the people especially among the youth - People show unconcern to the national programs on HIV and TB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak awareness creation system - Unreliable source of funds for HIV/AIDS activities
Conclusion: The design of policies and programs will be made to reduce the impact of the identified constraints and challenges. However, the identified potentials and opportunities will be utilised to revitalize the issue of lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups.					
31	Over dependence on wood fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of Forest Guards - Presence of alternative methods of fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of laws on illegal cutting of trees - Availability of LPG Stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General poverty issue in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak institutional capacity to enforce existing forestry laws
Conclusion: The over dependence on wood fuel can be reduced through the utilization of the identified potentials and opportunities. Policies and programs design should be directed to the minimisation of the identified constraints and challenges.					

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

In formulating and adopting the development focus, goals, objectives and strategies and the development framework for the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan, population projection has been used as the basis for infrastructure requirement forecasts. This has been done to help formulate priorities, major policies and project interventions in terms of economic, social, environmental and spatial development since the Assembly cannot tackle all its development problems within the plan period.

The development focus, goal, objectives and strategies therefore constitute the prioritized vision and aspirations of the people of Ahafo Ano South District and define the District Development Plan for 2014-2017. This chapter therefore records the District development focus, goal, development projections for 2014-2017, adopted policy objectives and strategies from the NMTDPF 2014-2017.

3.2 District Development Focus

A development focus is an aggregation of a set of identified goals and objectives as an entity and indicates the areas the District will direct development emphasis. It represents the issues to be tackled for development and is multi-sector in nature. It is derived by grouping operational/technical goals on the basis of purpose and supportiveness as the main focus for the future. The District Development Focus for (2014-2017) plan period is stemmed from the National Development Focus. These are;

1. To create enabling environment for private business to thrive in the district through provision of support services such as access roads for transportation, electricity, development of ICT and to facilitate acquisition of land for large scale agriculture.
2. To pursue vigorous human resource development through provision of education infrastructure, health facilities, potable water, sanitation facilities, institutional strengthening, population management and programmes for the vulnerable and excluded.
3. To ensure improved fiscal resource mobilization, enhanced decentralization by strengthening the sub-district structures, public safety and security, empowering woman and promotion of civic responsibility.

STEP 8: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL

3.3 District Development Goal

A development goal is an anticipated desired state, which reflects a general improvement from a weak or poor state to a better one in the medium to long-term. Hence, the broad development goal set for the District from 2014 to 2017 is **to achieve rapid and sustainable growth and improved living conditions through extensive participation of entire citizenry with guaranteed freedoms and protection within the confines of decentralized democratic principles.**

In achieving this broad objective, the District adopted the following Thematic Goals from the NMTDPF 2014-2017 as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: District Adopted Thematic Goals of NMTDPF 2014-2017

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Area	Adopted Thematic Goals (Key Focus Area)
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1. Fiscal Policy Management
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	2. Growth and Development of MSMEs
	3. Developing the Tourism Industry
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	4. Agriculture Competitiveness and Integration into Domestic and International Markets
	5. Production risks/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry
	6. Crops Development for Food Security, Exports and Industry
	7. Land Management and Restoration of Degraded Forest
	8. Natural Resource Management and Minerals Extraction
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	9. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport
	10. Information Communication Technology Development
	11. Information Communication Technology Development
	12. Social, Community and Recreational infrastructure
	13. Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households
	14. Housing/Shelter
	15. Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	16. Education
	17. Sports Development
	18. Health
	19. HIV & AIDS and STIs
	20. Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations
	21. Child Development and Protection
	22. Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	24. Public Policy Development and Management
	25. Local Governance and Decentralization
	26. Special Development Zones
	27. Gender Equity and Women Empowerment

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

3.4 District Development Projections for 2014-2017

Since population forms the core issue in all planning exercises and constitutes human resource with needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution over time, its forecast is a vital tool for development planning. Therefore the areas of food needs, services requirement and finances are projected for the plan period of 2014-2017.

The annual growth rate of 0.94 percent for the District has been used in the projections using the exponential forecasting technique. It has been further assumed that the population cohort will remain unchanged. An underlying assumption is that the District population growth rate is held constant over the plan period. Mathematically, the formula for the exponential forecasting technique is defined as:

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

where P_t = the future population

P_0 = the current (base – year) population

r = the population growth rate

t = the projection period in years

$e = 2.718282$ is a constant

3.4.1 Population Projections

Table 3.2 presents the total population and projections from 2011 to 2017 under consideration. The annual intercensal growth rate of male is 0.93 percent and slightly lower than female (0.95%). Hence, the average annual intercensal growth rate from 2000 to 2010 is 0.94 percent. The 2000 and 2010 population figures 133,632 and 121,659 respectively were from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) conducted by Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in 2000 and 2010. However, from 2011 to 2017 population figures were projected exponentially from 2010 using an annual intercensal growth rate of 0.94 percent. It can be seen from Table 3.2 that throughout the years the male population dominated the female population.

Table 3.2: Total Population and Population Projections

Year	Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (%) (2000-2010)			Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000	-	-	-	73,765	59,867	133,632
2010	0.93	0.95	0.94	61,745	59,914	121,659
2011	0.93	0.95	0.94	62,322	59,920	122,808*
2012	0.93	0.95	0.94	62,904	61,039	123,943*
2013	0.93	0.95	0.94	63,492	61,647	125,139*
2014	0.93	0.95	0.94	64,085	62,235	126,320*
2015	0.93	0.95	0.94	64,684	62,830	127,513*
2016	0.93	0.95	0.94	65,288	63,429	128,718*
2017	0.93	0.95	0.94	65,898	64,035	129,933*

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014/GSS, 2000 & 2010NB: * Projected Population

3.4.2 Educational Needs Projections

- Projected Student Enrolment**

Table 3.3 exhibits the actual and projected number of students in the District from 2010 to 2017. At the Nursery and Kindergarten level, the male students and female students are at par and the gap widens at the Primary and JHS levels. From the analysis, the projected students' enrolment will be doubled by the end of 2017 which must be furthered critically in the development agenda of the District thereby promoting girl-child education.

Table 3.3: Projected Students' Enrolment

Year	Kindergarten and Nursery			Primary			JHS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013	4,233	4,160	8,393	9,852	8,970	18,822	3,476	2,773	6,249
2014	4,273	4,199	8,472*	9,945	9,055	19,000*	3,509	2,799	6,308*
2015	4,313	4,239	8,552*	10,039	9,140	19,179*	3,542	2,826	6,368*
2016	4,354	4,279	8,633*	10,134	9,227	19,360*	3,575	2,852	6,428*
2017	4,395	4,319	8,715*	10,229	9,314	19,543*	3,609	2,879	6,488*

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014/ GSS, 2010

NB: * Projected Population

- Demand for Classrooms**

From Table 3.3, it is expected that the students' enrolment will be doubled by 2017; hence measures should be put in place to construct about 270 classrooms and rehabilitate the existing ones across all educational levels to meet the demand of educational facilities in the District. Table 3.4 shows that the highest backlog of classrooms exist at the Primary (128) followed by Kindergarten and Nursery (92) and JHS (44) demand the least. However, the demands for other basic facilities (furniture, water, toilet, teachers' accommodation, ICT etc.) continue to persist at the various level of education in the District.

Table 3.4: Demand for Classrooms

Facilities	Planning Standard Enrolment per Class			No. of Classrooms (2017)			Comment
	Enrolment	Sphere of Influence (walking Distance)	Population	Available	Needed	Backlog	
Kindergarten and Nursery	45	10mins	1,000	102	194	92	Facilities are woefully inadequate and in dilapidated states. This requires the provision of new classrooms and rehabilitation of the existing ones. This should also couple with other basic educational facilities like chairs, table, cupboards, water, toilet, quarters, ICT etc.
Primary	40	5 Miles	1,500	306	434	128	
JHS	40	2 Miles	5,000	100	144	44	

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **Pupils-Teacher Ratio (PTR)**

It is expected that more than 100 professional teachers will be needed in the District to bring the PTR to the norm as shown in Table 3.5. In a direct relationship, as it known that the number of students' enrolment will double by 2017, the number of teachers should also be doubled to improve the level of academic performance in the District. However, there is the need to planning for teachers' accommodation so as to teaching and learning environment in the District.

Table 3.5: Pupils-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

Levels	Existing	Norm	Comment
Kindergarten and Nursery	34:1	25:1	There is high pressure on a teacher since he/she has almost a double class. This requires the recruitment of additional trained teachers and provision of proper accommodation for them especially in remote areas.
Primary	26:1	35:1	
JHS	12:1	25:1	In the case of the JHS, more trained teachers must be recruited to absorb the impending population within the transitional stage.

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

3.4.3 Health Needs Projections

Table 3.6 presents health needs projections of the District by the end of 2017. The comments are the explanations attached to each health facility in the District.

Table 3.6: Projected Health Needs

Facility	Population Threshold (127,494)	Health Needs			Comments
		No. Available (2013)	No. Required (2017)	Backlog	
Hospital	1/75,000	1	2	1	There is pressure on the existing facility since all complicated health issues are sent there. The existing facility also lacks some logistics, beds and other equipment. There is therefore the need to provide additional hospital with appropriate logistics and staff to clear the backlog.
Health Centre	1/10,000	4	12	8	There is pressure on the existing health centres as the number is not adequate using the threshold. There is also an indication that the sphere of influence of these facilities is less as not all the 10 Area Councils are served with health centres. This is also compounded by lack of require staff, equipment, beds and accommodation. Hence, the provision of health centres with auxiliary facilities will improve the health status of people in the District.
Community Clinic/ CHPS	1/5,000	5	24	19	Very inadequate and require provision of 19 community clinic/CHPS to reduce the backlog. In addition, accommodation, equipment, beds and staff should also be provided.
Doctors	1/25,000	1	5	4	There is inadequate doctors in the District and has put high pressure on the one available (1:121,659) since he is made to attend to all complicated issues. There is the need to recruit extra four doctors.
Nurses	1/2,000	136	61	75 surplus	The nurses in the District are very adequate and require measures to be put in place to sustain them through the provision of nurses' quarters and other motivational incentives.

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

3.4.4 Water Facilities Needs Projections

The water facilities needs of the District by the end 2017 is shown in Table 3.7. The comments explain the bases upon which the facilities should be provided to address the acute water problem expected within the plan period (2014-2017).

Table 3.7: Projection for Water Facilities

Facility	Population Threshold (127,494)	No. Available	No. Required	Backlog	Comments
Pipe	1/400	121	304	183	Water situation in the District is a bit improved since combination of the three facilities would reduce the deficit. However, the facilities are skewed in some areas with only two communities accessing all the 196 pipes. To eliminate water borne disease in the District, the few areas that have limited access to these facilities must be provided with them. Moreover, most of the facilities needed to be rehabilitated sustain their usage in the District.
Borehole	1/300	230	406	176	
Hand Dug Well	1/75	200	1,622	1,422	

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

STEP 9: ADOPTION OF DISTRICT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.5 District Policy Objectives Adopted from NMTDPF 2014-2017

An objective is the specific aim intended to be achieved within a specified time frame or the immediate future. In order to realize the set goals; specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART) objectives are to be set under each of the goals adopted in Section 3.3 to help work towards the attainment of these goals. The adopted District objectives from the NMTDPF 2014-2017 are shown in Table 3.8.

3.6 District Strategies Adopted from NMTDPF 2014-2017

A strategy in this context is broad approach, means, way or method to be used to achieve the expected objective, output or desired results, thus a breakdown of the objective into broad executable actions. The following strategies are adopted from the NMTDPF 2014-2017 to achieve the objectives of the District and national goals indicators. These strategies are the step by step approach to achieving the adopted objectives of the District. The adopted strategies under the various objectives are shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Adaptation of NMTDPF (2014-2017) Issues, Policy Objectives and Strategies

Harmonised District Issues 2013-2013	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Adopted Policy Objectives of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Adopted Strategies of NMTDPF 2014-2017
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability			
1. Inadequate financial resource mobilization in the District	1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	2.1 Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management 2.2. Improve public expenditure management	2.1.1 Eliminate revenue collection leakages 2.1.2 Strengthen revenue institutions and administration 2.1.3 Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue 2.2.2 Review the administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector			
2. Inadequate Public and Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives	2. Informal nature of businesses (PPP)	3.1 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	3.1.3 Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements
3. Low level of MSMEs productivity	3. Limited access to finance (MSMEs)	3.1 Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	3.1.7 Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs 3.1.1 Facilitate the provision of training and business development services
4. Low development of tourism sites	4. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	5.2 Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	5.2.1 Ensure tourism planning in District Development plans to promote tourism development
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management			
5. Inadequate functional markets and sanitary facilities	5. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	3.2 Develop an effective domestic market	3.2.2 Strengthen partnership between private sector and District Assemblies to develop trade in local markets 3.2.3 Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions
6. Low level of agricultural productivity	6. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products	4.2 Improve Agriculture Financing	4.2.1 Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resources to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with particular attention to smallholder farmers 4.2.4 Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for poor peasant farmers particularly women
7. High incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms	7. Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries	5.2 Promote the development of selected cash crops	5.2.2 Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade management, pollination and fertilization 5.2.4 Rehabilitate the road networks in cocoa-growing areas to facilitate the evacuation of the crop
8. Rampant illegal small scale mining activities	8. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining	4.2 Promote efficient land use and management systems	4.2.4 Facilitate vigorous education on value of land and appropriate land use 4.2.1 Promote technological and legal reforms in land administration in support of land use planning and management 1.2.1 Vigorously pursue reclamation and afforestation in degraded areas
9. Rampant illegal cutting of trees	9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	4.1 Reverse forest and land degradation	4.1.2 Intensify implementation of national forest plantation development programme 4.1.8 Implement an educational and enforcement programme to reduce bushfires and forest degradation 1.2.4 Promote the adoption of the principles of green economy in national development planning
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development			
10. Deplorable nature of road networks	10. Early deterioration of road networks	1.2. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	1.2.1 Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs 1.2.2 Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism 1.2.6 Develop, rehabilitate and modernise road access routes to ferry stations

11. Inadequate ICT facilities	11. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	3.1 Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	3.1.1 Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT 3.1.4 Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) nationwide
12. Poor access to telecommunication networks	12. Poor quality of ICT services	3.1 Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	3.1.3 Ensure enforcement of service standards in the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services
13. Inadequate community centers	13. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	4.2 Develop social, community and recreational facilities	4.2.3 Develop and maintain community and social centres countrywide
14. Inadequate electricity power supply	14. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	5.1. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	5.1.1 Expand power generation capacity 5.1.6 Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable 5.1.12 Ensure the availability of energy meters for households and industry
15. High use of wood for fuel	15. Over dependence on wood fuel	5.2. Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	5.2.7 Promote the use of alternative fuels (such as LPG, ethanol liquid & gel, biogas etc.) and energy efficient end use devices (such as improved wood fuel stoves, etc)
16. Poor housing conditions	16. Poor quality of rural housing	5.2 Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas	5.2.1 Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management 5.2.2 Promote the transformation of the rural economy to encourage the growth of quality settlements 5.2.3 Promote improvements in housing standards, design, financing and construction 5.2.4 Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, co-operative societies, and crop and trade associations
17. Inadequate supply of potable water facilities	17. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	8.2 Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	8.2.6 Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities
18. Inadequate sanitation facilities	18. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities 8.3.2 Expand disability-friendly sanitation facilities 8.3.5 Promote the construction of sewage systems in new housing communities 8.3.6 Scale up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation 8.3.7 Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation 8.3.12 Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
19. Inadequate educational infrastructure	19. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	1.1. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	1.1.1 Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels 1.1.6 Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
20. Low academic performance	20. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	1.4. Improve quality of teaching and learning	1.4.3 Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task 1.4.1 Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training (INSET) programme at the basic level 1.4.1 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials

21. Inadequate sporting facilities	21. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	6.1. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools	6.1.3 Rehabilitate existing and construct new sports infrastructure and provide sports equipment at all levels 6.1.4 Encourage private sector participation in sports development and provision of infrastructure 6.1.2 Expand opportunities for the participation of PWDs in sports
22. Inadequate health infrastructure and personnel	22. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)	4.1. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	4.1.2 Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas 4.1.4 Expand the coverage of the NHIS to include the poor and marginalised 4.1.6 Review and implement the capital investment and sector-wide infrastructure development plans targeting under-served areas 4.1.7 Use ICT to leverage access to quality healthcare in under-served areas
23. Incidence of maternal and under-five mortality	23. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	4.5. Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	4.5.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF) 4.5.2 Improve community and facility-based management of childhood illnesses 4.5.3 Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) 4.5.4 Scale up quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health services
24. High Incidence of HIV, other STIs and TB	24. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	5.1. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes 5.1.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization 5.1.3 Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB 5.1.4 Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population; 5.1.5 Promote healthy behaviours and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups 5.1.6 Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities 5.1.7 Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services 5.1.8 Intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB 5.1.9 Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
25. Inadequate access to employment and trading skills especially among youth	25. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills	2.2. Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	2.2.1 Develop schemes to support self-employment, especially among the youth 2.2.3 Promote demand-driven skills development programmes
26. High incidence of child labour in cocoa production areas	26. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	10.2. Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation	10.2.1 Promote alternative forms of education, including transitional programmes to mainstream out-of-school children, particularly in the most deprived areas for children withdrawn from the WFCL 10.2.2 Establish clear institutional arrangements for identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of children engaged in unconditional WFCL 10.2.4 Provide adequate education facilities, health care, nutrition and recreation to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and psychological development

27. Inadequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people	27. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	13.2. Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	13.2.1 Coordinate and redistribute development projects and programmes in a manner that ensures fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs 13.2.3 Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (including education and training, health, roads, good housing, water and sanitation) 13.2.4 Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and expand opportunities for private sector participation 13.2.5 Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance			
28. Inadequate substructure infrastructure, staff and accommodation	28. Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers	2.1 Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes 4.2. Promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services	2.1.4 Enforce compliance of LI. 1967 4.2.2 Develop a systematic training framework in public policy formulation and implementation for public and civil servants 4.2.3 Design and implement a human resource development policy for the public sector 4.2.4 Provide favourable working conditions and environment for public and civil servants
29. Inadequate support for Community Initiated Projects	29. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	3.1. Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country	3.1.3 Accelerate development at the district level aimed at improving rural infrastructure, environment and access to social services 5.2.4 Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, co-operative societies, and crop and trade associations
30. High incidence of early marriages, pre-marital sex and teenage pregnancies	30. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls	7.2 Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child	7.2.1 Adopt legal, legislative and operational measures to reinforce the principle of gender equality and equity in personal status and civil rights 7.2.2 Ensure the integration of a gender perspective in the development of all government policies, processes and programmes, systems and structures
31. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance	31. Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	10.1. Improve internal security for protection of life and property	10.1.1 Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies 10.1.2 Improve border management technology, infrastructure and institutional inspection 10.1.3 Review existing laws to streamline and effectively regulate and monitor private sector involvement in the provision of internal security 10.1.5 Enhance the preparedness of disaster management agencies to effectively respond to emergencies 10.1.13 Enforce fire auditing and inspection of public facilities 10.3.2 Build operational, human resource and logistics capacity of the security agencies

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the identification of development programmes and activities that will help realize the desired end of the District. The main aim of the District is to improve the overall standard of living of the people in the District through increasing employment opportunities, increasing access to basic social, economic and technical infrastructures and steady reduction of general level of poverty.

Since the successful implementation of the listed programmes and projects depends on availability of resources, their efficient mobilization as well as their rational use, this section covers the identifiable sources of resources both internal and external. The chapter therefore centres on list of programmes to be implemented under the various thematic areas, the logical framework, sustainability test, implementation schedule of the programme of action and financial plan for the GSGDA II (2014-2017). However, the District is currently implementing Activity Based Budgeting (ABB) and by 2016 the District will move to Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) which is in line with the national planning and budgeting guidelines.

STEP 10: FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.2 Broad District Development Programmes for 2014-2017

Programmes are a set of projects, whilst projects are a set of inter related activities intended to achieve a particular objective(s). Table 4.1 presents the programme matrix of the District.

Table 4.1: Broad District Development Programmes for 2014-2017

Adopted Goals of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Adopted Policy Objectives of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Formulated District Development Programmes for 2014-2017	District Development Projects/Activities for 2014-2017
1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
1.Improving financial resources mobilisation and public expenditure management	1. Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management and improve public expenditure management	1. Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	1. Strengthening financial resources mobilisation and public expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans • Organise 16sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District • Prosecute tax defaulters annually • Establish 1 Revenue Taskforce in the District • Organise 4 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions • Gazette 2 fee-fixing resolutions • Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually • Train 80 revenue collectors and commissioners • Re-assign revenue collectors and commissioners annually • Compile and update District Revenue Database annually • Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually • Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually • Provide financial support for Finance Department annually
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector				
2. Improving the performance of private firms	2. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	2. Informal nature of businesses (PPP)	2. Creating opportunities to promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise 8 training programmes for MSMEs • Organise 2 market promotion fora for MSMEs to exhibit their local produced products • Organise 4 training workshops on marketing and packaging especially gari and palm oil • Strengthen 4 local business associations in the District • Organise 8 sensitisation programmes on BAC activities in the District
2. Improving the performance of private firms	2. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	3. Limited access to finance (MSMEs)	3. Increasing productivity of MSMEs through adequate financing and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise 4 training workshops for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations • Facilitate the provision of credit to 400 MSMEs • Establish 1Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry • Establish 1 Rice Production Milling Industry • Establish 1 Kente Weaving Industry • Provide counterpart funding for MSMEs and REP annually
3. Improving infrastructure in the area of tourism	3. Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	4. Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	4. Increasing access and investment in the tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 2 tourist sites in the District • Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management				
4. Promoting marketing in the District	4. Develop an effective domestic market	5. Uncongenial environment for trading in local markets	5. Improving market infrastructure and sanitary conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 1 market facility in the District • Construct 1lorry park in the District • Construct 2 satellite market facilities in the District • Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 2 toilet and urine facilities for market centres • Organise 4 market fora for market users in the District
5. Improving the level of agricultural productivity	5. Improve Agriculture Financing	6. Inadequate access to appropriate financial products	6. Increasing agricultural productivity through adequate financing and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise Farmers' Day annually • Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers • Train 400 crop farmers and 400 cocoa farmers in modern technology of farming • Facilitate the provision of credit to 400 crop farmers under cocoa rehabilitation programme, afforestation, block farming and others • Provide training support in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually • Facilitate the recruitment of 8 extension officers • Promote and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants against PPR • Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor peasant farmers • Construct 4 No. irrigation systems in the District
6. Improving the level of agricultural productivity	6. Promote the development of selected cash crops	7. Inadequate raw materials to meet increasing demand by local industries	7. Reducing the incidence of pests and diseases affecting especially cocoa farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 20 Cocoa Mass Spraying Gangs in the District • Provide 4,000 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs • Organise 8 fora to educate farmers on proper use and handling of agro-chemical inputs • Spray 8,000 cocoa farms against pests and diseases
7. Ensuring restoration of degraded natural resources	7. Promote efficient land use and management systems	8. Increasing incidence of surface mining including illegal mining	8. Reducing the activities of illegal small scale mining and pursuing reclamation and afforestation of degraded areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclaim 100 mined pits in the District • Plant 800 trees on reclaimed mined pits • Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies • Monitor and evaluate the operations of small scale mining companies annually • Provide adequate support for District Security Council annually
8. Rampant illegal cutting of trees	8. Reverse forest and land degradation	9. Forest destruction by chainsaw operators	9. Reducing the activities of illegal chainsaw operators and promoting the principles of green economy in development planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 10 Re-afforestation Committees in the District • Plant 1,000 trees in degraded forest reserves in the District • Promote the programme of cut-one-tree-plant-two-trees District • Provide adequate support for District Forestry Commission annually • Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators • Award tree planting farmers at annual Farmers' Day celebration • Organise 4 educational campaigns for farmers on the principles of green economy in farming
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development				
9. Improving infrastructure in the area of transport	9. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	10. Early deterioration of road networks	10. Improving accessibility of road networks to all communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reshape/Rehabilitate 100km feeder roads in the District • Tar 20km existing roads in the District • Construct 2 No. footbridges in the District • Construct 8 No. culverts in the District • Rehabilitate 4 No. bridges in the District • Construct 40km drains in the District

10. Improving infrastructure in the area of ICT	10. Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	11. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country	11. Creating opportunities to promote the mass use of ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and furnish 1 No. Community Information Centre (CIC) • Award best BECE school with computers and accessories annually
11. Improving access to telecommunication networks	11. Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	12. Poor quality of ICT services	12. Increasing access to telecommunication services especially telephone and mobile phone services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate 5 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District • License 10 Information Centres in the District
12. Improving infrastructure in the area of social, community and recreational facilities	12. Develop social, community and recreational facilities	13. Inadequate community/social centres especially in the urban areas	13. Increasing access to community and social centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 2 No. community centres in the District
13. Improving accessibility to utility services	13. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	14. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services	14. Expanding access to electricity power generation capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the extension of electricity to 150 communities • Facilitate the expansion of electricity to 40 communities • Facilitate the expansion of solar electricity energy to 20 communities • Facilitate the supply of 500 meters in the District • Procure 800 street light bulbs in the District • Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District
14. Improving the use of renewable energy for household fuel	14. Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	15. Over dependence on wood fuel	15. Reducing over dependence on wood fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the construction of 2 LPG stations in the District
15. Improving housing conditions	15. Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas	16. Poor quality of rural housing	16. Increasing access to quality housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise 4 educational campaigns on land uses in the District • Provide street names to 4 communities in the District • Prepare settlement layout for 4 communities in the District • Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction
16. Improving supply of potable water facilities	16. Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	17. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	17. Increasing access to potable water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 40 No. boreholes in the District • Rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes in the District • Mechanise 2 No. boreholes in the District • Facilitate the extension of Small Town Pipe Water System to 2 Communities • Form and train 100 WATSAN committees • Form and train 4 Area Mechanics • Procure 2 No. Motor bike for Area Mechanics • Pay counterpart funding for water and sanitation projects annually

17. Improving infrastructure in the area of sanitation	17. Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	18. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	18. Increasing access to adequate hygienic sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 8 No. Acqua Privy in the District • Rehabilitate 4 No. Acqua Privy in the District • Rehabilitate 1 No. Water Closet Toilet in the District • Evacuate 10 refuse dump sites in the District • Acquire 10 final disposal sites in the District • Fumigate the District against diseases annually • Implement Community Led Total Sanitation annually • Organise 16 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of typhoid fever disease • Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually • Mobilise 2,500 Food/Drink Vendors to undergo medical screening
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment				
18. Improving access to quality education	18. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	19. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	19. Increasing access to education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 8 No. 3-Unit classrooms for schools with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District • Rehabilitate 4 No. 3-Unit existing classrooms for schools with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District • Construct 1 No. Special School in the District • Provide 4,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District • Construct 4 No. Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District • Extend electricity to 8 schools in the District • Facilitate the construction of a new SHS in the District • Construct 1 No. dormitory block for SHS
19. Improving academic performance	19. Improve quality of teaching and learning	20. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	20. Ensuring adequate environment for teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually • Extend the School Feeding Programme to 20 new schools in the District • Facilitate the payment of capitation grant annually to boost especially girl-child education • Organise My First Day at School celebration annually • Facilitate the supply of 4,000 sanitary pads to girl-students in the District • Provide bursary and support to 100 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education • Facilitate the organisation of Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually • Provide support to teachers at remote areas annually in the District • Organise award for teachers annually in the District • Facilitate the organisation of in-service training programmes for teachers annually • Intensify monitoring and supervision of schools annually • Intensify SHEP programmes in schools annually • Organise 4 School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) • Intensify 4 Guidance and Counseling Programme in schools in the District • Provide support to District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) annually • Organise 4 sensitization programmes for parents and guardians to promote male and female child education in the District

20. Promoting sporting activities	20. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools	21. Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	21. Expanding sporting facilities and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 1 sports field in the District • Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District • Provide support to the best male and female sports personalities in the District.
21. Improving quality healthcare services	21. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	22. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor)	22. Increasing access to all level of quality healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand health infrastructure at the Mankranso District Government Hospital • Rehabilitate 2 No. health centres/clinics with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District • Construct 4 No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District • Construct 2 No. nurses' quarters with auxiliary facilities in the District • Facilitate the recruitment of 2 doctors in the District • Organize 8 educational campaigns on water and sanitation related diseases • Provide support for roll back malaria in the District annually • Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS by 20% annually • Facilitate the registration of 6,000 poor and marginalised on NHIS under LEAP
22. Improving the health status of maternal and infants	22. Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	23. Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	23. Eradicating the incidence of maternal and under-five mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the organisation of in-services training for midwives annually in the District • Train and motivate 100 TBAs and community volunteers in the District • Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually in the District • Facilitate the registration of all pregnant women under NHIS free maternal health annually • Facilitate the registration of 3 to 6 months children under NHIS • Facilitate the sensitisation of 20 communities to create Community Pregnant Women Transportation Fund in the District • Facilitate the intensification of immunization campaigns and exercises annually • Provide support for the District Disease Control Unit on the causes of childhood illnesses annually • Facilitate the promotion of family planning services and facilities (male and female condoms, contraceptives etc.) annually
23. Improving quality health care to all people	23. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	24. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	24. Reducing the incidence of HIV, other STIs and improve the health of victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise 4 workshops on advocacy against perception of PLWHIV and AIDS • Organise 8 educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS (Know-Your-Status) in the District • Organise 8 educational campaigns on the causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs • Provide support (food supplements) for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District • Organise 4 sensitisation programmes to promote safer sexual practices among PLHIV and AIDS • Organise 4 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District • Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the visitation to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings Organise annual stakeholder's workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs
24. Reducing unemployment among youth	24. Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	25. High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs and low levels of technical/vocational skills	25. Increasing access to employment and trading skills especially among youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register unemployed youths annually in the District Collate data on all businesses in the District License 100 businesses in the District Facilitate 20 youths with trading skills to access Youth Enterprise Skills fund Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under Youth in Agriculture Programme
25. Improving child development in the District	25. Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation	26. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	26. Reducing the incidence of child labour in cocoa production areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collate data on child labour especially in cocoa growing areas Sensitise 20 communities on the dangers and effects of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas Form 10 Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District Provide support for children engage in child labour annually Liaise with NGOs engage in child labour annually Facilitate the registration of children engaged in child labour under NHIS annually
26. Improving vulnerable and marginalized people in the District	26. Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	27. High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	27. Providing the adequate support to vulnerable and marginalized people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and register females in extreme poverty especially the unemployed annually Train females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming) annually Facilitate the provision of credit facilities under Women Empowerment Project and MASLOC annually Identify and register PWDs annually in the District Train PWDs in income generated activities annually Sponsor PWDs to establish their own business annually Facilitate PWDs access to Disability Common Fund annually Organise 4 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District Form 4 Community Based Anti-violence Teams in the District Procure goods and services for justice administration annually Procure goods and services for child rights annually Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged Facilitate the registration of the Aged under NHIS
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance				
27. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the District	27. Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes and promote and improve	28. Non-functioning sub-district structures and unsatisfactory working conditions and environment for public sector workers	28. Improving substructure infrastructure, staff strength and accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furnish 5 Area Councils offices annually in the District Provide 10 staff for the 10 Area/Town Councils Organise 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members Organise 2 training programmes for Area Council staff Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually

	the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure 71 No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members • Construct 4 No. staff semi-detached bungalows in the District • Organise 16 training workshops for staff in the District under DDF • Provide support for capacity building programmes under DACF annually • Rehabilitate District Assembly Hall • Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually • Maintain and insure office vehicles annually • Engage the services of retainer annually • Monitor all projects and programmes annually in the District • Support and honour all National Programmes and Invitations to the Assembly annually • Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated projects and programmes annually • Pay car maintenance allowance to all staff with vehicles annually • Provide fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles regularly • Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round • Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges) • Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly • Prepare Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually • Implement constituency projects and programmes annually • Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District annually • Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually • Provide support for Central Administration Department annually • Procure 1 No. pick-up/Van for monitoring and evaluation activities • Provide support for the Decentralised Departments annually in the District • Provide support for the Human Resource Unit to create Human Resource Database for all staff in the District
28. Improving support for community infrastructure development	28. Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country	29. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas	29. Providing adequate support for community initiated infrastructural projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the preparation of building designs, plans and layouts for all Community Initiated Projects annually in the District • Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually in the District • Organise 4 sensitization programmes to promote Community Initiated Projects in the District
29. Improving the livelihood of youth more especially the girl child	29. Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child	30. Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to the rights of women and girls	30. Reducing the incidence of early marriages and pre-marital sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the organisation of sex educational campaigns annually in the District • Organise 4 educational campaigns on the dangers of pre-marital sex in the District • Provide educational support to girls engaged in early marriages and pre-marital sex annually

30.Improving security facilities and safety assurance	30. Improve internal security for protection of life and property	31. Inadequate human and institutional capacity and inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety	31. Providing adequate security facilities and safety assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 1 No. Police Post with auxiliary facilities in the District • Rehabilitate 1 No. Police Post with auxiliary facilities in the District • Construct 1 No. Fire Station in the District • Form and promote 20 community policing in the District • Construct 1 No. District Police Barrack in the District • Construct 1 No. Court Building in the District • Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the Disaster • Procure relief items for disaster victims annually • Organise 8 public education on disaster prevention and management in the District
---	---	---	---	---

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

- **APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOOLS**

4.3 Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of DMTDP

2014-2017 Programmes / Projects/ Activities

The programmes and activities (projects) to be implemented in the DMTDP (GSGDA II 2014-2017) were subjected to sustainability test to assess their feasibility levels. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was the sustainability tool adopted for the test. Most of the activities were identified during the sustainability appraisal to have negative impact on the physical, cultural as well as the socio-economic environment. Mitigation measures are however set to revitalize the state of both the physical and socio-economic environment. The cost of implementing mitigation measures is incorporated in the cost of the DMTDP (GSGDA II 2014-2017). The programmes/projects/activities that have direct link with the environment were assessed through the various tools of sustainability test as shown Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Application of Sustainable Tools on Programmes/Projects/Activities

Programmes/Projects/Activities	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
Thematic Area: 1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	
1. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
2. Organise 16 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
3. Prosecute tax defaulters annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
4. Establish 1 Revenue Taskforce in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
5. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora on fee-fixing resolutions	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
6. Gazette 2 fee-fixing resolutions	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
7. Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
8. Train 80 revenue collectors and commissioners	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
9. Re-assign revenue collectors and commissioners annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
10. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
11. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
12. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
13. Provide financial support for Finance Department annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
Thematic Area 2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	
14. Organise 8 training programmes for MSMEs	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
15. Organise 2 market promotion fora for MSMEs to exhibit their local produced products	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
16. Organise 4 training workshops on marketing and packaging especially gari and palm oil	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable

17. Strengthen 4 local business associations in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
18. Organise 8 sensitisation programmes on BAC activities in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
19. Organise 4 training workshops for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
20. Facilitate the provision of credit to 400 MSMEs	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
21. Establish 1 Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
22. Establish 1 Rice Production Milling Industry	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
23. Establish 1 Kente Weaving Industry	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
24. Provide counterpart funding for MSMEs and REP annually	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
25. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
26. Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
Thematic Area 3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
27. Construct 1 market facility in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
28. Construct 1 lorry park in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
29. Construct 2 satellite market facilities in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
30. Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
31. Construct 2 toilet and urine facilities for market centres	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
32. Organise 4 market fora for market users in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
33. Organise Farmers' Day annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
34. Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
35. Train 400 crop farmers and 400 cocoa farmers in modern technology of farming	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
36. Facilitate the provision of credit to 400 crop farmers under cocoa rehabilitation programme, afforestation, block farming and others	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
37. Provide training support in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
38. Facilitate the recruitment of 8 extension officers	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
39. Promote and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants against PPR	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
40. Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor peasant farmers	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
41. Construct 4 No. irrigation systems in the District	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
42. Establish 20 Cocoa Mass Spraying Gangs in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
43. Provide 4,000 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
44. Organise 8 fora to educate farmers on proper use and handling of agro-chemical inputs	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
45. Spray 8,000 cocoa farms against pests and diseases	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for

46. Reclaim 100 mined pits in the District	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
47. Plant 800 trees on reclaimed mined pits	The activity is favourable with respect to all the criteria and therefore its implementation is sustainable
48. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
49. Monitor and evaluate the operations of small scale mining companies annually	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
50. Provide adequate support for District Security Council annually	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
51. Establish 10 Re-afforestation Committees in the District	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
52. Plant 1,000 trees in degraded forest reserves in the District	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
53. Promote the programme of cut-one-tree-plant-two-trees District	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
54. Provide adequate support for District Forestry Commission annually	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
55. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
56. Award tree planting farmers at annual Farmers' Day celebration	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
57. Organise 4 educational campaigns for farmers on the principles of green economy in farming	The activity does favour natural resources and its full sustainability will improve the natural resources and other criteria
Thematic Area 4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	
58. Reshape/Rehabilitate 100km feeder roads in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
59. Tar 20km existing roads in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
60. Construct 2 No. footbridges in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
61. Construct 8 No. culverts in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
62. Rehabilitate 4 No. bridges in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
63. Construct 40km drains in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
64. Construct and furnish 1 No. Community Information Centre (CIC)	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
65. Award best BECE school with computers and accessories annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
66. Facilitate 5 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
67. License 10 Information Centres in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
68. Construct 2 No. community centres in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for

69. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 150 communities	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
70. Facilitate the expansion of electricity to 40 communities	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
71. Facilitate the expansion of solar electricity energy to 20 communities	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
72. Facilitate the supply of 500 meters in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
73. Procure 800 street light bulbs in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
74. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
75. Facilitate the construction of 2 LPG stations in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
76. Organise 4 educational campaigns on land uses in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
77. Provide street names to 4 communities in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
78. Prepare settlement layout for 4 communities in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
79. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
80. Construct 40 No. boreholes in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
81. Rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
82. Mechanise 2 No. boreholes in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
83. Facilitate the extension of Small Town Pipe Water System to 2 Communities	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
84. Form and train 100 WATSAN committees	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
85. Form and train 4 Area Mechanics	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
86. Procure 2 No. Motor bike for Area Mechanics	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
87. Pay counterpart funding for water and sanitation projects annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
88. Construct 8 No. Acqua Privy in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for.
89. Rehabilitate 4 No. Acqua Privy in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for.
90. Rehabilitate 1 No. Water Closet Toilet in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for.
91. Evacuate 10 refuse dump sites in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
92. Acquire 10 final disposal sites in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
93. Fumigate the District against diseases annually	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
94. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable

95. Organise 16 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of typhoid fever disease	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
96. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
97. Mobilise 2,500 Food/Drink Vendors to undergo medical screening	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
Thematic Area 5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment	
98. Construct 8 No. 3-Unit classrooms for schools with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
99. Rehabilitate 4 No. 3-Unit existing classrooms for schools with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
100. Construct 1 No. Special School in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
101. Provide 4,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
102. Construct 4 No. Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
103. Extend electricity to 8 schools in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
104. Facilitate the construction of a new SHS in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
105. Construct 1 No. dormitory block for SHS	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
106. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
107. Extend the School Feeding Programme to 20 new schools in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
108. Facilitate the payment of capitation grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
109. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
110. Facilitate the supply of 4,000 sanitary pads to girl-students in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
111. Provide bursary and support to 100 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
112. Facilitate the organisation of Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
113. Provide support to teachers at remote areas annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
114. Organise award for teachers annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
115. Facilitate the organisation of in-service training programmes for teachers annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
116. Intensify monitoring and supervision of schools annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
117. Intensify SHEP programmes in schools annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
118. Organise 4 School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM)	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
119. Intensify 4 Guidance and Counseling Programme in schools in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
120. Provide support to District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
121. Organise 4 sensitization programmes for parents and guardians to promote male and female child education in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable

122. Construct 1 sports field in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
123. Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
124. Provide support to the best male and female sports personalities in the District.	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
125. Expand health infrastructure at the Mankranso District Government Hospital	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
126. Rehabilitate 2 No. health centres/clinics with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	The activity is generally sustainable for the three criteria except on natural resources. Interventions will be made available to ensure full sustainability
127. Construct 4 No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
128. Construct 2 No. nurses' quarters with auxiliary facilities in the District	The activity is generally sustainable. However, three components of natural resources will be negatively impacted upon which will be catered for
129. Facilitate the recruitment of 2 doctors in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
130. Organize 8 educational campaigns on water and sanitation related diseases	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
131. Provide support for roll back malaria in the District annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
132. Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS by 20% annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
133. Facilitate the registration of 6,000 poor and marginalised on NHIS under LEAP	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
134. Facilitate the organisation of in-services training for midwives annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
135. Train and motivate 100 TBAs and community volunteers in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
136. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
137. Facilitate the registration of all pregnant women under NHIS free maternal health annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
138. Facilitate the registration of 3 to 6 months children under NHIS	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
139. Facilitate the sensitisation of 20 communities to create Community Pregnant Women Transportation Fund in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
140. Facilitate the intensification of immunization campaigns and exercises annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
141. Provide support for the District Disease Control Unit on the causes of childhood illnesses annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
142. Facilitate the promotion of family planning services and facilities (male and female condoms, contraceptives etc.) annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
143. Organise 4 workshops on advocacy against perception of PLWHIV and AIDS	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
144. Organise 8 educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS (Know-Your-Status) in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
145. Organise 8 educational campaigns on the causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
146. Provide support (food supplements) for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
147. Organise 4 sensitisation programmes to promote safer sexual practices among PLHIV and AIDS	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
148. Organise 4 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
149. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
150. Facilitate the visitation to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
151. Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable

152. Organise annual stakeholder's workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
153. Identify and register unemployed youths annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
154. Collate data on all businesses in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
155. License 100 businesses in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
156. Facilitate 20 youths with trading skills to access Youth Enterprise Skills fund	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
157. Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under GYEEDA	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
158. Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under Youth in Agriculture Programme	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
159. Collate data on child labour especially in cocoa growing areas	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
160. Sensitise 20 communities on the dangers and effects of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
161. Form 10 Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
162. Provide support for children engage in child labour annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
163. Liaise with NGOs engage in child labour annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
164. Facilitate the registration of children engaged in child labour under NHIS annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
165. Identify and register females in extreme poverty especially the unemployed annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
166. Train females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming) annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
167. Facilitate the provision of credit facilities under Women Empowerment Project and MASLOC annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
168. Identify and register PWDs annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
169. Train PWDs in income generated activities annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
170. Sponsor PWDs to establish their own business annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
171. Facilitate PWDs access to Disability Common Fund annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
172. Organise 4 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
173. Form 4 Community Based Anti-violence Teams in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
174. Procure goods and services for justice administration annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
175. Procure goods and services for child rights annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
176. Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
177. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
178. Facilitate the registration of the Aged under NHIS	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
Thematic Area 6. Transparent and Accountable Governance	
179. Furnish 5 Area Councils offices annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
180. Provide 10 staff for the 10 Area/Town Councils	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
181. Organise 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
182. Organise 2 training programmes for Area Council staff	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
183. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
184. Procure 71 No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable

185. Construct 4 No. staff semi-detached bungalows in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
186. Organise 16 training workshops for staff in the District under DDF	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
187. Provide support for capacity building programmes under DACF annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
188. Rehabilitate District Assembly Hall	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
189. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
190. Maintain and insure office vehicles annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
191. Engage the services of retainer annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
192. Monitor all projects and programmes annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
193. Support and honour all National Programmes and Invitations to the Assembly annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
194. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated projects and programmes annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
195. Pay car maintenance allowance to all staff with vehicles annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
196. Provide fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles regularly	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
197. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
198. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
199. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
200. Prepare Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
201. Implement constituency projects and programmes annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
202. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
203. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
204. Provide support for Central Administration Department annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
205. Procure 1 No. pick-up/Van for monitoring and evaluation activities	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
206. Provide support for the Decentralised Departments annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
207. Provide support for the Human Resource Unit to create Human Resource Database for all staff in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
208. Facilitate the preparation of building designs, plans and layouts for all Community Initiated Projects annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
209. Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
210. Organise 4 sensitization programmes to promote Community Initiated Projects in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
211. Facilitate the organisation of sex educational campaigns annually in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
212. Organise 4 educational campaigns on the dangers of pre-marital sex in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
213. Provide educational support to girls engaged in early marriages and pre-marital sex annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
214. Construct 1 No. Police Post with auxiliary facilities in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
215. Rehabilitate 1 No. Police Post with auxiliary facilities in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
216. Construct 1 No. Fire Station in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable

217. Form and promote 20 community policing in the District	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
218. Construct 1 No. District Police Barrack in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
219. Construct 1 No. Court Building in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
220. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation
221. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	The activity has no impact on the criteria, hence its implementation is sustainable
222. Organise 8 public education on disaster prevention and management in the District	The activity is favourable but three components of the natural resources will be impacted upon. Measures will be put in place to address the situation

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

4.3.1 Measures to Address Impacts

Improving performance of the policies/activities against the four main criteria certainly will involve practical interventions that will ensure full sustainability of the policies/activities. The overall performance of the 30 policies/activities in the four criteria was quite encouraging. However to attain sound environmental implementation with its attendant sustainability, a few negative impacts revealed through the Sustainability Test ought to be addressed.

In general all the constructional activities impacted negatively on almost all the components of the Natural Resources and one component on Social and Cultural Conditions.

Specifically the activities have some negative influence on Wildlife, Degraded Land, Energy, Pollution, Raw Materials and Rivers/Water bodies (all under Natural Resources) and Access of Poor to Land (under Social and Cultural Conditions).

4.3.1.1 Natural Resources

None of the projects/activities will be sited in a conserved area (four reserved in the District) but by virtue of most of them being sited at fringes of existing structures/developed areas, some amount of vegetation will be affected through vegetal clearance.

- **Wildlife and Their Habitats**

The obvious consequence of this will be destruction of wildlife and their habitats. The wildlife likely to be affected in the various communities includes insects, arachnids, rodents, molluscs, earthworms, snakes and others. With regard to interventions to minimise impact, disturbance to adjacent/adjoining lands not yet developed will be avoided as much as

possible. Such lands will serve as permanent/temporary refuge for displaced organisms. In this connection the habitat destruction of the project site will be compensated for by the habitat at the adjoining site.

- **Land Degradation**

To minimise degradation on the land on which the project is sited, proper landscaping will be commissioned and executed by the experts – Parks and Gardens Department. Projects likely to be sited in already degraded lands (no vegetal cover) particularly those in well developed areas will be concurrently landscaped with the constructional activities to minimise any erosion hazards.

- **Energy**

Efficient energy use regarding constructional activities will be difficult to attain owing to dependence on heavy equipment for haulage and excavation – equipment depending solely on fossil fuels. In the short term the use of renewable energy for constructional activities may not be possible. However the Assembly will take steps to provide conditions for contractors that when complied with, will have benign impact on the environment. These conditions will include among others the following:

- a. Full compliance with the Assembly's guidelines on the environment
- b. New or fairly new equipment
- c. Well serviced equipment with little or no smoke emission
- d. Very experienced/credible contractor able to execute contracts within time
- e. Strict maintenance schedule of equipment
- f. Ability/capacity to pre-finance projects in the unlikely event of delays in payments of contract money (ensures activity-associated environmental problems are not kept on hanging)

Compliance of the above conditions will no doubt help to minimise environmental concerns linked to the constructional activities.

- **Pollution**

In the case of water pollution it will be controlled through avoidance of siting of projects near water bodies. The site selection will emphasise on appreciable distances away from water bodies.

Visual intrusion associated with land pollution will certainly occur through constructional debris such as pieces of wood, broken blocks, equipment, left over sand, and quarry chippings. The waste product among the lot will be quickly removed as and when generated to a dumpsite of the community. Usable materials on the other hand will be evacuated to new project site to be reused.

- **Raw Materials**

The major raw materials to be used are sand/gravels and timber that will come from the communities which will invariably affect the natural resource standing of the communities. Minimising the impacts will involve the Assembly requesting contractors to sign an undertaking to reclaim/reinstate the lands where borrow pits will be/have been created. With regard to the wood products particularly the boards the principle of reuse will be adopted to ensure efficiency.

4.3.1.2 Social and Cultural Conditions

- **Access of the Poor to Land**

The predominant problem encountered on Social and Cultural Conditions bothered on Access of the Poor to Land. This will affect people farming at the outskirts/periphery of the communities where some of the projects will be sited. A positive intervention will involve working out satisfactory and acceptable compensation package for the affected farmers.

STEP 11: FORMULATION OF COMPOSITE PROGRAMMES OF ACTION (PoA)

4.4 Formulation of Composite Programmes of Action (PoA)for 2014-2017

The composite PoA of the DMTDP under the NMTDPF, 2014-2017 consists of a prioritised set of activities for the achievement of the goal and objectives as well as the location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budgets, and implementing agencies (Lead/Collaborating and their expected roles). This covers the 4-year planning period which is disaggregated into sectors/departments as presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Composite Programme of Action for 2014-2017

Thematic Area	1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability											
District Goal	1. Improving financial resources mobilisation and public expenditure management											
District Objective	1. Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management and improve public expenditure management											
Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Finance												
1. Prepare and implement 4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans	Mankranso					8,000.00	4 Revenue Improvement Action Plans prepared and implemented	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
2. Organise 16 sensitization programmes for Rate Payers in the District	Selected Communities					16,000.00	16 Sensitization programmes for Rate Payers organised	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
3. Prosecute tax defaulters annually	District wide					4,000.00	Tax defaulters prosecuted annually	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
4. Establish 1 Revenue Taskforce in the District	Mankranso					2,000.00	1 Revenue Taskforce established	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
5. Organise 4 stakeholder’s fora on fee-fixing resolutions	Mankranso					8,000.00	4 stakeholder’s fora on fee-fixing resolutions	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
6. Gazette 2 fee-fixing resolutions	Accra					10,000.00	2 fee-fixing resolutions gazetted	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
7. Procure Value Book for revenue mobilisation annually	Accra					10,000.00	Value Book for revenue mobilisation procured annually	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
8. Train 80 revenue collectors and commissioners	Mankranso					12,000.00	80 revenue collectors and commissioners trained	-	100	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
9. Re-assign revenue collectors and commissioners annually	District wide					2,000.00	Revenue Collectors and Commissioners re-assigned annually	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
10. Compile and update District Revenue Database annually	District wide					20,000.00	District Revenue Database compiled and updated annually	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
11. Review monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure annually	District wide					30,000.00	Monthly and semi-annually performance on revenue mobilisation and expenditure reviewed annually	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA

12. Pay compensation to established post and non-established post annually	District wide					8,000,000.00	compensation to established post and non-established post paid annually	5	90	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
13. Provide financial support for Finance Department annually	District wide					20,000.00	Finance Department supported annually	100	-	-	Finance Department	DPCU/DBA DA
Sub-Total						8,142,000.00		85.3	14.7	-		
Thematic Area	2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector											
District Goals	2. Improving the performance of private firms 3. Improving infrastructure in the area of tourism											
District Objectives	2. Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs 3. Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage											
Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Trade and Industry												
14. Organise 8 training programme for MSMEs	District wide					16,000.00	8 training programme for MSMEs organised	20	-	80	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA
15. Organise 2 market promotion fora for MSMEs to exhibit their local produced products	Mankranso					10,000.00	2 market promotion fora for MSMEs organised	20	50	30	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA
16. Organise 4 training workshops on marketing and packaging especially gari and palm oil	Mankranso					10,000.00	4 training workshops on marketing and packaging organised	20	50	30	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA
17. Strengthen 4 local business associations in the District	Mankranso					10,000.00	4 local business associations in the District strengthened	20	50	30	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA
18. Organise 8 sensitisation programmes on BAC activities in the District	Mankranso					8,000.00	8 sensitisation programmes on BAC activities organised	20	50	30	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA
19. Organise 4 training workshops for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations	Selected Communities					8,000.00	4 training workshops for Producer/Farmer Based Organisations organised	20	30	50	Business Advisory Cen	FBOs/PBOs DA/NGOs
20. Facilitate the provision of credit to 400 MSMEs	District wide					100,000.00	400 MSMEs provided with credit	5	75	20	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA
21. Establish 1 Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry	Selected Community					40,000.00	1 Palm Oil Processing and Extraction Industry established	20	40	40	Business Advisory Cen	MSMEs DA/ Farmers
Administration												
22. Establish 1 Rice Production Milling Industry	Selected Community					20,000.00	1 Rice Production Milling Industry	20	60	20	Central Admin.	Farmers/DA Business

							established					Advisory Cen
23. Establish 1 Kente Weaving Industry	Selected Community					10,000.00	1 Kente Weaving Industry established	20	60	20	Central Admin.	Kente Weavers Ass. /DA /BAC
24. Provide counterpart funding for MSMEs and REP annually	District wide					16,000.00	Counterpart funding for MSMEs and REP provided annually	10	20	70	Central Admin.	MSMEs/REP/ NBSSI/ BAC/ DA
25. Develop 2 tourist sites in the District	Sabranum/ Mpasaaso					100,000.00	2 Tourist Sites developed	-	80	20	Central Admin.	GTB/EPA DA
26. Prepare a Tourism Profile for the District	District wide					8,000.00	Tourism Profile prepared	-	100	-	Central Admin.	GTB/EPA DA
Sub-Total						356,000.00		15.0	51.2	33.8		
Thematic Area	3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management											
District Goal	4. Promoting marketing in the District 5. Improving the level of agricultural productivity 6. Improving the level of agricultural productivity 7. Ensuring restoration of degraded natural resources 8. Rampant illegal cutting of trees											
District Objective	4. Develop an effective domestic market 5. Improve Agriculture Financing 6. Promote irrigation development 7. Promote the development of selected cash crops 8. Promote efficient land use and management systems 9. Reverse forest and land degradation											
Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works												
27. Construct 1 market facility in the District	Mankranso					90,000.00	1 market facility constructed	-	100	-	Works Department	Communities/ DA
28. Construct 1 Lorry park in the District	Mankranso					20,000.00	1 Lorry park constructed	-	100	-	Works Department	Communities/ DA
29. Construct 2 satellite market facilities in the District	Selected Communities					60,000.00	2 satellite market facilities constructed	-	100	-	Works Department	Communities/ DA
Environmental Health												
30. Facilitate the provision of 20 litre bins at market centres	Selected Market Centres					20,000.00	20 litre bins provided at market centres	20	60	20	Environmental Health Unit	DHD/ DA
31. Construct 2 toilet and urine facilities for market centres	Selected Communities					140,000.00	2 toilet and urine facilities for market centres constructed	-	100	-	Works Department	Communities/ DA
32. Organise 4 market fora for market users in the District	Selected Market Centres					12,000.00	4 market fora organised for market users	-	100	-	Environmental Health Unit	DHD/DA Market Users

Agriculture												
33. Organise Farmers' Day annually	Selected Communities					60,000.00	Farmers' Day organised annually	-	90	10	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
34. Conduct 8 capacity building exercises for farmers on climate change	District wide					16,000.00	8 capacity building exercises conducted	-	90	10	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
35. Train 400 crop farmers and 400 cocoa farmers in modern technology of farming	District wide					16,000.00	400 crop farmers and 400 cocoa farmers in modern technology of farming trained	-	90	10	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
36. Facilitate the provision of credit to 400 crop farmers under cocoa rehabilitation programme, afforestation, block farming and others	District wide					20,000.00	400 crop farmers provided with credit	-	60	40	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
37. Provide training support in climate change and green economy for District Agriculture Department annually	District wide					40,000.00	Training support provided in climate change and green economy for DAD annually	-	70	30	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
38. Facilitate the recruitment of 8 extension officers	District wide					10,000.00	8 extension officers recruited	-	100	-	Agriculture Department	DA/ CAG
39. Promote and vaccinate 4,000 small ruminants against PPR	District wide					10,000.00	4,000 small ruminants vaccinated and promoted against PPR	-	70	30	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs
40. Procure farm inputs as incentives to support 100 poor peasant farmers	District wide					8,000.00	farm inputs procured to support 100 poor peasant farmers	-	70	30	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs/ Fin. Inst.
41. Construct 4 No. irrigation systems in the District	District wide					40,000.00	4 No. irrigation systems constructed	-	-	100	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ Mass Spraying Gangs
42. Establish 20 mass spraying gangs in the District	District wide					10,000.00	20 mass spraying gangs established	-	100	-	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ Mass Spraying Gangs
43. Provide 4,000 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs	District wide					20,000.00	4,000 farmers with agro-chemicals and other farm inputs provided	-	70	30	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs
44. Organise 8 fora to educate farmers on proper use and handling of agro-chemical inputs	Selected Communities					16,000.00	8 fora to educate farmers on proper use and handling of agro-chemical inputs organised	-	90	10	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs
45. Spray 8,000 cocoa farms against pests and diseases	District wide					40,000.00	8,000 cocoa farms against pests and diseases sprayed	-	90	10	Agriculture Department	DA/ Farmers/ NGOs

Administration												
46. Reclaim 100 mined pits in the District	District wide					40,000.00	400 mined pits in the District reclaimed	-	20	80	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp.
47. Plant 800 trees on reclaimed mined pits	District wide					40,000.00	1,000 trees on reclaimed mined pits planted	-	20	80	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp.
48. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies	Selected communities					4,000.00	4 stakeholder's fora for mining communities and small scale mining companies organised	-	20	80	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp./ Communities
49. Monitor and evaluate the operations of small scale mining companies annually	Selected Communities					6,000.00	Operations of small scale mining companies monitored and evaluated annually	100	-	-	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp.
50. Provide adequate support for District Security Council annually	District wide					16,000.00	Support for District Security Council provided annually	40	60	-	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Mining Comp.
51. Establish 10 Re-afforestation Committees in the District	District wide					12,000.00	10 Re-afforestation Committees established	60	-	40	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept.
52. Plant 1,000 trees in degraded forest reserves in the District	District wide					50,000.00	1,000 trees in degraded forest reserves planted	-	10	90	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept.
53. Promote the programme of cut-one-tree-plant-two-trees in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Programme of cut-one-tree-plant-two-trees promoted	-	10	90	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept.
54. Provide adequate support for District Forestry Commission annually	District wide					5,000.00	Support for District Forestry Commission provided	60	40	-	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept.
55. Organise 4 stakeholder's fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators	Selected Communities					8,000.00	4 stakeholder's fora for communities, sawmills and chainsaw operators organised	-	60	40	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept.
56. Award tree planting farmers at annual Farmers' Day celebration	District wide					4,000.00	Tree planting farmers at annual Farmers' Day celebration awarded	-	100	-	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept./ Farmer
57. Organise 4 educational campaigns for farmers on the principles of green economy in farming	District wide					6,000.00	4 educational campaigns for farmers on the principles of green economy in farming organised	-	10	90	Central Admin.	DA/ DISEC/EPA Forestry Dept.
Sub-Total						849,000.00		9.0	61.3	29.7		

Thematic Area	4. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development											
District Goal	9. Improving infrastructure in the area of transport 10. Improving infrastructure in the area of ICT 11. Improving access to telecommunication networks 12. Improving infrastructure in the area of social, community and recreational facilities 13. Improving accessibility to utility services 14. Improving the use of renewable energy for household fuel 15. Improving housing conditions 16. Improving supply of potable water facilities 17. Improving infrastructure in the area of sanitation											
District Objective	10. Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs 11. Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure 12. Develop social, community and recreational facilities 13. Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export 14. Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix 15. Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas 16. Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water 17. Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities											
Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Works												
58. Reshape/Rehabilitate 100km feeder roads in the District	District wide					400,000.00	100km feeder roads reshaped/rehabilitated	5	90	5	Works Department	DA/NGOs/ COCOBOD
59. Tar 20km existing roads in the District	District wide					100,000.00	20km existing roads tarred	-	80	20	Works Department	DA/NGOs
60. Construct 2 No. footbridges in the District	Selected Communities					10,000.00	2 No. footbridges constructed	45	50	5	Works Department	DA/NGOs
61. Construct 8 No. culverts in the District	District wide					40,000.00	8 No. culverts along roads constructed	15	80	5	Works Department	DA/NGOs
62. Construct 4 No. bridges in the District	District wide					80,000.00	4 No. bridges along roads constructed	10	80	10	Works Department	DA/NGOs
63. Construct 40km drains in the District	District wide					80,000.00	40km drains along roads constructed	10	80	10	Works Department	DA/NGOs
Administration												
64. Construct and furnish 1 No. Community Information Centre (CIC)	District wide					120,000.00	1 No. Community Information Centre (CIC) constructed and furnished	20	70	10	Central Admin.	DA/NGOs PTA/GES/ DED/MOE
65. Award best BECE school with computers and accessories annually	District wide					10,000.00	Best BECE school with computers and accessories awarded annually	20	50	30	Central Admin.	DA/NGOs PTA/GES/ DED/MOE

66. Facilitate with 5 telecommunication network companies to expand their services in the District	District wide					10,000.00	5 telecommunication network companies facilitated to expand their services	5	5	90	Central Admin.	DA/ Works Dept. Teleco. Comp.
67. License 10 Information Centres in the District	District wide					4,000.00	10 Information Centres licensed	40	60	-	Central Admin.	DA/ Info. Centre
68. Construct 2 No. community centres in the District	Selected Communities					90,000.00	2 No. community centres constructed	10	90	-	Central Admin.	DA/ Works Dept. Communities
Works												
69. Facilitate the extension of electricity to 150 communities	District wide					400,000.00	Extension of electricity to 150 communities facilitated	-	90	10	Works Department	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
70. Facilitate the expansion of electricity to 40 communities	District wide					100,000.00	Expansion of electricity to 40 communities facilitated	-	90	10	Works Department	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
71. Facilitate the expansion of solar electricity energy to 20 communities	District wide					100,000.00	Expansion of solar electricity energy to 20 communities facilitated	-	70	30	Works Department	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
72. Facilitate the supply of 500 electricity meters in the District	District wide					80,000.00	Supply of 500 meters facilitated	-	90	10	Works Department	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
73. Provide 800 street light bulbs in the District	District wide					90,000.00	800 street light bulbs provided	10	80	10	Works Department	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
74. Facilitate the supply of 800 solar lamps in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Supply of 800 solar lamps facilitated	-	90	10	Works Department	DA/ ECG/ NGOs/ DP
75. Facilitate the construction of 2 LPG stations in the District	District wide					1,000.00	2 LPG stations constructed	5	5	90	Works Department	DA/NGOs/ DP LPG Compan.
Physical Planning												
76. Organise 4 educational campaigns on land uses in the District	Selected Communities					10,000.00	4 educational campaigns on land uses organised	30	60	10	Physical Plg. Department	DA/Works Dept. T&CP/DP
77. Provide street names to 4 communities in the District	Selected Communities					10,000.00	4 communities provided with street names	30	60	10	Physical Plg. Department	DA/Works Dept. T&CP/DP
78. Prepare settlement layout for 4 communities in the District	Selected Communities					32,000.00	Settlement layout for 4 communities prepared	30	60	10	Physical Plg. Department	DA/Works Dept. T&CP/DP
79. Provide support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department annually to promote housing standards, design and construction	Mankranso					10,000.00	Support for the Physical Planning Department and Works Department provided annually	30	60	10	Physical Plg. Department	DA/Works Dept. T&CP/DP
Works												

80. Construct 40 No. boreholes in the District	District wide					600,000.00	40 No. boreholes constructed	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
81. Rehabilitate 20 No. boreholes in the District	District wide					40,000.00	20 No. boreholes rehabilitated	10	60	20	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
82. Mechanise 2 No. boreholes in the District	District wide					20,000.00	2 No. boreholes mechanised	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
83. Facilitate the extension of Small Town Pipe Water System to 2 Communities	Selected Communities					100,000.00	2 Communities extended with Small Town Pipe Water System	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
84. Form and train 20 WATSAN committees	Selected Communities					8,000.00	20 WATSAN Committees formed and trained	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
85. Form and train 4 Area Mechanics	Selected Area Mechanics					4,000.00	4 Area Mechanics trained	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
86. Procure 2 No. motor bike for Area Mechanics	Mankranso					16,000.00	2 No. Motorbike procured for Area Mechanics	10	60	30	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
87. Pay counterpart funding for water and sanitation projects annually	District wide					20,000.00	Counterpart funding for water and sanitation paid annually	10	90	-	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
88. Construct 8 No. Acqua Privy in the District	Selected Communities					560,000.00	8 No. Acqua Privy constructed	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
89. Rehabilitate 4 No. Acqua Privy in the District	Selected Communities					100,000.00	4 No. Acqua Privy rehabilitated	10	10	80	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
90. Renovate 1 No. water closet toilet in the District	Selected Community					40,000.00	1 No. water closet toilet renovated	10	80	10	Works Dept.	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
Environmental Health												
91. Evacuate 10 refuse dump sites in the District	Selected Communities					100,000.00	10 refuse dump sites evacuated	10	80	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
92. Acquire 10 final disposal sites in the District	Selected Communities					50,000.00	10 final disposal sites acquired	10	80	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
93. Fumigate the District against diseases annually	Selected Communities					192,000.00	The District fumigated against diseases	10	90	-	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/DPCU
94. Implement Community Led Total Sanitation annually	Selected Communities					80,000.00	Community Led Total Sanitation implemented annually	10	80	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
95. Organise 16 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of typhoid fever disease	Selected Communities					32,000.00	16 educational campaigns on safe sanitation and spread of typhoid fever disease organised	10	80	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.

98. Procure refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit annually	Selected Communities					4,000.00	Refuse management equipment and chemical detergents for the District Environmental Health Unit procured annually	10	80	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
97. Mobilise 2,500 Food/Drink Vendors to undergo medical screening	Selected Communities					10,000.00	2,500 Food/Drink Vendors to undergo medical screening mobilised	10	80	10	Health Dept. (Env. Unit)	DA / DP/ CWSA/ Works Dept.
Sub-Total						3,763,000.00		12.4	60.7	26.9		
Thematic Area	5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment											
District Goal	18. Improving access to quality education 19. Improving academic performance 20. Promoting sporting activities 21. Improving quality healthcare services 22. Improving the health status of maternal and infants 23. Improving quality health care to all people 24. Reducing unemployment among youth 25. Improving child development in the District 26. Improving vulnerable and marginalized people in the District											
District Objective	18. Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels 19. Improve quality of teaching and learning 20. Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools 21. Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care 22. Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) 23. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups 24. Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors 25. Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation 26. Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups											
Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Education												
98. Construct 8 No. 3-Unit classrooms for schools with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	Selected Communities					680,000.00	8 No. 3-Unit classrooms constructed	10	80	10	Education Department	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept.
99. Rehabilitate 4 No. 3-Unit existing classrooms for schools with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	Selected Communities					200,000.00	4 No. 3-Unit classrooms rehabilitated	10	80	10	Education Department	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept.
100. Construct 1 No. Special School in the District	Selected Community					90,000.00	1 No. Special School constructed	10	80	10	Education Department	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept.

101. Provide 4,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools in the District	District wide					200,000.00	4,000 pieces of dual and mono desk furniture to schools provided	10	80	10	Education Department	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept.
102. Construct 4 No. Teachers Quarters with auxiliary facilities for schools in the District	Selected Communities					400,000.00	4 No. Teachers Quarters constructed	10	80	10	Education Department	DA / DP/MOE Works Dept.
103. Extend electricity to 8 schools in the District	Selected Communities					120,000.00	8 No. schools extended with electricity	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/ECG Works Dept.
104. Facilitate the construction of a new SHS in the District	Selected Community					100,000.00	Construction of new SHS facilitated	10	10	80	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE Works Dept./ GETFund
105. Construct 1 No. dormitory blocks for SHS	Selected Community					300,000.00	1 No. dormitory blocks for SHS constructed	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE Works Dept./ GETFund
Supply 8,000 exercise books and 4,000 textbooks to public and private schools	District wide					50,000.00	8,000 exercise books and 4,000 textbooks to public and private schools supplied	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE Works Dept./ GETFund
106. Conduct 2 District JHS mock examination annually	District wide					40,000.00	2 District JHS mock examination conducted	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE Works Dept./ GETFund
107. Extend the School Feeding Programme to 20 new schools in the District	District wide					4,000,000.00	School Feeding Programme to 20 new schools extended	10	60	30	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ NSFP
108. Facilitate the payment of Capitation Grant annually to boost especially girl-child education	District wide					1,600,000.00	Capitation Grant paid annually to boost especially girl-child education	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ GETFund
109. Organise My First Day at School celebration annually	District wide					40,000.00	My First Day at School celebration organised annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ GETFund
110. Facilitate the supply of 8,000 sanitary pads to girl-students in the District	District wide					50,000.00	8,000 sanitary pads to girl-students supplied	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ GETFund
111. Provide bursary and support to 100 brilliant but needy students especially girl child education	District wide					100,000.00	Bursary and support to 100 brilliant but needy students provided	5	90	5	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ GETFund
112. Facilitate the organisation of Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools annually	District wide					20,000.00	Science and Mathematics Quiz for schools organised	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ GETFund
113. Provide support to teachers at remote areas annually in the District	District wide					20,000.00	Support to teachers at remote areas provided annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/ GETFund

114. Organise award for teachers annually in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Award for teachers organised annually	10	60	30	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
115. Facilitate the organisation of in-service training programmes for teachers annually	District wide					8,000.00	In-service training programmes for teachers organised annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
116. Intensify monitoring and supervision of schools annually	District wide					10,000.00	Monitoring and supervision of schools intensified annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
117. Intensify SHEP programmes in schools annually	District wide					10,000.00	SHEP programmes in schools intensified annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
118. Organise 4 School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM)	District wide					10,000.00	4 School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) organised	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
119. Intensify 4 Guidance and Counselling Programme in schools in the District	District wide					10,000.00	4 Guidance and Counselling Programme in schools intensified	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
120. Provide support to District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) annually	District wide					20,000.00	District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC) supported annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund
121. Organise 4 sensitization programmes for parents and guardians to promote male and female child education in the District	District wide					8,000.00	4 sensitization programmes for parents and guardians organised	40	50	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/GETFund/PTA
122. Construct 1sports field in the District	Selected Community					30,000.00	2 sports field constructed	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/MOYS
123. Facilitate the organisation of sports activities annually in the District	District wide					30,000.00	Sports activities organised annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/MOYS
124. Provide support to the best male and female sports personalities in the District	District wide					8,000.00	The best male and female sports personalities supported annually	10	80	10	Education Department	DA/DP/MOE/MOYS
Health												
125. Facilitate the construction of new District Government Hospital	Mankranso					800,000.00	New District Government Hospital constructed	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA
126. Rehabilitate 2 No. health centres/clinics with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	Selected Communities					100,000.00	2 No. health centres/clinics rehabilitated	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA

127. Construct 4 No. CHPS compounds with auxiliary facilities and green the environment in the District	Selected Communities					400,000.00	4 No. CHPS compounds constructed	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA
128. Construct 2 No. nurses' quarters with auxiliary facilities in the District	Mankranso					400,000.00	2 No. nurses' quarters constructed	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA
129. Facilitate the recruitment of 2 doctors and 40 nurses in the District	District wide					50,000.00	Recruitment of 2 doctors and 40 nurses facilitated	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS
130. Organize 8 educational campaigns on water and sanitation related diseases	District wide					16,000.00	8 educational campaigns on water and sanitation related diseases organised	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA
131. Provide support for roll back malaria in the District annually	District wide					10,000.00	Roll back malaria supported annually	10	80	10	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA
132. Expand the coverage of active membership of NHIS by 20% annually	District wide					10,000.00	Coverage of active membership of NHIS expanded by 20% annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA
133. Facilitate the registration of 6,000 poor and marginalised on NHIS under LEAP	District wide					5,000.00	Registration of 6,000 poor and marginalised on NHIS under LEAP facilitated	10	10	80	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/MGCSP
134. Facilitate the organisation of in-services training for midwives annually in the District	District wide					8,000.00	In-services training for midwives organised annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/UNFPA
135. Train and motivate 100 TBAs and community volunteers in the District	District wide					8,000.00	100 TBAs and community volunteers trained and motivated	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/UNFPA
136. Provide support for the organisation of maternal and child health programmes annually in the District	District wide					90,000.00	Maternal and child health programmes supported annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/UNFPA
137. Facilitate the registration of all pregnant women under NHIS free maternal health annually	District wide					10,000.00	All pregnant women registered under NHIS free maternal health annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/UNFPA
138. Facilitate the registration of 3 to 6 months children under NHIS annually	District wide					10,000.00	Registration of 3 to 6 months children under NHIS facilitated annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/UNFPA
139. Facilitate the sensitisation of 20 communities to create Community Pregnant Women Transportation Fund in the District	District wide					10,000.00	20 communities sensitised to create Community Pregnant Women Transportation Fund	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/NHIA/UNFPA

140. Facilitate the intensification of immunization campaigns and exercises annually	District wide					10,000.00	Intensification of immunization campaigns and exercises facilitated annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ UNFPA
141. Provide support for the District Disease Control Unit on the causes of childhood illnesses annually	District wide					10,000.00	Support for the District Disease Control Unit on the causes of childhood illnesses provided annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ UNFPA
142. Facilitate the promotion of family planning services and facilities (male and female condoms, contraceptives etc.) annually	District wide					10,000.00	Family planning services and facilities (male and female condoms, contraceptives etc.) promoted annually	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/NHIA/ UNFPA
Administration/Health												
143. Organise 4 workshops on advocacy against perception of PLWHIV and AIDS	Selected Communities					32,000.00	4 workshops on advocacy against perception of PLWHIV and AIDS organised	10	30	60	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ UNFPA/ Central Admin.
144. Organise 8 educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS (Know-Your-Status) in the District	Selected Communities					10,000.00	8 educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS (Know-Your-Status) organised	10	30	60	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ UNFPA/ Central Admin.
145. Organise 8 educational campaigns on the causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs	Selected Communities					10,000.00	8 educational campaigns on the causes and impacts of HIV/AIDS and other STIs organised	10	30	60	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ UNFPA/ Central Admin.
146. Provide support(food supplements) for PLWHIV and AIDS annually in the District	District wide					20,000.00	Support for PLWHIV and AIDS provided annually	10	30	60	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ UNFPA/ Central Admin.
147. Organise 4 sensitisation programmes to promote safer sexual practices among PLHIV and AIDS	Selected Communities					8,000.00	4 sensitisation programmes to promote safer sexual practices among PLHIV and AIDS organised	10	30	60	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/ GHS/GAC/ UNFPA/ Central Admin.

148. Organise 4 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS in the District	Selected Communities					8,000.00	4 educational campaigns against stigmatisation of PLWHIV and AIDS organised	10	30	60	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/GAC/UNFPA/Central Admin.
149. Facilitate HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT)	District wide					10,000.00	HIV testing of pregnant women annually to improve the quality of elimination of Mother-To-Child Transmission (eMTCT) facilitated	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/GAC/UNFPA/Central Admin.
150. Facilitate the visitation to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Visitation to PLWHIV and AIDS quarterly facilitated	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/GAC/UNFPA/Central Admin.
151. Conduct 8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings	Selected Communities					8,000.00	8 District HIV/AIDS Committee meetings conducted	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/GAC/UNFPA/Central Admin.
152. Organise annual stakeholder's workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs	Selected Communities					4,000.00	Annual stakeholder's workshop on HIV/AIDS and other STIs organised	10	20	70	Health Department	DA/DP/MOH/GHS/GAC/UNFPA/Central Admin.
Administration/Trade and Industry												
153. Identify and register unemployed youths annually in the District	District wide					10,000.00	Unemployed youths annually identified and registered	10	30	60	Trade and Industry Dep. (BAC)	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GSS GYEEDA/Central Admin.
154. Collate data on all businesses in the District	District wide					20,000.00	Data on all businesses collated	10	30	60	Trade and Industry Dep. (BAC)	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GSS GYEEDA/Central Admin.
155. License 100 businesses in the District	District wide					10,000.00	100 businesses licenced	10	30	60	Trade and Industry Dep. (BAC)	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GSS GYEEDA/Finance Dep. Central Admin.
156. Facilitate 20 youths with trading skills to access Youth Enterprise Skills fund	District wide					5,000.00	20 youths with trading skills facilitated to access Youth Enterprise Skills fund	10	30	60	Trade and Industry Dep. (BAC)	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GSS GYEEDA/YES Central Admin.

157. Facilitate the employment of 400 youths under GYEEDA	District wide					8,000.00	Employment of 400 youths under GYEEDA facilitated	10	30	60	Trade and Industry Dep. (BAC)	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GSS GYEEDA/YES Central Admin.
158. Facilitate the employment of 100 youths under Youth in Agriculture Programme	District wide					8,000.00	Employment of 100 youths under Youth in Agriculture Programme facilitated	10	30	60	Trade and Industry Dep. (BAC)	DA/DP/MoYS/MoELR/GSS GYEEDA/MoFA Central Admin.
Social Welfare and Community Development												
159. Collate data on child labour especially in cocoa growing areas	District wide					20,000.00	Data on child labour especially in cocoa growing areas collated	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
160. Sensitise 20 communities on the dangers and effects of child labour especially in cocoa growing areas	District wide					20,000.00	20 communities on the dangers and effects of child labour sensitised	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
161. Form 10 Child Panel/Right Clubs in the District	District wide					5,000.00	10 Child Panel/Right Clubs formed	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
162. Provide support for children engage in child labour annually	District wide					10,000.00	Support for children engage in child labour provided	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
163. Liaise with NGOs engage in child labour annually	District wide					8,000.00	NGOs engage in child labour liaised with	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
164. Facilitate the registration of children engaged in child labour under NHIS annually	District wide					5,000.00	Registration of children engaged in child labour under NHIS facilitated annually	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NHIS MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
165. Identify and register females in extreme poverty especially the unemployed annually	District wide					10,000.00	Females in extreme poverty especially the unemployed identified and registered annually	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs/MoGCSP/GSS/Comm. Dev Dep.
166. Train females in income generating activities (soap making, gari processing, palm oil processing and fish farming) annually	District wide					8,000.00	Registered females in income generating activities trained	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs/MoGCSP/GSS/Comm. Dev Dep.
167. Facilitate the provision of credit facilities under Women Empowerment Project and MASLOC annually	District wide					100,000.00	Provision of credit facilities under Women Empowerment Project and MASLOC facilitated	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs/MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.

168. Identify and register PWDs annually in the District	District wide					10,000.00	PWDs identified and registered annually	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
169. Train PWDs in income generated activities annually	District wide					20,000.00	Registered PWDs in income generated activities trained	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
170. Sponsor PWDs to establish their own business annually	District wide					20,000.00	Registered PWDs sponsored to establish their own business	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
171. Facilitate PWDs access to Disability Common Fund annually	District wide					400,000.00	PWDs access to Disability Common Fund facilitated annually	10	80	10	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
172. Organise 4 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children in the District	District wide					4,000.00	4 sensitization workshops on violence against women and children organised	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
173. Form 4 Community Based Anti-violence Teams in the District	District wide					10,000.00	4 Community Based Anti-violence Teams formed	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
174. Procure goods and services for justice administration annually	District wide					20,000.00	Goods and services for justice administration procured annually	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
175. Procure goods and services for child rights annually	District wide					20,000.00	Goods and services for child rights procured annually	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
176. Provide support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP	District wide					10,000.00	Support to the vulnerable and marginalized people under LEAP provided	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
177. Organise Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged	District wide					30,000.00	Annual Senior Citizens' Day for the Aged organised	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
178. Facilitate the registration of the Aged under NHIS	District wide					5,000.00	Registration of the Aged under NHIS facilitated	10	30	60	Social Welfare Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs MoGCSP/GSS Comm. Dev Dep.
Sub-Total						11,037,000.00		10.3	48.4	41.3		
Thematic Area	6. Transparent and Accountable Governance											
District Goal	27. Strengthening the institutional capacity of the District 28. Improving support for community infrastructure development 29. Improving the livelihood of youth more especially the girl child 30. Inadequate security facilities and safety assurance 31. Improving infrastructure in the area of transport.											

District Objective	27. Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes and promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services 28. Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country 29. Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child 30. Improve internal security for protection of life and property 31. Improve internal security for protection of life and property											
Sector Programmes/ Projects/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Source of Funding (%)			Implementing Department	
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GOG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Administration												
179. Furnish 5 Area Councils offices in the District	District wide					50,000.00	5 AreaCouncils offices constructed and furnished	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart./ Area Councils
180. Provide 10 staff for the 10 Area Councils	District wide					5,000.00	10 staff for the 10 Area Councils provided	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart./ Area Councils/ NSS
181. Organise 2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members	District wide					50,000.00	2 training workshops for Assembly/Unit Committee Members organised	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart./ Assembly Mem. Unit Comm.
182. Organise 2 training programmes for Area Council staff	District wide					50,000.00	2 training programmes for Area Council staff organised	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart. Area Councils
183. Organise Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings annually	District wide					40,000.00	Sub-committees, Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings organised annually	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart./ Assembly Mem.
184. Procure 71 No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members	District wide					568,000.00	71 No. motor bikes for all Assembly Members procured	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart./ Assembly Mem.
185. Construct 4 No. staff semi-detached bungalows in the District	Mankranso					400,000.00	4 No. staff semi-detached bungalows constructed	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart.
186. Organise 16 training workshops for staff in the District under DDF	District wide					100,000.00	16 training workshops for staff in the District under DDF organised	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs
187. Provide support for capacity building programmes under DACF annually	District wide					50,000.00	Support for capacity building programmes under DACF provided annually	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs

188. Rehabilitate District Assembly Hall	Mankranso					80,000.00	District Assembly Hall rehabilitated	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs/ Works Depart.
189. Maintain Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer annually	District wide					50,000.00	Assembly buildings, radio equipment, computers and photocopiers/printer maintained annually	20	80	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart.
190. Maintain and insure office vehicles annually	District wide					10,000.00	Office vehicles maintained and insured annually	40	50	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DVLA
191. Engage the services of retainer annually	District wide					50,000.00	The services of retainer engaged annually	10	90	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Lawyer
192. Monitor all projects and programmes annually in the District	District wide					50,000.00	All projects and programmes monitored annually	10	90	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart.
193. Support and honour all National Programmes and Invitations to the Assembly annually	District wide					80,000.00	All National Programmes and Invitations to the Assembly supported and honoured	20	80	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
194. Provide funds for social interventions and unanticipated projects and programmes annually	District wide					600,000.00	Funds for social interventions and unanticipated projects and programmes provided	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart.
195. Pay car maintenance allowance to all staff with vehicles annually	District wide					80,000.00	Car maintenance allowance to all staff with vehicles paid	40	60	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA Works Depart.
196. Provide fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles annually	District wide					50,000.00	Fuel and lubricants for all Assembly and staff vehicles provided annually	40	60	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA Works Depart.
197. Procure stationeries and office consumables all year round	District wide					50,000.00	Stationeries and office consumables all year round procured	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
198. Pay monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges)	Mankranso					50,000.00	Monthly utility, postage and telephone bills and bank charges (Electricity, Water, Postage, Phone Credit and Bank Charges) paid	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA

199. Organise DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly	District wide					80,000.00	DPCU, Monitoring and Budget Committee meetings quarterly organised	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU/ Monitoring Team
200. Prepare Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans annually	District wide					20,000.00	Composite Budget and Annual Action Plans prepared annually	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DPCU
201. Implement constituency projects and programmes annually	District wide					240,000.00	Constituency projects and programmes implemented annually	10	10	80	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/MP/DPCU
202. Pay transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff in the District annually	District wide					10,000.00	Transfer and haulage grants to newly posted staff paid	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
203. Provide accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside the District annually	District wide					50,000.00	Accommodation, travel and night allowance for Assembly staff and official guests who officially travel outside provided	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
204. Provide support for Central Administration Department annually	Mankranso					50,000.00	Support for Central Administration Department provided annually	90	10	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA
205. Procure 1 No. pick-up/ Van for monitoring and evaluation activities	Mankranso					90,000.00	1 No. pick-up for monitoring and evaluation activities procured	10	90	-	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Works Depart.
206. Provide support for the Decentralised Departments annually in the District	District wide					200,000.00	Support for the Decentralised Departments provided annually	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs All Departments
207. Provide support for the Human Resource Unit to create Human Resource Database for all staff in the District	Mankranso					10,000.00	Support for the Human Resource Unit to create Human Resource Database for all provided staff	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/ Human Resource Unit
208. Facilitate the preparation of building designs, plans and layouts for all Community Initiated Projects annually in the District	District wide					20,000.00	Preparation of building designs, plans and layouts for all Community Initiated Projects facilitated annually	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Depart./ Physical Plg.

209. Procure building materials for Community Initiated Projects annually in the District	District wide					80,000.00	Building materials for Community Initiated Projects procured annually	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Dept./ DPCU
210. Organise 4 sensitization programmes to promote Community Initiated Projects in the District	District wide					8,000.00	4 sensitization programmes to promote Community Initiated Projects organised	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs DPCU
211. Facilitate the organisation of sex educational campaigns annually in the District	District wide					8,000.00	Organisation of sex educational campaigns facilitated annually	10	20	70	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs UNFPA/ Health Dept.
212. Organise 4 educational campaigns on the dangers of pre-marital sex in the District	District wide					8,000.00	4 educational campaigns on the dangers of pre-marital sex organised	10	20	70	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs UNFPA/ Health Dept.
213. Provide educational support to girls engaged in early marriages and pre-marital sex annually	District wide					10,000.00	Educational support to girls engaged in early marriages and pre-marital sex provided annually	10	20	70	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs UNFPA/ Health Dept.
Security												
214. Construct 1 No. police post with auxiliary facilities in the District	Selected Communities					100,000.00	1 No. police post constructed	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Dept./ GPS
215. Rehabilitate 1 No. police post with auxiliary facilities in the District	Selected Communities					80,000.00	1 No. police post rehabilitated	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Dept./ GPS
216. Construct 1 No. fire station with auxiliary facilities in the District	Selected Communities					150,000.00	1 No. fire station constructed	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Dept./ GPS
217. Form and promote 20 community policing in the District	Selected Communities					8,000.00	20 community policing formed and promoted	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs GPS
218. Construct 1 No. District Police Barracks in the District	Mankranso					200,000.00	1 No. District Police Barracks constructed	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Dept./ GPS
219. Construct 1 No. court building in the District	Mankranso					120,000.00	1 No. court building constructed	10	80	10	Central Admin. Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs Works Dept./PS
220. Collate data on all the disaster prone communities in the Disaster	District wide					10,000.00	Data on all the disaster prone communities collated	10	80	10	Disaster Prevention Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs NADMO/GPS/ GFS

221. Procure relief items for disaster victims annually	District wide					100,000.00	Relief items for disaster victims procured annually	10	60	30	Disaster Prevention Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs NADMO/GPS/GFS
222. Organise 8 public education on disaster prevention and management in the District	Selected Communities					8,000.00	8 public education on disaster prevention and management organised	10	80	10	Disaster Prevention Dept.	DA/DP/NGOs NADMO/GPS/GFS
Sub-Total						4,123,000.00		25.2	61.8	13.0		
Grand Total						28,270,000.00		18.1	53.2	28.7		

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

STEP 12: PREPARATION OF INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

4.6 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017

From NDPC, an Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the DMTDP. Hence, this segment consists of the overall cost of the DMTDP 2014-2017 as well as the estimated revenues that would be accrued for the financing of the plan. The estimated cost has been made to cover all mitigation measures that would be adopted to ensure sustainability.

4.6.1 Estimated Cost of DMTDP 2014-2017

The estimated cost of the entire DMTDP 2010-2013 is **Twenty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢28,270,000.00)** and it is expected to be financed from two major sources. Out of the total cost, **GH¢5,116,870.00(18.1%)** will be financed from the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) whilst the remaining **GH¢23,153,130.00 (81.9%)** will be financed from external sources which includes DACF, DDF and Others. Detail of the costing of the DMTDP 2014-2017 is presented Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Estimated Cost of the DMTDP 2014-2017

Thematic Area	Source of Funding				Indicative Budget GH¢
	IGF		DACF/DDF/ Others		
	Amount (GH¢)	Percent	Amount (GH¢)	Percent	
Ensuring And Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	6,945,126.00	85.3	1,196,874.00	14.7	8,142,000.00
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana’s Private Sector	53,400.00	15.0	302,600.00	85.0	356,000.00
Accelerating Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	76,410.00	9.0	772,590.00	91.0	849,000.00
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	466,612.00	12.4	3,296,388.00	87.6	3,763,000.00
Human Development, Employment and Productivity	1,136,811.00	10.3	9,900,189.00	89.7	11,037,000.00
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1038,996.00	25.2	3,084,004.00	74.8	4,123,000.00
Total	5,116,870.00	18.1	23,153,130.00	81.9	28,270,000.00

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

4.6.2 Estimated Revenue to Finance DMTDP 2014-2017

The success of plan implementation depends highly on the ability to finance it. For a plan to be effective, its finance should have a reliable source. Most Plans have failed to be executed and remained blue print due to lack of finance resulting from weak and inefficient revenue mobilization strategies. However, the District's revenue sources both internal and external should be revised to ensure effective and efficient execution of the plan. Table 4.5 presents the detail of the District's revenue sources as the projected.

The other external sources though actively available yet do not pass through the District Assembly. For instance, the fund for implementing CWSA and CBRDP projects which are mostly from Development Partners (Donor Support) such as AfDB, KfW and among others do not pass through the Assembly. On the other hand, DDF which is also external has emerged and benefited the District.

Table 4.5: External and Internal Sources of Revenue

Revenue Head	Actuals			Projections			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rates	63,574.28	40,003.48	38,279.78	40,656.94	43,181.72	45,863.29	48,711.38
Lands	29,518.00	8,304.00	13,517.00	14,356.40	15,247.93	16,194.82	17,200.51
Fees	37,015.30	44,507.18	43,584.90	46,291.51	49,166.19	52,219.39	55,462.19
Fines	34,990.80	38,003.25	41,664.10	44,251.42	46,999.42	49,918.07	53,017.96
Licenses	1,729.00	1,672.00	4,767.00	5,063.03	5,377.44	5,711.38	6,066.05
Rent	63,574.28	40,003.48	38,279.78	40,656.94	43,181.72	45,863.29	48,711.38
Investments	720	281	7,166.00	7,611.01	8,083.65	8,585.64	9,118.80
Miscellaneous	36,647.60	37,122.60	55,195.20	58,622.80	62,263.25	66,129.78	70,236.41
IGF Total	267,769.26	209,896.99	242,453.76	257,510.05	273,501.32	290,485.66	308,524.68
Grants Total	1,646,519.11	1,505,639.49	2,126,720.09	2,316,084.21	2,522,309.39	2,746,896.95	2,991,481.90
TOTAL	1,914,288.37	1,715,536.48	2,369,173.85	2,573,594.26	2,795,810.71	3,037,382.61	3,300,006.58

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

4.6.3 Linking Total Revenue to Total Expenditure of DMTDP 2014-2017

The revenue needed to successfully implement the DMTDP 2014-2017 is **Twenty-Eight Million, Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Ghana Cedis (GH¢28,270,000.00)** from which **18.1 percent (GH¢5,116,870.00)** should be mobilized from within the District and the remaining **81.9 percent (GH¢23,153,130.00)** from outside the District as shown in Table 4.6. However, the accumulated revenue that would be mobilized at the end of the plan period is **GH¢11,706,794.16** out of which **GH¢1,130,021.71** representing 9.7 percent would be mobilized within the District whilst **GH¢10,576,772.45** representing 90.3 percent would be from outside the District. This total revenue to be realized that is GH¢11,706,794.16 forms 44.4 percent of the total expenditure of the plan for 2014 to 2014.

This clearly shows a resource gap of **GH¢16,563,205.84 representing 58.6 percent** which should be mobilized in addition to the expected revenue. With regarding to the external source, GH¢16,563,205.84 which shows the variance would be financed from Donor supports from Development Partners. For effective mobilization of this additional revenue, strategies have been adopted in Section 4.6.4.

Table 4.6: Broad Indicative Financial Plan for 2014-2017

Source of Funding	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Expenditure	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
IGF Total	257,510.05	273,501.32	290,485.66	308,524.68	1,130,021.71	Ensuring And Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	2,035,500.00	2,035,500.00	2,035,500.00	2,035,500.00	8,142,000.00
Grants Total	2,316,084.21	2,522,309.39	2,746,896.95	2,991,481.90	10,576,772.45	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	89,000.00	89,000.00	89,000.00	89,000.00	356,000.00
Sector Transfers/ Donors (Deficits)	4,493,905.74	4,271,689.29	4,030,117.39	3,767,493.42	16,563,205.84	Accelerating Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	212,250.00	212,250.00	212,250.00	212,250.00	849,000.00
						Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	940,750.00	940,750.00	940,750.00	940,750.00	3,763,000.00
						Human Development, Employment and Productivity	2,759,250.00	2,759,250.00	2,759,250.00	2,759,250.00	11,037,000.00
						Transparent and Accountable Governance	1,030,750.00	1,030,750.00	1,030,750.00	1,030,750.00	4,123,000.00
Total	7,067,500.00	7,067,500.00	7,067,500.00	7,067,500.00	28,270,000.00		7,067,500.00	7,067,500.00	7,067,500.00	7,067,500.00	28,270,000.00

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

4.6.4 Strategies for Additional Resources Mobilisation

The following strategies may be considered:

A. Internal Source

1. Broadening our local revenue base
2. Training and motivating our revenue collectors
3. Enforcement of our bye-laws against defaulters
4. Revaluation of properties

B. External Source

1. Soliciting assistance from Development Partners (DPs)
2. Creating an enabling environment to attract Private Sector Investments
3. Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
4. Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance
5. Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment
6. Floating of District Bonds

4.6.5 Expenditure Areas

Resource will be strictly applied to programmes and projects that are spelt out in the Annual Action Plans under the six adopted thematic areas of the DMTDP (GSGDA II, 2014-2017).

1. Ensuring improvement and sustenance of Macroeconomic stability
2. Ensuring expanded development of production infrastructure
3. Accelerating agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development
4. Ensuring sustainable partnership between the government and the private sector
5. Developing human resources for national development
6. Establishing Transparent and accountable governance
7. Reducing poverty and income inequalities

4.6.6 Expenditure Control Mechanisms

The following tools would be employed so as to reduce the rate of waste of scarce resources;

1. Proper records keeping
2. Prompt and regular expenditure reports
3. Monitor strictly the use of Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
4. Compliance with all Financial Regulations and Guidelines
5. Reduce financial improperly by ensuring quarterly auditing of the Assembly's Accounts.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.1 Introduction

Section 10, sub-section 2b of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) enjoins that, the District Assembly (Ahafo Ano South District Assembly) as a political, legislative and administrative authority should not only formulate development plans but also to translate these plans, strategies and programmes into action for the attainment of the desired development of the District. Hence, for effective and efficient execution of the prepared DMTDP 2014-2017, the Composite Programme of Action is phased out into Annual Action Plans to be implemented by departments and agencies of the District Assembly and other stakeholders.

STEP 13: PREPARATION OF DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.2 Implementation Arrangement

Whether the set goals and objectives would be actualized or not depends on the implementation of the proposed projects and interventions. However, the successful implementation of the planned activities of the DMTDP 2014-2017 depends on the commitment of all stakeholders with mobilization of resources being very crucial in order to carry out the various activities. The following strategies have therefore been put in place to mobilize local resources:

1. Broadening the District's local revenue base.
2. Training and motivating revenue collectors.
3. Enforcement of bye-laws against defaulters.
4. Revaluation of properties.

External assistance will also be sought through the following:

1. Soliciting assistance from Development Partners.
2. Creating an enable environment to attract private sector investments.
3. Soliciting for assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations.
4. Encouraging Traditional Authorities to solicit for external assistance.
5. Traditional Authorities making their jurisdictions more attractive for investment.
6. Floating of District Bonds.

The capacities of stakeholders will be built through regular workshop and training programmes to equip them to know their respective roles and responsibilities. The DMTDP 2014-2017 will be vigorously marketed to attract Non-Governmental Organizations and Development Partners to buy into the Plan. Recognition will be given to changes in improvements to roles, procedures and institutional structures for effective implementation of the plan.

5.3 District Annual Action Plan

To enhance the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017, the implementation of the programmes and projects is phased into four rolling Annual Action Plans. This process will involve the actual process of carrying out actions and activities which will change resources into goods and services. To undertake this, mobilizing, organising and managing resources needed to execute the plan actions are very crucial.

The implementation process of the plan actions will follow the District's planning cycle which divides the year into four quarters with each quarter consisting of three months. The first quarter will start from January to March of every year, second quarter from April to June, third quarter (July to September) and fourth quarter (October to December). There is going to be mid-year review just at the end of the two years to establish the implementation status and gaps of the annual plans. In addition, the plans reflect the spatial planning interventions precisely defining the locations of the programmes, projects and activities.

STEP 13.1: LINKING THE COMPOSITE BUDGET WITH THE PLAN

5.4 District Plan linked to the District Composite Annual Budget

The Annual Action Plans of all the 10 Departments operating in the District were linked to the District Composite Budget. This was prepared on the basis of compensation, goods and services and assets to be financed by IGF, DACF, DDF and other Donors. Since the Composite Budgets are prepared yearly, measures should be placed in place to capture all programmes, projects and activities outlined in the yearly Annual Action Plan so as to ensure successful implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017. In addition, all the 10 departments should ensure that their Annual Action Plans are submitted on time by 30th September of every year to enable the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) prepare the Composite Budget on time for successful implementation.

STEP 15: IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.5 Implementation of Annual Action Plan

5.5.1 Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2014

Table 5.1: Composite Annual Action Plan (AAP), 2014

S/N	Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual budget		Implementing Agency	
				1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH	Local GH¢	External GH¢	Lead	Coll.
	THEMATIC AREA 1: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY										
1	Organize pay your levy campaign	District Wide	Pay your levy campaign organised					-	2,000.00	Finance	Central Administration
2	Procure Value Books	Mankranso	Value books procured					-	6,000.00	Finance	Central Administration
3	Pay ceded revenue to Area Councils	District Wide	Ceded revenue to Area Councils paid					-	5,000.00	Finance	Central Administration
4	Train revenue collectors on Innovative Ways of Revenue Mobilisation	District Wide	Training for revenue collectors organised					-	7,000.00	Finance	Central Administration
5	Provide logistics for revenue collection	District Wide	Logistics for revenue collection provided					-	7,000.00	Finance	Central Administration
6	Update existing revenue data	District Wide	Revenue data updated					-	10,000.00	DPCU	Revenue Staff
7	Pay compensation to established post and non-established post	District Wide	Salaries and Wages of staff paid.						1,671,206.00	Finance	Central Administration
	THEMATIC AREA 2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR										
8	Prepare TV documentary/Brochure on mineral and other economic potential in the district	Mankranso	TV documentary and Brochure prepared					-	5,000.00	ISD	REP
9	Prepare and publish a brochure on tourism in the District	Mankranso	Brochure on tourism in the district prepared					-	5,000.00	DPCU	Central Administration
10	Support to Rural Enterprise Projects	District Wide	BAC supported					-	3,000.00	REP	DPCU
11	Organise skills training workshop	District Wide	Skills training workshop organized					-	7,000.00	REP	DPCU

12	THEMATIC AREA 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT										
13	Promote Public-Private Partnerships in the Agric Sector	District Wide	PPP promoted					-	1,000.00	MOFA	Central Administration
14	Support to Agric to Organise Public Education on Consumption of Locally Prepared Foods	District Wide	Public Education on Consumption of Locally prepared foods undertaken					-	500.00	MOFA	Central Administration
15	Other support to Agric (Printed materials & Stationery, photocopies, maintenance & repairs, utilities)	Mankranso	Agric supported					-	7,124.00	MOFA	Central Administration
16	Support to Other Agric. Programmes	District Wide	Agric programmes supported					-	30,000.00	MOFA	DPCU
17	Support to Monitoring and Supervisory visits to farms	District	Monitoring and Supervisory Visits supported					-	11,500.00	MOFA	DPCU
18	Conduct Animal Health Extension and livestock disease surveillance	District Wide	Animal Health Extension & Livestock Surveillance Conducted					-	1,800.00	MOFA	DPCU
19	Support Agric extension officers to undertake farm visits	District Wide	Agric Extension Officers undertake farm visits					-	11,000.00	MOFA	DPCU
20	Support in Vet Treatment	District Wide	Vet treatment supported					-	1,800.00	MOFA	DPCU
21	Organise 36 educational forums on new hybrid maize varieties	District Wide	Educational forums on new hybrid maize varieties supported					-	3,344.00	MOFA	DPCU
22	Distribute 5,000 bundles of improved cassava planting materials to 1500 farmers	District Wide	5,000 bundles of improved cassava planting materials distributed to 1500 farmers					-	1,400.00	MOFA	DPCU
23	Organize 2 workshops to train 100 livestock farmers on poultry and livestock vaccination management	District Wide	Livestock farmers trained					-	1,784.00	MOFA	DPCU
24	Organize 4 DADU carry our listing, interviewing farm owners, farm measurement and yield estimates	District Wide	4 DADU training undertaken					-	2,220.00	MOFA	DPCU
25	Establish 10 1-acre demonstration plots (rice and maize)	Selected Communities	10 1-acre demonstration plots established					-	4,910.00	MOFA	DPCU
26	Train 100 producers, processors, and marketers in post-harvest handling of grains and tubers	District Wide	100 producers processors, and marketers trained					-	1,537.00	MOFA	DPCU

27	Organise 2 workshops on group dynamics and basic book keeping for 120 group leaders	District Wide	120 group leaders trained					-	2,400.00	MOFA	DPCU
28	Train 400 farmers and agro-chemical dealers.	District Wide	400 farmers and agro-chemical dealers trained					-	6,644.00	MOFA	DPCU
29	Organize 10 field days for 200 farmers undertaking block farm and youth in agriculture	District Wide	200 farmers Youth in Agriculture supported					-	2,550.00	MoFA	DPCU
THEMATIC AREA 4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT											
31	Other support to Environmental Health Unit	Mankranso	Environmental Health Unit Supported						10,000.00	EHU	Central Administration
32	Procure Sanitation Management materials	District Wide	Sanitation materials procured					-	8,000.00	EHU	Central Administration
33	Support to Environmental Health for fumigation and sanitation	District Wide	Fumigation Exercise Supported					-	212,000.00	MLGRD	Central Administration
34	Construct 4 no. 12-seater APPT	Asuadei/ Nyameadam/ Sabronum/ Bonkwaso 1	APPT constructed					-	230,000.00	Works	Central Administration
35	Support to Water and Sanitation Management	District Wide	Water and Sanitation Management Supported					-	100,000.00	EHU	Central Administration
36	Organise 2 sensitisation programmes on street naming	District Wide	Sensitization programmes on street naming organized					-	500.00	PPD	Central Administration
37	Support to Physical Planning for Monitoring activities	District Wide	Projects of Physical Planning monitored					-	200.00	PPD	Central Administration
38	Support to Physical Planning for provision of office equipment, printed materials & stationery, maintenance and repair of drawing tables.	Mankranso	Physical Planning Department supported					-	1,447.00	PPD	Central Administration
39	Other support to T&CP Department	Mankranso	T&CP Department supported					-	20,000.00	PPD	Central Administration
40	Train all staff in Geographic Information Systems	Mankranso	Staff trained in GIS					-	1,000.00	PPD	Central Administration
41	Support to the street naming project	District Wide	Street naming project supported					-	100,000.00	PPD	Central Administration
42	Maintenance of Feeder Roads	Selected Communities	Selected Feeder Roads Maintained					-	186,255.00	Works	Central Administration
43	Support to Works Department	Mankranso	Works Department supported					-	11,853.00	Works	

THEMATIC AREA 5: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY											
44	Complete 2 No. 4-Unit teachers quarters	Pokuase/ Sabronum Camp	2 No. 4-Unit teachers quarters completed					-	160,000.00	GES	Works
45	Complete School Project	Abodease	Abodease School Project completed					-	40,000.00	GES	Works
46	Construct 1 no. 4-unit teachers quarters	Beimtetrete	Teachers quarters constructed					-	90,000.00	GES	Works
47	Construct 1 no. 4-unit teachers quarters	Mankranso SHS	Teachers quarters constructed					-	100,000.00	GES	Works
48	Construct 2 no. 4-unit teachers quarters	Apenimade/ Betinko	2 no. 4-unit teachers quarters constructed					-	180,000.00	GES	Works
49	Construct 3 no. 3-unit classroom block & 1 no. APPT and Urinal	Akwatiakrom/ Odoyefe Ango	Classroom blocks and APPT & Urinal Constructed					-	300,000.00	GE	Works
50	Construct 3. No. 3-unit classroom block with office and store & 1 No. 4-seater APPT and Urinal	Nyamebekyere/ Amoakokrom/ Nyamebekyere	Classroom block and APPT constructed					-	300,000.00	GES	Works
51	Rehabilitate 1 no. 3-unit classroom block	Biemso No. 1	Classroom block rehabilitated					-	30,000.00	GES	Works
52	Rehabilitate 1 no. 6-unit classroom block	Nsuta	Classroom block rehabilitated					-	55,000.00	GES	Works
53	Rehabilitate 6 no. 3-unit classroom blocks	District Wide	6 No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks rehabilitated					-	40,000.00	GES	Works
54	Supply and delivery of 1200 dual desks and 150 teachers tables and chairs	District Wide	School furniture Supplied					-	118,064.00	Works	GES/Central Administration
55	Support and Implementation of School Feeding Programme	District Wide	School feeding Programme implemented					-	391853	GES	Central Administration
56	Support to District Education Fund (2%)	District Wide	District Education Fund supported					-	46,475.00	GES	Central Administration
57	Support to education programmes	District Wide	Education Programmes supported						40,000.00	GES	Central Administration
58	Support to Education Programmes for Sports Development	District Wide	District Sports programmes supported					-	2,000.00	GES	Central Administration
59	Organise review meeting for 100 participants on community development	District Wide	Review meeting for 100 participants organised					-	1,620.00	CD	Central Administration
60	Other support to Community Development	Mankranso	Department of Community Development supported					-	10,000.00	CD	Central Administration

61	Sensitise 20 communities to undertake Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	20 communities sensitized to undertake community initiated projects					-	1,200.00	CD	Central Administration
62	Support to Community Development Department to procure office stationary	Mankranso	Community Development Department supported					-	492.00	CD	Central Administration
63	Train 100 Unit Committee members to initiate self-help projects	District Wide	100 Unit Committee Members trained					-	1,420.00	CD	Central Administration
64	Train 100 women in 10 communities to embark on income generating activities	District Wide	100 Women trained to embark on income generating activities						880.00	CD	Central Administration
65	Make routine visits and inspection to 20 day care centres	District Wide	20 day care centres visited					-	1,000.00	DSW	Central Administration
66	Other Support to Social Welfare Department	District Wide	Department of Social Welfare Supported					-	10,000.00	DSW	Central Administration
67	Provide personal welfare services to 30 needy persons	District Wide	30 needy persons supported with welfare services					-	360.00	DSW	Central Administration
68	Provide supportive services to 50 street children	District Wide	50 street children supported					-	850.00	DSW	Central Administration
69	Re-activate the non-functional district child panels	District Wide	Non-functional district child panel activated					-	1,200.00	DSW	Central Administration
70	Support for people with Disabilities	District Wide	People with Disabilities supported					-	64,939.00	DSW	Central Administration
71	Support to Cooperative Office	Mankranso	Co-operative Office supported						10,000.00	Co-op.	Central Administration
72	Construct 1 no. CHPS Compound	Ahwerewam	CHPs compound constructed					-	60,000.00	GHS	Works
73	Support to District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS	District Wide	District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS supported					-	23,237.00	GHS	Central Administration
74	Support to other Health Programmes (NID)	District Wide	NID supported						30,000.00	GHS	Central Administration
THEMATIC AREA 6: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE											
75	Establish and Strengthen Sub-District structures	District Wide	Sub-district structures strengthened						46,475.00	CAD	District Assembly
76	Organise capacity building for Assembly Functionaries	District Wide	Capacities of Assembly Functionaries built					-	84,710.00	CAD	District Assembly
77	Organise Workshop for DA staff	Mankranso	DA staff trained					-	44,320.00	CAD	District Assembly

78	Training of DPCU and Management Staff of the Assembly on Project Integration Skills	Mankranso	DPCU and Management Staff of the Assembly Trained					-	4,000.00	Central Adm.	DPCU
79	Monitoring of Projects and Programme Implementation	District Wide	Programmes and projects monitored						50,000.00	DPCU	
80	Support to SIF (IRDP) activities	District Wide	SIF projects supported					-	3,000.00	CAD	DPCU
81	Support for payments of all allowances (fuel, travelling, transfer grants, presiding member, traditional authorities, donations, overtime for drivers, refreshment, commission collectors, accommodation for guest, assembly members/heads of department)	District Wide	Payments of Allowances supported					-	120,901.00	CAD	Finance
82	Engage the services of a retainer	Mankranso	Services of a retainer engaged					-	2,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
83	Pay utility bills (Electricity, water, postal) and Bank Charges		Utilities and Bank Charges paid					-	11,311.00	CAD	District Assembly
84	Printed Materials and Stationery, supplies, laptops and accessories	Mankranso	Office materials procured					-	15,500.00	CAD	District Assembly
85	Adverts in print media	Accra	Contract works and other publicity advertised					-	2,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
86	Support to all maintenance activities (official vehicles, grader, tipper truck, residential buildings, general equipment, schools/nursery, office buildings)	Mankranso	Maintenance activities supported					-	168,601.00	CAD	District Assembly
87	End-of year get-together (Senior citizens day)	Mankranso	Senior citizens day for the aged organised					-	3,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
88	Provision of other administrative expenses	Mankranso	Other administrative expenses supported					-	110,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
89	Institute best worker awards	Mankranso	Best worker awarded					-	2,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
90	MPs assistance to community initiated projects	District Wide	Community initiated projects assisted by MP					-	142,898.00	CAD	District Assembly
91	Support to Community Self Help Projects	District Wide	Self Help Projects supported					-	116,186.00	CAD	District Assembly
92	Organize 10 No. Workshops for women on participatory decision making process	District Wide	10 No. Workshops for Women on participatory decision making organized					-	10,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
93	Support the security Services to perform efficiently	District Wide	Security Services supported					-	30,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
94	Renovate 5 No. Staff quarters	Mankranso	5 No. Staff quarters renovated					-	50,000.00	CAD	District Assembly

95	Complete 1 No. 3-bedroom residential accommodation for senior staff of the Assembly	Mankranso	1 No. 3-bedroom residential accommodation completed					-	100,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
96	Support to NGO & Civil Society Organisations	District Wide	NGO & Civil Society Organisations supported					-	2,000.00	CAD	District Assembly
97	Support t to NADMO to procure relief items for disaster victims	District Wide	Relief Items procured for disaster victims					-	25,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
98	Support to NADMO to embark on sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and Management especially on the need to stop Rampant Cutting of Trees	District Wide	NADMO supported to undertake sensitization programmes on disaster prevention and management					-	25,000.00	NADMO	Central Administration
								-	4,092,348.00		

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the DMTDP 2014-2017. All planning efforts should be result-oriented, and must aim at improving upon existing undesirable situation. Since the results should effect positive change, the process of change needs to be directed hence the employment of monitoring and evaluation technique. Monitoring and evaluation is a means by which the desired improvement can be ensured and measured.

STEP 16: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring as a technique will be adopted in implementing the DMTDP 2014-2017 to enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the projects (project phase/stage) outlined in the plan and to take timely decision to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule. For the purpose of implementing this plan, monitoring would be done at two major levels, namely; Activity level and Output/Objective level.

6.2.1 Activity Level

Monitoring at this level would be carried out by the implementing and user departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor indicators and execution of activities and projects relevant to their sectors and communities. The departments, agencies, units and communities will generate monitoring reports and submit copies to DPCU Secretariat.

6.2.2 Output/Objective Level

The DPCU would be responsible for the monitoring of output and objective indicators spelt out in the DMTDP 2014-2017 document. The reports of implementing and user agencies and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level.

The approach (means) for monitoring activities, outputs and objectives would include the following:

1. Regular and periodic field and site visits by Project Officers of implementing Agencies, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and DPCU.
2. Bi-weekly, monthly and quarterly DPCU review meetings. During these meeting, responsible agencies and departmental heads would present reports on the progress of implementation of programmes, projects and activities. In addition, various monitoring reports from District Sub-structures, User Agencies and communities would be discussed.

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation of the DMTDP 2014-2017 will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

The DPCU will carry out annual evaluation of the DMTDP to assess outputs of the implementation of annual action plans. A Mid-Term Evaluation would be carried out in February, 2016 and a final evaluation in February, 2018. The focus of the evaluation will be on the set projected change. There will also be stakeholder's workshops that would be organised to discuss the findings of the evaluations.

The main responsibility of evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the DPCU. The DPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youths, Women and Private Sector Operators, Departments, Agencies, District Sub-structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organisation is very important.

It is expected that, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Regional Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU) would carry out general overview of all monitoring and evaluation activities in the District.

6.4 Highlights of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The M&E plan is a tabular representation that details out the specific time (period) in which the major activities devised in the DMTDP are carried out. It also covers identified agencies/ departments that are responsible for the implementation of various activities to be carried out with their respective cost.

The main activities include Review Meetings, Monthly Monitoring Visits by the DPCU and other Stakeholders, Quarterly Field Visits, Mid-Term Evaluation of Programmes, Preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports and Information Dissemination. Table 6.1 therefore shows the summary of M&E plan for 2014-2017.

Table 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of DMTDP 2014-2017

Activity	Timeframe				Collaborating Stakeholders	Budget (GH¢)
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		
	2014	2015	2016	2017		
DMTDP Stakeholders Review meeting	By ending of February	By ending of February	By ending of February	By ending of February	Heads of Departments, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders Assembly Members NGOs, CBOs, Media Reps Religious groups	4,000.00
Monitoring visits by DPCU and other Stakeholders to inspect projects & programmes of DA	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Reps of District Sub-Structures. Opinion Leaders NGOs, CBOs Reps Religious groups	24,000.00
Quarterly Field visits by DPCU & other Stakeholders to monitor activities of DA.	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Last Wednesday of each quarter	Reps of District Sub-Structures. Opinion Leaders , NGOs, CBOs Reps Religious Groups	12,000.00
DMTP mid-term evaluation/dissemination	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	All Heads of Depts. Opinion Leaders, Traditional Leaders Assembly Members NGOs, CBOs, Media	4,000.00
Prepare & submit monthly reports to all Stakeholders	10 th of following Month	10 th of following Month	10 th of following Month	10 th of following Month	All Heads of Departments	2,500.00
Prepare & submit quarterly reports	March June Sept. Dec.	March June Sept. Dec.	March June Sept. Dec.	March June Sept. Dec.	Heads of Sector Departments	4,000.00
Prepare & submit Mid-year Report	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	30 th June	Heads of Sector Departments	1,000.00
Prepare & submit Annual M&E progress Reports	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	15 th January	Heads of Sector Departments	2,000.00
Grand Total						53,500.00

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.1 Induction

This chapter embodies the communication strategy adopted by the District in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP. This is to make the DMTDP more practicable and realistic to all Stakeholders to feel the ownership in support of the projects/programmes/activities implementation. Henceforth, this chapter captures the public forums organised by the DPCU to ensure the effective communication strategy in the preparation and finalization of the DMTDP – 2010-2013

STEP 17: DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY/PLAN

7.2 District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017

Table 7.1 presents the District Communication Plan for the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

Table 7.1: District Communication Plan for DMTDP 2014-2017

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Table frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization	To create awareness on the DMTDP 2014-2017	Community members, Traditional authorities	Community durbars, drama, role play	Quarterly	DCD/DPO/ Chairman of Development Sub-committee
Visitation of Communities and Area Councils	To collate Data from the Communities and Area Council	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Durbars	January to March	DPCU Members
First Public Hearing	To assess the analysis of data collected	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Forum	January to March	DPCU Members
Second Public Hearing	To adopt development options	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Forum	January to March	DPCU Members
Third Public Hearing	To present the Draft Development Plan	Assembly Members Community members, Traditional authorities	Community Forum	January to March	DPCU Members
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate the DMTDP 2014-2017	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Meetings with audiovisuals	Quarterly	DPCU Members
	To update them on the status of implementation	DCE, Presiding Member, MP and chairpersons of the sub-committees	Round-table discussion and, Powerpoint presentations.	Quarterly	DPCU embers

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

7.3 Dissemination of DMTDP 2014-2017 and Annual Progress Report 2014-2017

The dissemination of information of the DMTDP was organised in three public forums in the District. This collectively captured all the concerns and issues from all the communities in the District making the plan more supportive and implementable.

7.3.1 First Public Forum after Data Collection and Analysis

The first public forum was held on Thursday, 30th January, 2014. The purpose was to lunch the importance of the DMTDP 2014-2017 to the people as well as the stakeholders in the District. The public hearing was held after the completion of the data collection and analysis exercises to assess the current situation and problems of the area and was treated as a very important phase of the planning process. This platform was used to present the results of the situation analysis. Discussions were held on the analysis which highlighted on the conclusions, and implications of the current situation in the District/Community.

In furtherance to the discussion the people were sensitised about their Districts, and also solicit their views and proposals on what the plan should include in terms of priority programmes, projects and activities to solve the existing problems during the plan period. The forum was also meant to select various stakeholders that will play key roles in the preparation and finalisation of the DMTDP 2014-2017.

7.3.2 Second Public Forum on Development Options

The second public forum was held on Thursday, 27th February, 2014. The purpose of this forum was to analyse the various options for development supported by maps or sketch diagrams. This was further subjected to scrutiny at the Assembly level by members of DPCU, SPC and other stakeholders in the District. After lengthy discussions, members were able to select a preferred development option which defines the future growth and direction of development of the District and which was used to formulate the development focus.

7.3.3 Third Public Forum on Draft Development Plan

The third public forum was held on Thursday, 27th March, 2014. The objective of this forum was to discuss the draft DMTDP and finalize the preparation process of the DMTDP. During the interaction segment, members suggested number of recommendations which were used to conclude the preparation of the plan earmarked for implementation in 2014 to 2017.

7.4 Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in the Implementation of District Programmes, Projects and Activities

Table 7.2 shows all identifiable stakeholders and their roles as well as their interest in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities outlined in the DMTDP 2014-2017.

Table 7.2: Awareness Creation of Stakeholders Expected Roles in Implementation of District Programmes, Projects and Activities

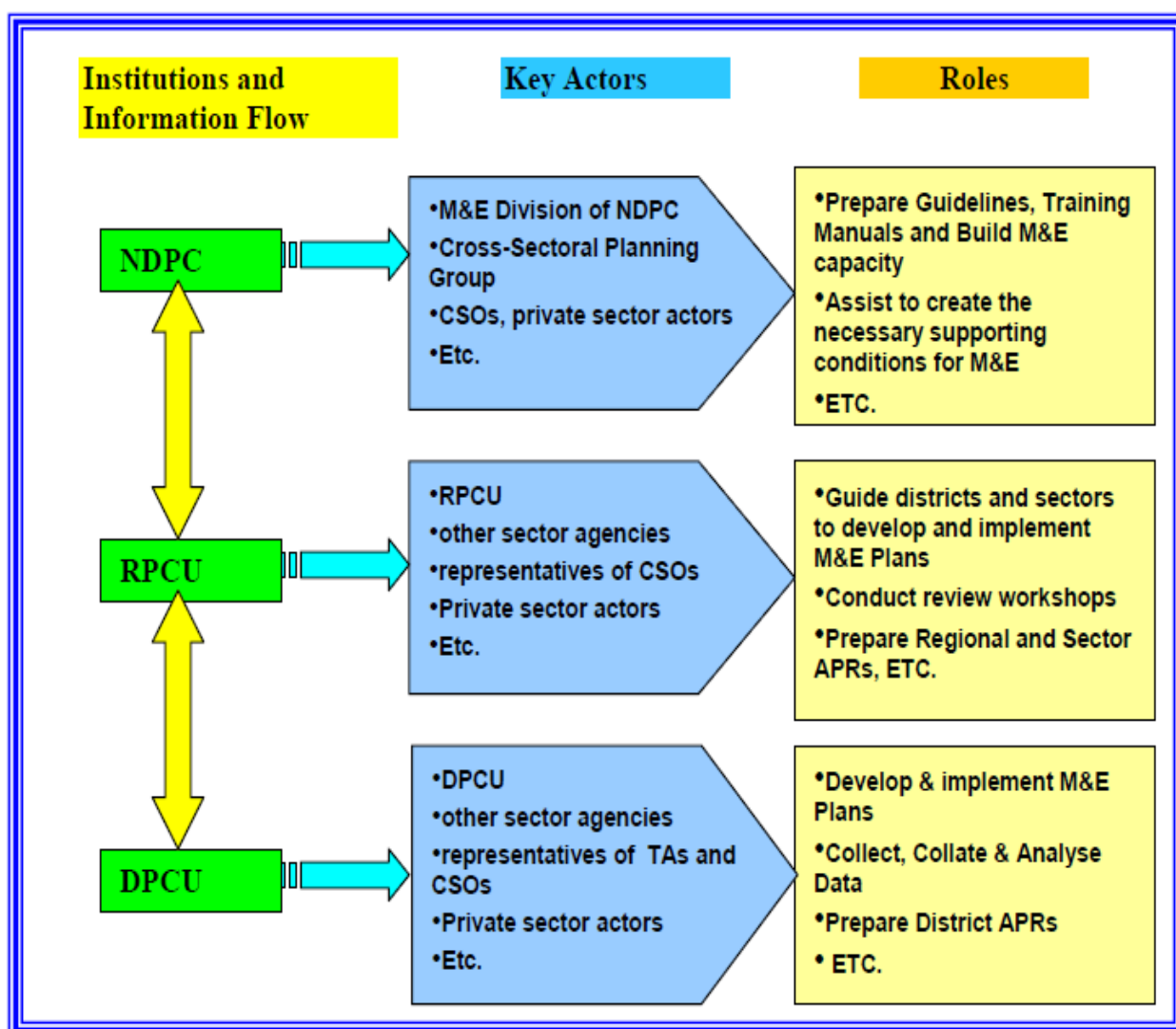
S/N	Stakeholders	Interest	Role / Involvement
1	DPCU	a. Needs Assessment, b. Data collection, Collation and Analysis c. Preparation and Co-ordination of DMTDP and M&E Plan d. M&E Plan Implementation e. Information Dissemination	a. Asses s the needs of the people in the district b. Collect, collate and analyse data for M&E c. Prepare and co-ordinate of DMTP and M&E Plan d. Implement M&E Plan e. Disseminate and management of Information on M&E
2	District Assembly (DA)	a. Decision making b. Data Collection c. Monitoring and evaluation d. Information dissemination	a. Taking decisions on M&E b. Collection of Data c. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes d. Disseminate results (information)
3	District Sub-structures (ACs, UC, AM)	a. Data Collection b. Monitoring c. Information dissemination	a. Collection of Data b. Monitor and evaluate of Projects/ Programmes c. Disseminate results (information)
4	Decentralised Departments and other Agencies	a. Advocacy for intervention b. Capacity building c. Implementation of projects/programmes d. Decision making	a. Data collection b. monitoring of on-going project/programmes c. Evaluation of implemented project/programmes d. Disseminate Information
5	Member of Parliament (MP)	a. Implementation of projects/ programmes b. Advocacy for projects c. Transparency & Accountability	a. Monitoring of projects b. Evaluation of project/programmes c. Disseminate Information
6	Civil Society groups (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Youth Associations)	a. Transparency & accountability b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support in building capacity of DA staff on monitoring issues b. Disseminate Information c. Monitor Projects/ Programmes
7	Financial Institutions	a. Individuals and Groups identification b. Monitoring c. Growth of SSEs	Monitor and Evaluate credit facilities given to individuals and groups in the district
8	Religious Bodies	a. Disseminate Information b. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information
9	Traditional authorities	a. Transparency & accountability b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Needs assessment b. Monitor on-going projects/Programmes in their communities c. Disseminate Information
10	Communities	a. Equitable development b. Implementation of projects/programmes c. Needs assessment	a. Assist in Data collection for monitoring b. Monitor on-going projects/ Programmes in their communities
11	Development Partners (WB, EU, KfW, etc)	a. Human Resource development b. Capacity building c. Logistics and financial support	a. Support Research and data gathering b. monitoring and evaluation of development intervention
12	Media	a. Transparency & accountability b. Disseminate Information a. Advocacy	a. Disseminate Information b. Follow ups on development issues c. Ensure accountability
13	Political parties	a. Transparency & Accountability b. Advocacy c. Needs assessment	a. Advocacy role b. Monitor and Evaluate of development projects c. Disseminate Information

Source: DPCU-AASDA, 2014

7.5 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback of DMTDP 2014-2017

Reinforcing institutional arrangement is the attainment of the long term objective to institutionalize M&E and statistics for effective public policy management at all levels. NDPC is the institution with the legal mandate to coordinate the decentralized M&E system (NDPS Act 1994, Act 480) while the Ghana Statistical Service is responsible for the production of statistics. Figure 7.1 presents the national M&E system as prescribed by the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994, Act 480 which is also adopted in the District. The Act clearly defines and regulates the planning process and specifies the M&E functions of NDPC, PPMEDs, RPCUs and DPCUs.

Figure 7.1: Feedback Mechanisms of the DMTDP 2014-2017



Source: NPCU/DPCU-AASDA,2014

7.6 Promotion of Access and Management of Public Expectations of the District Services

In order to promote access and management of public expectations concerning the services of the District, a number of stakeholders and individuals were selected within the 12 Area Councils to represent the interest of the District. In line with their duties, they are tasked to promote access to the DMTDP 2014-2017 precisely on the programmes, projects and activities outlined to address the issues identified in various communities. In as much as to promote access, they also tasked to manage information with regards to community expectations concerning the services of the District. Hence, Table 7.3 presents the number of individuals selected within the communities to project the services of the District to the people.

Table 7.3: Members Selected to Promote Access and Management of Public Expectations of the District Services

No.	Names	Sex	Area Council
1	John Poku	M	Mankranso
2	Adams Ibrahim M.	M	Mankranso
3	Samuel Adjei	M	Mankranso
4	Leticia Adjei Sarpong	F	Mankranso
5	Charles Osei Manu	M	Mankranso
6	Yaw Donkor	M	Mankranso
7	Kyere K. Francis	M	Mankranso
8	Kwaku Minkah	M	Mankranso
9	Baa-Manu Collins	M	Mankranso
10	Osei Boakye	M	Mankranso
21	Nana Agyemang-Duah A.	M	Kunsu
22	Elder Charidan Koffio	M	Kunsu
23	Kofi Adjei Sarpong	M	Kunsu
24	Baah Acheampong	M	Kunsu
25	Godwin Mensah	M	Kunsu
26	Patrick Antwi Boasiako	M	Kunsu
27	Alex K. Nyamekye	M	Kunsu
28	Hannah Endoi	F	Kunsu
29	Lydia Amponsah	F	Kunsu
30	Leticia Adoma	F	Kunsu
31	Yaa Badu	F	Kunsu
32	Nana Agyenim Boateng	M	Dwinyama
33	Amponsah Stephen	M	Dwinyama
34	Agartha Badu	F	Dwinyama
35	R.K. Oppong	M	Dwinyama
36	Alhassan Salifu	M	Dwinyama
37	Abudul Razak Nuhu	M	Dwinyama
38	Abudu Magid Abdulai	M	Dwinyama
39	Musah Ibrahim	M	Dwinyama
40	Ibrahim Yamba	M	Dwinyama
41	Thomas Kwarteng	M	Abesewa
42	Nana Dabo	M	Abesewa
43	Charles Mensah	M	Abesewa
44	Ibrahim Abdulai	M	Abesewa
45	Gyaboade Gouba	M	Abesewa
46	Ampam Darko	M	Abesewa

47	Kwabena Poku	M	Abesewa
48	Augustine Dabo	M	Abesewa
49	Patience Fuseini	F	Abesewa
50	Hawsetu Fuseini	F	Abesewa
51	Robert Gyamfi	M	Pokukrom
52	Peter Sarpong	M	Pokukrom
53	Nana Poku Adubofour Pidem I	M	Pokukrom
54	Awuni Ayarba John	M	Pokukrom
55	Samuel Sarpong	M	Pokukrom
56	Abudu Rahim	M	Pokukrom
57	Rev. Joseph Adu-Yeboah	M	Sabronum
58	Elder Justice Owusu	M	Sabronum
59	Kwaku Amankwah Duodu	M	Sabronum
60	Kwadwo Badu	M	Sabronum
61	Kwame Donkor	M	Sabronum
62	Kofi Adomako	M	Sabronum
63	Francis Donkor	M	Sabronum
64	Yaw Adjei	M	Sabronum
65	Hon. Kwabena Oppong	M	Sabronum
66	Mary Paulina Nigbe	F	Sabronum
67	Osei Brenyah	M	Fawomang
68	Collins Owusu Asiedu	M	Asuadai
69	Alfred Owusu	M	Asuo Biem
70	Abigail Osei	F	Asuo Biem
71	Hon. King Bruce Oduro	M	Okyere Ampem
72	Hon. Kwame Tepa	M	Okyere Ampem
73	Boateng John	M	Okyere Ampem
74	Kwasi Oppong	M	Okyere Ampem
75	Mary Konadu	F	Okyere Ampem
76	Frimpong Kwame	M	Okyere Ampem
77	Hannah Manu	F	Okyere Ampem
78	Yeboah Antony	M	Okyere Ampem
79	Opanin Kwadwo Amankwaah	M	Okyere Ampem
80	Nana Yaw Opoku	M	Okyere Ampem
81	Akparib Stephen	M	Bone
82	Yaw Manu	M	Bone
83	Mohammed Damba	M	Bone
84	Seidu Yakubu	M	Bone
85	Opanin Yaw Darko	M	Bone
86	Ama Serwaa	F	Bone
87	Yaa Konadu	F	Bone
88	Amina Seidu	F	Bone
89	Kwaku Manu	M	Bone
90	Stephen Adu	M	Bone
91	Hon. Musa Mohammed	M	Domeabra
92	Chief Hamidu Fuseini	M	Domeabra
93	Elder Christopher Ankrh	M	Domeabra
94	Nana Ofori Mensah	M	Domeabra
95	Nkansah Paul	M	Domeabra
96	Nana Owusu	M	Domeabra
97	Yaw Addai	M	Domeabra
98	Adwoa Oforiwaa	F	Domeabra
99	Seidu Mohammed Yaya	M	Domeabra
100	Alex Osei Boakye	M	Domeabra

Source: NPCU/DPCU-AASDA, 2014