

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA



*MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT*

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II
(GSGDA II), 2014-2017**

PREPARED BY:

**ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY**

JULY, 2014

**ASSENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF ATWIMA
KWANWOMA DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (AKDMTDP)
UNDER THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH
AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II
(GSGDA II) 2014-2017**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEAs	-	Agriculture Extension Agents
AIDS	-	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AKDA	-	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly
ARCC	-	Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation

CBSVs	-	Community Based Surveillance Volunteers
CHAG	-	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHN	-	Community Health Nurse
CHPS	-	Community Health Planning Services
CICs	-	Community Information Centres
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSIR	-	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DACF	-	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDBMS	-	District DataBase Management System
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DDHS	-	District Directorate of Health
DESSAP	-	District Environmental Sanitation Strategic Action Plan
DISEC	-	District Security Committee
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
FBOs	-	Farmers Based Organisations
GES	-	Ghana Education Services
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Services
GNFS	-	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
GRIDCO	-	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSFPF	-	Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda

GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
GTV	-	Ghana Television
GYEEDA	-	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
HQCF	-	High Quality Cassava Flour
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	-	Internally Generated Funds
JFFLS	-	Junior Farm Field and Life School
JHS	-	Junior High School
KfW	-	
KG	-	Kindergarten
KVIP's	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
Metro TV	-	Metropolitan Television
MGCSP	-	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOI	-	Ministry of Interior
MoJAG	-	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
MPCF	-	Member of Parliament's Common Fund
MRH	-	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTN	-	Mobile Telecommunication Network
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NALAP	-	National Literacy Acceleration Programme
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education

NCWSP	-	National Community Water and Sanitation Programme
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PCR	-	Pupil-Classroom-Ratio
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PLWDAs	-	People Living With Disabilities
PM	-	Presiding Member
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPD	-	Physical Planning Department
PPPs	-	Plan Policies and Programme
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisals
PTR	-	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
REFLs	-	Research Extension Farmer Linkages
RTIMP	-	Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SDA	-	Seven Day Adventist
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	-	School Health Education Programme
SHS	-	Senior High School
SMSEs	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SPAM	-	School Performance Appraisal Meetings
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TIGO	-	Trust In God Only
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Team
WC	-	Water Closet

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The process of decision-making and development is influenced by the Local Government Act, Act 462, 1993 which places emphasis on participation and responsiveness in the process of solving developmental problems in Ghana. This is also a pre-requisite in the National Development Planning System Act, Act 480, 1994. This explains the need for the process of allocating resources and responsibilities to the district level where District Assemblies are responsible for identifying district development problems and strategies to solve them.

The overall planning body in Ghana is the National Development Planning Commission. They provide guidelines for the preparation of development plans in the various districts in Ghana. Guidelines on the preparation of District Medium Term Development Plans are provided periodically to help Districts Assemblies incorporate their development agenda into the national context to achieve the national goal.

The Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) and several other Acts including the National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479), the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the Civil Service Law, 1993 are the legal frameworks that strengthen and regulate the decentralization policy in Ghana. The National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) delineates three planning levels in Ghana to regulate the policy. These are national, regional and the district level with the National Development Planning Commission, the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) respectively in charge of development planning at the various levels.

Section 1(3, 4), 2 to 11 of the National Development Planning Systems Act, 1994 (Act 480) enjoins the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to issue from time to time, Legislative Instruments and Guidelines to regulate the Decentralized Planning System and to guide District Assemblies (DAs) and Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the preparation of Development Plans. This objective is to facilitate the harmonisation and rationalisation of development strategies initiated from the community, districts and national levels.

The ultimate aim of every development is to improve the standard of living of the people of a community. Primarily, the target is to encourage social development and rural development through the promotion of participatory process, empowerment and democratization. Consequently, the content of this report concentrates attention on Atwima Kwanwoma District in the Ashanti Region of Ghana.

This plan is prepared under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017). For exercising these functions, the MMDAs are to formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development in their respective jurisdiction. It is based on the function that the MMDAs are tasked to prepare the Medium Term Development Plans in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2014-2017). The policy framework has seven (7) interventions on thematic areas namely:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development
- Human Development Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission has developed a Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) to guide the allocation and utilization of both material and human resources to bring about socio-economic transformation in the district.

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Plan Preparation Team which comprises of members of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). Namely:

1. District Chief Executive
2. District Coordinating Director
3. District Development Planning Officer
4. District Budget Analyst
5. District Works Engineer
6. District Finance Officer
7. District Physical Planning Officer
8. District Community Development Officer
9. District Social Development Officer
10. District Director of Education
11. District Director of Agriculture
12. District Director of Health

An orientation workshop was organized for Officers of the district by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in collaboration with the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinating Council in Kumasi. It was aimed at updating the knowledge of participants on the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2014-2017) and the Guidelines for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

The plan preparation team started with the district performance review to determine the district's success or failure for the past four (4) years and updating of the district profile to ascertain the current situation of the district in relation to the Physical and Natural Environment, Culture, Settlement Systems, Economy of the District, Food Security, Governance, Social Services, Vulnerability Analysis, Information Communication and Technology, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy, Population, Science, Technology and Innovation, Security, Disaster and other facilities/issues in the District.

(a) Data Analysis and Public Hearing:

Following the performance review and analysis of the existing situation, a public hearing was organised at the two Area Councils for Traditional Rulers/community, Assembly Members, Heads of Department to present the performance review of the immediate past development plan with the aim of soliciting suggestions to bridge the identified gaps and more importantly assessing critically their implications for future development planning. Community level dialogue was organized to elicit the felt needs and the development aspirations of the people in the district which was later analyzed and harmonized with the departmental needs. The output was used to generate Development Programmes, Projects and Activities that constituted the District Composite Programme of Action and the Composite Annual Action Plans.

Data and information gathered through the performance review, analysis of the current situation and the community needs assessment provided the following developmental needs and aspirations for the district

- Construct new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects
- Provide Toilet facilities
- Provide Refuse Containers
- Construct Community Library and ICT Centers
- Extend Electricity to newly built up areas
- Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads
- Provide street bulbs and light poles
- Construct Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market
- Provide credit facilities for farmers
- Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
- Provide Job opportunities for the youth
- Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
- Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated classroom buildings.
- Provide adequate furniture, teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
- Provide bungalows for teachers
- Construct a new District hospital or upgrading one health centre to a district hospital

- Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.
- Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers.
- Complete Administration block Annex and construct bungalows for DA staff
- Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the DA
- Effective/Regular supervision on the duties of the area councils
- Construct a new District Police Command or upgrade one police post to a District Command.
- Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations
- Renovate District Magistrate Court

(b) Final Public Hearing and Approval

A final Public Hearing was convened for the public after the development plan had been completed. The essence of the hearing was to enable the public deliberate on programmes and projects that had been embodied in the plan document. The hearing was also to give the opportunity to all manner of persons who have a stake in the development of the district to either criticize the document, make modifications or comments before the final submission of the draft document to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This measure was to ensure community participation in the preparation of the plan document and much more ensure that the people owned the development plan.

Following the final public hearing, the plan was presented to the General Assembly for approval. The Draft DMTDP (2014-2017) was subsequently approved as the legitimate Blue print for Development Policy direction for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly for the period 2014-2017.

District Development Scope and Direction of Interventions

In order to achieve the above development aspirations, the district has set for itself the following goal and objectives that are in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (2010-2017).

The district made some significant gains during the past four (4) years in the area of provision of water and sanitation facilities, educational infrastructure and office accommodation for the central administration and the departments of the District Assembly. The current DMTDP (2014-2017) seeks to improve upon the socio-economic infrastructure, create enabling environment for the private sector to thrive and improve upon agriculture production.

District Development Focus

The development focus of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework during the plan period (2014-2017) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of the people in the District.*

Overall District Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the District would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is *to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well being of the people.*

District Development Objectives

- Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management
- Expand opportunities for job creation
- Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs
- Develop a competitive creative arts industry
- Promote Agriculture Mechanization
- Improve Science, technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation
- Enhance fish production and productivity
- Promote Aquaculture Development
- Improve Post-Production Management
- Develop an effective domestic market
- Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education
- Promote irrigation development
- Improve agricultural financing
- Promote efficient land use and management systems
- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities
- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs
- Streamline spatial and land use planning system
- Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure
- Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy
- Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export
- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

- Improve management of education service delivery
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services
- Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor
- Improve access to quality institutional service delivery
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages
- Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery
- Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation
- Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes
- Promote gender equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.
- Enhance peace and security
- Improve internal security for protection of life and property

Financing the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)

The District Assembly has identified the following major sources of funds for the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in the Development Plan.

- District Development Fund (DDF)
- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DAF)
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF)

For the period 2014-2017 this Development Plan document is the development blueprint for Atwima Kwanwoma District. It is hoped that all stakeholders, both local and external, would offer the needed support to move the district forward so as to achieve the stated district development goal and objectives, reduce poverty and improve upon the living standard of the people.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE

1.1 Introduction

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Two Hundred and Sixteen (216) in Ghana. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by **Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1853 of November 2007**. The district was carved out of the former Bosomtwe Atwima Kwanwoma District with Atwima Foase as its District capital. The District is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Bekwai Municipality, East by Bosomtwe District, West by Atwima Nwabiagya District and South West by Amansie West District.

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

The road network from Kumasi, the regional capital to Trede is a first class road while Kumasi to Atwima Foase the district capital is a third class road. Most of the feeder roads linking other communities in the district are all in a deplorable state, unfortunately, the same can be said about the road from Foase through Trabuom to Nweneso No.3

This chapter of the report presents the Performance Review of the District's MTDP (2010-2013) in relation to all the planned programmes and projects outlined in the plan (2010-2013) and the District profile showing the Physical and Natural Environment with respect to Location and Size, Climate and Vegetation, Mineral and Geology, Culture, Settlement Systems, Economy of the District, Food Security, Governance, Social Services, Vulnerability Analysis, Information Communication and Technology, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy, Population, Science, Technology and Innovation, Security, Disaster and other facilities/issues in the District. It also contains the analysis of the existing situation from survey information obtained which reveals the community problems, felt needs and development aspirations of the entire community and the District at large. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendations to inform decision making.

1.2 Vision, Mission Statement and Functions of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is the central institution within the district responsible for planning, implementation and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the district.

1.2.1 Vision Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

The Vision Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is *“To become a highly professional socio-economic development service provider, which creates opportunities for human resource development in partnership with other administrative authorities in the District”*.

1.2.2 Mission Statement of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly exists *“To facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people in the District through the provision of basic social amenities and services and the promotion of socio-economic development within the context of governance”*.

1.2.3 Functions of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

The District Assembly was created as a pivot of the administrative and development decision making body in the district and the basic unit of Local Government Administration. Subject to the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462), the District Assembly shall exercise political and administrative authority in the District, provide guidance, give direction to and supervise all other administrative authorities in the district.

Section 10 (3) of Act 462 prescribes the functions of the Assembly as follows:

- Responsible for the overall development of the district. The District Assembly ensures the preparation and submission of Development Action Plans through the Regional Co-coordinating Council to NDPC and budgets to the Ministry of Finance for approval.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;

- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiate development;
- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide district works and services;
- Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- In co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- Ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by this Act or any other enactment.

1.3 Performance Review of DMTDP under the GSGDA (2010-2013)

In line with the guidelines from the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly prepared a four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) covering 2010-2013 to guide the District's Development initiatives and to bring about holistic development to the people. The DMTDP was fashioned within the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF)–Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I-2010-2013). The official implementation of the development plan ended in December 2013 to pave way for the preparation of a new DMTDP in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II-2014-2017).

The purpose of the Performance Review among others is to:

- Ascertain the extent of implementation of the programmes, projects and strategies in the plan document (DMTDP 2010-2013) and other interventions implemented outside the plan.
- Ascertain whether the projects or programmes under each of the thematic areas were fully implemented, on-going, partially implemented or were not started/implemented at all during the life span of the plan (2010-2013).
- Examine the reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects.
- Examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation.

- Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of future plans, particularly the 2014-2017 Development Plan.

Lessons drawn from the review will therefore serve as useful inputs that shall be incorporated into the 2014-2017 MTDP of Atwima Kwanwoma District.

The Performance Review of the 2010–2013 DMTDP looked at the seven (7) thematic areas of the plan and critically examined the status of implementation of each of the projects and programmes that comes under each of the thematic areas.

It is to assess the performance of Atwima Kwanwoma District in the implementation of programmes and projects for the plan period (2010–2013) in terms of spatial distribution of development projects and their socio-economic impact on the lives of the people in the District.

The assessment is basically to determine how the District fared under each of the following themes of the GSGDA (2010-2013):

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management
- Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- Human Development, Production and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance
- Oil and Gas

1.4 Status of Implementation of 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Programmes/Projects

The Performance Summary of the extent to which the planned programmes and projects listed in the plan (DMTDP 2010-2013) is provided in the Table below:

Table 1.1: Status of Implementation of 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) Programmes/Projects for Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

Thematic Areas of GSGDA I (2010-2013)	Policy Objective	No .	Programmes/ Projects	Location	Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
							2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	1.	Revaluation of Property	District Wide	Property Revaluated	Revalue all properties in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	Completed	Property Revaluated
		2.	Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for revenue collectors	Foase	Training Organised	Train all revenue collectors	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Training Organised
		3.	Support District Database System	Foase	District Database created	Obtain Database of all revenue items in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Draft Revenue database created
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement			Roads								
	To improve surface quality of arterial road network, bridges and rumps	1.	Surfacing of Kwadaso-Nweneso No.3 Road	Kwadaso – Nweneso No.3	Kwadaso-Nweneso No.3 Road surfaced	Reshape Kwadaso-Nweneso Road	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Target Not Achieved
		2.	Purchase of Grader	District wide	Grader purchased	Purchase 1No. Grader	Completed				Grader purchased
			Energy								

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export.	3.	Purchase of standby plant (generation) for DA	Foase	Standby plant purchased	Purchase 1No. Standby generator	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Target not achieved as a result of inadequacy of funds
			Water and Sanitation								
	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	4.	Construct 10 No. Boreholes with Pump	District Wide	10 No. Boreholes constructed	Increase in the number of boreholes		On-going	On-going	On-going	Target was not achieved as result of inadequacy of funds
	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	5.	Construct 1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Nweneso No.1	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities			On-going	On-going	Target was achieved but project is on-going
		6.	Construct 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Traboum	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		7.	Construct 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Mpatasie	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		8.	Construct 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Hemang	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities			Completed		Target achieved and project completed

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	9.	Construct 1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Foase	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities			On-going	Completed	Target achieved and project completed
		10.	Construct 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Konkori	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities			On-going	On-going	Target achieved but project is on-going
		11.	Construct 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Ampabame No. 1	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities			On-going	Completed	Target achieved and project completed
		12.	Construct 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Adum Afrancho	1 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy Toilet constructed	Increased in the number of toilet facilities	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		13.	Support on Hygiene Education	District Wide	Hygiene Education organised	All communities in the district	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Hygiene Education organised
		14.	Food Vendor Screening	District Wide	Food vendors screened	All food vendors in the district	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Food vendors screened
	Promote Proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	15.	Promote Fire Prevention Education	District Wide	Fire Prevention Education organised	Reduce the incidence of fire outbreaks	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	Improve agricultural productivity	1.	Support to Agriculture Programmes	District wide	Agriculture programmes organised						
			(a) Increased access to extension services	District wide	Access to extension services increased	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
			(b) Organise and Celebrate Farmers Day		Farmers Day Organised	All farmers in the district	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Programme organised
			(c) Train farmers on control of citrus pest	District Wide	Training Organised	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme organised
			(d) Train in Agriculture Business and Farm Management	Foase	Training Organised	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme organised
			(e) Facilitate the provision of credit facilities	District wide	Credit facilities provided	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on going
			(f) Encouraged formation of co-operatives	District wide	Formation of co-operatives organised	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
			(g) Trained farmers on post harvest techniques to increase production	District wide	Farmers trained on post harvest techniques	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going

		2.	Educated farmers on fire management in farms to prevent bush fires	District wide	Farmers educated on fire management	All farmers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMSEs	1.	Provide Technical Skills training in Soap making, cassava processing and Oil palm production	District Wide	Training Organised	Provide Employable skills for all unemployed youth in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
Human Development, Production and Employment			Education								
	Improve quality of teaching and learning	1.	Organise In-service Training for Teachers	District Wide	In-service Training for Teachers organised	All teachers in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
		2.	Supply of education inputs such as exercise and textbooks	District Wide	Educational inputs supplied	All pupils in basic schools	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
		3.	Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in schools	District Wide	SPAM Meetings organised	All schools in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
		4.	Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant	District Wide	Workshop organized for head teachers on financial management	All head teachers in the district	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Programme is on-going

Human Development, Production and Employment	Increased equitable access to and participation in education at all levels.	5.	Promote Sports and Culture	District wide	Sports and Culture promoted	All schools in the district	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
	Increased equitable access to and participation in education at all levels.	6.	Construct 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block at Atwima Kwanwoma Senior High Technical School	Trede	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures				Completed	Target achieved and project completed
		7.	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Atwima Boys Senior High School	Adum Kwanwoma	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures				Completed	Target achieved and project completed
		8.	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block for Hemang JHS	Hemang	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		9.	Construct of 1 No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for KG	Foase	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		10.	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block for Yabi Primary	Yabi	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		11.	Rehabilitate 2No. classroom blocks	Bebu, Akyeremade	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Projected not implemented
		12.	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Aduwamase	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures		On-going	Completed		Target achieved and project completed

Human Development, Production and Employment	Increased equitable access to and participation in education at all levels.	13.	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Brofoyeduru	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures		On-going	Completed		Target achieved and project completed
		14.	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block for JHS	Afrancho Chichibon	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		15.	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom Block	Ampayoo Krofrom	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		16.	Construct 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block	Twindurase	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures	On-going	Completed			Target achieved and project completed
		17.	Construct 1 No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for KG	Behenase	1 No. 2 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			On-going	On-going	Target achieved but project not completed
		18.	Construct 1 No.3 Unit Classroom Block for JHS	New Aduampong	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			On-going	Completed	Target achieved and project completed
		19.	Rehabilitate 1 No. 4 Unit Classroom Block for Boko R/C Primary	Boko	1 No. 4 unit Classroom Block rehabilitated	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			On-going	Completed	Target achieved and project completed
		20.	Construct of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block for Twedie Primary	Twedie	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			On-going	Completed	Target achieved and project completed

Human Development, Production and Employment		21.	Complete 1 No. 2 Unit Classroom Block for KG	Winsa	1 No. 2 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			Completed		Target achieved and project completed
		22.	Construct 1 No.6unit classroom block	Nkoranza	1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			Completed		Target achieved and project completed
		23.	Construct 1 No. 3 Unit classroom block	Gyekye	1 No. 3 unit Classroom Block constructed	Increased in the number of educational infrastructures			On-going	On-going	Target achieved but project is on-going
			Health								
	Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services	24.	Construct semi-detached quarters for Health Directorate	Foase	Semi-detached health quarters constructed	Increased in the number of health infrastructures			Completed		Project completed
		25.	Re-roofing of Health Facility	Foase	Health Facility re-roofed	Increased in the number of health infrastructures			Completed		Project completed
		26.	Complete a Health Facility	Konkori	Health facility completed	Increased in the number of health infrastructure	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Target Not Achieved
		27.	Education on Guinea Worm Identification and Prevention	District Wide	Education on Guinea Worm organized	Reduce the prevalence of guinea worm cases				On-going	Programme is on-going

Human Development, Production and Employment		28.	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	Malaria Control Programmes organized	Reduce the prevalence of malaria reported cases	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Programme is on-going
		29.	Organise refresher training on community Home Based care for Community Health Officers	District Wide	Training programme organized	Improve upon health delivery among all community health officers	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
		30.	Education on Home based care of childhood illness	District Wide	Education Organised	Reduce the prevalence of childhood illness	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
		31.	Education on Tuberculosis prevention	District Wide	Education Organised	Reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
			Social Policy and Social Protection								
		32.	Support to needy but Brilliant Students	District Wide	Needy but Brilliant Students supported	Support all needy but brilliant students	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB transmission	33.	Support HIV/AIDS Activities	District Wide	HIV/AIDS Activities supported	Reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going

	Ensure effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues	34.	Support to people with Disability	District wide	People with Disability supported	Support all persons with disability	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Programme is on-going
	Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation	35.	Education on Child Labour	District Wide	Education on Child Labour organised	Reduce the incidence of child labour and child abuse	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ensure effective implementation of Local Government Service Act.	1.	Construct DCE's Bungalow	Foase	DCE's Bungalow constructed	Provide 1No. residential accommodation for DA Staff	On-going	On-going	On-going	On going	Target achieved but project is on-going
		2.	Construct DCD's Bungalow	Foase	DCD's Bungalow constructed	Provide 1No. residential accommodation for DA Staff	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Target achieved but project is on-going
		3.	Construct 2No. 2 bedroom semi-detached bungalows for DA staff	Foase	2No. bedroom semi-detached bungalows constructed for DA staff	Provide 2No. residential accommodation for DA Staff	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Implemented	Target was not achieved as result of inadequacy of funds

Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ensure effective implementation of Local Government Service Act.	4.	Acquire Assembly Lands	Foase	Assembly Lands acquired	Number of plots acquired	Completed				Target achieved
		5.	Procure Computer and Computer Accessories for DA	Foase	Computer Accessories procured for DA	Provide Computer Accessories for DA	Completed				Target achieved
		6.	Build Internal Capacity for DA Staff and Sub-district Structures	District Wide	Internal Capacity for DA Staff and Sub-district Structures organised	Provide training for DA Staff	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Target achieved
		7.	Purchase of Vehicle for District Assembly	Foase	Vehicle Purchase for DA	Improve Productivity	Completed				Vehicle purchased
		8.	Complete District Works Department Office	Foase	District Works Department Office completed	Provide Adequate office accommodation				On-going	Target achieved but project is on-going
		9.	Complete Administration Block Annex	Foase	Administration Block Annex completed	Provide Adequate office accommodation				On-going	Target achieved but project is on-going
		10.	Assist Security Services	District Wide	Security Services assisted	Reduce the incidence of crime	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Target achieved

		11.	Campaign on Women Empowerment	District Wide	Women Empowered	Increase the number of Assembly women in the district Assembly	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	Programme is on-going
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Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013

Table 1.2: Summary of Implementation Performance of Programmes and Projects (2010 - 2013)

Thematic Areas	Status of Implementation					
	Completed		On-going		Not Implemented	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	2	2.7	1	1.4	-	-
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	9	12.3	4	5.5	2	2.7
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management	1	1.4	7	9.6	-	-
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
Human Development, Production and Employment	21	28.8	12	16.4	2	2.7
Transparent and Accountable Governance	3	4.1	7	9.6	1	1.4
TOTAL	36	49.3	32	43.8	5	6.8

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013.

1.5 Other Development Interventions

In addition to the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and the DDF projects, the district also implemented certain projects and development interventions with funding from GETFUND. Status of implementation of projects under the GETFUND is provided in the Table below.

Table 1.3: Development Interventions outside 2010 -2013 DMTDP (outside DACF, IGF and DDF Projects)

Source of Fund	Nature/Description of Projects/Programmes		Location	Status of Implementation			
				Completed		On-going	
				No.	%	No.	%
Getfund Projects	1.	Construct 1 No. 6 unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Asaago			1	30
	2.	Construct 1 No. 6unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Nkoranza	1	100		
	3.	Construct 1 No. 6 unit Classroom block with Ancillary Facilities	Akosomo			1	20
	4.	Construct 1 No.6 unit Classroom block with	Ahenema Kokoben	1	100		

		Ancillary Facilities					
	5.	Construct 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Darko			1	25

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013.

1.6 Financial Analysis of Atwima Kwanwoma District Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

To improve the socio-economic and well being of the people at the grass root level, the government under the Local Government Act (Act 462) created a democratic decentralized environment where authorities are to initiate plans and generate internal revenue to supplement the external sources like the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), grants etc. to implement programs, projects and plans targeted at alleviating poverty.

In that effect, Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly created avenues such as Annual Rates, Fees and Fines, Rents, proceeds from water and sanitation and investment to generate incomes to complement the external sources.

This section of the report looks at the revenue mobilization and its expenditure situations in the District, the trend and structure of the Internal Generated Fund (IGF) and other external funds to the Assembly.

1.6.1 Purpose of Revenue Collection

Revenue as a major source of government incomes are defined as all non–repayable receipts and unrequited receipts which come from other governments, domestic or foreign and international organizations (IMF 1986, 102).

The Local Government Act (Act 462) permits District Assemblies to collect revenues from sources within the District. The Internally Generated Fund is used to develop the Districts in terms of developmental projects. Parts of the revenues generated are used to pay casual workers of the District Assembly and the Sub–District councils, repair and maintenance of vehicles of the Assembly and also pay the commission workers of the Assembly.

1.6.2 Method of Revenue Collection in the District

- **Fee Fixing Resolution**

The method the District Assembly uses in revenue collection is the fee fixing resolution. Fees are charged to the classes of workers and the individuals in the District. The items on which the revenues are charged include: building permits, property rates, kiosks, markets, hotels and beer bars, local bar operators, poultry farmers among others. Fees fixed are documented and presented to the General Assembly for consideration and approval. These fees are then sent to revenue section of the Assembly for implementation. Value books or receipts are used by the revenue collectors to collect these monies for the District Assembly. This method is seen to be effective because it ensures transparency, accountability and increases in revenue due to the value books used. However, for effective revenue collection, there should be supervision, controlling and monitoring of the activities of the revenue collectors.

1.7 Sources of Revenue to Atwima Kwanwoma District

The sources of revenue for District Assemblies and the nation at large can be categorized into two main sources. These include those generated internally and those from external sources. Internal revenues are the taxes and other non-taxes which are generated by the Assembly internally. These taxes and non-tax revenues are mobilized by certain revenue instruments which are instruments legally accepted as part of the income generating machinery.

The local revenue instruments Atwima Kwanwoma District uses are the building permit, business operating permit and the property or land tax. Other taxes in the District are market stalls fees, market fees, licences, court fines, lorry park tolls, fees for operating private schools and petroleum product dealers.

External revenue is accrued through governmental or private (non-governmental) transfer of money to the Assembly for development activities and projects.

The major sources of revenue to the District are detailed under the two categories below.

- ✓ *Internal Generated Funds*

- Rents
- Lands

- Licences
- Rates
- Fees & Fines

✓ *External Funds*

- District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF)
- Member of Parliament's Common Fund (MPCF)
- Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund)
- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF)

1.7.1 Internal Revenue Pattern of Atwima Kwanwoma District

Table 1.4: Estimate and Actual of Internally Generated Funds in Atwima Kwanwoma District (2010-2013)

Internal Revenue Pattern								
Year Revenue Items	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC
Rent	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	468.00	12,500.00	-	-	6,530.00
Lands	184,500.00	163,989.00	210,000.00	238,847.00	231,000.00	171,220.00	211,500.00	225,031.00
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,967.61	25,000.00	50,725.32	4,000.00	13,192.25	4,000.00	24,647.56
Licences	18,600.00	12,389.50	33,760.00	21,797.36	41,160.00	38,813.00	111,660.00	74,470.94
Rates	65,400.00	51,199.42	99,900.00	23,960.21	100,500.00	38,022.71	89,600.00	23,829.71
Fees & Fines	19,550.00	20,604.00	41,900.00	50,593.00	65,000.00	61,669.00	26,450.00	12,515.28
TOTAL	290,050.00	250,149.53	411,560.00	386,390.89	454,160.00	322,916.96	443,210.00	367,024.49

Source: AKDA-District Budget and Finance Office, November 2013

A look at the table above shows that the district does meet its target set from 2010-2013. From the table above, it is found that the District Assembly never attained a 100% rate of collection for all the items for the pasted four (4) years. Rent recorded a very poor collection rate for the past four years.

The fluctuating nature of the collection of internal revenue as against estimates makes it difficult to forecast outcomes for planning and design of projects. For example, in 2013 the district estimated total IGF of GH¢443,210.00, only GH¢ 367,024.49 was realized at the end of 2013 fiscal year. The shortage represents 17.19%.

The bulk of the revenue came from royalties on Lands/Forestry. However, in 2012 actual revenue performance from lands fell short of the targeted figure. Out of the GH¢231,000.00 projected, GH¢171, 220.00 was realized representing a fall of 25.88%.

Much more could be achieved if a reliable database is developed, rigorous tax education carried out, eliminate revenue collection leakages, property revalue, revenue collectors trained and aggressive collection machinery put in place.

1.7.2 External Revenue Sources to Atwima Kwanwoma District

Central Government Grants and the interventions from external donors account for the external sources of the Assembly. The grants include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF which started in 1994), salaries/wages, Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND), Ghana School Feeding Programme Fund (GSFPF) and the Member of Parliament Common Fund (MPCF). The donor funds are made up of the District Development Facility (DDF) which is also based on the District Assembly's qualification of Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) of the previous year.

The external source of revenue is the major and highest source for development of the Assembly as almost all development programmes/projects are funded from it.

The Table below depicts the external revenue released to the District Assembly over the past years (2010-2013).

Table 1.5: External Sources of Funds to Atwima Kwanwoma District (2010-2013)

Item/Year	2010 Actual (GH¢)	2011 Actual (GH¢)	2012 Actual (GH¢)	2013 Actual (GH¢)
DACF	859,587.84	1,078,267.51	375,182.29	299,711.65
MPCF	45,201.21	39,660.51	11,822.40	69,820.59
DDF	123,213.68	131,056.80	1,697,462.41	332,969.00
GSFPF	120,890.00	101,823.20	852,482.65	1,627,839.80
TOTAL	1,148,892.73	1,350,808.02	2,936,949.75	2,330,341.04

Source: AKDA-District Finance Office, November 2013

1.8 Expenditure Items and Expenditure Patterns of the Assembly

Principally the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) takes care of the cost of the day-to-day administration of the District Assembly. The major expenditure components of the district include;

✓ Capital Expenditure

Examples include schools, health facilities, water and sanitation, etc.

✓ Recurrent Expenditure

- Personal Emoluments
- Travelling and Transport
- General Expenditure
- Maintenance and Repairs
- Miscellaneous

The external funds which are usually in huge sums are used for the physical, social and economic infrastructural development in the District. However, the problem with the collection of IGF coupled with its challenges cripples the ability of the IGF to meet the recurrent expenditures.

Table 1.6: Expenditure Pattern of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly from 2010-2013

Expenditure Items	Expenditure Pattern							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC	Estimate GHC	Actual GHC
Personnel Emolument	116,447.00	19,986.82	200,000.00	12,619.33	236,798.00	215,832.38	910,439.00	208,089.18
Travelling & Transport	89,500.00	88,972.20	110,000.00	115,501.70	119,200.00	116,294.80	185,800.00	123,201.51
General Expenditure	25,000.00	17,205.06	46,000.00	39,591.50	46,500.00	23,607.89	193,798.00	49,049.00
Maintenance & Repairs	8,500.00	6,270.70	14,000.00	17,063.20	13,000.00	6,636.50	41,000.00	4,697.50
Other Recurrent Expenditure	108,800.00	97,357.13	141,000.00	123,368.57	154,000.00	139,183.69	252,810.00	112,424.80
Capital Expenditure	2,111,739.48	1,375,691.90	51,000.00	78,912.00	3,287,716.00	2,022,038.89	-	2,435,942.27
TOTAL	2,459,986.48	1,605,483.81	562,000.00	387,056.30	3,857,214.00	2,523,594.15	1,583,847.00	2,933,404.26

Source: AKDA-District Budget and Finance Office, November 2013

Estimates for expenditure over the years varied from the actual expenditure incurred. The variation is mainly negative which means that in most cases the District Assembly is not able to meet the expected expenditure as desired. In 2013 for instance, Personnel Emolument varied (Percentage variance of 77% is below the estimated. That was due to the fact that both mechanized and non-mechanized workers were added to the pay roll list of the Assembly and increases in workers pay were estimated in anticipation. The anticipated increments were not fulfilled in addition to non payment of the non-mechanized workers by Government. Specifically in 2012, the actual were less than the estimated for all the expenditure items (a negative total variation rate of 34.57%), which is partly due to the fact that the IGF was low.

Table 1.7: Proportion of various Expenditure Items from 2010-2013

Year Item	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Actual GHC	%	Actual GHC	%	Actual GHC	%	Actual GHC	%
Personal Emoluments	19,986.82	1.24	12,619.33	3.26	215,832.38	8.55	208,089.18	7.09
Travelling & Transport	88,972.20	5.54	115,501.70	29.8	116,294.80	4.61	123,201.51	4.20
General Expenditure	17,205.06	1.07	39,591.50	10.2	23,607.89	0.94	49,049.00	1.67
Maintenance & Repairs	6,270.70	0.39	17,063.20	4.40	6,636.50	0.26	4,697.50	0.16
Other Recurrent Exp.	97,357.13	6.06	123,368.57	31.9	139,183.69	5.51	112,424.80	3.83
Capital Expenditure	1,375,691.90	85.7	78,912.00	20.4	2,022,038.89	80.1	2435942.27	83.0
Total	1,605,483.81	100	387,056.30	100	2,523,594.15	100	2933404.26	100

Source: AKDA-District Finance Office, November 2013

Analysis of the expenditure items of the District Assembly for both 2012 and 2013 reveals that capital expenditure constituted about 80.1% and 83.0% respectively. This is expected because, the Assembly's mandate is mainly on the provision of development infrastructure and services to the people. These are reflected in the construction of schools, provision of health facilities and services, water and sanitation facilities, office and residential accommodation and reshaping of feeder roads in the district.

Next is Personal Emoluments which represents the salaries and wages paid to the staff of the Assembly. It constitutes 8.55% and 7.09% for 2012 and 2013 respectively.

Expenditure on Travelling and Transport was next. This item constituted 4.61% and 4.20% of total expenditure in 2012 and 2013 respectively.

1.9 Revenue and Expenditure Analysis

The actual expenses made in a particular financial year in relation to the actual revenue mobilized in that same year is of much interest to all stakeholders of the affairs of any organization. A clear picture of the disbursements of the funds mobilized as well as the management of such funds pertains under this analysis. The table with a corresponding figure below gives a summarized view of the revenue and expenditure over the past four (4) years (2010-2013).

Table 1.8: Revenue and Expenditure Analysis from 2010-2013

Year	Total Revenue(Both IGF and External) GH¢ Actual	Total Expenditure GH¢ Actual	Surplus/ Deficit GH¢
2010	1,399,042.26	1,605,483.81	(206,441.55)
2011	1,737,198.91	387,056.30	1,350,142.61
2012	3,259,866.71	2,523,594.15	736,272.56
2013	2,697,365.53	2,933,404.26	(236,038.73)

Source: AKDA-District Finance Office, November 2013

For the first year under assessment, total expenditure fell above total revenue mobilized for the year. These gave a deficit of GH¢206,441.55 for 2010 financial year. However, in 2011 the contribution by the external fund was more than the actual expenditure incurred by the Assembly running into a surplus of **GH¢1,350,142.61**.

1.10 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some Programmes and Projects

The reasons for non-implementation of some programmes and projects are many and varied but we have limited ourselves to the salient ones for brevity and comprehension. Among the salient reasons are: limited funding, over reliance on donor support, external control of development funds and unstable economic climate.

a) Limited Funding

The District Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to complete the residential facilities for the District Chief Executive (DCE) and the District Coordinating Director (DCD), construct

residential bungalows for other senior officials of the Assembly. The Assembly however could not implement and complete these projects because of limited funding.

b) Untimely Release of Funds

The time in which funds or resources were released to the District Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects. Funds were not released according to the Assembly's plan. As a result of this programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that costs of projects far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation.

In 2013 for instance, only the first and second quarters of the Districts' share of the Common Fund have been released. The Assembly was yet to receive the third and fourth quarters of the 2013 DACF. These affect projects such as the Construction and Completion of 1 No. 3 Unit Classroom block at Gyekye, Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet at Konkori, District Assembly Administration Block Annex and the Works Department Office at Foase etc.

c) Over Reliance on Donor Support

The execution of some projects was tied to donor support. In situations where the donor support delayed or failed, the programmes and projects could not be implemented. Typical examples of programmes and projects that fell under this category were mechanisation of boreholes in the district under the Community Water and Sanitation Programme (CWSP) and DDF projects for construction of school blocks.

d) External Control of Development Funds

Another important reason is the external control of development funds, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF). The Assemblies have limited control over the utilization of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions and unplanned purchases on behalf of the Assemblies at the national level. For example, in the first quarter of 2013, Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly received GHC 67,764.57 out of a total gross of GHC285,177.14 of its' share of the DACF. This means that an amount of GHC 217,412.57 has been deducted at source from the Districts' share of the Common Fund.

e) Unstable Economic Climate

The increase in fuel prices greatly affected the plan implementation. Any slight increase in petroleum price brought about a corresponding increase in general prices of goods and services, especially building materials. This situation threw the budgets of the Assembly out of gear making it impossible to implement all development programmes and projects.

1.11 Implementation Problems of the DMTDP (2010-2013)

The implementation of the development plan was affected with a number of problems which included, inadequate logistics, poor accessibility (with its cost implications), low communal spirit, problem of raising matching fund by communities for donor projects and externally awarded contracts.

a) Inadequate Logistics

It is an undeniable fact that effective monitoring and supervision ensures quality output and value for money. This vital component of plan implementation was not very effective due to lack of logistics. The inadequate logistics such as over aged Assembly vehicles made constant monitoring of projects very difficult.

b) Poor Accessibility

Poor road accessibility also presented a big challenge to plan implementation. The bad nature of some roads in the district not only made monitoring difficult, but also added to cost of projects in these parts of the district. Some communities become inaccessible during rainy season and that causes delay in project implementation with its attendant cost implications.

1.12 Lessons Learnt and their Implications for Present/New DMTDP under the GSGDA II

The following lessons were learnt during the implementation and review periods:

- Lack of effective co-ordination in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It became clear during the review that some departments were not active in the implementation of the plan, monitoring and evaluation.

There was low co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of these departments for greater part of plan implementation. The targets achieved by these departments would have been much better if proper mechanism had been put in place in respect of co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore envisaged that, there

should be effective co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation as well as quarterly and annual review mechanism in place to assess performance and progress throughout the implementation period of the new DMTDP (2014-2017).

- The review revealed that the District Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little resources at its disposal. This accounted for the Assembly's failure not to achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.
- There should be periodic review of the plan by stakeholders.
- Monitoring of programmes/ projects should strictly be adhered to from the beginning to the end of the plan implementation.
- District Assembly should explore more avenues for funding rather than depending on the DACF.
- Estimated cost of projects should be realistic and not mere allocation of funds

In our bid to overcome this problem, all Heads of Department are been tasked to attend DPCU meetings themselves or nominate a more senior and responsible officer who can present a more credible and reliable data/input into the new Development Plan.

1.13 Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile

Atwima-Kwanwoma District Assembly is one of the Thirty (30) and Two Hundred and Sixteen (216) Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies in Ashanti Region and Ghana respectively. It was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 1853 of November 2007.

Below is the Analysis of Existing or Current Situation of Atwima Kwanwoma District

1.13.1 Physical and Natural Environment

It is an undeniable fact that, the society man lives in is not devoid of problems. However, as these problems are identified efforts have to be made to propose solutions as a way of addressing these problems in a sustainable manner to improve upon the quality of life of the people.

Development Planning as a discipline takes conscious efforts to identify societal problems, analyze them critically with the aim of bringing improvement in the lives of the people. This section of the report looks at the location and size of the district, relief and drainage pattern, climate and vegetation, soil and crop potentials, aesthetic features and finally geology and mineral

a) Location and Size

The District is located on Latitude 6° 24”N and 6° 43” North and Longitude 1° 15” and 1° 46” West. The District is located in the central portion of Ashanti Region, bounded to the North by Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, South by Bekwai Municipality, East by Bosomtwe District, West by Atwima Nwabiagya District and South West by Amansie West District.

The District has a total land size of 251.9 sq. km constituting 1.03% of the total land area of Ashanti region. The District Capital, Atwima Foase is approximately 20 kilometres from Kumasi. Other major settlements in the district include Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso No.1, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase. There are sixty four (64) settlements in the district which have been delineated into two (2) Area Councils and subdivided into 33 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly elections. From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service, the District has a population of 90,634 with a growth rate of 2.7%. The population is estimated to be 100,826 in 2014.

The District has dual characteristics; peri-urban features around the fringes of Kumasi and rural features in the hinterlands. The location of the District presents both opportunities and challenges. The District’s proximity to Kumasi promises ready market for farmers and other economic activities. The value for land is increasing steadily because of trickle- down effect from Kumasi Metropolis. The other side of proximity to Kumasi is the issue of how to manage rural– urban interface.

There is high demand for land in the District in such areas like Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Trede, Atwima Boko and other emerging peri-urban areas. This presents a greater revenue potential for the Assembly in terms of payment of property rate and land

processing fees. However, the increase in housing stock with its attendant population increase will put pressure on socio-economic infrastructure such as educational, health, water and sanitation facilities.

1.13.1.1 Implication of Location to Development

The District's proximity to Kumasi, the Regional capital, makes it easy to access some specialized high level commercial, health, administrative, financial and other services. The rural folks are gradually losing their farm lands to residential developers and this has made the acquisition of farm lands very expensive. As most part of the district is becoming urbanised, there is pressure on the existing social facilities.

Secondly, when the entire road networks in the district are well developed, farmers in and around these areas will be able to transport their farm produce for marketing Central Business District. Toll booth may also be mounted along the roads to source funds to help the district and the government at large in revenue generation for development.

Fig. 1 Map Showing Atwima Kwanwoma District in National Context

ATWIMA KWANWOMA IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

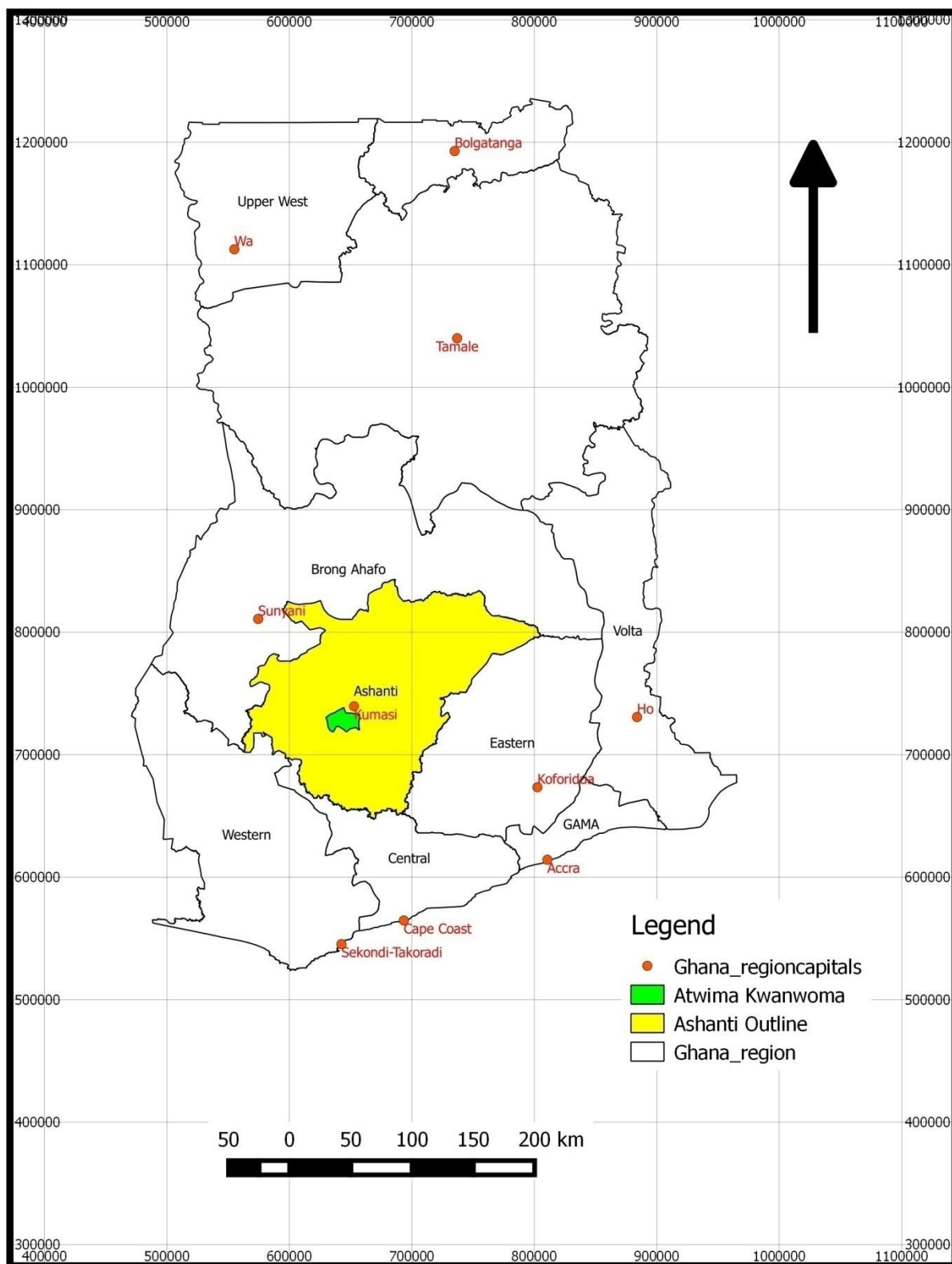


Fig 3: Map showing the Geographical Presentation of Atwima Kwanwoma District

Fig 1: Geographical Presentation of Atwima Kwanwoma District



Source: AKDA - Town and Country Planning Department, November 2013.

b) Climate

The climate of the District is wet semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature is about 20°C. A maximum temperature of about 28°C is recorded in March and April just before the onset of the rainy season. The rainfall pattern consists of two (2) rainy seasons. The major season is usually between March and July with June as the peak period. The minor season is between late September and November.

The mean annual rainfall ranges from 140cm–170cm. Rainfall totals and incidence vary widely from year to year. The number of rainy days average about 100-120 days a year with 75 per cent of this occurring during the major season. The months of December through February are virtually dry. The relative humidity is high especially in the rainy season and early mornings. The climate change has actually altered this climatic pattern such that one cannot determine the known patterns with accuracy. This actually affects farming activities, the major economic activity in the District. This is so because the farming activity in the District, like any other part of Ghana, is climate dependent.

The climate is good for variety of crops as the district experiences double maxima rainfall. This provides great potential for plantations for crops such as citrus, cocoa and palm.

1.13.1.2 Implication of Climate to Development

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

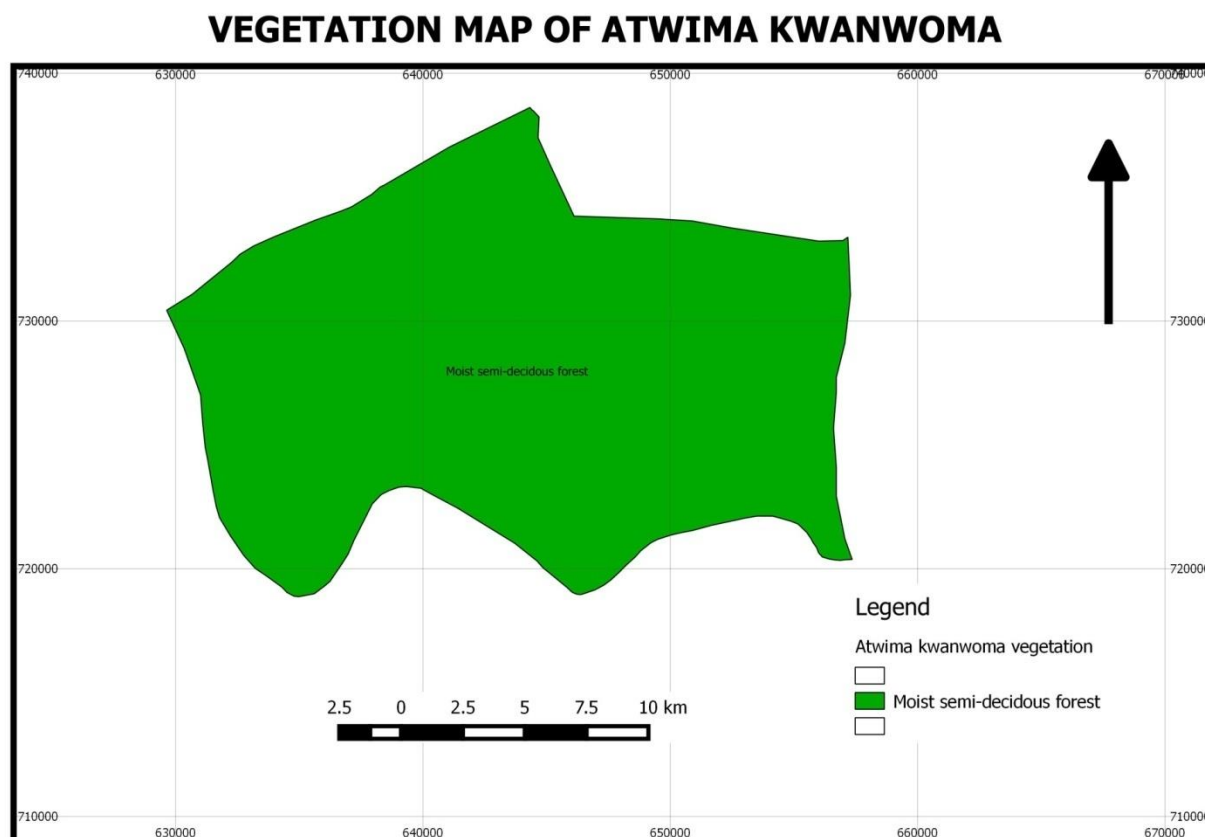
As a result of human activities namely farming, bush burning and excessive logging most of the forest cover is lost. In spite of this, the available lands still provide potential for agricultural development.

c) Vegetation

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 is rich in tropical hard woods like Wawa, Esa, Kyenkyen, etc.

The original vegetation has been degraded into secondary forest in areas like, Trabuom, Hwidiem, Deikrom and Chichibong. This degradation is as a result of illegal chain saw activities, bush fires and shortened bush fallow periods because of increased population pressure on the land for farming purpose.

Fig. 4 Map Showing the Vegetation Pattern in Atwima Kwanwoma district



1.13.1.3 Implication of Vegetation to Development

In spite of the level of degradation of the forest, it still holds some economic potential to aid the District's development in terms of revenue from the hard wood. It is also a source of raw material for wood craft carvers in the District.

Fig 5: Pictorial View of some Vegetation in the District



Several Decades Back: Thick Forest



1995 – 2005: Secondary Forest

d) Relief and Drainage

The District forms part of the Ashanti Plateau. The topography is generally undulating; there is no prominent feature with a height of about 200 feet above sea level.

The drainage pattern of the district is dendrite. Rivers Nwene, Oda, Dwahyem, Aboabo, Danyame, Fakomaye, Dwanyen, Kankamayem and its tributaries drain the District. The persistent clearing of the catchment areas of these rivers and streams for farming purpose has adversely affected their level of flow/volume. They have virtually become seasonal in nature. During the dry season when the rivers and streams dry up, the communities that rely on these rivers for their water supply face acute water shortage. The situation is further compounded by the climate change with its prolonged dry periods and excessive heat.

If the sheds of these rivers are managed adequately through planting of trees along their banks, the rivers provide potential source of water for irrigation especially during the dry season.

Fig. 6: Pictorial view of some Relief and Drainage features in the District

Mountain



Water Bodies



e) Soils and Agricultural Land Use

The District has six main soil types that are described as follows:

- Soil developed over granite and associated rocks.
- Kumasi – Offin Compound Association
- Bosom – Offin Compound Association Soil developed over the upper and lower Birimian Rocks
- Bekwai – Oda Compound Association
- Bekwai – Akomadan – Oda Compound Association
- Kobeda – Bechem – Sebenso – Oda Compound Association
- Atukrom – Asikuma Association

The Kumasi-Offin and Bosom-Offin Compound Associations have similar characteristics. They are well drained and made of quartz gravels and iron stone nodules in the sub-soil. They are mostly found in the western end and the middle belt of the district respectively. They support both cash and food crops such as coffee, cocoa, oil palm, citrus, vegetables, maize just to mention a few.

The Bekwai-Oda, Bekwai-Akomadan-Oda and Kobeda-Bechem-Sebenso-Oda Compound Associations also have similar characteristics. The associations are found mostly in the Western, North-Eastern and Eastern parts of the District respectively. These soils are moderately well-drained and support cash crops, legumes and food crops.

The Atukrom-Asikuma Association is well drained in some parts. The soil supports food and tree crops as well as vegetable and sugarcane production.

Farming and trading, often in agricultural produce, have crucial roles in peri-urban situations providing income and allowing risk taking ventures. These activities can be usefully supported.

The soil types in the District have been found to be ideal for the cultivation of cash crops and indigenous food developed over a wide range of highly weathered parent materials including granite, Tarkwaian and Birimian rocks. They are more richly supplied with nutrients.

The soils in the District support different kinds of crops. There is therefore a potential for investment in agriculture, the mainstay of the Districts.

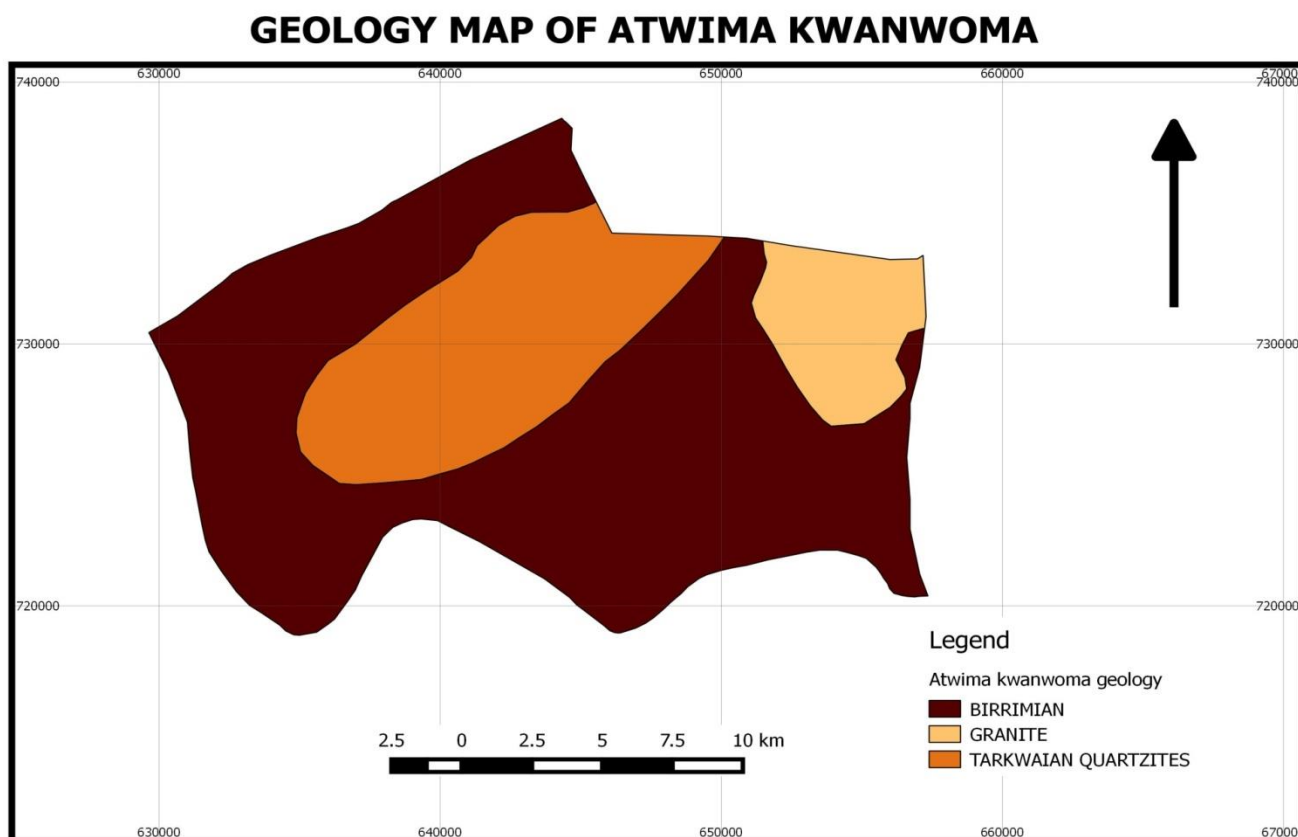
f) Geology and Minerals

The District is endowed with a number of resources, which are potentials for development. Some of these resource potentials are tapped whilst others are not. The resources include gold, rock, sand, stone, clay deposits and forest resources.

Gold deposits are located in Adwuampong, Ampabame No. 1, Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza, Trede, Trabuom, Kyekyebon and Aduwamase, Nweneso No.3. The District however, cannot be said to be a mining District since information gathered was only on specific mining pits that have been abandoned. Sand deposits are located at Konkori, Trabuom, Twedie, Aduwamase, Dida, Gyekye, Afrancho and Asaago. Stone deposits are located at Mpatasie, Ampabame No. 1 and 2, Kwanwoma, Aboabo Kese and Ahenema Kokoben. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Ampeyoo, Kokoben and Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3.

These mineral deposits provide a great potential for socio-economic development of the District if they are exploited and managed properly. Jobs could be created for the local people and revenues derived from these resources could be used to provide socio-economic infrastructure to quicken the pace of the District's development.

Fig. 7 Map Showing the Geology in Atwima Kwanwoma District



1.13.2 Culture and Traditional Set-Up

Every community has its peculiar way of living. The way they dress, sing, dance, farm and even the food they eat. Having these set of character sum up the culture exclusive to a particular group of people.

Atwima Kwanwoma District is no exception of these aforementioned traits. Its' people have their set of dress, food, dance and the traditional set up. These make them unique from others.

The traditional set-up is governed by the chieftaincy institution which in its perfect transparency performs a number of important roles in the lives of the people. Apart from serving as a vehicle for mobilizing the citizenry for communal development, it is also a connection between the people and the central government. Chiefs are therefore seen as the embodiment of spiritual, cultural and developmental lives of the society.

The traditional set up of the district is unique in the sense that though all chiefs in the Asante Kingdom own allegiance to the Asantehene, the chain to authority descends to the last line of chiefdom which is the Abusuapanin. There are chiefs who pay homage to their overlords (Divisional) chiefs like Adumhene, Asafohene, Bantamahene while others are part of the Kumasi Traditional Council.

The chiefdom activities have been constantly regulated by the Acts and Decree. The chieftaincy Act 2003 is the one being used to guide the institution. Chiefs in the Asante Kingdom and Atwima Kwanwoma District in particular are seen as not only leaders in terms of development but a linkage between the people and the ancestral world. They intercede on behalf of the people in the spiritual prosperity. Chiefs play an important role in the spiritual, physical and psychological development of the people.

The traditional set up in the District is based on the Asante Traditional Structure where all traditional rulers pay homage to the King of Asante, the Asantehene, who wields the power to control the daily running of the Asante Empire. There are however other chiefs who own allegiance to other Asante paramountcies who in turn own allegiance to the Asantehene.

In Atwima Kwanwoma district, there are several of such traditional rulers. The traditional set-up of Atwima Kwanwoma district include the Foasehene who owns allegiance to Asokore Mampong hene, Trabuomhene who also owns allegiance to Asokore Mampong hene, Sabin Akrofrom chief who also owns allegiance to Asafohene.

1.13.2.1 Ethnic Diversity

The district can be said to be homogeneous in character in terms of ethnic composition. The Akan ethnic group constitutes 86.14% of the population in the district. The District can be said to be largely homogenous as the people of the District are mainly Asantes with pockets of other tribes being Northern extraction. There are also others as Ewes and Ga-Dangbes. As shown in the Table below, the ethnic composition is dominated by Akans (86.14%) with other tribes from the Northern Ghana making up 11.01%. Ewes and Ga-Dangbes make up the remaining.

(Source: District Statistician- AKDA, November 2013).

All the ethnic groups live in harmony. There is harmonious coexistence among the various tribal groups. This is an example of peaceful socio-cultural environment which is a recipe for growth, progress and development of the district and the nation at large.

Table 1.9: Population by Ethnic Groupings

Ethnic Groups	Population	%
Akan	76,336	86.14
Ga-Dangbe	507	0.57
Ewe	1,814	2.05
Guan	258	0.29
Gurma	781	0.88
Mole-Dagbon	5,786	6.53
Grusi	1,844	2.08
Mande	1,086	1.23
All other tribes	207	0.23
Total	88,619	100

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November 2013

The absence of sharp and highly divided ethnic groupings has the tendency for promoting political stability as the occurrence of inter-tribal conflicts is likely to be minimal. This is because with the exception of the Akans, all the other tribal groupings are comparatively smaller. The ethnic composition also has implications for good consensus building on issues affecting the development of the district. However, the tendency of majority grouping overshadowing the views of the minority is also possible. Hence special efforts are required to get the participation of the minority groups in the planning and decision making process of the Assembly.

1.13.2.2 Communal Spirit

Communities where Chiefs and Unit Committee Members have been proactive and institute local penalties to communal labour absentees, there is improved voluntarism among the youth who actively participates in communal labour towards the development of their communities. In Atwima Kwanwoma District, there is high communal spirit as members are involved in communal labour and also concerned about the development of their respective communities.

1.13.2.3 Attitudes and Practices

As a common practice in Ashanti, the people in the Atwima Kwanwoma District are very hardworking and have worked tirelessly to enhance the economic status of the District.

However, the proximity of the district to Kumasi encourage the youth to transact personal businesses in Kumasi and others also into “galamsey” operation. This has rendered farm work virtually left in the hands of the aged thereby affecting productivity levels.

The Agriculture Department is undertaking a Block Farm Programme to train, encourage and support the youth of the district in agriculture.

1.13.2.4 Participation

The people in the district actively participate in all cultural activities in all their endeavours namely the pouring of libation, child naming ceremonies, marriage rites, durbars, funeral rites and other festival activities.

1.13.2.5 Religious Composition

There are basically three (3) major religions in the District: Christianity, Islam and Traditional religions. Christianity is the dominant religion, which constitutes 86.6% of the population. The other two (2) religions; Islam and Traditional have 5.3% and 0.4% respectively. There are however, 6.4% of the population who do not profess any religion.

There is religious tolerance and acceptance as all the religious groups live in peace and harmony in the District. This is a good recipe for social cohesion and stability.

The policy implication is that the religious bodies will facilitate easy dissemination of information and social mobilization of people such as HIV/AIDS campaign, drug abuse etc.

The table below depicts the Religious Composition in the district.

Table 1.10: Religious Composition in the district

No.	Religion	Population	Percentage (%)
1.	Christians	78,500	86.6
2.	Islam	4,822	5.3
3.	Traditionalist	378	0.4
4.	No Religion	5,810	6.4
5.	Others	1,124	1.2
TOTAL		90,634	100.0

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November 2013

1.13.2.6 Positive Cultural Practices

1.13.2.6.1 Traditional Festivals in the District

A festival is a periodic gathering of a community to remember a historical event or the ancestors and give thanks to God and the gods for their help and protection over the past year. Most

festivals are celebrated with a specific or particular intention and objective. The Akwasidae and the Adae Kese are the main festivals of the people of the Ashanti region as well as Atwima Kwanwoma District. The main significance is to remember their fallen heroes or their ancestors. It is also used as an occasion to pay homage to their gods. They believe in their ancestors as being the forefathers of the community and the gods are seen as the protectors of the people spiritually. The Akwasidae festival is celebrated every forty (40) days or nine times in a year whilst the Adae Kese is celebrated annually.

On this occasion, the people wear white clothes and converge at the Chief's Palace. The Chief, the Queen mother and the Elders also meet at the Stool House to pour libation to the ancestors for peace and prosperity. After the libation, the chief meet the entire community at the Palace to discuss issues concerning the Traditional Area; they identify problems in the past in order to make corrections and plan ahead for the next forty (40) days. Minor cases among the people including quarrels and land disputes are settled amicably to avoid unnecessary litigations at the law court. Gifts especially drinks are presented to the Chiefs. The Chief serves the people with drinks to end the occasion.

1.13.3 Settlement Systems

The population of urban towns/communities in the District is growing progressively as compared to the population of the rural communities/settlements which are though growing but at a constant rate. Most of the urban towns of the District are relatively closer to Kumasi Central Business District (CBD) and these communities serve as dormitory towns for people. Land developers who come into the District as a result of comparative/competitive advantage in price of land for residential, commercial and other purposes have also resulted in population increase in these urban towns. Just a few population who are interested and do not have numerous choice of economic activities and those who prefer the living conditions of the rural setting continue to dwell in the rural communities and that results in the constant rate of population increase.

This stage of the analysis deals with organization of human and economic activities in space with regard to Atwima Kwanwoma District. This approach to Development Planning is concerned with the social and economic functions that settlements perform and how in combination they

form a pattern or system that can influence economic and social development in the District as a whole.

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

- *Scalogram Analysis*
- *Surface Accessibility Analysis*

1.13.3.1 Settlement Systems and Linkages

The settlement system and spatial linkages have been analyzed using scalogram analysis. The services considered include both social and economic facilities in thirty (30) larger communities. In terms of services and infrastructure distribution these communities enjoy the concentration of health facilities, electricity supply, educational facilities, pipe borne water supply, agricultural extension services, banking, police etc.

Majority of the settlements in the District are hamlets, villages, and towns. 19.73% of the total population lives in urban centre while the rest live in towns, villages, and hamlets. (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report)

Trede, Ahenema Kokoben, Foase forms part of the settlement with population above 5000, followed by eleven (11) other settlements, Aburaso, Yabi, Ampabame No. 1, Kromoase, Trabuom, Krofofrom, Atwima Boko, Twedie, Nweneso No. I, II and III whose population falls within 2,500 -4,999. Fifty (50) settlements fall below 2,500.

1.13.3.2 Distribution of Facilities

There are 64 settlements in the District. The major ones are Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Twedie, Trabuom, Nweneso 1, Atwima Boko, Foase, Brofoyeduro, Ampayoo, Krofrom, Kotwi and Kromoase. 80.27 % of the population lives in the rural area (Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census-GSS). Service distribution is positively related to population. Atwima Kwanwoma District is deprived with so many facilities such as Hospital, Police Stations, Fire Stations, Court etc. Distribution of service is skewed towards urban settlements to the detriment of the rural areas. Communities with higher population generally have higher number of services. General observation indicates that few services or facilities are concentrated in

Ahenema Kokoben, Trede, Brofoyeduru, Twedie, Foase, Trabuom etc. than others. Many of the communities in the district are deficient in service facilities.

Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people.

The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these facilities in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to the urban centers. This phenomenon has a serious repercussion for the development of the District as it is deprived of labour that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

1.13.3.3 Spatial Distribution of Facilities

Services and facilities were considered under the broad sectors of Education, Governance, Social Services, Water, Economy, Sanitation and Health. This was done to know how services and facilities are spatially distributed in the district. The varieties and levels of each service and facility were also determined as well as the levels of function performed by each of the communities. With reference to the planning standards and the spatial distribution of population, it can be said that in Atwima Kwanwoma District, the population distribution does not match the services and facilities distribution. The report looks at the infrastructural facilities and other services distributed in the district and the degree at which settlements depend on one another in terms of the provision of services and functions they perform.

1.13.3.3.1 Distribution of Roads

The main means of transport and other transactions in the district is through the use of road network. About 70 percent of this length of road network is classified as feeder roads. There are two (2) major roads to Kumasi in the district. They are the 20 km Kwadaso-Atwima Foase road and the 25 km Kumasi-Trede road. Kwadaso-Atwima Foase road is not tarred and is in a very deplorable condition.

1.13.3.3.2 Distribution of Water Supply

Majority of the communities in the district depends on borehole as the may source of drinking water with the exception of some few communities who get access to pipe borne water supply.

Though much has been done by the Assembly, the supply of potable water in the district is inadequate with water coverage of 58.25%.

1.13.3.3.3 Distribution of Markets

The district has no major market centers and operates on daily markets at various communities as shown in the scalogram below. Some settlements have daily markets while others have none. Communities where market operates on daily basis are at Sabin Akrofrom, Foase, Ahenema Kokoben, Traboum etc.

1.13.3.3.4 Distribution of Financial Institutions

These services are provided by banks, namely Atwima Rural Bank, Bosomtwe Rural Bank, Atwima Kwanwoma Rural Bank and nineteen (19) other Micro Finance Companies all operating within the district.

1.13.3.3.5 Telecommunication Coverage

The district is covered by the following cellular mobile phone; MTN, Vodaphone, airtel, Tigo etc. There are also community information centres at Twedie, Foase, Trede, Ahenema Kokoben Atwima Boko etc. According to the Ghana Statistical Service 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, out of a population of 60,352 who are 12 years and older 52.6% of the people in the district have mobile phones.

1.13.3.4 Spatial Analysis of the Settlement System/Functional Matrix (Scalogram Analysis)

In an attempt to determine which settlement has what kind of services and facilities as distributed already, the scalogram was analysed. The scalogram is a planning tool used to show the sphere of influence (level of centrality) of selected facilities or services in a district, the relative functionality of each settlement within the District and also to ascertain the level of spatial imbalance of services and facilities distribution.

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

lack which services or facilities. It is very useful in categorizing settlements in the district into levels of functional complexity. In effect, scalogram can be used to make decision about appropriate investments for settlements in the district at different levels in the spatial hierarchy.

From a reconnaissance survey and responses received from base line data collected from the communities, the various services and facilities present at some towns in the district were identified. The selection of thirty (30) larger communities for the scalogram analysis was based on a projected population of 2013 using the 2000 Population and Housing Census as the base.

The following facilities: Senior High School, Technical School, Junior High School, Primary School, Postal Service, Agric Extension Service, Financial Institution, Daily Market, Weekly Market, Electricity, Guest House, Lorry Park, District Administration Block, Area Council, Court, Police Post, Hospital, Health Centre, Clinic, CHPS Compound, Chemical Shop, Public Toilet, Borehole and Small Town Water were used in the scalogram analysis.

The frequency of facilities such as Primary, Junior High School, Electricity and Borehole were very high (that is present in all the 30 communities).

However, facilities such as Senior High School, Court, Hospital, have limited frequencies.

The Communities have been scaled in order of sphere of influence or centrality according to their centrality score as follows:

1 st Order	-	750 and above
2 nd Order	-	350-749
3 rd Order	-	100-349
4 th Order	-	Below 100

Table 1.11: Scalogram Analysis For Atwima Kwanwoma District Based On Thirty (30) Larger Communities as at 2013

SERVICES SETTLEMENTS	POPULATION		EDUCATION				SERVICE		ECONOMY			INFRASTRUCTURE			GOVERNANCE				HEALTH					WATER AND SANITATION			TOTAL SERVICES	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	RANK	
	POP 2000	PROJECTED POP. 2013	SHS	VOC/TECH SCH.	JHS	PRIMARY	POSTAL SERVICE	AGRIC EXT. SER	FINANCIAL INST.	DAILY MARKET	WEEKLY MARKET	ELECTRICITY	GUEST HOUSE	LORRY PARK	DISTRICT ADM.	AREA COUNCIL	COURT	POLICE POST	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTER	CLINIC	CHIPS COMPOUND	CHEMICAL SHOP	SMALL TOWN WATER	BOREHOLE	PUBLIC TOILET				
WEIGHTS (W)			3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1				
Foase	5023	7348	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	14	812.2	1st
Trede	3717	5438	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	14	387.2	2nd
Aburaso	3517	4739	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	8	100.1	3rd	
Ahenema Kokoben	3404	5002	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	11	215.0	3rd
Kromoase	3290	4832	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	8	71.8	4th	
Nweneso No. 1	3016	4412	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	6	31.9		
Twedie	3010	4403	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	13	768.9	1st	
Trabuom	2860	4200	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	10	159.0	3rd	
Nweneso No. 3	2651	3878	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	7	43.0	4th	
Nweneso No.2	2167	3169	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	8	83.4		
Yabi	2097	3069	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	7	72.3		
Krofofrom	2012	2943	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	7	46.7		
New Aduampong	1700	2487	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	7	39.6	4th	
Atwima Boko	1618	2382	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	7	38.5		
Atwima Hwidiem	1509	1634	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	6	120.8	3rd	
Brofoyeduru	1440	1492	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	8	60.1	4th	
Gyekye	1376	2020	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	5	20.8		
Atwima Mpatasie	1375	1988	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	5	20.8	4th	
Afrancho (Odumase)	1264	1849	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	8	56.5		
Kotwi	1261	1844	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	7	94.8	4th	
Asaago	926	2231	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	4	16.6	4th	
Konkori	967	1420	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	5	20.8	4th	
Adum Afrancho	1007	1479	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	7	38.5	4th	
Akyeremade	912	1339	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	6	34.3	4th	
Ampabame No. 1	1912	2808	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	7	89.0	4th	
Ampabame No. 2	1204	1768	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	5	20.8	4th	
Ampampatia	1079	1585	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	4	16.6	4th	
Hemang	805	1177	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	5	20.8	4th	
Adum Kwanwoma	721	1059	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	8	140.2	3rd	
Apemanin	329	1038	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	6	57.6	4th	
TOTAL NO. OF FUNCTIONS (N)			4	1	30	30	0	9	11	9	0	30	10	1	1	2	1	3	0	6	4	3	13	1	30	24				
CENTRALITY INDEX (C)			100	100	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 (WxC) N			75	300	6.7	3.3	-	11.1	18.2	11.1	-	3.3	10.0	100	400	100	200	100	-	33.3	50.0	33.3	7.7	200	3.3	4.2				

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013

KEY **X:** Available **- :** Not Available

1.13.3.4.1 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

The analysis of the scalogram above was used to come out with the functional hierarchy of settlements in the District. The settlements were arranged in a hierarchical order based on the level of their functional complexity. The criteria for the ordering of settlements by functions are shown below. The settlements have been categorised in order of hierarchy in terms of the functions/facilities they provide to the outlying population/sphere of influence.

1 st Order	-	Foase, Twedie,
2 nd Order	-	Trede,
3 rd Order	-	Aburaso, Ahenema Kokoben, Trabuom, Atwima Hwidiem and Adum Kwanwoma

From the scalogram analysis, Foase the District capital stands out with a centrality score of **812.2**. This is because Foase has 14 out of the 24 facilities used in the analysis.

The following is the outcome of the analysis of the functional hierarchy of settlements.

- There is a weak correlation between population and service distribution.
- There is inadequate distribution of services and facilities and the distribution is also skewed.
- The most common services and facilities (example: Primary schools, Junior High Schools and Electricity) are high and need to be upgraded for other settlements around to assume central place status to serve their surrounding hinterlands.
- Most of the settlements however have access to basic services and facilities such as primary school, Junior High Schools, KVIP, Water (standpipes, boreholes among others).

1.13.3.4.2 Implications for Future Interventions

The above analysis implies that in our future development efforts, more facilities and services should be sent to the less endowed areas/communities to ensure a balanced spatial distribution of facilities.

1.13.3.5 Development Nodes

The analysis of the scalogram above shows a very weak growth centres which provide little or no service to the outlying population. The functional hierarchy of settlements further revealed that Foase the district capital and Twedie emerged as a first (1st) order communities, with a centrality score of **812.2** and **768.9** respectively, the second (2nd) order community is Trede. The following communities: Aburaso, Ahenema Kokoben, Trabuom, Atwima Hwidiem and Adum Kwanwoma however, emerged as 3rd Order communities within the functional hierarchy.

The following Findings were made:

- In order to speed up the pace of development of the District, the following 4th Order communities as per the scalogram analysis above have been proposed as development nodes/growth poles centers: Kromoase, Nweneso No. 1,2,3 Yabi, Krofofrom, New Aduampong, Atwima Boko, Gyekye, Atwima Mpatasie and Afrancho(Odumase). Konkori, Akyeremade, Kwanwoma, Ampabame No. 1&2, Apemanin.
- The market at Trabuom should be developed into a weekly market and as development node to strengthen and extend the trickling down effects of the capital.
- One of the health facilities in the district should be upgraded to a District hospital to enable them serve and win the confidence of their catchment areas. The schools in selected communities should be turned into model or demonstration schools with adequate teaching and learning facilities/materials to enhance education and long run development of the localities.
- The District Assembly should set up small scale industrial support fund and assist prospective small scale industrialists to set up business in these communities.
- Weekly markets should be developed and sustained in some selected communities in the district to make them economically viable.
- The communities must therefore be given the needed development support to enable them propel the development of the surrounding communities.

1.13.3.6 Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and travelling time). In the district, some

locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, education, markets and police services. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate. Surface accessibility to services such as health, education, extension services and banking are based on observed vehicular speeds on the various types of roads (first and third class roads) in the district.

- **Travel Speed and Waiting Time in the District**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Vehicle Speed</u>	<u>Waiting Times</u>
First Class Road Kumasi-Trede	25km	45 minutes
Third Class Road Kumasi-Foase	20km	1 hour

The accessibility analysis indicates that about 30% of the habitable area of the district falls within considerable aggregate accessibility. This implies that about 70% of the habitable area of the district is not within easy reach of any of the facilities studied as a result of deplorable road network in the district. The bad road conditions make it very difficult and time consuming in assessing a facility in the district.

1.13.3.6.1 Aggregate Accessibility

About 65% of the communities enjoy at least one chosen facility within the acceptable time e.g education and health. The road network in the district also needs to be improved. It is equally important for the population threshold for most of the services to be reviewed to enable majority of the communities enjoy higher level services.

1.13.3.6.2 Optimum Accessibility

This is about the communities that have access to all/major facilities/services in the district. These communities are Foase, Twedie and Trede, Ahenema Kokoben and Trabuom. The situation needs to be improved to ensure evenly distribution of facilities in the district.

1.13.3.6.3 Accessibility to Health Facilities

Accessibility to health facility implies either the ability to reach a health facility within a specific travel time or a location within kilometres of a facility. There is no District Hospital but rather the Health Centers which are established at selected communities provides health care to the

people of the district. Various religious organizations have also assisted in the public–private partnership with the communities to provide Mission Clinic and beneficiary areas are Aburaso and Ahenema Kokoben.

1.13.3.6.4 Accessibility to Banking Services

Banking and non banking financial services are available in the District. Rural Banks such as Atwima Rural Bank at Foase, Bosomtwe Rural Bank at Ahenema Kokoben and Atwima Kwanwom Rural Bank at Brofoyeduro and other micro financial services operates in the district. These banks offer financial assistance to farmers, workers and businessmen in the district.

The micro financial services are distributed in the district with about nineteen (19) operational centres. Their activities are mostly in the market places, self employed and the informal sector. Resource mobilization could be enhanced, if these agencies are regularized and streamlined by the banking institutions of the Bank of Ghana.

1.13.3.6.5 Accessibility to Police Service

The security in the District is of prime importance as a peaceful atmosphere created promotes friendly environment for people to go about their duties without any intimidation and panic. There are currently four (4) Police Post in the District located at Trede, Twedie, Atwima Hwediem and Afaisebon. The district has no Divisional Police Headquarters and therefore depends on Asokwa Police Command for security operations. The district is currently planning to establish a District Police Divisional Headquarters.

1.13.3.6.6 Accessibility to Education

Educational facilities are evenly distributed within the district. There are 131 Pre-schools, 130 primary schools, 85 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools in the district all being public and private schools. Basic Education in the district could therefore be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible. The distribution of Senior High School is skewed towards Trede, Adum Kwanwoma, Ahenema Kokobeng and Trabuom of which much efforts is needed to increase the number to serve the ever increasing population in the district.

1.13.3.7 Poverty Profiling Mapping

The district is divided into two (2) Area Councils. Due to the interrelated activities which are undertaken by the various Area Councils, poverty issues are synonymous. Poverty in the District is quite endemic. The problem is quite pronounced in the farming communities of the District. These poverty endemic areas lack access to potable water, poor arterial road network, limited access to health facilities, lack of market for farm produce, lack of toilet and sanitation facilities. About forty-five percent (75%) of the communities in the District are classified based on their characteristics to be poor.

The main poverty pockets in the District have been classified based on Area Councils and depicted below:

Table 1.12: Poverty Pockets in Atwima Area Council

ATWIMA AREA COUNCIL/COMMUNITIES	POVERTY STATUS	CHARACTERISTICS OF AREA COUNCIL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sefwi • Nweneso No.3 • Nweneso No.2 • Nweneso No.1 	Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to water • Low access to sanitation • Dominant subsistence farming • High unemployment • Poor road network and surface quality • Low access to market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apemanim • Kokoben • Akosomo • Chichibon • Afrancho 	2 nd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to potable water • Low access to sanitation facilities • Dominant subsistence farming • Poor road network • No access to financial services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gyekye • Trabuom • Hwidiem 	3 rd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface quality • Low access to market • Seasonal Unemployment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aburaso • Akyeremade • Kromoase • Yabi 	Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to potable water • Urbanised • Access to higher order Health facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foase • Boko • Twedie • Behenase 	2 nd Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to potable water • High level of education • Subsistence farming • Access to higher order

		facilities eg. Health, police services etc.
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, November 2013

Table 1.13: Poverty Pockets in Kwanwoma Area Council

KWANWOMA AREA COUNCIL/COMMUNITIES	POVERTY STATUS	CHARACTERISTICS OF AREA COUNCIL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deikrom Winsa 	Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low access to potable water Low access to sanitation facilities Dominant subsistence farming High unemployment Poor road network and surface quality Low access to market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dentekrom Nkwanta 	2 nd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low access to water Low access to sanitation Dominant subsistence farming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bragokrom Duakoben 	3 rd Most Deprived	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network Low access to market Seasonal Unemployment
Ahenema Kokobeng,	Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to potable water Highly Urbanised Good road network Access to higher order facilities
Brofeyeduru	2 nd Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good road network Access to potable water High level of education Access to high order facilities Highly Urbanised
Trede	3 rd Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good road network Access to potable water Subsistence farming Access to high order facilities Highly Urbanised
Nkoransa	4 th Most Developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good road network Access to potable water High level of education Subsistence farming Access to high order facilities Highly Urbanised

Source: AKDA- DPCU, November 2013

The above analysis provides a criterion for resource allocation to enable the District correct development imbalances. This by implication would mean that the deprived areas should be given the needed attention in terms of provision of socio-economic infrastructure.

1.13.3.7.1 Poverty Characteristics

Community Level Poverty

One of the most serious social problems in the District is relatively high level of poverty. The human settlements perhaps depict most clear signs of rural poverty. Many poverty stricken communities in the District are characterized by incidence of low-level basic social amenities such as health, education, water, toilet and sanitation etc. It also manifests in the dilapidated buildings and general decay of the built up environment.

Personal Level Poverty

At the personal level, poverty is manifested by the inability on the part of individual or household to meet basic needs of life in terms of adequate food intake, clothing and shelter. Most of the poor people in the District live in smaller settlements, which are dominated by unacceptable level of social deprivation. Small hold subsistence farmers, among which women are in majority, form the bulk of the rural poor households.

In the peri-urban communities, personal level poverty still exist as most people continuously lose access to land to developers. Even though the urban sprawl presents numerous opportunities, poor people, especially women are less able to take advantage of the new opportunities. Although, the land available for natural resource based activities declines with the rural urban-change, these activities remain important, particularly to the poorest people. This would mean that continued support for good natural resource management is therefore critical.

1.13.4 Economy of the District

The economy of the District can be structured into three (3):

- a) Primary Production (Agriculture and Livestock)
- b) Manufacturing and Industry (Small and Medium Scale businesses)
- c) Services and Commerce

1.13.4.1 Structure of Atwima Kwanwoma District Economy

Table 1.14: Occupational Structure in Atwima Kwanwoma District

No.	Sector	Percentage of Labour Force (%)
1	Agriculture and Livestock	62.6
2	Manufacturing and Industry	16.7
3	Service and Commerce	20.7
Total		100

The table above revealed that, agriculture employs about 62.6 percent of the active population, manufacturing and industry 16.7 percent and service and commerce 20.7 percent.

1.13.4.1.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in terms of employment and income. It employs about 62.6 percent of the labour force. As the available records indicate, Agriculture is the back bone of the economy of the District. This implies that more resources and interventions are needed in support of agriculture sector to bring about economic development of the District. This is because improvement in agriculture has the potential to increase disposable income of the people which could lead to socio-economic transformation of the District. To achieve a sustainable development, it is very imperative that the industrial sector is improved to add value to the agricultural produce.

a) Primary Production: Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is the main stay of the district micro economy although it is still at the rudimentary stage relying basically on hoes, cutlasses and rainfall. Shifting cultivation, bush burning and bush fallowing are the common farming practices used by the farmers. Economic activity is therefore low with respect to output, income and employment. About 62.6 percent of the working population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture. However, small holder farmers who use traditional methods dominate these activities. This implies that any meaningful development effort must necessarily be based on improved performance in the agriculture sector. The average farm size is as low as 1.5 acres per farmer as against the national average of 5 acres. The small farm sizes affect production and consequently income and therefore the low standard of living of farmers.

b) Farming Systems

The common system of farming is the slash/stump and burn due to its location as a semi-deciduous forest zone. Two main systems of farming are adopted in the District and these are permanent cultivation (involving perennial crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain) and shifting cultivation/fallow farming (involving arable crops such as maize, cassava, vegetables, yam, ginger, cocoyam). The arable crops are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed crops. There have been a number of technologies that are being impacted to the farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standards. These include row planting, application of poultry manure and chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for maize storage.

c) Land Tenure

All lands in the district are vested in the state but are held in trust by the respective Traditional Authorities who act on behalf of Otumfuo, the Asantehene. Land acquisition in the District is mainly through family inheritance, self and by lease/hiring. According to the District Directorate of Agriculture, about 60% of the farmers use family lands. This is followed by hiring (25%). Those who own the lands constitute only 15%. The land ownership and acquisition of lands in the District has led to land fragmentation and smaller land size as the family membership continues to grow.

Again with increasing demand for land for building by non natives/citizens, there has been mounting tension between the families that farm on those lands and the care-taker chiefs. This impedes effort to enter large scale production. The traditional land holding systems also gives rise to boundary disputes. In view of this, efforts must be made to register all customary lands in the District to avoid land litigations and the likely frustration potential investors may go through in acquiring land.

The total area of land under cultivation in the District and the crop type is shown in the table below:

Table 1.15: Land under Cultivation for Major Crop (ha)

Major crops cultivated	Total land under cultivation per each Major crop (ha)
Cocoa	-
Maize	2,835.82
Plantain	1,796.23
Cocoyam	5,032.64
Cassava	1,649.92

Forest reserve	-
Ginger	45.00
Cowpea	42.00
Yam	345.00

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA November, 2013

d) Source of Finance to Agriculture

Financing of agriculture in the district is mostly through personal savings. There are records of three (3) rural banks namely Atwima Rural Bank at Foase, Bosomtwe Rural Bank at Ahenema Kokoben and Atwima Kwanwoma Rural Bank at Brofoyeduru and nineteen (19) other Micro Finance institutions operating within the District but these institutions are not able to meet the financial needs of the farmers and somehow farmers are not also able to provide the needed collaterals security to attract loans to facilitate their farming activities.

Table 1.16: Sources of Finance for Farmers

Sources of Finance	Percentage (%)
Self	75
Family	10
Banks	5
Cooperatives	3
Friends	2
Susu	5

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA November, 2013

From the Table 1.16 above, self financing constitute the main source by which farmers in the District raise money to finance agricultural activities. This is followed by the family. The available financial institutions take the third position of sourcing the farmers in their activities. The reliance of farmers on their personal finances for their farming activities mean less money to buy inputs like agro chemicals, improved seedlings and the hiring of additional labour to expand their farm sizes and also increase yields.

Table 1.17: Per Acre Output in Tones of Major Crops Grown

Area/Major crops Types	District (tones)
Cocoa	-
Maize	0.48
Plantain	3.98
Cocoyam	2.60
Cassava	5.32

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA November, 2013

e) Storage, Post Harvest Losses and Marketing of Agriculture Produces

Storage has been one of the great challenges in the District. With the exception of cereals particularly maize and cowpea which are kept in cribs for a period of time, there is no modern and proper storage facilities for the crops produced especially foodstuffs. Farmers are compelled to offset their produce at lower prices which affect their income.

Although the District is nearer to the Central Business District (CBD) of Kumasi Metropolis, farmers are not able to take advantage due to the poor nature of the roads in transporting their farm produce for sale in Kumasi.

1.13.4.1.2 Agric Extension Agents

The District has 16 Agricultural Extension Officers. The present extension officer-farmer ratio is 1: 2,000. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer-farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the district.

Agric extension agent-farmer ratio in the District is presented in the Table below.

Table 1.18: Agric Extension Agent-Farmer Ratio

Extension Agents-Farmer Ratio	District	Regional	National
	1 : 2,000	1: 500	1: 500

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA November, 2013

More Agric Extension Agents are therefore needed to provide technical expertise and know-how particularly in the fish and poultry subsectors. Logistics such as motor bikes and vehicles are therefore needed to be provided to the few available officers to improve their mobility.

1.13.4.1.3 Livestock and Poultry Farms

Livestock activities especially poultry farming in the District is mostly done on commercial bases as compared to other livestock that are done in complement to the crop farming.

Below is a table showing the number of poultry farmers in the District.

Table 1.19: Registered Poultry Farms in the District

Name Poultry Farms	Location	Number Of Birds
Nafac Awuni	Ampabame	4000 Layers
Samtak	Ampabame	52,380 Layers
Lion Of Juda Ventures	Ampabame	9,000 Layers

Metimani Co. Ltd	Ampabame	3,900 Layers
Outu Farm	Afatia	10,000 Layers
Serwaa Quality Farms	Bebu	160,000 Layers
Deo Grafats	Brofoyedru	3000 Layers
Shamo Farms	Mpatasie	3000 Layers
Adu Asare Bosiako	Nweneso No. 1	13,538 Layers
Move On Farms	Mpatasie	2,500 Layers
Kobi Farms	Nkoranza	5000 Layers
Mina Farms	Nkoranza	4000 Layers
Nana Asare Farms	Konkori	7,000 Layers
Asamoah Yamoah	Nkoranza	Growers
Yahaya Farms	Foase	3000 Layers
Rev. Charles Osei Kofi	Twedie	700
Raftco Farms	Twedie	120,000
Fosuka Farms	Twedie	105,000

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture- AKDA November, 2013

Table 1.19 above depicts the level of commercialization of poultry in the District. This in no doubt has been a great source and form of job for the farmers themselves and the labourers employed. It also on the other hand serves as a source of manure for the crop and food stuff farmers in the District.

Other livestock like goat, sheep among others are reared on home base level; owners do sell them from time to time to support their living.

Below is a table showing the number of stock in the District.

Table 1.20: Number of Other Livestock's in the District

Species	Total Stock
Sheep	5,100
Goat	3,130
Poultry	5,040
Cattle	866
Rabbit	615
Grass cutter	920

Source: District Directorate of Agriculture-AKDA November, 2013

1.13.4.1.4 Youth in Agriculture

a) Block Farm Programme

According to 2012 Annual Progress report by the District Directorate of Agriculture, Sixty five (65) youth in agriculture in the district comprising 59 males and 6 females have benefited from the

Government funded Block Farm Programme. These farmers are cultivating 90 acres of vegetables and 15 acres of maize with support in the form of inputs like weedicides, insecticides and fungicides.

1.13.4.1.5 Farmer Based Co-operatives in the district

There are more than 30 farmer based cooperative society in Atwima Kwanwoma District. However, the following are the societies registered by the District Assembly:

- Atwima Oil Palm Growers Association
- Adum Afrancho/Odumase Grasscutter Rearing Association
- Atwima Maize Growers Association
- Ampabame Maize Growers Association
- Ampabame Vegetable Growers Association
- Trede Vegetable Growers Association
- Atwima Techiman Livestock Rearing Association
- Apemanim Cassava Growers Association
- Foase Ginger Farmers Association
- Afrancho Vegetable Farmers Association

1.13.4.1.6 Problems facing the agriculture sector in the district and the way forward

The agriculture subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and outmoded farming methods. Only a few percentage of farmers use modern improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agricultural activities in the district are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited Access to Credit:** Almost all the farmers in the district, especially food crop farmers, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This

causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.

- **Lack of Storage Facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the district to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact on the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs):** There are only 16 AEAs in the district meaning the extension officer–farmer ratio is 1: 2,000 compared to the national standard of 1:500. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers’ unwillingness to change.
- **Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up:** Even though the district is close to Kumasi, the regional capital, the poor nature of the roads, the unprocessed nature of the crops and market restrictions prevent the farmers from taking advantage of the proximity to the regional and metro market.
- **High cost of Farming Inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.
- **Pollution of Water Bodies:** Water bodies are being polluted by the use of chemicals especially by vegetable farmers.

1.13.4.1.7 Way forward for the Agriculture Sector

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer Ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Provision of storage facilities
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

1.13.4.1.8 Industrial Sector

The industrial sector constitutes the second important sector with respect to employment and incomes (16.7%). The district has small–scale cottage industrials like soap making, oil palm extraction, wood carving, carpentry and brass-smith.

The industries in the manufacturing sector can be classified under the following:

- Metal Based – These include the brass made ornaments at Ampeyoo and Krofrom.
- Wood Based – These are also made up of wood carving at Foase.

Fig 8: Pictorial view of some Industrial Activities in the District



Source: Field Survey, November, 2013.

1.13.4.1.9 Problems facing the industrial Sector in the district

The industrial subsector is confronted with the following problems:

- Poor management skills
- Inadequate financial capital
- Limited access to credit
- High cost of inputs

1.13.4.1.10 Services

The service which is the third most important sector is made up of workers who perform various services and include those in teaching, health services, telecommunication, banking, security, tourism etc. they constitute about 20.7%.

Tourism is under developed in the District. There is one tourist site located at Atwima Boko. However, there are wood and brass carvings of traditional artefacts at Foase and Krofrom. These constitute a potential source of tourist attraction if the cavers are properly organized and assisted to expand their activities.

1.13.4.1.11 Economic Resources

The District is endowed with a variety of potential economic resources which when properly harnessed can create much wealth for the people and to improve their standard of living.

The range of economic resources in the district include; arable and viable agricultural land, plantation and cash crops, roads networks linking the district to the regional capital and other districts, electricity coverage, some cottage industries made up of gari processing, wood carving and others, hotel and restaurants and a pool of businesses like traders, business houses (banks, telecommunication and many self employed private individuals).

The District Assembly must therefore compile complete database of the district. This should include the geological maps of the district to aid mineral exploration as well as land suitability classifications.

1.13.4.1.12 Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

The 2010 Population and Housing Census for the district indicates that the labour force (15-64) years are 50,133 representing 55.31% and even constitute more than half of the total district population of 90,634. This implies that when there is full employment in the district about 50,133 would be engaged in some form of employment. The 15-64 and the 0-14 age groups together (87,007) would constitute a potential labour force for the district in future if properly trained and harnessed.

With the availability of jobs in the district, the large labour force would be engaged in some form of employment to earn income to cater for the child below 15 years hence reducing the rate of child labour.

1.13.4.1.13 Local Economic Development (LED) Issues

Local Economic Development (LED) is an innovative strategy to stimulate local economies in which the people participate as consumers, micro-entrepreneurs and workers, individually and in groups. LED refers to the processes by which local governments partner community groups and the private sector in a defined economic zone to increase the number and variety of job opportunities available to the local people. With Local Economic Development the public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation with the aim to improve the quality of life for all. It encourages Public-Private-Partnership to improve the rate of local economic development by identifying proposals for practical activities to promote local economic development. It is a partnership between local government, business and community interests.

While the private sector could mobilize resources to generate goods and services, the public sector would induce actions to improve business, employment, income distribution of the community.

The District Assembly will play the following roles in the area of LED during the plan period to stimulate economic activities:

- The District Assembly will create the environment for LED through creation of land banks for industrialist and provision of roads and infrastructure, enhancing safety and security, attracting development funding etc.
- The Assembly would play a critical role during the planning process through local initiatives of projects or government programs that support business networks and partnerships etc.
- The Assembly would facilitate arrangements for local people to get expert assistance and support, information and advice, training and business planning support.
- Assembly would stimulate businesses to grow and expand–e.g. giving incentives like small business grants, promoting tourism.
- Assembly would help provide basic infrastructure to stimulate private sector development – e.g. energy supplies, water, roads, refuse collection, etc.

The District provides technical skills training for the local youth in oil palm, soap making, baking and gari processing.

1.13.4.1.14 Resource Base for Local Economic Development in the District

a) Arable Land

This District is endowed with arable land. About 80 percent of the land is suitable for crop cultivation. At the moment, about 60% of the arable land is under cultivation. Maize, rice, cassava, yam, cocoyam, ginger, groundnut and plantain are the main food crops cultivated. The soils and the rainfall regime do support different types of agricultural produce such as citrus, cocoa, oil palm, plantain, cassava, tomatoes, maize and rice.

b) Forest Resources

The District is endowed with forest resources, which include commercial timber of high economic value like Odum, Wawa, Kyenkyen, Mahogany and other lesser-known species. A

considerable number of members of communities depend either directly or indirectly on the forest for their livelihood. The major source of domestic energy is the fuel wood.

The activities of illegal timber operators especially chain saw operators are fast depleting the tree stock and degrading the forest. Deikrom, Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3 areas have excessively been degraded. The other forest resource in the District which is of commercial value is bamboo.

c) Mineral Deposit

The resources include Gold, Rock, Sand, Stone, Clay deposits and forest resources. Gold deposits are located in Adwuampong, Ampabame No. 1, Ahenema Kokoben, Nkoranza, Trede, Trabuom, Kyekyebon, Aduwamase, Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3. The District however, cannot be said to be a mining District since information gathered was only on specific mining pits that have been abandoned.

Sand deposits are located at Konkori, Trabuom, Twedie, Adumwamase, Dida, Gyekye, Afrancho and Asaago. Stone deposits are located at Mpatasie, Ampabame No. 1 and 2, Kwanwoma, Aboabo Kese and Ahenema Kokoben. Rock deposits on the other hand are located at Ampeyoo, Kokoben and Nweneso No. 1, 2 and 3.

1.13.5 Food Security

The food security situation in the district is good. There is food all year round. The only threat to food security is the storage facilities and bushfires which often destroy the food crops and causes great damage during the dry season. A sound food security situation impacts positively on the development of the district

The Department of Agriculture is currently undertaking a programme called the Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) which seeks to enhance income generation and food security to improve livelihood of the rural poor and to build a marketing system to ensure profitability at all levels of the production chain.

RTIMP conducted four (4) Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) in four (4) different communities namely Foase, Aduwamase, Apemanim and New Adweampong in its effort to improve upon root and tuber production specifically yam and cassava in the district.

1.13.6 Governance

This section of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) deals with the administrative and institutional issues, which needs to be tackled to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the development plan. The issues discussed include structure, procedures and roles. It is made up of detailed specification of expected roles of the District Assembly, the Area Councils, the Community, Public and Private Sector agencies including NGOs. All these development agents are stakeholders in the development of the district.

One of the principal purposes of the DMTDP is to provide a framework for development activities in the district in order to ensure coordinated efforts at reducing poverty. The District Administration has a central role to play to ensure coordination in the implementation of the development plan.

1.13.6.1 The District Assembly

Atwima Kwanwoma District is the central institution within the district responsible for planning, implementing and management of development programmes and projects. The Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions. They have been established as structures to which they are assigned with the responsibility of integrating political, administrative and development resources to achieve more equitable allocation of power and wealth at the district.

The Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body that provides guidance, gives direction and supervises all other administrative authorities in the District. The Assembly is the District Planning Authority and is responsible for the overall development of the District. It formulates and executes plans, programmes and strategies for effective mobilization and management of the District. Performance of this role can be enhanced by tapping available human and technical resources of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), the Sub-Committees of the Assembly as well as the technical staff of the Assembly.

1.13.6.2 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly constitutes members that form the head of legislation and deliberation about the issues of the district. There are forty eight (48) Assembly Members in Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are thirty three (33) and the government appointees constitute fifteen (15) Members. Women constitute four (4) of the forty eight (48) Assembly Members representing 8.33% of the total Assembly Members of the district. Males on the other hand constitute 91.66%.

This implies that there is the need to empower women in the District to be more involved in the governance and decision making in the district. This will invariably result in the larger presence of females in Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly structure.

The District also has one (1) Constituency with a Member of Parliament who is an ex-officio Member of the District Assembly.

Table 1.21: Sex Compositions of Assembly Members

Sex Members	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Elected Members	33	68.75	-	-	33	68.75
Government Appointees	11	22.91	4	8.33	15	31.24
Total	44	91.66	4	8.33	48	100.00

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013.

1.13.6.3 The Executive Committee

Under section 20(2) of the Local Government Act, the District Chief Executive (DCE) is the chairman of the Executive Committee and he presides over the meetings. The District Chief Executive is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administration functions of the Assembly and the supervision of the various departments. He performs these functions through the District Coordinating Director (DCD) who is the head of the Administrative machinery in the district, Heads of Department and sub-governmental agencies operating in the district.

In accordance with section 21(1) of the Act 462, Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly has in place an Executive Committee which spearhead over the administrative and executive functions of the Assembly. The Executive Committee is made up of the District Chief Executive (DCE) who is the Chairman, Chairmen/Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees, Town/Area Council Representatives. The Executive Committee is the body that assists the District Chief Executive in the performance of its functions. It deliberates and takes decisions on policy issues in relation to the Assembly and also deliberates on the grievances passed forward by the Assembly Members and the Sub-Committees in order to reach a consensus that is fed into the administrative system for implementation.

1.13.6.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Sub-Committees of the District Assembly

A number of established Sub-Committees function as the operating arms of the Executive Committee and assist in the implementation of special activities of the Assembly. The Statutory Sub-Committees of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly are as follows:

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

Apart from the above Statutory Committees, the district has other four (4) Sub-Committees namely:

- Transport Sub-Committee
- Agriculture Sub-Committee
- Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee
- Women & Children Affairs Sub-Committee

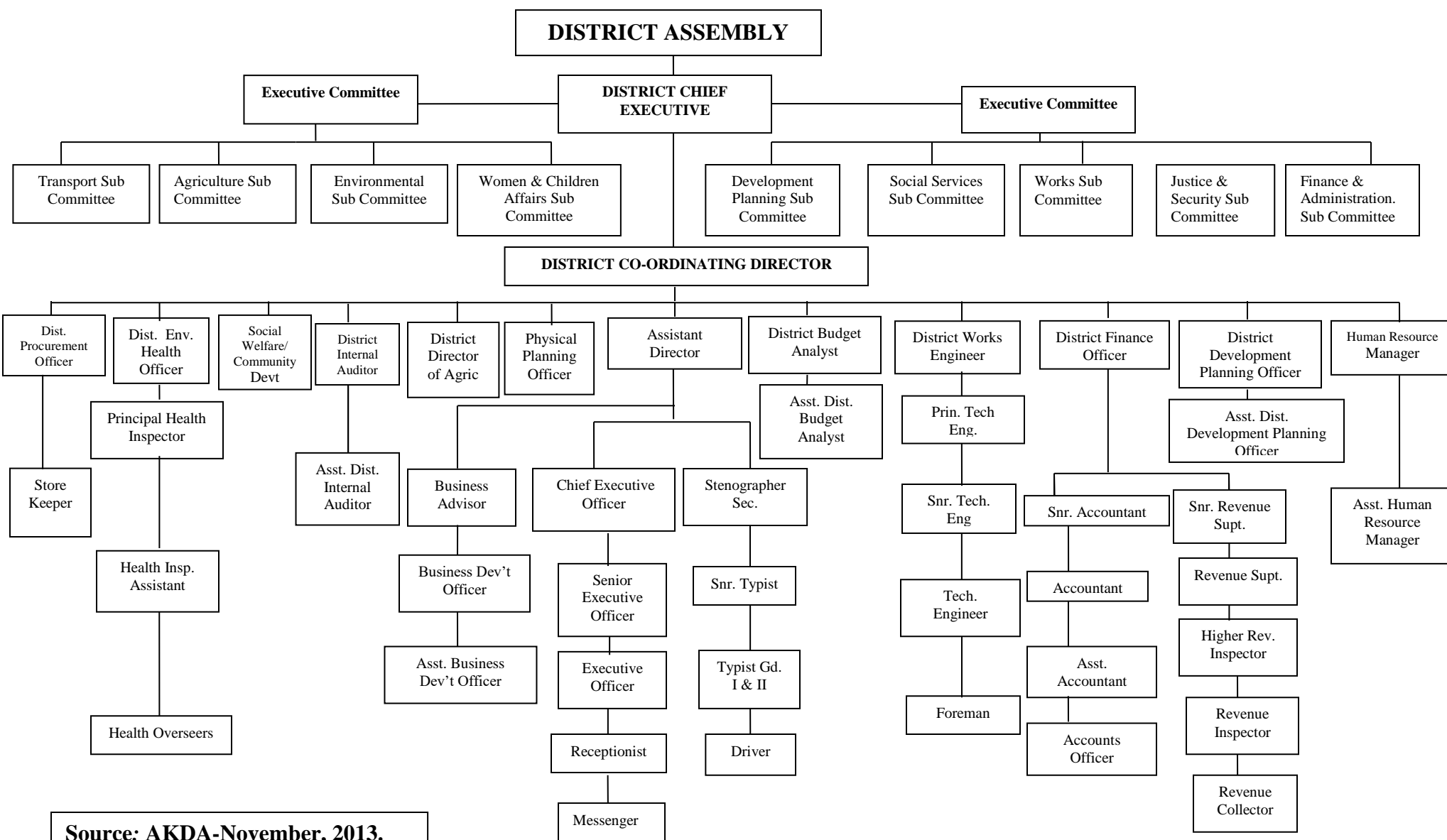
The Sub-Committees have the responsibility for collating issues relevant to the District Assembly (DA). These Committees deliberate on issues into greater details and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee for further deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly.

The Public Relations and Complaints Committee is a committee in the district which is chaired by the Presiding Member (PM) to address public complaints and welfare of the Assembly Members.

1.13.6.5 Administrative Structure of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly

The LI 1961 sees the central administration of the District Assembly as primarily responsible for the day to day management of the Assembly and also serves as a secretariat to other departments of the district assembly. They are responsible for the preparation of plans, the mobilization and management of resources for the development of the District.

The central administration constitutes the DCE as the head, followed by the DCD who is the secretary to the District Assembly. The District Works Department, Planning, Budget, Finance, Agriculture, Community Development/Social Welfare and other departments are also a composition of a line management that channel their grievances to the DCE through the DCD. The Administrative Structure of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is shown below:

Fig. 9: Organogram of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly**Source: AKDA-November, 2013.**

1.13.6.6 Operational Departments and Non Operational Departments in the District

The Departments in the district provide technical and professional advice/support to the District Assembly. They are involved in active participation during planning and implementation of development programmes and projects of the District Assembly. These departments are not fully represented in the district because of the problem of office accommodation.

Below are the operational and non–operational departments in the District:

Table 1.22: Operational and Non- Operational Departments in the District

S/N	Operational Departments	S/N	Non-Operational Departments
1.	Central Administration Department	1.	Ghana National Fire Service
2.	District Works Department	2.	National Youth Council
3.	Finance Department	3.	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
4.	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development		
5.	Physical Planning (Town and Country Planning Department)		
6.	Ghana Health Service		
7.	Ghana Education Service		
8.	Department of Agriculture		
9.	Birth and Death Registry		
10.	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)		
11.	Department of Co-operatives		
12.	National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)		
13.	Environmental Health and Sanitation		
14.	Information Services Department		
15.	Ghana Statistical Service		
16.	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)		
17.	Electoral Commission		
18.	Stool Lands Administration		
19.	Non Formal Education Division		
20.	National Service Secretariat		
21.	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial and Development Agency (GYEEDA)		

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November, 2013.

However, some departments such as National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) operate at Trede as a result of inadequate office accommodation. Additionally, some unit such as the Human Resource Unit and the Procurement Unit also face the problem of office accommodation. The absence of CHRAJ and other departments as indicated above are also as a result of office accommodation.

Currently, the District Assembly is constructing an Administration Block Annex to solve the problem of office accommodation.

1.13.6.7 Sub-District Structures

To make for the involvement of all in the development process and the art of governance in the district, the sub-district structures were created. These are the Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees immediately below the District Assembly. Sub-district structures in this context refer to government political and administrative structures below the district. The district and the sub-district structures are the most important levels in countries pursuing decentralization and they are the pivot of local level development but the composition of sub-district structures in terms of levels differ from country to country.

In an attempt to facilitate bottom-up planning and decision making, the decentralization policy established the sub-districts structures which include the Town and Area councils and the Unit Committees. These sub-structures serve as a link between the local people and the District Assembly. In Ghana, the Sub-district Structures were established in 1994 with a Legislative Instrument (LI 1589). For effective decentralization, the sub-district has assumed some responsibilities as enshrined in the Local Government Act (Act 462). Their responsibilities are not limited to the following:

- They assist persons authorised by the District Assembly to collect revenue
- They recommend to the Assembly the naming of all streets in their area of authority and let all the buildings in the area to be numbered.
- They are responsible for day to day administration of the Urban, Area or Town Councils.
- They make proposals to the Assembly for levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the area.

- They take steps as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the urban areas.
- They mobilize members of the unit for the implementation of self-help and development projects.
- They are responsible under the guidance at the Registrar of Births and Deaths, for the registration of births and deaths in the community.
- Organize communal voluntary work especially with respect to sanitation.
- Educate the people on their rights, privileges, obligations and responsibilities with the District branch of the National Commission for Civic Education.

1.13.6.7.1 Town and Area Councils and Unit Committees in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Atwima Kwanwoma District has two (2) Area Councils. Namely

- Atwima Area Council
- Kwanwoma Area Council

Table 1.23: Area Councils and their locations in the District

No.	Name of Area Council	Location
1.	Atwima Area Council	Twedie
2.	Kwanwoma Area Council	Trede

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013.

Unit Committees

There are 33 Electoral Areas in the District. There are therefore 33 Unit Committees representing each electoral area of the district. The total number of Unit Committee Members is 164. Out of this 143 are males and 21 are females. (Source: District Electoral Commission Office- AKDA, November 2013).

1.13.6.8 Citizenry Participation

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

1.13.6.8.1 Civil Society Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs, CSOs)

There is collaboration between Civil Society Organisations and the Assembly aimed at a collective effort in the development of the district. Non-governmental Organizations exists to supplement the efforts of the District Assembly to accelerate the pace of Development.

NGO's are potential source in the provision of funds, materials, training and machinery for project execution.

The list of NGO's in the district includes:

Table 1.24: List of Operational NGO's in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Name of NGO	Location	Functions	Target Group
Prayer Wave Network Outreach	Kotwi	1.Giving care and Support to people with HIV/AIDS 2.Awareness on HIV/AIDS	All Ages
Human Life Ghana	Trede	1.Caring for Vulnerable children and families	All Ages
Window of Hope Foundation	Ahenema Kokoben	1.Promoting human right and status of women, the girl child and reduction of violent against women and children 2.Promotion of health programmes to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS	Women and Children
Access to Life Foundation	Trede	1. Build capacity of women and children especially the deprived child with Educational support. 2. Support communities where there are no schools to start community nurseries for the education of rural children through family, community members and other development agencies. 3. Educational campaign on HIV/AIDS	Women and Children
Cherubs Foundation International	Aburaso	1. Promote care for the under privilege.	
Rural Relief Ghana (Ltd)	Ahenema Kokoben	1. Awareness on HIV/AIDS	All Ages

Source: AKDA – DPCU, November 2013.

1.13.6.9 Challenges facing the District Assembly

1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.
2. Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA

3. Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures
4. Low participation of women in decision making

1.13.7 Social Services

Social Services serve as a vehicle and tool for the enhancement of development of every nation. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II), a strategic framework for Ghana, has as an important component of Human Development. This theme is to ensure that the right to basic social services such as education, health care, safe drinking water and sanitation and decent housing that improve the well being of all Ghanaians. The MDG also looked at promoting gender equality and empowering women. This was to eliminate gender disparities in the enrolment in primary and secondary education.

This section of the report considers social services such as Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Housing etc.

1.13.7.1 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and economic development of a country as a whole and the District in particular cannot be over-emphasized. In a developing peri-urban District like Atwima Kwanwoma, the need for skilled manpower is important.

1.13.7.1.1 Number of Schools and Ownership (School Enrolment)

The Education Sub-Sector is one of the major building blocks to the development of human resource for accelerated growth. The government's educational reform policies seeks to address issues pertaining to access to different levels of educational ladder. With respect to this, Atwima Kwanwoma District has its levels of educational ladder to the Senior High School level.

From the District Directorate of Education, there are a total number of 351 schools both privately and publicly owned in the District. Out of this number, 131 are pre-schools (KG), 130 are primary schools, 85 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools and 1 Vocational/Technical school. Distribution of the schools into quantity and ownership is showed in the table below.

Table 1.25: Quantity and Ownership of Education in the District

Public Schools					Private Schools				
Level	No.	Males	Females	Total	Level	No.	Males	Females	Total
KG	50	2,123	2,107	4,230	KG	81	2,319	2,247	4,566
Primary	51	6,623	6,614	13,237	Primary	79	5,439	5,238	10,677

JHS	46	3,443	3,498	6,941	JHS	39	1,489	1,386	2,875
SHS	3	382	1,777	2,159	SHS	1	150	196	346
Vocational/ Technical	1	-	-	-	Vocational/ Technical	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	151	12,571	13,996	26,567	TOTAL	200	9,397	9,067	18,118

Source: District Directorate of Education -AKDA November, 2013.

From Table 1.25 above, it could be deduced that the total number of public schools in the District is 151 and that of the private is 200. This clearly shows that the private sector contributes more than the public sector as far as the provision of educational infrastructure in the District is concern.

The public sector on the other hand, is lagging behind with about 13.96% educational infrastructure as compared to the private. This implies that more public schools are expected to be built for the levels or categories of the educational ladder in the district especially in communities that lack these infrastructures to bridge the gap between the private and the public schools.

There are 81 school blocks in the private sector at the pre-school level (KG). It however reduces as the level of education increases. This can be attributed to the fact that as the level increases, the necessary facilities needed for the establishment of them are many and expensive discouraging people from investing.

In addition to the above, a greater proportion of the people (59.45%) in the district patronize public educational institution. This can be attributed to a number of factors. These include the capitation grant and school feeding programme introduced by the government as a way of helping build or improve the human resource of the nation which has really influenced the patronage of public education institutions at the basic levels.

1.13.7.1.2 Schools by Religious Denominations

The above table (Table 1.25) indicates that the private schools dominant in the delivery of educational infrastructure in the district representing 57.14%. The involvement of religious bodies in providing the educational needs of the people in the district cannot be

overemphasized. Out of the 50 public pre-schools (nursery/kindergarten), only 21 are owned and managed by the various religious bodies.

Also, out of the 51 primary schools owned by the government, 23 belong to the various religious bodies. Of the 46 JHS, 14 were established by religious denominations. More participation of the religious bodies in educational provision is similarly needed and must be encouraged through the offer of incentives such as easy access to land for construction of these infrastructures for the community and the district at large. The Catholics and the Methodist churches have the highest number of schools of 23 and 23 respectively in the district. This is followed by the Presbyterian churches with the African Faith having the least number of schools.

The Table below shows the number of schools by Religious Denominations as at 2013.

Table 1.26: Schools by Religious Denominations as at 2013

Level Category	Pre-school	Basic (1-6)	JHS	SHS	Voc.	Tech.
Catholic	8	9	6	-	-	-
Methodist	9	10	4	-	-	-
Presbyterian	2	2	2	-	-	-
Islamic	1	1	1	-	-	-
SDA	0	0	0	-	-	-
Anglican	0	0	0	-	-	-
Pentecost	0	0	0	-	-	-
African Faith	1	1	1	1	-	-
Total	21	23	14	1	-	-

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

Table 1.27: Trend in Overall Enrolment 2010-2013 for both Public and Private Schools

Level/ Year	Primary					JHS					SHS				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
2010/11	8,952	50.9	8,671	49.3	17,596	3,855	51.9	3,572	48.1	7,427	110	5.5	1,908	94.5	2,018
2011/12	10,676	50.1	10,618	49.9	21,294	4,581	51.5	4,381	49.3	8,962	286	11.1	2,296	88.9	2,582
2012/13	12,062	50.4	11,852	49.6	23,914	4,932	50.2	4,884	49.8	9,815	532	21.2	1,973	78.8	2,505

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

From the table above, total enrolment increased from 27,041 (for both primary, JHS and SHS) in 2010/2011 to 32,769 in the 2011/2012 academic year and 36,234 in 2012/2013 academic year. This represents an increase of 9.6% between the 2011/12 and 2012/13 academic years.

In terms of enrolment for males, it increased from 15,543 (for both primary, JHS and SHS) in 2011/2012 to 17,526 in the 2012/2013 academic year representing 11.3%, whereas enrolment for females increased from 17,295 to 18,709 the same period representing 7.6%

However an increase in enrolment level at the basic level is as a result of the introduction of the capitation grant, the distribution of free school uniform and the school feeding programme. The inference that can be drawn from the above is an increase in the human resource development of the nation as well as reduction in social vices such as stealing, child labour etc.

The increase in enrolment requires that the District Assembly should put in pragmatic measures and policies to meet the ever increasing enrolment rate. More school infrastructure needs to be constructed to take up the ever increasing numbers.

1.13.7.1.3 School Participation

The participation rate represents the total level at which the children of school going age participate or enrol in school at any educational level. Table 1.28 shows the participation rate of the District from 2010-2013.

Table 1.28: School Participation Rate

Level \ Years	Years		
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
KG	96%	97%	99%
Primary	95%	97%	99%
JHS	94%	96%	98%
SHS	90%	92%	94%
Vocational/ Technical	-	-	-

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

The school participation rate in the district shows an increasing rate at the various academic years in the various levels of the educational ladder. As indicated above, the percentage increment of the participation rate is as a result of the introduction of the school feeding programme, the capitation grant and the distribution of free school uniform. The school feeding programme has obviously made positive impacts on education in Atwima Kwanwoma District hence contributing to high school participation.

Conscious effort should be put in place by the District Assembly to strengthen the above programmes to keep the participation rate high as the years go by.

1.13.7.1.4 Girl Child Education in the District

Girl Child Education is of greatest importance in the district and the nation at large. Education of the gender had been skewed towards the boy child as most parents preferred sending their male child to school at the expense of the girl child. Improving girl child education has been one of the top priorities in the Medium Term Development Plan of the District Directorate of Education.

To this effect, provision is made for training of officers from the District Directorate of Education and teachers to embark on a comprehensive programme to encourage more girls into the classroom. According to the District Directorate of Education the following are efforts/activities the Education Service is undertaking to promote Girl Child Education in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

- Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.
- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.
- Programmes to get teen mothers back to school.
- Incentives to ginger up interest among girls to attend, retain and participate in education.

The District Assembly needs to give much attention to the education of the girl. The implications of large number of uneducated girls are more births, large family sizes and its associated demand on social amenities hence increasing the dependency ratio in the district.

1.13.7.1.5 Public Educational Infrastructure

Atwima Kwanwoma District is confronted with numerous development challenges. One of such challenges is the poor state of educational infrastructure in the District. The classrooms blocks in the Districts are inadequate and the few that exist in the district are in deplorable conditions. Records available at the District Directorate of Education indicate that twelve (12) of Kindergarten school buildings, seven (7) primary and five (5) of JHS blocks are in dilapidated state and calls for total replacement.

The District Assembly is expected to double its efforts at improving the quality of classroom infrastructure in the District.

1.13.7.1.6 Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure and Facilities

The physical state of most of the school buildings especially the primary and JHS is of great concern to the District Assembly. While some do not have enough structures, those that are available are also in a dilapidated state. Most of the schools also do not have toilet facilities and clean drinking water. These problem affect quality teaching and learning in most of the schools in the district.

Table 1.29: Conditions of Public Educational Infrastructure in the District

Facilities Category	Toilet and Urinal Facilities		Water Facilities		School Library		School Blocks	
	No. With toilet/Urinal	No. Without toilet/urinal	No. With Water	No. Without Water	With library	Without library	No. Of Classroom blocks in Dilapidated State	Classroom blocks with Good Structures
KG	27	23	21	29	0	50	12	39
Primary	32	19	21	30	1	50	7	44
JHS	29	17	19	27	1	45	5	41
SHS	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	7

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

Out of the fifty (50) public kindergartens schools in the district, twenty three (23) of them are without toilet facilities; nineteen (19) out of the fifty one (51) primary schools are also without toilet facilities and finally seventeen (17) out of the forty six (46) Junior High Schools are also without toilet facilities. Sanitation in schools in the district leaves much to be desired. It is not surprising that bushes around schools are littered with faecal matter. The health implications of this on the teachers, pupils and those who live around the schools are serious. There is therefore, the urgent need for the District Assembly to provide these schools with the needed facilities to help minimise indiscriminate disposal of faecal matter.

In addition to the above, schools without water provisions should be catered for to help solve the problem of access to water in schools.

Only one (1) primary, JHS and SHS schools in the district have access to school library implying that students in the district do not have access to libraries and are thus deprived of the benefits of

libraries in educational provision. In view of the positive link between school libraries and students achievements, school libraries or community libraries must be provided especially in any new schools constructed in the district. The school blocks described to be in dilapidated state or poor conditions needs major rehabilitation works.

1.13.7.1.7 Teacher Qualification

There are a total number of 2091 teachers for both public and private schools in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Out of these 148 (7.08%) teaches in pre-school (KG), 485 (23.2%) at the primary level, 532 (25.44%) teaches at the JHS level while 110 (5.26%) teaches at the SHS level for public schools and private schools as shown in the Table below. The proportion of trained teachers is 1186 (56.74%) as against 905 (43.27%) of untrained teachers in the district. Out of the trained teachers, majority (30.96%) of them are females who are mostly found at the primary levels.

The table below shows the proportion of Trained and Untrained teachers in the district

Table 1.30: Trained and Untrained Teachers in Atwima Kwanwoma District as at 2013

Sector	Level	Trained Teachers						Untrained Teachers						Total
		Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	Male	%	Female	%	Sub-Total	% Sub-Total	
Public	KG	9	0.43	103	4.93	112	5.36	9	0.43	27	1.29	36	1.72	148
	Primary	163	7.80	287	13.73	450	21.53	27	1.29	8	0.38	35	1.67	485
	JHS	265	12.67	208	9.95	473	22.62	49	2.34	10	0.48	59	2.82	532
	SHS	72	3.44	38	1.82	110	5.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
	Vocational/Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	KG	0	0	2	0.10	2	0.10	32	1.53	110	5.26	142	6.790	144
	Primary	16	0.77	4	0.19	20	0.96	314	15.02	104	4.97	418	19.99	438
	JHS	14	0.67	5	0.24	19	0.91	166	7.94	29	1.39	195	9.33	214
	SHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.81	3	0.14	20	0.95	20
	Vocational/Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		539	25.78	647	30.96	1186	56.74	614	29.36	291	13.91	905	43.27	2091

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

It is obvious from the above table that trained teachers out number their untrained counterparts. It is significant to note that there has been an increase in the number of trained teachers in recent times from 679 in 2010 to 1186 in 2013. Over the past three (3) years there had been significant increase in the number of teachers at all levels.

The number of untrained teachers is significantly higher at the Private schools. Untrained teachers should be encouraged for further studies or distance learning programmes in education and regular in- service-training to enable them acquire the professional skills in teaching.

Another way to attract more trained teachers into the district is for the District Assembly in collaboration with the District Directorate of Education to provide decent accommodation for the teachers.

1.13.7.1.8 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio gives an indication of the number of pupils that are supposed to be handled by one teacher in the district.

Table 1.31: Pupil-Teacher Ratio at various Categories

Category Level	Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
	District	Regional	National
KG	30:1	25:1	25:1
Primary	26:1	35:1	35:1
JHS	13:1	25:1	25:1
SHS	24:1	25:1	25:1

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

The table above suggest that, the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Atwima Kwanwoma District is higher at the KG level as compared to the regional and national ratios. The pre-school level (KG) showed a pupil-teacher ratio of 30:1 which is higher than the regional and national figures of 25:1. On the contrary, the primary, JHS and the SHS Pupil Teacher Ratio is far lower than the regional and national.

The implication for high pupil-teacher ratio at the pre school level is that, teaching and learning activities would be tedious and ineffective since the teachers would be over-burdened. There is therefore the need to construct additional classrooms for the schools to help reduce the high pupil teacher ratio in the district. A low pupil teacher ratio is a potential for improving the quality of education at the basic level since there will be sufficient teachers to take of these classes. This will help facilitate teacher interactions with students and also attend to the special needs of every individual student. The primary, JHS and the SHS pupil-teacher ratio condition is more favourable and should be maintained or improved upon.

1.13.7.1.9 School Performance at Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) Level

An observation of BECE results in the District may reveal a beautiful picture in terms of school participation rate which is over 98%. However, a critical analysis of the picture indicates that schools that are closer to peri- urban communities have the tendency of contributing to the high performance. On the other hand, the performances of public schools in remote communities usually obtain low pass rate mainly due to negligence in supervision, inadequate logistics and poor teaching and learning materials.

The Table below shows the performance of BECE Exams in the district for the passed four academic years.

Table 1.32: Pupils' Performance at the BECE Level from 2010-2013

Year Category	Total number of candidates presented in 2010 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2011 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2012 BECE		% Pass	Total number of candidates presented in 2013 BECE		% Pass
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Public	813	759	88.2	953	804	89.8	1072	980	90.6	1204	1152	94.6
Private	389	315	87.4	357	236	88.5	471	400	92.8	381	363	93.5

Source: District Directorate of Education-AKDA November, 2013.

Out of a total number of 2276 candidates that was presented for the 2010 BECE, the public and the private schools recorded 88.2% and 87.4% respectively. In terms of gender, the number of boys presented for the BECE from 2010-2013 are more done the girls for both public and private schools. This is as a result of high teen motherhood in the district which encourages female drop out. There is therefore the need for intensive girl child education to encourage parents to support the female child in education.

In 2013 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), the public school recorded 94.6% as against 93.5% of the private schools. This is a sign of good performance for both the public and private schools in Atwima Kwanwoma District. These are levels that students should receive proper foundation in education so that they can build upon at a later date.

In the face of this, the following have been recommended to ensure further improvement in the BECE performance and education in Atwima Kwanwoma District;

- Provision of adequate educational infrastructure
- Regular and effective supervision of teachers
- Posting of trained teachers
- Supply of Textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
- Motivation to hardworking teachers and supervisors
- Provision of awards to pupils who perform exceptionally well

1.13.7.1.10 Challenges facing the Educational Sector in the district

After in-depth analysis with the educational sector in the district, the following challenges emerged.

1. Inadequate office for the District Directorate of Education.
2. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.
3. Inadequate classroom blocks which causes overcrowding in classrooms hence making Pupil-Classroom-Ratio(PCR) of 40:1 for KG, 36:1 for Primary and 41:1 for JHS as against the national standard of 25:1 for KG, 35:1 for Primary and 25:1 for JHS.
4. An average distance of 1.5 km between schools at KG and primary levels at the public schools does not promote regular attendance of pupils. It also discourages parents from allowing their children to go to school.
5. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors.
6. Some level of teen motherhood in the district encourages female drop outs.
7. Frequent absenteeism of boys to engage in 'galamsey' activities.

1.13.7.1.11 The way forward for the Educational Sector

1. Additional 32No. 2 Unit Classroom Blocks for the Kindergarten, 2No. 6 Unit Classroom Blocks for the Primary, 36No. 3 Unit Classroom Blocks for the JHS and 10No. 6 unit Classroom Blocks for the SHS to curtail the problem of Pupil-Classroom-Ratio in the district.
2. Regular sensitisation programmes in all the sixty four (64) communities in the district to educate parents on the need for quality education.
3. The Directorate of Education needs additional office and bungalows for office staff to promote punctuality, regularity and efficiency in education.

4. Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to hearten supervision and inspection of schools and teachers.
5. Provision of adequate dual desk and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.

1.13.7.2 Health

The Health Services in the District are tailored towards integrated, preventive and curative services with emphasis on Primary Health Care. The main services provided are:

- General medical care
- Maternal and child health care and family planning
- Nutrition and health education
- Diseases control
- Environmental health care

It is important that the health condition of the people within the District is given good attention for sustained development locally and nationally at large. Atwima Kwanwoma District has no District Hospital. Health care delivery is therefore provided through a health centers and other health facilities. There are thirty- three (33) demarcated CHPS zones for the purposes of community Health Service delivery. These include Kwanwoma, Yabi, Nweneso No.2, Darko and Apemanim.

1.13.7.2.1 Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Health care services are being delivered in 15 health institutions in the District with a total capacity of one hundred and seventy four (174) health personnel. These institutions are eight (8) governments, three (3) Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) or Mission Health facilities, two (4) private facilities. The District has fifty-four (54) outreach points where Reproductive and Child Health Services are rendered including health promotion. The strength of the District is the community based surveillance programme. Sixty (60) functional and active Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBSVs) have been trained to support community health activities. They record and report on all health events in the communities including diseases, deliveries, deaths and referrals.

Table: 1.33: Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities

Sub-district	No.	Facility	Ownership
Foase	1.	Foase Health Centre	Government
	2.	Aburaso Methodist Clinic	Mission
	3.	Apemenim CHPS Compound	Government
	4.	Millennium Hospital	Private
	5.	Bebu Methodist Clinic	Mission
	6.	Yabi CHPS Compound	Government
Ahenema Kokoben	7.	Ahenema Kokoben Health Centre	Government
	8.	Gary Marvin Hospital	Private
	9.	Emma Methodist Clinic	Mission
	10.	Eye Adom Clinic	Private
Trabuom	11.	Trabuom Health Centre	Government
	12.	Nweneso No. 2 CHPS Compound	Government
Trede	13.	Trede Health Centre	Government
	14.	Kwanwoma Health Centre	Government
	15.	Ampabame No.1 Clinic	Private

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA November, 2013.

1.13.7.2.2 Health Staff Population

The District has inadequate Medical Officer, Pharmacist, Medical Records Officer and Public Health Nurse. Health delivery is provided by 3 Physician Assistants, 10 Midwives, 62 Community Health Nurses and a Laboratory Technician among others. Below is the Table showing the staff strength of the District.

Table 1.34: Staff Strength of the District Health Unit

No.	Category	At Post	Expected	Gap
1	Medical Officer	2	5	3
2	Physician Assistant	3	5	2
3	Accountant	1	1	0
4	Accounts Officer	2	5	3
5	Midwives	10	15	5
6	T.O (Disease Control)	2	2	0
7	T.O(Nutrition)	1	1	0
8	T.O(HI/Biost)	2	2	0
9	Medical Record Assistant	3	3	0
10	Public Health Nurse	1	1	0
11	Pharmacy Technician	2	5	3
12	DDHS	1	1	0
13	Human Resource Officer	1	1	0

14	Community Health Nurse(CHN)	62	90	28
15	Enrolled Nurse	55	80	25
16	Health Assistant	6	10	4
17	Orderly	2	10	8
18	Laboratory Technician	1	5	4
19	Driver	1	2	1
20	Field Technician	4	5	1
21	Secretary	0	2	2
22	Store keeper	0	3	3
23	Pharmacist	2	5	3
24	Staff Nurse	7	15	8
25	Watchman	3	5	2
	TOTAL	174	279	105

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA November, 2013.

Though the District may be said of having a lot of staff, the inadequacy of some key personnel like a Medical Officer will impact negatively on the District's health delivery system. Effort must therefore be made by the Ghana Health Service and the District Directorate of Health to attract more essential personnel into the District to help in the delivery of health services within the District.

Table 1.35: Medical Staff Population Ratio in the District.

Staff	District	Region	UN Standard
Doctor Patient Ratio	1:50,412	1 : 41,460	1 : 8000
Nurses Patient Ratio	1:630	1 : 2,394	1 : 500
Mid Wives Patient Ratio	1:8,402		

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA November, 2013

From the information above, there is pressure on the health personnel in the district giving a Doctor-Patient ratio of 1:50,412. The situation is the same for other health personnel in the district. With increasing numbers of patients who will be seeking health care as a result of the introduction of the National Health Insurance Scheme, there is an urgent need of posting more health personnel in the district.

Table 1.36: Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases

Cases	2011 Incidence	%	Cases	2012 Incidence	%	Cases	2013 Incidence	%
Malaria	55,800	42.1	Malaria	19,834	41.4	Malaria	19,790	35.0
ARI	20,267	15.3	RTI	5,877	12.3	Diarrhea	3,087	5.5

Diarrhea	7,106	5.4	Diarrhea	2,557	5.3	Anemia	2,520	4.5
Skin Disease	5,452	4.1	Anemia	2,153	4.5	Rheumatism & joint pains	2,044	3.6
Anemia	4,886	3.7	Rheumatism	1,730	3.6	Intestinal worms	1,898	3.4
Rheumatism	4,004	3.0	Hypertension	1,446	3.0	Typhoid Fever	1,511	2.7
Hypertension	3,874	2.9	Intestinal worms	1,058	2.2	Hypertension	1,363	2.4
Intestinal Worms	2,677	2.0	Home Accidents & Injuries	859	1.8	Gynaecological conditions	781	1.4
Home Accident	2,223	1.7	Urinary Tract Infections	663	1.4	Acute eye Infection	692	1.1
UTI	2,223	1.7	Typhoid Fever	658	1.4	Urinary Tract Infections	628	1.1
Others	23,952	18.1	All Other Diseases	11,047	23.1	All Other Diseases	22,167	39.2
TOTAL	132,464	100	TOTAL	47,882	100	TOTAL	56,481	100

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA November, 2013

Table 1.36 above presents the frequency of top ten diseases in the District with 2011 as the base year. It is observed that the incidence of malaria still remains as the number one cause of death in the District. Though it decreased both in number and incidence rate from 42.1%, 41.1 % and 35.0% in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, it is still the highest leading cause of admission in the district.

The incidence of malaria is also a reflection of a poor environmental sanitation such as stagnant waters, unkempt surroundings within settlement, improper refuse disposal, poor drainage systems and other conditions that promote the breeding of mosquitoes and other diseases.

Noticeable amongst malaria prevention and control activities included the use of long lasting Insecticide Treated bed nets in the community and households, training of all community based health volunteers in home management of malaria, fever etc.

1.13.7.2.3 Family Planning

Uncontrolled birth and large household sizes has a bearing on the quality of life of the people. This is because in large families parents would not have sufficient incomes to cater for the needs of every member in the household particularly the children. Some of the consequences of

uncontrolled births are malnourished and unhealthy children owing to poor diet, infant mortality, school drop outs, high room occupancy rates and above all extreme poverty. Family planning practices are therefore needed to bring the rate of population growth and family sizes to manageable limits.

1.13.7.2.4 Health Insurance

Atwima Kwanwoma district lacks the Directorate of National Health Insurance Scheme. Most of the OPD attendants are health insurance policy holders.

1.13.7.2.5 Access to Health Facilities

Access to health facility in Ghana, implies the ability to reach a health facility within a travel time. In accordance with the above definition of accessibility, the facilities are inadequate for effective health delivery for some of the remote communities in the district.

The District has been demarcated into a number of CHPS zones for the purpose of health delivery. Currently, there are three (3) CHPS compounds operating in the district. Namely Apemenim CHPS Compound, Yabi CHPS Compound, Nweneso No. 2 CHPS Compound. However, plans are underway to construct more CHPS compound within the plan period.

1.13.7.2.6 Integrated Maternal and Child Health Campaign

Integrated maternal and child health campaign is conducted in the District. The objective of the exercise is to intensify child survival and safe motherhood strategies. Major activities involved are polio immunization (0-59 months as target), Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months as target) post-partum vitamin A supplement and (8 weeks) and de-worming of children 24-59 months of age.

1.13.7.2.7 Challenges facing the Health Sector in the district

After in-depth analysis with the Health sector in the district, the following challenges emerged.

1. No district Hospital
2. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities
3. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel
4. Inadequate health equipment and logistics eg. Absence of Ambulance services in health delivery

5. High incidence of Malaria cases
6. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases
7. High rate of Malnutrition

1.13.7.3 Water and Sanitation (Access to Safe Water and Waste Management)

1.13.7.3.1 Water Situation

Water is a very essential resource in every community's development. It is therefore very important for every member of the community to have access to portable water for consumption. The need to assess the existing situation of water and sanitation in the process of the plan preparation is very crucial. The findings will serve as inputs which will advise both policy and strategy formulation.

Sources of water in the district are piped water, boreholes, hand-dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Currently, there are 177 boreholes district wide but only 126 are functioning. In addition, 1 No. Small Town Water Project has been completed at Foase. In all, access to potable water coverage is 58.25 per cent as against target of 100 per cent. The main sources of water supply in the district include pipe borne (16%), boreholes (65%) and wells. **(Source: GSS-AKDA 2010 District Census Report)**

It is realized that the use of wells and boreholes is the most patronized source of drinking water in Atwima Kwanwoma district. This situation is a result of the numerous NGOs and individuals providing boreholes and wells in rural areas and the CWSA as well. Government's commitment towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals can also account for this.

The following challenge the water situation in the District:

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Large number of communities in the district hence the need for more funds to meet capital cost contribution.
- Inadequate number of trained area mechanics
- Irregularly releasing of funds
- Poor road networks

A Small Towns Water System has been completed at Foase and is expected to reduce the water problem in the community. Mechanization of boreholes for the communities with high population could also be considered in places like Twedie, Kotwi, Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyeduru, Nkoransa, Trede, Kwanwoma, Ampabame No.1, New Aduampong, Aburaso, Kromoase, Trabuom and Nweneso No. 1, 2 &3.

The following present potentials could be tapped to improve the water situation in the District:

- Relatively high water table
- The presence of Community Water Sanitation Plan
- Strong District Water And Sanitation Team
- Presence of Community Water and Sanitation Agency
- Internal Generated Funds and District Assembly Common Fund
- Well trained WATSAN Committee
- Trained Area Mechanics

1.13.7.3.2 Sanitation Situation

Sanitation is considered in planning cycles to be a necessary condition in the health of people after water. This sector needs much attention in the District. The provision of sanitary facilities/services fall short of expected minimal standards.

1.13.7.3.3 Solid Waste Collection

The District Assembly operates the container system for refuse disposal. The number of refuse containers in use presently is eleven (11). Available records of sanitation facilities/services in the district reveal the following:

- Out of the eleven (11) refuse containers in the district, eight are currently in use with the other three (3) containers yet to be located. Out of the eight which is in use, one (1) is located at Aburaso, one (1) at Atwima Boko, two (2) at Ampabame No. II and three (3) located at Krofofrom.

At the moment, the District do not have a final refuse disposal sites, they are yet to be acquired. Presently the District Assembly takes care of the funding of collection, transportation and disposal of garbage throughout the district.

It should be noted that crude dumping is generally practiced in all communities of the district and dumping sites are scattered all over.

However, the District Assembly in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana Limited, a private waste management company is managing the sanitation situation in the District.

1.13.7.3.4 Liquid Waste Management

Public latrines are fairly distributed in the district whilst smaller communities use pit latrines and open defecation. A low percentage of the population uses household latrines ranging from WC and KVIP's. The absence of septic tank emptier vehicle to service the numerous latrines takes in major setback in the management of liquid waste. High cost and untimely availability of the vehicle prevents landlord owners to build or use household latrines.

However, there are a number of public and domestic latrines in the district. There ranges from WC, KVIP's and Pit Latrines. There is no proper disposal waste system for liquid waste.

Sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the District Assembly. Liquid waste management in the District continues to be an overwhelming task. A large number of households and institutions are without household and institutional toilets. There is therefore always high demand for public toilets, even in the urban centres.

1.13.7.3.5 Challenges facing the Sanitation Sector in the District

The following challenge the sanitation situation in the District:

- Inability of individuals to pay for their commitment contribution towards household toilets due to poverty.
- Lack of proper and engineered final waste disposal sites.
- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- High operational cost of sanitation management, especially maintenance and running cost of sanitation vehicles.

The following prevail as opportunities in the district with respect to the sanitation situation:

- Availability of waste management vehicle

- Availability of National Community Water and Sanitation Programme (NCWSP) supporting in provision of water and sanitation facilities.
- Presence of strong District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST).
- Presence of water and sanitation (WATSAN) Committees.
- Contribution of District's Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF).
- Presence of District Environmental Health Officers
- Trained Latrine Artisans.

Upon a careful look at the challenges and opportunities identified, it is clear that the influence of the challenges on the success of the plan objectives is quite minimal. The District Assembly will take advantage of the opportunities to ensure that the water and sanitation delivery in the District is sustained.

1.13.7.4 Housing

The type of housing in the district is not different from what pertains in most rural areas of the country. Mud bricks are the construction materials used for outer walls by the household units. These are mostly found in the rural/smaller communities. The buildings are roofed with raffia and bamboo. The newly built houses use the sandcrete blocks and roofed with corrugated iron sheets and tiles.

1.13.8 Vulnerability Analysis

Vulnerability is the degree of exposure to risks. Vulnerability Analysis is therefore a tool for determining which segments of society are exposed to risk factors. It helps in policy formulation to address challenges and problems of these vulnerable groups which invariably include women, children in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children), people in disaster prone areas, the aged, the poor, subsistence food crop farmers, people living with disabilities (PLWDAs) and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIVs), orphans and the unemployed.

The Department of Social Welfare/Community Development is one of the departments that have been charged in the district to champion the course of the vulnerable groups.

1.13.8.1 People affected by Risks and Shocks.

There are two categories of risks and shocks in the district. These are fire outbreaks and incidence of pests and diseases. The reasons why people who are affected by risk and shock are vulnerable include the following;

- Deprivation of shelter in cases of domestic fire outbreaks,
- Deprivation of security
- Low productivity of farmers who experience bush fires or domestic fire outbreaks which results in a decrease in income levels.
- Inability to provide basic needs for households with experience of any of the two categories mentioned above.

Risks and shocks can be said to be activities or situation that exposes the vulnerable group such as children, women and the elderly to emotional and physical stress or pain. Risk and shocks can be categorized into two; natural and artificial. Natural risks and shocks are those hazards which cannot be predicted and gives no warning for its occurrence. Artificial risks and shocks on the other hand, are those which are accidentally caused by individuals.

One major group of people at risk is children of school going age who are not in school. They are normally those who are involved in activities such as; hawking on the streets and other seduced places. These children especially the females are prone to rape, defilement, teenage pregnancies and other sexual related diseases whilst the boys are normally caught up in armed robbery and related deviances.

1.13.8.2 Subsistence Farming

Even though farming remains the major economic activity in the District, the peasant farmers are confronted with over dependence on climate and that in the event of rain failure, the farmers do not have any alternative means such as irrigation or drought resistance crops which will enable them to recover their cost of investment.

In times of bumper harvest as a result of good rains, there is also glut on the market and the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the prevailing market price since there are no price controls or storage facilities. The farmers also do not have access to information in relation to

prices of produce outside the District or Region to enable them have better returns on their investment.

Poor road surface quality also affects marketing of farm produce as greater part of their produce are locked up in the farms due to limited accessibility. The net effect of the situations described is that farmers in the District hardly get good returns from their investment and as a result they are unable to take good care of themselves and their dependants.

1.13.8.3 Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Ghana is not an exception. This subsection explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the district in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these occurrences with respect to children. The breakdown and related explanations of these terms and statistics are shown in the subsequent sections.

Children are also identified in the district as belonging to the vulnerable group. Some children in the district are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased number in video and game centres in the district, children are found more comfortable at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

The table below shows the forms of Child Abuse cases in the district.

Table 1.37: Forms of Child Abuse Cases in the District

Type of Abuse	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases			Number of Cases		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	6	12	18	2	20	22	7	6	13	-	4	4
Paternity Cases	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	3	3	-	2	2

Welfare Cases	2	12	14	4	8	12	2	7	9	4	4	8
Domestic Violence	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	6
Custody	1	2	3	4	6	10	1	4	5	-	1	1

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, AKDA-November, 2013

Cases of child maintenance top all the child abuse cases recorded by the Social Welfare/Community Development Department. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society in at large. Intensive education should be embarked on by the district on the need for parents to take the welfare of their children seriously. The Social Welfare/Community Development Department should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the district. The Department is however constrained with funding for child welfare issues.

The factors responsible for these child maintenance cases are as follows;

- First, most of the relationships are out of marriage or not under the three main legitimate marriage under ordinances in Ghana. The fathers refuse to fulfil their duty as such because they think they are not bound by law to do so to their wards.
- Divorce is one reason why parents fail to maintain their child. One party fails to maintain their children when the children are in the custody of the other party. Parental duty and responsibility is not clearly spelt out in moments of divorce.
- Moreover, most of the couples are immature as mothers and fathers. They have not develop the skills, experience and exposure to act as mothers and fathers, thereby, preventing them to maintain their children properly.
- Last, but not the least, residents and parents in Atwima Kwanwoma District are ignorant of the duty and responsibility of parents and guardians to their wards as enshrined in the Children's Act. This is due to inadequate education and awareness on the parental duty and responsibility to a child as enshrined in the Children's Act, 1998 (Act 560).

Human sociological formation starts from early stages of childhood hence children should be given the enabling environment and encouragement by parents and other stakeholders in development especially at their early ages (formation stage). Studies worldwide have revealed that investment in holistic childhood care and development of children before birth to eight (8) years covering care, infant stimulation, social and cognitive development, health, nutrition and early learning yield the highest rate of returns of any child's development activity at later stages in the life cycle. Priority should therefore be given to children by parents and other stakeholders in childcare and development.

In order to eradicate issues with child care and protection, child development related departments like the Social Welfare/Community Development Department should therefore be strengthened to continue to organise programmes concerned with child care in the District. Some of these programmes include; social education of the children's rights, sensitization on child labour and educating parents on the need to educate their wards.

1.13.8.4 Child Labour

Child labour is picking up in Atwima Kwanwoma District. Children are mainly involved in street hawking and other informal activities such as “galamsey” operation and also serve as commercial drivers' mates (Trotro mates). With respect to trotro mates, the Transport Sub-Committee of the District Assembly has informed all drivers who allow an under age person (under 18 years) to be a mate will be fined a penalty of Twenty Ghana Cedis (GH¢20.00) on the spot.

The situation is common in the district and this phenomenon has contributed to school drop out and truancy within the district which pose as a treat to the future of the children and the country as a whole.

1.13.8.5 Unemployed

There are no safety nets for the vulnerable groups in the District. The way by which the vulnerable and the excluded cope with the present predicament is reliance on external family support. Ironically, the external family support is currently under threat from the nuclear family system.

1.13.8.6 Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, persons with disability were defined as those who were unable to or were restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare/Community Development of Atwima Kwanwoma District “are part of the people who are excluded in society”. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic growth and sustainable social development of the country. The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Records obtained from the District Department of Social Welfare/Community Development indicates that, there are 264 persons with disabilities who have been located and registered officially for inclusion in the register of persons with disabilities. The break down is as follows:

Table 1.38: Kinds of Disability Registered from 2010-2013 in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Kinds of Disability	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	21	14	35	4	6	10	2	6	8	4	2	6
Difficulty in Walking	73	64	137	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	1	5
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	11	8	19	6	4	10	3	2	5	3	3	6
Intellectually Disabled	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Disorder	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Others	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	105	88	193	18	18	36	7	10	17	11	7	18

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, AKDA-November, 2013

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in walking are the highest in the district being 151 persons from 2010 to 2013, this was followed by persons with difficulty in seeing 59, persons with difficulty in hearing and speaking are 40.

A total of 264 people with various degrees of disabilities have been registered by the Social Welfare/Community Department by December 2013. This implies that relatively more resources should be channelled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at subsidized rates to aid their movements. The physically challenged also has implication on the incomes and savings of other members of the family since they depend on them. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the district must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The District Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes. Those who have the necessary entry qualifications into institutions of higher learning and special schools also need to be supported by the District Assembly.

A number of programmes/projects have also been organized for the physically challenged persons in the district. These include:

- Registration and inclusion of Physically Challenged into the National Disability Register
- Sensitisation programmes organised for Assembly members, community leaders, religious bodies, head teachers on the Disability Act, 2006 Act 715 and guidelines for the disbursement and management of the DACF for Persons with Disability (PWDs).
- Sensitising communities on social protection programmes.
- Awareness programme on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDs.
- **Scholarship Programmes**-The district in 2010-2013 has offered financial support to twenty seven (27) needy but brilliant students at Basic, Secondary and Tertiary levels from the districts' share of the DACF.

1.13.8.6.1 Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund from 2010-2013 in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.39: Number of Beneficiaries for the Disbursement of the Disability Funds for the Physically Challenged from 2010-2013

Beneficiaries/ Nature of physical disability	Number of Beneficiaries of Disability Fund								Total
	2010		2011		2012		2013		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Difficulty in Seeing	19	11	9	6	6	9	9	7	76
Difficulty in Walking	10	30	12	20	8	9	10	8	107
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	7	8	8	10	6	4	6	7	56
Intellectually Disabled	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mental Disorder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Others	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	6
TOTAL	37	50	30	37	22	25	25	22	248

Source: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, AKDA-November, 2013

From the table above, greater percentage of the disability fund were disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and seeing in the district from 2010-2013.

1.13.8.7 Challenges facing the Vulnerable Groups in the District

1. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions
2. High incidence of poverty among the youth and the aged
3. Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour

1.13.9 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Computer skills and access to the internet have now become an integral part of everyday life in the globally competitive world as computers are essentially used in almost everything. Information, Communication and Technology is not well developed in the district. The district has internet cafés owned and managed by private individuals in some communities especially the peri- urban towns. The low level of ICT in the district is a drawback in the use of ICT as a tool for development. At the household and the individual levels, 5.8% of the households have desktop/laptop. Also per

report from the District Statistical Service in 2010 PHC Report, 9.4% of the urban population have access to internet while only 4.4% of the rural population have access to internet facilities in the district.

At Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly, most of the staff uses MTN, TIGO and Vodafone modems to access the internet at work place. Schools in the District have inadequate ICT facilities to train students in ICT skills.

Telecommunication services such as Vodafone mobile, MTN, TIGO and Airtel are all available at almost every corner of the district. Internet facility is also available at Trede, Ahenema Kokoben, Foase etc. The district receives broadcasts from all the major television stations in the country, thus GTV, Metro TV, TV 3 and TV Africa. Most of the communities also have information centers to disseminate information to the local people of the district.

At the moment, there are few ICT Centres owned and managed by private individuals to train the youth in ICT in the district. This calls for urgent need of ICT infrastructures in the district to train the youth in modern ICT skills.

1.13.10 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one virulent disease that has a negative impact on productivity. HIV/AIDS has an adverse effect on productive assets, high treatment costs and the break in the transfer of valuable livelihood knowledge from one generation to the next. This has moved the district to adopt a strategic framework to strengthen the implementation of the Multi Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme (MSHAP) being sponsored by Ghana AIDS Commission.

Some of the programmes that have been put in place as intervention purposes are; the donation of money and relieve items to HIV victims and orphans and organizing Multi-Retroviral Therapy (MRT) treatment for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

The agencies that are supporting the programme are; Prayer Wave Network Outreach, Window of Hope Foundation, Access to Life Foundation and the Rural Relieve Ghana also an NGO and the Ghana Aids Commission (GAC).

HIV/AIDS infection affects the development of an area in terms of social, economic and political development. People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS) are normally stigmatized because of the perception people have for them.

The table below shows the recorded cases of PLWHAS in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.40: People Living With HIV/AIDS (2010-2013) in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Year	No. of people with HIV/AIDS	%
2010	48	41.4
2011	33	28.4
2012	27	23.3
2013	08	6.9
TOTAL	116	100.0

Source: District Directorate of Health-AKDA November, 2013

The above table shows a decline in the number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS from the year 2010 to 2013. It should be recognized that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is low in the district as indicated in Table 1.40. Even though reported cases may seem moderate, the rate at which the figure decreases is as a result of precautions taken on attitudinal and behavioural change on sexual practices, sensitization on the awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS, promotion on the use of condom etc.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic seems to be reducing through the numerous efforts being implemented to curb the spread of the disease by the district and the Ghana AIDS Commission. New diagnosis of HIV cases is gradually reducing from 23.3% in 2012 to 6.9% in 2013. A continuous reduction in the incidence of HIV/AIDS from 2010-2013 requires regular attention to the issue of HIV/AIDS in any future development and hence measures and programmes intensified to break this trend.

People leaving with HIV/AIDS are faced with challenges like stigmatisation since people would want to shy away from them on realising that they have the diseases. The District is currently facing with the problem of funding to organise regular sensitization programmes on the stigmatization of HIV/AIDS.

1.13.11 Gender

Gender issues relate to how men and women in the society are given the chance to take part in decision making and power sharing. Gender equality is an important human right. It is central to economic and human development in a country and therefore very essential in the District where our traditional values have in a way marginalised women and does not easily give room for gender equality. Removing inequalities gives societies a better chance to develop and the District intends to do so with its available resources. When women and men have relative equality, economies grow faster, children's health improves and there is less corruption.

Gender analysis refers to the relationship between the male and female sexes and how this relationship affects their rights, responsibilities, opportunities, power relations, access and control of resources as well as decision-making. Traditionally, the man is the head of the family who provides for the needs of the entire members of the family and takes final decisions in the households. For example, the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveals that Atwima Kwanwoma district household headship is dominated by male representing 12,532 (60.44%) as against 8,202 (39.56%) female headed household of the total population of the district. **(Source: District Statistician GSS-AKDA, November, 2013).** This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the district, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process.

Men own most of the land resources in the district. This is because historically men had the strength to clear the virgin forest while the women did the cultivation of the crops. Women on the hand are traditionally responsible for the upkeep of the house by performing all the household chores and caring for the children. Issues of water and sanitation, education and health matters are of interest to women. Women are also mostly the victims of domestic violence due to their infirmity and physiological circumstance, as well as hateful cultural practices such as widowhood rights and inheritance.

While gains have been made, gender inequalities are still striking given that:

- Female population constitute 46,842 (51.7%) of the entire population of the district
- Women are not actually well involved as men in almost all issues relating to the development of the communities in the district. For example, the current membership of

the District Assembly attests to this fact. The number of Assembly Members who represent the various electoral areas are thirty three (33) and the Government Appointees constitute fifteen (15) members. Women constitute four (4) of the total forty eight (48) Assembly Members representing 8.33% of the total Assembly Members. This means that no woman is an elected Assembly Member of the district hence leading to gender inequalities in decision making. Furthermore, out of a total of 164 unit committees members of the Assembly only 21 are found to be women.

- A number of women die each year from difficulties during pregnancy even though case of maternal are not reported to health facilities in the District (patients migrate to the higher order health facility – KATH, but people testify that case of maternal mortality during child birth do occur in their various towns/communities).
- Generally 1 in 3-5 women and girls experience physical and sexual violence like rape.

In our quest to ensure gender equity in decision making of the assembly the following should be considered;

To bridge the gap between male and female and to ensure the speedy development of the district, it is very crucial that the Assembly promotes gender balance in the service which is currently skewed in favour of males by adopting gender sensitive pragmatic programmes like the need to promote girl-child education. Participation of women in decision making in the District is very low. However, there is the need to sensitise the women to participate in the decision making process since they are key stakeholders in the development planning process. In an effort to ensure gender equity in decision making in the District, women should be educated on the need to take part in decision making in their various communities. Other affirmative action should be put in place to encourage women to participate in the local decision making process by involving them in decision making bodies like WATSAN, Unit Committees, Area Councils and the Assembly. This is to ensure that larger numbers of the Assembly members are women; which will also help increase voting powers especially with issues affecting women in the District.

In addition to the above, women in the district need to be educated on their civil liberties and where they can seek early redress. Economic packages such as soft loans and skills training on income generating activities must also be given to identifiable women's group to economically

empower women in the district. The District's goal for women is to help promote gender equality and empower women in towns/communities under its jurisdiction. Investments in women and girls' education and health could lead to a reduced rate of maternal mortality, better educated and healthier children and increased household incomes.

For example, the Department of Agriculture has since 2012 carried out training for 63 women farmers in the processing of cassava into High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) for pastries to generate income at Boko. A recognizable number of women have taken up the various activities to generate extra income. This at the long run helps generate income for these vulnerable women hence giving them employable skills.

The District's approach to achieving gender equality extends beyond improving female health and education. It means access to economic resources, participation and leadership in decision making and respect for the human rights of women, including the right to a life free of violence.

1.13.12 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

1.13.12.1 Climate Change

Climate change has become a serious challenge around the globe of which Atwima Kwanwoma District is no exception. A number of environmental challenges which has brought about changes in temperature or the atmospheric conditions are inevitable. Key factors amongst them include lumbering, soil erosion, mining, bad farming practices (slush and burn), waste disposal and bushfires.

The effects of these activities have brought about serious environmental challenges such as land degradation, air pollution, pollution of water bodies and reduction in water volumes during the dry season. Some streams dry off completely because they are directly exposed to the sun. Also forest reserves are being depleted due to human activities such as lumbering and mining, leading to the depletion of economic tree species. This climate change has accounted for the erratic pattern of rainfall which has affected agricultural activities in the district for the past years.

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of

the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Aforestation project when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of the rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

1.13.12.2 Environmental Concern

The Assembly has to impose by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone winning and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

1.13.13 Population

Population refers to the total number of people living in a geographical defined area or location at a given point in time. Generally, demographers seek to know the levels and trends in population size and its components. This section of the report focuses on all issues relating to population and its characteristics that is the growth rate of the population. It also analyse population densities, dependency ratios, rural-urban split and the implications of these demographic characteristics to development planning.

1.13.13.1 Population Growth and Size

The population of the district in 2010, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report by Ghana Statistical Service was 90,634; out of these figure 43,792 are males and 46,842 are females representing 1.9% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current projected population of the district for 2014 is 100,826 using a growth rate of 2.7%.

Atwima Kwanwoma District has an average of about 360 persons per square km as against 196.0 and 103.4 persons per square kilometre for Ashanti region and the nation respectively. **(Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012).**

Table 1.41: Population by sex in Atwima Kwanwoma District

Composition of Population by Sex	Both Sexes	Total	%
		90,634	100.0
	Male	43,792	48.3
	Female	46,842	51.7

Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012

1.13.13.2 Population Density

Population density refers to the population per unit of land area. In this case the density refers to the population per square kilometre. Thus, the population divided by the total land area.

The population density of the district as at 2010 was 360. The projected population density of the district is 295.8 persons per square kilometre using the projected population of 100,826 for 2014.

The Total land area for the district is 251.9 square kilometres.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for the district is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 2.7% would be held constant through out the plan period (2014-2017).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t$$

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 1.42: Population Density for Atwima Kwanwoma District from 2014-2017

Year	Projected Population	Land Area (square kilometres)	Population Density (persons per square km)
2010	90,634 (Baseline)	251.9	360.0
2014	100,826	251.9	400.3
2015	103,548	251.9	411.1
2016	106,344	251.9	422.2
2017	109,215	251.9	433.6

Source: AKDA–DPCU November, 2013

The need to increase productivity to tap the vast potential resources to contain the population cannot be overemphasized. A relatively low population density implies that land will be abundant in the district compared with other parts of the region. The acreage of agricultural land per head will therefore be bigger all things being equal except that the traditional land tenure system may put large tract of land in the hands of few families. Although the influx of people into the district is an opportunity to expand the production of food crops, the growth in population shall require rapid expansion in social services and infrastructure and undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. Reproductive health education is also required to bring the growing population to manageable limits.

1.13.13.3 Household Sizes/Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, a household is defined as person or group of persons, who lived together in the same house or compound and shared the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report reveals that the district household headship is dominated by male representing 12,532 as against 8,202 female household of the total population of the district as indicated above (Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013).

This implies that since the male are mostly the heads of households in the district, the views of females are less likely to be heard in the decision making process. Hence affirmative actions and interactions with identifiable women groups are needed to elicit the perspectives of women in the development processes. Vigorous educational campaign is also needed to abolish completely or mitigate the social effects of terrible traditional practices that violate the fundamental human rights and liberties of women.

The District's total population in households is 89,249 with 20,734 as the total number of households representing an average household size of 4.3 as compared to the regional average of 4.1 (**Source: 2010 PHC Summary Report, GSS: May 2012**).

The average household size of 4.3 has the potential to increase dependency ratio if population is not properly managed through the use of family planning methods.

1.13.13.4 Age and Sex Composition

Population structure shows the age-sex distribution of the population. This will help identify the trends of population over the period based on the ages within the District. Below are the age-sex distribution and the population pyramid for the district.

According to the Population and Housing Census Report of 2010, there are more females than males in the District. The report puts the sex ratio at 93.5. The structure of the District's population indicates 48.33% males and 51.68% females.

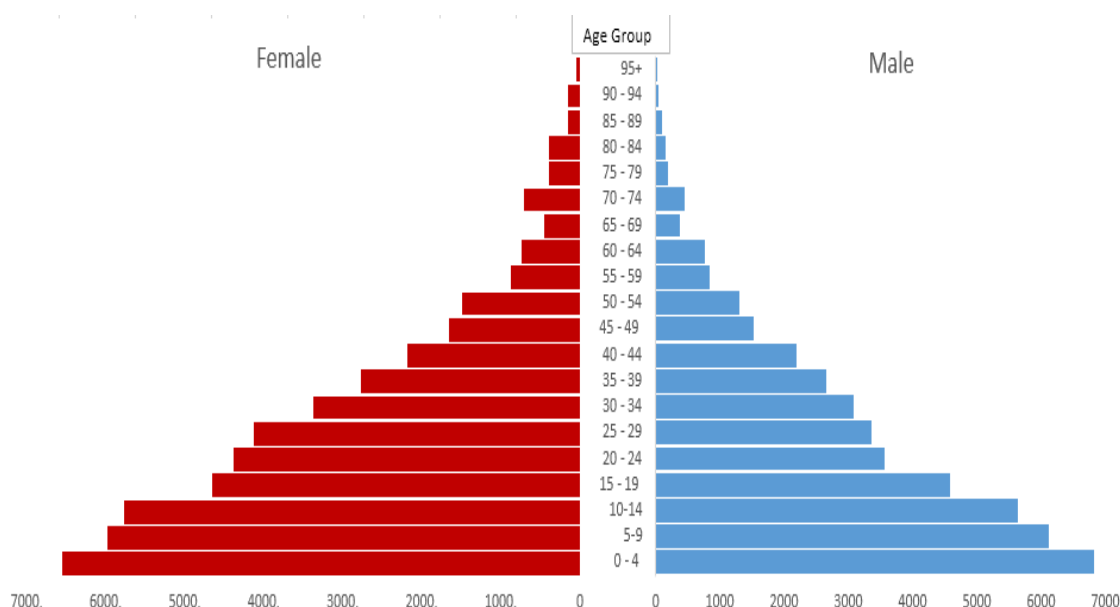
Table 1.43: Age and Sex Distribution in Atwima Kwanwoma District

AGE COHORT	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%	SEX RATIO
0 – 4	6,817	7.52	6,549	7.23	13,366	14.75	104.1
5 – 9	6,124	6.76	5,987	6.60	12,111	13.36	102.3
10 – 14	5,631	6.21	5,766	6.36	11,397	12.57	97.7
15 – 19	4,586	5.06	4,661	5.14	9,247	10.20	98.4
20 – 24	3,569	3.94	4,378	4.83	7,947	8.77	81.5
25 – 29	3,358	3.71	4,125	4.55	7,483	8.26	81.4
30 – 34	3,089	3.41	3,370	3.72	6,459	7.13	91.7
35 – 39	2,646	2.92	2,777	3.06	5,423	5.98	95.3
40 – 44	2,191	2.42	2,178	2.40	4,369	4.82	100.6
45 – 49	1,529	1.69	1,659	1.83	3,188	3.52	92.2
50 – 54	1,305	1.44	1,493	1.65	2,798	3.09	87.4
55 – 59	848	0.93	871	0.96	1,719	1.89	97.4
60 – 64	757	0.84	743	0.82	1,500	1.66	101.9
65 – 69	374	0.41	458	0.51	832	0.92	81.7
70 – 74	454	0.50	702	0.78	1,156	1.28	64.7
75 – 79	195	0.22	385	0.42	580	0.64	50.6
80 – 84	154	0.17	387	0.43	541	0.60	39.8
85 – 89	100	0.11	157	0.17	257	0.28	63.7
90-94	43	0.05	144	0.16	187	0.21	29.9

95+	22	0.02	52	0.06	74	0.08	42.3
TOTAL	43,792	48.33	46,842	51.68	90,634	100	93.5

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

Fig 10: Population Pyramid for Atwima Kwanwoma District



Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

Table 1.44: Broad Age-Sex Structure of Ashanti Region and Atwima Kwanwoma District

AGE GROUP	Ashanti Region						Atwima Kwanwoma District					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0 – 14	911,066	19.06	892,852	18.68	1,803,918	37.74	18,572	20.49	18,302	20.19	36,874	40.68
15 – 64	1,320,116	27.62	1,451,885	30.37	2,772,001	57.99	23,878	26.35	26,255	28.97	50,133	55.31
65 +	84,870	1.77	119,591	2.50	204,461	4.27	1,342	1.48	2,285	2.52	3,627	4.00
TOTAL	2,316,052	48.45	2,464,328	51.55	4,780,380	100	43,792	48.32	46,842	51.68	90,634	100

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

The age structure of the District is skewed towards the youth. The highest proportions of the population are in the age cohorts; 15-64 (55.31%). Cumulatively, 40.68% of the population in the District is below 15 years which is higher than the regional figure.

The implication for development planning is that there must be adequate provision of social amenities such as education, health, water and sanitation, recreational centres and other needs for these children. It also calls for increasing demand for social facilities such as schools and health. The youthful population promises potential labour force if properly managed. Another

implication of the youthful population is its potential to grow rapidly. It is therefore recommended that employment opportunities should be available to utilise the youthful population.

1.13.13.5 Population Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part that is the ratio of the elderly (65 and above) plus the young (0-14) to the population in the “working ages” (15-64). Age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the persons in the ages defined as dependent (0-14 and 65+) to the persons in the ages defined as economically active (15-64) in a population. It is assessed to find the hypothetically ideal situation that should exist for finding the proportion of a population that is dependent. The dependent population conceptually, is made up of age groups 0-14 years (child dependency) and 65 years and older (older age dependency) divided by the working population (15-64).

Mathematically, dependency ratio is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Child Dependency (0-14)} + \text{Older Dependency (65+)}}{\text{Working population (15-64)}}$$

$$\frac{36,874 + 3,627}{50,133}$$

$$\frac{40,501}{50,133}$$

$$\text{Dependency Population} = 0.8078$$

$$\text{Therefore the Dependency Ratio} = \underline{\underline{80.78}}$$

The dependent population is the proportion of people catered for by the working population or those in the employable age bracket (15–64). The structure or composition of the broad age cohort above indicates that majority (55.31%) of the population are in the working age group, which is a resource potential for the district. Again, 40.68% of the district’s population is children below 15 years as shown in table above.

The dependency ratio for Atwima Kwanwoma District is 80.78. This implies that 80.70 are dependent on one employable person with a dependency ratio of 0.80: 1. The real dependency

burden may be 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 avenues so as to be able to support and cater for the dependent population. There is therefore the need for the creation of employment opportunities so that the active working population could cater for their dependants as well as the aged. The youthful nature of the population (55.31%) is a good source of labour supply in the district. However, this also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and other interventions geared towards improving the quality of life of the people and human development in the district. This also implies that alternative jobs must be created to absorb the youthful population while those with no skills are given suitable employable skills to make them productive to the local economy.

1.13.13.6 Rural-Urban Split

Many countries differ in their definitions of urban and rural areas, though it is fairly common for the urban population to consist of those living in towns and cities and the rural population refer to those living in villages.

In Ghana rural areas have populations below 5000 persons. In addition to this, rural areas are usually characterized by poor housing, poor water and sanitation, poor road network, high poverty levels and predominant agricultural activity. Urban areas on the other hand, have a population of over 5000 persons and high utility services like electricity, water, waste management, better roads and telecommunication networks and the dominance of other sectors such as service, industry and commerce as opposed to agriculture.

An understanding of the rate and status of rural-urban growth is important in spatial planning and development of a district.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Atwima Kwanwoma District is predominantly rural with 80.27% of the population living in rural communities. Given the present rural-urban split, a conscious effort should be made to provide the much needed development resources and facilities in the rural areas in order to avert potential rural-urban drift. The table below shows the figures of Rural- Urban Split in Atwima Kwanwoma District.

Table 1.45: Rural-Urban Split by both sexes in the district

Atwima Kwanwoma District						
Both Sexes Locality	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Rural	35,238	38.88	37,512	41.39	72,750	80.27
Urban	8,554	9.44	9,330	10.29	17,884	19.73
Total	43,792	48.32	46,842	51.68	90,634	100.00

Source: District Statistician GSS- AKDA, November, 2013

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, there 64 settlements in the district. This implies that rural areas take 80.27% where as urban areas take 19.73% of the total number of settlements in Atwima Kwanwoma district giving a rural-urban split of 80.27 percent and 19.73 percent respectively. The urban settlements are as follows: Trede, Foase, Ahenema Kokoben etc.

In line with the pattern of population distribution, provision of social amenities and services are skewed in favour of the relatively larger settlements like Trede, Foase, Traboum, Twedie, Ahenema Kokoben, Brofeyeduru and others leaving many of the settlements with no or limited access to basic social facilities. Overwhelming number of the people living in the rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants) are thus deprived of access to basic social amenities since the rural areas are the least developed. For this reason, the district's development focus must be geared towards interventions that will accelerate rural development in order to bring the rural and deprived areas of the district to the mainstream of development agenda of government.

1.13.14 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)

Science involves the investigation and experimentation in order to widen peoples' understanding of the natural world. Technology involves the application of scientific knowledge to practical talks in commerce, industry etc.

The district application of Science and Technology is seen in most sectors of the economy. For example, the Agriculture Department in the district train Agric Extension Agents and farmers on modern farming practices and technology such as improved varieties on maize and cassava, training on animal improvement technologies, education of poultry and livestock farmers on the

identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary. The health directorate also uses modern health equipments in health delivery in the district.

The impact of technology on the society and the district at large has helped improved health delivery, agriculture, education etc.

In Atwima Kwanwoma district, mobile phones, radio/information centers, television are means of communication as compared to the traditional method of gong gong drums, the use of computers and laptops at offices as compared to the old type writers.

Inspite of the above, the level of Science and Technology in the district is constraint with the following:

- Lack of capital makes it difficult for some individuals and institutions to adopt the modern technology for development.
- Lack of modern technical skills.
- Lack of research, development and creativity

1.13.15 Security

It is a statutory obligation of any government of a country, region, district and a spatial entity to ensure that its citizens are protected to go about their normal duties without fear of intimidation or oppression. Failure to do this will bring about anarchy in that spatial entity concerned and in the long run retarding its development.

1.13.15.1 District Police Service

The District Assembly in collaboration with the District Police Service is generally expected to maintain law and order, protect life and property by arresting and prosecuting those who fall foul of the law. Atwima Kwanwoma District has no District Police Divisional Command and therefore depends on Asokwa (Kumasi) Divisional Command for security protection and maintenance of law and order. This state of affairs makes it very difficult to ensure effective policing in the district. However, there are police post located at Twedie, Atwima Hweddiem, Afaisebon and Trede which provide assistance to Asokwa Divisional Command. The district is currently planning to establish a District Police Divisional Headquarters.

1.13.15.2 Justices

There is one (1) Magistrate Court in the District located at Twedie which handles numerous cases ranging from criminal cases to non- criminal cases and disputes. The court is located along the main Twedie Boko road.

1.13.15.2.1 Problems Confronting the Judiciary

In discharge of its duties, the court faces the following problems:

- **Poor condition of court building:** This is made up of leaking roof, cracked wall and weak foundation. This greatly impedes smooth arbitration of justice in the district since the dilapidated nature does not provide a sound environment in the performance of duties of the judiciary.
- **There are no enclosed walls around the court premises:** This does not make the place conducive for working. The court premise is an open place where an outside activity can interrupt the court proceedings.

The District Assembly is currently planning to renovate the court building to solve the above problems.

Table 1.46: List of Communities with Forms of Disputes

No.	Community	Form(s) of Disputes eg. Land litigation
1.	Nkoransa Kubease	Land litigation
2.	Darko Daboase	Land litigation
3.	Bekwamin	Land litigation
4.	Atwima Boko	Land litigation

Source: AKDA- Town and Country Planning, November 2013

1.13.15.3 District Fire Service

Atwima Kwanwoma District lacks the presence of Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) and has been relying on Atwima Nwabiagya District (Nkawie) to attend to emergency fire situations in the district.

1.13.16 Disaster

A disaster is an event which affects human beings, that is, life, properties, infrastructure and environment. It destructs day to day life and renders affected communities unable to cope with

daily life. It creates needs for external assistance and has a causative agent which includes wind, rain, blasts bombs and accidents. It happens suddenly and gives no warning. A hazard is also defined as a rare or extreme natural or human-made event that threatens or adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent of causing a disaster (NADMO, 2007).

The National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in collaboration with the Ghana National Fire Service and the Ghana Police Service has been charged the responsibility of managing disaster issues in the district. NADMO has a representation at the District but as a result of inadequate office accommodation, the department operates from Trede a suburb town of the district. It is in their jurisdiction to provide relief for victims of such disasters as fire outbreaks, Rainstorm and floods as and when they occur. It is also with them to educate on the best life saving practices during such disasters. One challenge that faces the department however is where to get both financial and material resources for their operation. Their major functions in the Districts are to;

- Provide assistance to victims of disaster
- educate the public on disaster prevention measures

Some communities in the District have experienced disasters of many forms; natural and man-made disasters. The table below depicts the various communities and the kind of disaster that occurred in these communities for the past years.

Table 1.47: List of Disaster Prone Areas (Communities) and their Forms of Disaster in the District from 2010-2013.

No.	Community (Area)	Form(s) of Disaster
1.	Deikrom	Rainstorm/Windstorm
2.	Mpatasie	Rainstorm/Windstorm
3.	Apemanim	Rainstorm/Windstorm
4.	Adum Afrancho	Rainstorm/Windstorm
5.	Nweneso No. I,II and III	Rainstorm/Windstorm
6.	Ampeyoo	Rainstorm/Windstorm
7.	Hemang	Rainstorm/Windstorm
8.	Trede	Rainstorm/Windstorm
9.	Kwanwoma	Rainstorm/Windstorm

10.	Gyekye	Rainstorm/Windstorm
11.	Kromoase	Rainstorm/Windstorm
12.	Nkoransa	Floods
13.	Kotwi	Floods
14.	Asaago	Floods
15.	Brofeyeduro	Fire Outbreak
16.	Kotwi	Fire Outbreak
17.	Atwima Boko	Fire Outbreak
18.	Kromoase	Fire Outbreak

Source: NADMO, AKDA November, 2013

1.13.17 Water Security

Access to safe water constitutes essential ingredients for safeguarding the health and lives of the people. Sources of water in the district are pipe borne water, boreholes, hand-dug wells fitted with pump, open hand dug wells, rivers/streams and rain water. Boreholes are the commonest sources of drinking water for the people in the District. Currently, there are 177 boreholes district wide but only 126 are functioning. Pipe borne water is not very much accessible to the people in the District.

Potable water coverage in the District is about 58.25 % indicating that some communities still face difficulties in access to water for domestic purpose.

Currently, the District in collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency is constructing 10 boreholes with financial support from the Government of Ghana, to increase access to potable water to a greater proportion of the population in the district.

1.13.18 Migration

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence. The terms *immigration* and *emigration* are used to refer to movement across countries. Immigration refers to movement into a country while emigration refers to movement outside the country. *In-migration* and *out-migration* are used to locally describe internal movement between two or more areas within a country.

As an important factor to consider in development planning, migration is always an integral component of demography. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is also a component of population change.

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

Net migration in the District is such that the rate of outmigration in rural communities is higher than that of urban communities because of the proximity of the district to Kumasi. The rate of immigration in the urban towns is also higher than that of rural communities.

As a predominantly farming district, the district is a net receiver of migrants. Annually, a number of people from other parts of the country migrate to the district, particularly to the smaller settlements of the district to do farming or engage in galamsey operation. These *in-migrants* constitute 13.86% of the population (Source: District Statistician GSS-AKDA, November 2013).

Again, because of the proximity of the district to Kumasi, people migrate to towns like Atwima Boko, Foase, Twedie, Trede, Kromoase, Ahenema Kokoben, Brofoyedru etc. and commute from there to Kumasi for business transactions, thus leading to rapid urbanization in the district.

1.13.18.1 Immigration

According to Ghana Statistical Service Report on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the total population of immigrants in Atwima Kwanwoma District in 2010 was 3,524 therefore the percentage of immigrants as at 2010 was 3.88% of the total district population.

1.13.18.2 Permanent Residency and Policy Implications

The data collected and analyzed by Ghana Statistical Service-PHC 2010 indicates that 87,110 persons out of 90,634 are natives of the district representing 96.11%. **(Source: District Statistician GSS-AKDA, November 2013).**

For these reason communal spirit in the district would be assured during developmental activities. This means that the citizens will be in full support of community development issues because of the communal spirit that exists amongst them.

1.13.19 Baseline Indicators of Development of the District

The indicators are specific and objectively verifiable quantitative or qualitative measures of change that enables judgements to be made about progress or achievement (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound) within the plan period.

Development indicators have therefore been set to measure progress towards the district goal and objectives. The set indicators have been summarized in the following matrices.

Table 1.48: Indicators of Development for Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

No.	Indicators	Indicator Level	District Base Line 2014	District Target 2017
1.	% increase in Internally Generated Fund	Outcome	82.81%	100%
2.	To compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the District by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)	Output	Existence of revenue potential and database	Credible database on all revenue items
3.	Increase in the Number of revenue Collectors (Both Permanent and Commissioned Collectors)	Output	25	40

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014.

Table 1.49: Indicators of Development for Enhancing Competiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

No.	Indicators	Indicator level	District Baseline 2014	District Target 2017
1.	Increase in the Number of skills/ apprenticeship training centers for the youth	Output	1	2
2.	To promote culture and creative arts industry (Number of craft villages)	Outcome

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014.

Table 1.50: Indicators of Development for Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

No.	Indicators	Indicator Type	District Baseline 2014	District Target 2017
1.	% increase in hectares of cash crops under cultivation	Output	15.3%	30%
2.	% increase in yield of selected crops (MT/H)	Output	Maize = 10% Rice = Cassava=20% Yam = Plantain = Cocoyam =	40% 30%
3.	Construct weekly market facilities	Outcome	Nil	2
4	Increase in the Number of Agric Extension Agents (AEAs)	Outcome	16	20

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014.

Table 1.51: Indicators of Development for Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

No.	Indicators	Indicator Type	District Base Line 2014	District Target 2017
1.	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	Outcome	177	217
2.	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities (eg. Refuse containers)	Outcome	11	23
3.	Create and develop I.C.T centres	Outcome	Nil	2
4.	Provide community library	Outcome	Nil	1
5.	% of households with access to electricity	Outcome	80%	90%

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

Table 1.52: Indicators of Development for Human Development, Productivity and Employment

No.	Indicators	Indicator Type	District Baseline 2014	District Target 2017
1.	Gross school enrolment rate	Outcome	76.00%	85%
2.	Net school admission rate	Outcome	-	-
3.	% pass at BECE	Outcome	94.6%	100%
4.	% pass at SSCE/WASSCE.	Outcome	-	-
5.	% increased in the provision of classroom blocks	Outcome	65%	100%
6.	Gender Parity	• KG	0.74	1
7.		• Primary	0.96	1
		• JHS	0.94	1
		• SHS	-	1
	Number of teachers' quarters' constructed	Outcome	3	5
8.	Increase in the Number of CHPS compounds	Outcome	3	9
9.	Construct a new District Hospital or upgrading of a Health center to a Hospital	Outcome	-	1
10.	Reduce in HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population 15-49 positive)	Outcome	1.40%	0.98%
11.	Reduction in the incidence of Malaria cases	Outcome	56.6%	36.0%

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014.

Table 1.53: Indicators of Development for Transparent and Accountable Governance

No.	Indicators	Indicator Type	District Baseline 2014	District Target 2017
1.	Construct a new District Police Command or upgrading of a Police Post to a Divisional Command	Outcome	-	1
2.	Increase the number of residential accommodation for DA staff.	Outcome	2	4
3.	Increase the number of women participation in decision making of DA	Outcome	4	10
4.	Renovation of Court Building	Outcome	1	1
5.	Provision of District Fire Station/Post	Outcome	-	1

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2013

1.13.20 Summary of Development Problems/Issues/Gaps Identified During the Performance Review and District Profile

The development issues/problems identified under the performance review and the situation Analysis (District Profile) carried out in the district have been summarised under each thematic area of the GSGDA I (2010-2013) are as follows:

Table 1.54: Summary of Key Development Problems/Gaps Identified During the Performance Review and District Profile under the GSGDA I (2010-2013)

THEMATIC AREAS UNDER GSGDA I(2010-2013)	DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS/GAPS
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Low internally generated funds
	2. Inadequate data on all revenue items
	3. Untimely released of Funds
	4. External Control of Development Funds
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	5. Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system
	6. Inadequate toilet facilities
	7. Poor environmental sanitation
	8. Inadequate Refuse Containers
	9. Poor road conditions and road networks
	10. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes
	11. Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills
	12. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	13. Low agriculture production/productivity
	14. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture
	15. Lack of Storage Facilities
	16. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)
	17. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up
	18. High cost of Farming Inputs
	19. Limited Access to Credit
	20. Land degradation due to “galamsey” operations
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana’s Private Sector	21. Youth Unemployment
	22. Inadequate skills training centers
	23. Low industrial development
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education
	24. Inadequate Educational Infrastructure making Pupil-Classroom-Ratio of 40:1 for KG, 36:1 for Primary and 41:1 for JHS as against the national standard of 25:1 for KG, 35:1

	for Primary and 25:1 for JHS.
	25. Inadequate office accommodation for the Directorate of Education
	26. No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers.
	27. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district.
	28. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors.
	29. Teen motherhood in the district encourages female drop outs.
	30. Frequent absenteeism of boys to engage in 'galamsey' activities.
	Health
	31. No District Hospital
	32. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities
	33. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel
	34. Inadequate Health equipment and logistics eg. absence of Ambulance services in health delivery, theatre beds etc.
	35. Limited access to health facilities
	36. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases
	Disability
	37. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions
	38. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.
	39. Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA
	40. Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures
	41. Low participation of women in decision making
Transparent and Accountable Governance	42. Absence of District Police Command and inadequate police stations/post
	43. Lack of residential accommodation for security services
	44. Absence of District Fire Stations
	45. Poor state of District Magistrate Court Building

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

1.13.21 Community Needs and Development Aspirations

A problem could be simply explained as any inhibiting factors that work against the progressive development of a community, a district and the nation as a whole. Problem identification and assessment of community needs and development aspirations are the basis for effective and rational project planning and design. The identification of community problems and assessment of their needs therefore lead to the design of intervention mechanisms that guarantee sustainable qualitative and quantitative living conditions for the people.

District/community needs, invariably is derived from the challenges and problems that faces the community and this therefore explains why this section will throw more light on the problems of Atwima Kwanwoma District to aid in coming out with the development needs and aspirations of the District. A district wide needs assessment was carried out in all the communities in the district and the following were the major felt needs and development aspirations given by the various communities to guide planning, programming and implementation of development interventions. It is important to note that these development problems exist in all spheres of life in the District.

All the Communities that constitute the two Area Councils (that is Atwima Area Council and Kwanwoma Area Council) were guided to go through participatory planning skills to come out with their needs and development aspirations. Fora were held at the Area Council level where dialogue was made with the Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members and Opinion Leaders of the community and finally their inputs were submitted for the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017).

Stated below is a list of developmental problems and development needs derived from the communities in Atwima Kwanwoma District during the data collection conducted in January 2014.

Table 1.55: Community Problems and Development Needs and Aspirations under Atwima Area Council

Area Council	Community Problems	Development Needs and Aspirations	Location
ATWIMA AREA COUNCIL (Twedie)	1. Poor Road Conditions	Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of Roads	Kokoben-Akosomo, Kokoben-Bebu and Kokoben-Afrancho road. Gyekye-Trabuom road, Dida- Afrancho, Yabi-Dida, Takyima-Dida, Nweneso No.3-Kwadaso road, Afrancho-Chichibong road, Apaasi-Akosomo.
	2. Dilapidated classroom block/Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Provision of Educational Infrastructure	Apemanin Kokoben, Aburaso, Gyekye, Adwamase, Dida, Takyima, Akyeremade, Nweneso No. II, Kwanwoma, Behenase, Foase, Afrancho, Chichibong, Twedie, Boko, Traboum, Nweneso No. I, Winsa, Kromoase, Nweneso No. III, Aboabokesse, Afasiebon, Deikrom
	3. Lack of/Inadequate Toilet Facilities	Provision of Toilet Facilities	Apemamin, Aburaso, Gyekye, Adwamase, Dida, Takyima, Behenase, Foase, Afrancho, Chichibong, Twedie, Hwidiem, Yabi, Akosomo, Nweneso No. II
	4. No Residential Accommodation for Teachers	Provision of Residential Accommodation for Teachers	Aburaso, Adwaase, Dida, Takyima, Hwidiem, Yabi
	5. Inadequate Refuse Containers	Provision of Refuse Containers	Aburaso, Adwaase
	6. Limited access to Electricity	Extension of Electricity to newly built-up areas	Gyekye, Aduwamasi, Akyeremade, Foase, Afrancho, Chichibong, Traboum
	7. Inadequate Water/Boreholes	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	Akyeremade, Kwanwoma, Behenase, Boko, Traboum, Hwidiem, Yabi, Nweneso No. II
	8. Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of Market Structures	Akyeremade, Boko
	9. No Community Library	Provision of Community Library to enhance Education and Research	Foase
	10. No Kitchen for School Feeding Programme	Provision of Kitchen	Foase D/A Primary
	11. Indiscriminate Refuse Disposal	Provision of Refuse Containers	Twedie
	12. Poor condition of Police Post	Rehabilitation of Police Post	Twedie
	13. Poor state of Trabuom Market	Renovation of Traboum Market	Trabuom

	4. No Residential Accommodation for Teachers	Provision of Residential Accommodation for Teachers	Adum Afrancho
	5. Inadequate Refuse Containers	Provision of Refuse Containers	Krofofrom, Ampabame No.1,
	6. Limited access to Electricity	Extension of Electricity to newly built-up areas	Ampeyoo, Apaaso, Asaago, Odaso, Patuda, Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Bebu
	7. Inadequate Water/Boreholes	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	Adumasa, Patuda, Apaaso, Odaso, Mpatasie, Deikrom, Winsa, Ampabame No. 1, Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Paa, Adum Afrancho, Akutuase, New Aduampong, Krofofrom, Apampatia, Bebu, Darko
	8. Lack of Community Market Structures	Provision of Market Structures	Konkori, Ampabame No.1, Trede, Adum Afrancho, New Aduampong, Ahenema Kokoben, Darko, Bebu
	9. Indiscriminate Refuse Disposal	Provision of Refuse Containers	Ampeyoo, Apaaso, Asaago, Odaso, Patuda, Konkori, Trede, Sabin Akrofrom, Kotwi, Twenedruase, Ahenema Kokobeng, Bebu, Darko
	10. No Police Post at Ampabame No.1	Request for Police Post	Ampabame No.1
	11. Lack of Health Facility	Provision of Health Facility	Adumasa, Odumasi, Apampatia, Kroforom
	12. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles	Provision of Street Bulbs and light poles	Ampeyoo, Apaaso, Asaago, Odaso, Patuda, Mpatasie, Deikrom, Winsa, Ampabame No.1, Sabin Akrofrom, Adum Afrancho, Akutuase, Odumase, New Aduampong, Krofofrom, Ahenema Kokoben, Bebu, Darko
	13. Poor drainage System	Construction of drains/gutters along roads to check erosion	All communities in Kwanwoma Area Council
	14. High rate of Unemployment among the youth	Provision of Jobs for the youth	All communities in Kwanwoma Area Council
	15. Low Agriculture Productivity	Provision of credit facilities and agriculture inputs	All communities in Kwanwoma Area Council
	16. No ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills	Provision of ICT centers	All communities in Kwanwoma Area Council
	17. No toilet urinal and furniture for newly	Provision of toilet, urinal and furniture	Kotwi, Twenedurase, New Aduampong,

S	built schools	for the newly built schools	Ahenema Kokoben, Hemang
	20. Poor environmental sanitation	Regular cleaning of the environment by Zoom Lion	All communities in Kwanwoma Area Council

Source: AKDA-Field Survey, January 2014

1.13.22 Harmonisation of Community Needs and Aspirations with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues (from Review of Performance and District Profile)

The issues identified in the communities, Performance Review and the District Profile have been harmonised to provide direction for programming towards addressing the development problems of the District.

Table 1.57: Harmonised Community Needs and Aspiration with Identified Development Problems/Gaps in GSGDA I (2010-2013)

GSGDA I (2010-2013) Thematic Areas	Harmonised Key Development Issues of the GSGDA I (2010-2013)	Development Needs and Aspirations
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low internally generated funds 2. Inadequate data on all revenue items 3. Untimely released of funds 4. External Control of Development Funds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff 2. Recruit additional revenue collectors 3. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors 4. Identify other forms of revenue 5. Educate and sensitize rate pays on the need to pay tax 6. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system 2. Inadequate Toilet facilities 3. Poor environmental sanitation 4. Inadequate Refuse Containers 5. Poor road condition and road networks 6. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes 7. Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills 8. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas. 9. Limited access to Electricity 10. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects 2. Provision of Toilet facilities 3. Construct Drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene 4. Provision of Refuse Containers 5. Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well structured layout of all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlements. 6. Construct Community Library and ICT Centers 7. Extend Electricity to newly built up areas 8. Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads 9. Provide street bulbs and light poles
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture production/productivity 2. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture 3. Lack of Storage Facilities 4. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) 5. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up 6. High cost of Farming Inputs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of irrigation facilities 2. Provide storage facilities (improve post-harvest management) 3. Provide adequate extension services to farmers 4. Provide improved seeds 5. Construct of Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market 6. Provide credit facilities for farmers

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Access to Credit Land degradation due to 'galamsey' operation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups Task force to check on 'galamsey' operation
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Unemployment Inadequate skills training centers Low industrial development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Job opportunities for youth Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers
Human Development, Production and Employment	<p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Educational Infrastructure. Inadequate office accommodation for the Directorate of Education No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors Teen motherhood in the district encourages female drop outs. Frequent absenteeism of boys to engage in 'galamsey' activities. <p>Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No District Hospital Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel Inadequate Health equipment and logistics eg. absence of Ambulance services in health delivery Limited access to health facilities Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases <p>Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding for disability 	<p>Education</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings. Provide additional office and residential accommodation for the directorate of education and teachers. Provide adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to encourage supervision of schools and teachers Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education <p>Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a new District hospital or upgrading one health centre to a district hospital Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHIPS compound, health centers etc. Provide adequate residential accommodation for health workers. Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.

	programmes and social protection interventions	Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection 11. Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social protection interventions
Transparent and Accountable Governance	5. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff. 6. Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA 7. Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures 8. Low participation of women in decision making 9. Absence of District Police Command and inadequate police stations/post 10. Lack of residential accommodation for security services 11. Absence of District Fire Stations 12. Poor state of District Magistrate Court	1. Complete Administration block Annex and construct bungalows for DA staff 2. Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the DA 3. Effective/Regular supervision on the duties of the area councils and provision of office equipments to the sub structures. 4. Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections 5. Construct a new District Police Command or upgrade one police post to a District Command. 6. Provide residential accommodation for the security services 7. Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations 8. Renovate District Magistrate Court

Source: AKDA-DPCU, January 2014

1.13.23 Harmonised Development Issues with GSGDA I (2010-2013) Thematic Areas

The Harmonised Development Issues identified are related to the thematic areas of the GSGDA I (2010-2013) by assigning scores.

Table 1.58: Scoring for the Harmonization

Definition	Score
<p><u>Strong relationship</u></p> <p>This is when achieving the district development issue/need would lead to the solution of the Gap identified in the District under the GSGDA I</p>	2
<p><u>Weak relationship</u></p> <p>This is when achieving the district development issue/need would indirectly help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the GSGDA I</p>	1
<p><u>No relationship</u></p> <p>This is when achieving the district development issue/need would not help in solving the Gap identified in the District under the GSGDA I</p>	0

Source: NDPC Guidelines for the Preparation of DMTDP under the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

The Harmonised Development Issues identified are related to the thematic areas of the GSGDA I (2010-2013) as shown in the table below:

Table 1.59: Harmonised Development Issues with GSGDA I (2010-2013) Thematic Areas

GSGDA I Thematic Areas Harmonised Development Issues	GSGDA I THEMATIC AREAS						
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resources Management	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Human Development, Production and Employment	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Total Score
Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Recruit additional revenue collectors	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Identify other forms of revenue	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)	2	2	1	1	2	2	10
Construct new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Provision of Toilet facilities	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
Construct Drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Provision of Refuse Containers	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well structured layout of all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlements.	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Construct Community Library and ICT Centers	0	2	0	2	2	0	6
Extend Electricity to newly built up areas	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Rehabilitation/ Reshaping of roads	2	2	2	0	2	0	8
Promotion of irrigation facilities	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Provide storage facilities	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Provide adequate extension services to farmers	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Construct Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Provide improved seeds	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Provision of credit facilities for farmers	2	0	2	2	0	0	6
Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Task force to check on galamsey operation	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Provision of Job opportunities for youth	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Construct new classroom blocks and rehabilitate dilapidated buildings.	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Provision of additional office and residential accommodation for the directorate of education and teachers.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to encourage supervision of schools and teachers	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Construct a new District hospital or upgrading one health centre to a district hospital	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Construct well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Provide adequate residential	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

accommodation for health workers.							
Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Regular and adequate funds for disability programmes and social protection interventions	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Complete administration block Annex and construct bungalows for DA staff	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
Procure vehicles, computers and office equipment for the DA	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Effective/Regular supervision on the duties of the area councils and provision of office equipments to the sub structures.	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Construct a new District Police Command or upgrade one police post to a District Command.	1	0	2	2	0	2	7
Provision of residential accommodation for the security services	1	0	1	2	0	2	6
Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Renovate District Magistrate Court	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
TOTAL SCORE	39	31	27	25	41	30	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ISSUES	43	43	43	43	43	43	
AVERAGE SCORE	0.91	0.72	0.63	0.58	0.95	0.70	
RANK	2ND	3RD	5TH	6TH	1ST	4TH	

Source: AKDA-DPCU January 2014

From the table above, the total score for each of the thematic areas divided by the total number of community needs/Issues (ie. 43) gives the average score.

Where the score is very high, it indicates that there is strong harmony of development issues. A low score will indicate weak harmony while a zero score calls for review of the development issues, if possible, to identify real problem to be.

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

Scarcity with respect to resources makes it imperative for conscious effort to be made in order to ensure orderly and efficient use of resources to achieve optimal utilization for the satisfaction of Human Needs. It is against this background that efforts have been made to collect data on the community problems, community needs and development aspirations. In line with this the concept of prioritization becomes paramount. Prioritization ensures efficient and effective allocation of resources to address issues in terms of their urgency.

This report therefore spells out the process involved in prioritization. These include linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues identified from GSGDA I (2010-2013) to the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas.

The development problems or issues of the District are prioritized. The refined priorities are subjected to the POCC (Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges) analysis. Since the District Assembly's financial resources will not be able to meet all the development needs and aspirations of all sectors of the district, there is the need to prioritise, so that the urgent needs are attended to first.

This section thus deals with the prioritisation of districts' needs in line with the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014- 2017).

2.2 Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues Identified from the GSGDA I (2010-2013) to the Issues of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas

The linkages of the Key Development Problems/Issues identified in the 2010-2013 DMTDP to the issues of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) are made of the following thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II).

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
- Human Development Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

The table below shows the Linkages of the harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the 2010-2013 to the issues of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas.

Table 2.1: Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under the 2010-2013 to NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas

NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas	Adopted Issues of NMTDPF 2014-2017	Harmonised Issues of the GSGDA I (2010-2013)
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leakages in revenue collection 2. Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management 3. Weak capacity to forecast economic growth rates 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low internally generated funds 2. Inadequate data on all revenue items 3. Untimely released of funds 4. External Control of Development Funds
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate job creation 2. Limited access to finance 3. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills 4. Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources 5. Weak coordination among the MDAs on issues related to the creative arts industry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth Unemployment 2. Inadequate skills training centers 3. Low industrial development
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of agricultural mechanization 2. High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment 3. Low adoption of technology 4. Low transfer and uptake of research findings by stakeholders 5. Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds 6. Limited participation of beneficiaries in extension programme planning and implementation at the local level 7. Limited access to extension services, especially by women agricultural operators 8. Low patronage of locally produced/processed products (due to lack of awareness, high cost, prejudice and poor packaging) 9. Limited access to market information 10. Low standardization and product differentiation in domestic markets (weights and measures; grades and standards) 11. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 12. Inadequate incentives and subsidies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low agriculture production/productivity 2. Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture 3. Lack of Storage Facilities 4. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) 5. Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up 6. High cost of Farming Inputs 7. Limited Access to Credit 8. Land degradation due to 'galamsey' operation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. High levels of environmental degradation 14. Low application of technology especially among small holder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields 15. High incidence of bush fires 	
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks 2. Inadequate funding from public sources for construction, maintenance and management for all modes of transport 3. Inadequate science and technology facilities 4. Weak institutional framework and infrastructure to promote the development and application of STI in the country 5. Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the country 6. High cost of providing ICT services 7. Poor quality of ICT services 8. Inefficient institutional and regulatory framework to support ICT development 9. Limited access to public information 10. Limited development of ICT programmes in all educational institutions 11. Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services 12. High cost of electricity generation 13. Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to remote rural and isolated communities 14. Absence of a Human Settlements Policy to guide the comprehensive growth and development of human settlements 15. Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas 16. Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations 17. High rate of rural-urban migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system 2. Inadequate Toilet facilities 3. Poor environmental sanitation 4. Inadequate Refuse Containers 5. Poor road condition and road networks 6. Poor settlement layout or planning schemes 7. Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers to train the youth in ICT skills 8. Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas. 9. Limited access to Electricity 10. Inadequate street bulbs and light poles

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Poor and inadequate rural infrastructure and services 19. Limited adherence to building codes and planning regulations 20. Inadequate access to quality and affordable water 21. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities 22. Poor disposal of waste 23. Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education 	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs 2. Weak management and supervision 3. Lack of timely and reliable data for planning and programming 4. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level 5. Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Huge gaps in geographical and financial access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural as well as rich and poor) 7. Inadequate financing of the health sector, and ever increasing cost of healthcare delivery 8. High stigmatization and discrimination 9. Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups 10. High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities <p>Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Inadequate funding for social protection interventions 	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Educational Infrastructure. 2. Inadequate office accommodation for the Directorate of Education 3. No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers. 4. Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district. 5. No motorbikes for circuit supervisors 6. Teen motherhood in the district encourages female drop outs. 7. Frequent absenteeism of boys to engage in 'galamsey' activities. <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. No District Hospital 9. Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities 10. Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel 11. Inadequate Health equipment and logistics eg. absence of Ambulance services in health delivery 12. Limited access to health facilities 13. Prevalence of Malaria and HIV/AIDS cases

		Disability/Social Policy and Social Protection 14. Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weak leadership and managerial capacity at MMDA level 2. Non-functioning sub-district structures 3. Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts 4. Low recognition of gender equity in public sector (public sphere) 5. Lack of gender responsive budgeting 6. Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance 7. Insufficient candidature of females in elections 8. Inadequate facilities for legal education 9. Inadequate human and institutional capacity 10. Incidence of violent crimes 11. Tendency of communal conflicts and disputes 12. Prevalence of fires, floods and other disasters 13. Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff. 2. Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA 3. Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures 4. Low participation of women in decision making 5. Absence of District Police Command and inadequate police stations/post 6. Lack of residential accommodation for security services 7. Absence of District Fire Stations 8. Poor state of District Magistrate Court

Source: AKDA-DPCU January, 2014

2.3 Prioritisation of Adopted Issues (Development Needs)

Prioritizing the district needs are of extreme importance to planning since resources are scarce and hence these resources must be planned in order that the limited resources would be used in satisfying the more pressing needs.

The development priorities look at the development needs and aspirations in terms of urgency, importance and availability of resources. This helps in judicious use of available resources in satisfying the needs of the people. The felt needs of the people obtained through community durbars and meetings have been prioritised.

To be able to obtain optimum benefits from resources to be utilized, the community problems have been prioritized for interventions available for implementation based on the following set of criteria:

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens especially, the poor and vulnerable
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs/rights e.g. immunization 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 local economy – attraction of enterprises, job creation, increases in incomes and growth, etc.
- Impact on even development (the extent to which it addresses inequality)

Table 2.2: Scale for Scoring Prioritised Issues

DEFINITION	SCORE
Strong relationship	2
Weak relationship	1
No relationship	0
Negative relationship (conflict situation)	-1

Issues/concerns/problems that have a higher number in the Total Column are of a higher priority to the district. Lower numbers mean that the issues/concerns/problems are of a lower priority.

**Prioritization of the Harmonized District Development Needs under each Thematic Area of the
GSGDA II (2014-2017)**

Table 2.3: Priority Setting for Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

S/N	Criteria Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff	2	1	2	5	1 ST
2	Recruit additional revenue collectors	2	1	2	5	1 ST
3	Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	0	0	0	0	6 TH
4	Identify other forms of revenue	2	2	0	4	3 RD
5	Educate and sensitize rate pays on the need to pay tax	2	2	0	4	3 RD
6	Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)	2	1	0	3	5 TH
TOTAL		10	7	4	21	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability for National Development

1. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff
2. Recruit additional revenue collectors
3. Educate and sensitize rate pays on the need to pay tax
4. Identify other forms of revenue
5. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district by creating Data Base Management System (DBMS)
6. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors

Table 2.4: Priority Setting for Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

S/N	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	Provision of Job opportunities for youth	2	2	2	6	1 ST
2	Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers	2	0	2	4	2 ND
TOTAL		4	2	4	10	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector for National Development

1. Provision of Job opportunities for youth
2. Facilitate the provision of training and business development centers

Table 2.5: Priority Setting for Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

S/N	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	Promotion of irrigation facilities	1	2	2	5	5 TH
2	Provision of storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)	2	2	2	6	1 ST
3	Provision of adequate extension services to farmers	2	2	2	6	1 ST
4	Construction of Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market	2	2	2	6	1 ST

5	Provision of improved seeds	1	0	1	2	7 TH
6	Provision of credit facilities for farmers	2	2	2	6	1 ST
7	Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups	1	1	1	3	6 TH
8	Task force to check on 'galamsey' operation	1	0	-1	0	8 TH
TOTAL		12	11	11	34	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management for National Development

1. Provision of storage facilities (improve post-harvest management)
2. Provision of adequate extension services to farmers
3. Provision of credit facilities for farmers
4. Construction of Market facilities and develop Trabuom and Sabin Akrofrom Market
5. Promotion of irrigation facilities
6. Encourage farmers to form cooperatives groups
7. Provision of improved seeds
8. Task force to check on 'galamsey' operation

Table 2.6: Priority Setting for Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

S/N	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects	2	2	2	6	1 ST
2	Provision of Toilet facilities	2	1	2	5	3 RD
3	Construction of Drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene	2	0	2	4	5 TH
4	Provision of Refuse Containers	2	0	2	4	5 TH
5	Equip the Physical Planning	2	0	1	3	9 TH

	Department to prepare well structured layout of all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlements					
6	Construction of Community Library and ICT Centers	2	0	2	4	5 TH
7	Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas	2	1	2	5	3 RD
8	Rehabilitation/Reshaping of roads	2	2	2	6	1 ST
9	Provision of street bulbs and light poles	2	0	2	4	5 TH
TOTAL		18	6	17	41	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development for National Development

1. Construction of new boreholes, maintenance of existing ones and small town water projects
2. Rehabilitation/Reshaping of roads
3. Provision of Toilet facilities
4. Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas
5. Provision of Refuse Containers
6. Construction of Drains/gutters along roads and regular education on Hygiene
7. Construction of Community Library and ICT Centers
8. Provision of street bulbs and light poles
9. Equip the Physical Planning Department to prepare well structured layout of all the communities in the district and regular site inspection of all settlements

Table 2.7: Priority Setting for Human Development, Productivity and Employment

S/N	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	Construction of new classroom blocks and	2	1	2	5	2 ND

	rehabilitation of dilapidated buildings.					
2	Provision of additional office and residential accommodation for the directorate of education and teachers.	1	1	2	4	5 TH
3	Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education	2	1	2	5	2 ND
4	Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to encourage supervision of schools and teachers	0	1	0	1	11 TH
5	Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education	1	2	0	3	7 TH
6	Construction of a new District hospital or upgrading one health centre to a district hospital	2	1	2	5	2 ND
7	Construction of well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.	2	2	2	6	1 ST
8	Provision of adequate residential accommodation for health workers.	1	0	2	3	7 TH
9	Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria	2	1	0	3	7 TH
10	Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.	2	0	0	2	10 TH
11	Regular funds to organise disability programmes and support all persons with disability.	2	0	2	4	5 TH
TOTAL		17	10	14	41	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Human Development, Productivity and Employment for National Development

1. Construction of well equipped health infrastructure eg. CHPS compound, health centers etc.
2. Construction of a new District hospital or upgrading one health centre to a district hospital
3. Construction of new classroom blocks and rehabilitation of dilapidated buildings.
4. Provision of adequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education
5. Provision of additional office and residential accommodation for the directorate of education and teachers.
6. Regular funds to organise disability programmes and support all persons with disability.
7. Provision of adequate residential accommodation for health workers.
8. Provide mosquitoes nets and regular sensitization on environmental cleanliness to reduce the prevalence of Malaria.
9. Regular sensitization programmes at all communities to educate parents on the need for quality education.
10. Education campaign on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.
11. Motorbikes should be provided for circuit supervisors to encourage supervision of schools and teachers

Table 2.8: Priority Setting for Transparent and Accountable Governance

S/N	Activity Development Issues	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor and vulnerable	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	Total	Rank
1	Completion of Administration block Annex and construction of bungalows for DA staff	0	0	2	2	4 TH
2	Procure vehicles, computers and Office Equipment for the DA	0	0	2	2	4 TH
3	Effective/Regular supervision on the duties of the Area Councils and provision of office equipments to the sub	2	0	0	2	4 TH

	structures.					
4	Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections	1	0	0	1	8 TH
5	Construct a new District Police Command or upgrade one police post to a District Command.	2	0	2	4	1 ST
6	Provision of residential accommodation for the security services	0	0	2	2	4 TH
7	Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations	1	0	2	3	3 RD
8	Renovation of District Magistrate Court Building	2	0	2	4	1 ST
TOTAL		8	0	12	20	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

List of Prioritized District Development Issues under Transparent and Accountable Governance for National Development

1. Construct a new District Police Command or upgrade one police post to a District Command.
2. Renovation of District Magistrate Court Building
3. Provide office accommodation for the District Fire Stations
4. Completion of Administration block Annex and construction of bungalows for DA staff
5. Procure vehicles, computers and Office Equipment for the DA
6. Effective/Regular supervision on the duties of the Area Councils and provision of office equipments to the sub structures.
7. Provision of residential accommodation for the security services
8. Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections

Table 2.9: Priority Setting for all the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

S/N	Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Impact on large proportion of population especially the poor vulnerable (Cumulative)	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs (Cumulative)	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy (Cumulative)	Total	Rank
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability	10	7	4	21	5 TH
2	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	4	2	4	10	6 TH
3	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	12	11	11	34	3 RD
4	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	18	6	17	41	1 ST
5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	17	10	14	41	1 ST
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	8	0	12	20	4 TH

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

From the above tables, the development themes are prioritized as follows:

- 1. Human Development, Productivity and Employment**
- 2. Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development**
- 3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**
- 4. Transparent and Accountable Governance**
- 5. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability**
- 6. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector**

The implication for the above is that more resources both human and financial will be channelled into the provision of basic social amenities for Human Development, Productivity and Employment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development, Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Transparent and Accountable Governance, Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability and Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector in terms of priorities.

2.4 Prioritisation of Spatial Issues

The distribution of services and facilities will be based on the needs of the various communities. There will also be a conscious effort within the plan period to adopt implementation strategies which will address spatial imbalances in the distribution of development. This is to be done apparently to ensure holistic development of the district.

2.5 Prioritisation of Opportunities for the Promotion of Cross-Cutting Issues

i. HIV and AIDs

HIV/AIDS which is no longer a health but rather development issue has to be tackled headlong by the District through the implementation of the following activities:

- Embarking on public education and awareness campaign on prevention and management of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Carrying out prevention activities in the area of Mother-To-Child Transmission
- Supporting children or wards of People Living with HIV and AIDs (PLWHAS) to pursue their education or learn trade
- Intensify Voluntary Counselling and testing (VCT) in order to reduce the spread of new infections.

ii. Gender Equality

The District would promote a range of activities to advance gender equality in the DMTDP 2014-2017. Such activities would be;

- Women would be given economic opportunities with the support from the DA
- Education on domestic violence against women
- Encourage and support women to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections

- Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education.

Other ways the District would consider in addressing gender equality are:

- Gender and adaptation to climate change
- Integrating gender equality in the District

iii. Environmental Concern

The Assembly would put in place enforceable by-laws to drastically reduce all activities that have the potential to either destroy or degrade the environment. Such activities in the District include Sand and Stone wining and haphazard development of settlements.

Also, environmental sanitation would receive serious consideration and attention by upholding and enforcing sanitation by-laws put in place to curb the menace of environmental degradation.

iv. Climate Change Issues

The change of original vegetation due to climate change has given rise to: (a) exposure of communities to rain and wind storm disasters with their attendant problems, (b) seasonal flow of the rivers in the affected areas thereby depriving the communities that depend on the streams for domestic and other activities of their means of livelihood.

The change in the vegetation due to climate change has affected the farming practices and the crops that are cultivated by the farmers.

Aforestation project, when successfully carried out will improve all year round flow of rivers and improve the living conditions of communities which depend on the rivers for supply of water for domestic and economic activities.

v. Population Issues

Measures such as education on family planning would be embarked upon to reduce the rate population growth. Migration is also a component of population change. Migration is a critical factor of population growth in the District. The closeness of the District to Kumasi has turned most of its communities into dormitory towns. Again, the availability of land for residential and agriculture purposes has resulted in attracting people from Kumasi into the District.

vi. Emerging Sustainable Development Issues

Emerging issues such as destruction of farmlands and crops by cattle herdsmen in the District is a threat to peace and security. It is therefore envisaged that the District Security Committee (DISEC) in concert with security agencies and traditional authorities would devise strategies to curb the undesirable effects of activities of these herdsmen.

The proximity of the District to Kumasi, the regional capital, has increased demand for land for both residential and commercial activities. The high demand for land has actually increased the cost of land with its attendant problems such as litigation among traditional authorities, prospective developers and community members because of double and multiple sales of lands. These issues threaten peace and security of the District and further slow down development.

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

Assessing the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges is essential for development planning. Key development issues, priorities and the formulation of programmes of action are done on the basis of the existing potentials and opportunities. These are the ingredients that would facilitate the chances of success of these programmes.

Potentials of a District refer to factors; advantages and resources (within the District) which when utilised can enable the District to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or to overcome its challenges.

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

Constraints are disadvantages emanating from internal factors such as institutional, human and physical resources that act against development. Examples are regular ethnic conflicts, an uneducated and unskilled labour force, environmental hazards, rapid population growth, etc.

Challenges may be external factors or obstacles (beyond the District) that may hamper smooth development effort.

The POCC analysis under the NMTDPF 2014-2017 Themes is presented below. Through the analysis, the issues facing the District can be prioritized.

Application of Potentials, Opportunity, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis Tool to Problem Solving in the District

Table 2.10: POCC Analysis for Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Low internally generated Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA has the authority to levy tax Existence of sub-district structures in support of revenue collection. Existence of Finance and Administration Sub-Committee Revenue task force Availability of Revenue Unit and revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legal instruments Availability of Land valuation Board for property revaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of enforcement of bye-laws against tax evaders Limited sources of revenue Inadequate revenue staff Absence of revenue mobilization vehicle High poverty level Low public education on payment of taxes Low involvement of the public in the fee fixing resolution by Assembly members Low motivation for revenue collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of economic activities Citizen's unwillingness to pay tax/levy
<p>Conclusion: The well-trained and highly motivated revenue collectors with the support of the Area Councils and effective revenue task force can help mobilize enough revenue for development. Even though a number of constraints exist, when more revenue collectors are recruited, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the district.</p> <p>The sub districts structures in the District should be strengthen to help in collecting revenue from the local level. The inaccessible areas should be link to the major towns by means of feeder roads.</p>					
2.	Inadequate data on all Revenue Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of sources of revenue (rates, fees, licences, etc) Revenue task force Availability of funds to purchase database management equipment Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate revenue staff Absence of revenue mobilization vehicle 	

		database management equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Sub-district structures 			
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Conclusion: Even though a number of constraints exist, when revenue task force is created, pay your levy/tax campaign embarked upon, reliable revenue data created and requisite training provided for revenue collectors, there is the tendency to increase revenue mobilised in the district.

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

Table 2.11: POCC Analysis for Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Youth Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of District Office of Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) • Existence of Employment Opportunities • Existence of District Office of Business Advisory Centers (BAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of National Youth Employment Programme • Existence of Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Skills training Centers • Inadequate Funds • Low literacy Rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds • Lack of National Employment Policy
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure a successful project implementation. The challenges can be addressed through the pooling of resources by all stakeholders. The constraints can be addressed through facilitation by the DA.					
2.	Inadequate Skills Training Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability Of Large Labour Force • Existence of Business Advisory Centers • Existence of GYEEDA • Availability of skills training center at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of funds for establishment of training centers

		Twedie			
Conclusion: With right education, sensitisation and awareness creation coupled with strong political will, the constraint and challenge can be eliminated as the prevailing potentials and opportunities offer a successful programme/project implementation.					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

Table 2.12: POCC Analysis for Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Lack of Storage Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of local construction materials; • Availability of Technical expertise on post harvest storage and preservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government food security programme • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agric extension service agents • Lack of skills in food preservation techniques. • Attitude of farmers in adopting improved technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of funds for the construction of silos • High cost of storage facilities
Conclusion: Availability of personnel from MOFA and the local construction materials coupled with funds could be used as resources for the construction of storage facilities					
2.	Inadequate Number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of FBOs • Existence of District Agriculture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Agricultural Training Institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics • Unwillingness of extension agents to accept postings to rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supply of agriculture extension staff • Lack of scholarships for short term course • High cost of Tertiary education
Conclusion: Since the district is agrarian in nature, enough funds from the DACF should be directed in training of extension officers in order to promote production and productivity.					
3	Limited access to credit facilities by farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Farmers/FBOs • Existence of financial institutions/non-bank institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from DACF • Support from donors in agriculture production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective functioning of FBOs • Lack of education on micro credit management • Lack of collateral security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate • Untimely release of funds

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of MOFA 			
Conclusion: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the scheme. Constraints can be addressed by mobilizing and training the farmer groups. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the financial and non-financial institutions. Financial institutions as well as the GOG should organize training on acquiring financial support with moderate financial terms to improve upon production.					
4	Limited market and infrastructural back-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of Works Department Support from DA Availability of Non-functional market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from DACF and other development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability of the people to pay counterpart funds Poor road networks Absence of weekly market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and untimely release of funds
Conclusion: The population of the district constitutes a potential market and when market facilities are provided and roads improved, the economy of the district would improve to reduce the poverty level of the people. Constraints can be addressed by mobilization and educating the people to pay their counterpart funding. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing enough financial resources.					
5	Over-dependence on rain fed agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of surface water Presence of water bodies that can be used for small irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance from the District MOFA and irrigation Development Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds for irrigation development especially for vegetable cultivation Seasonal nature of most rivers in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of support from external donors Irregular rainfall
Conclusion: With the availability of water bodies and assistance from the district and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, when irrigation facilities are developed, farmers are assured of water supply throughout the farming seasons. The challenges can be managed also through dialogue with external donors					
6	Low adoption of improved technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Demonstration farms. Availability of agriculture extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of CSIR in the Kumasi Improved seedlings available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High illiteracy level Unwillingness to change but keep to traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from financial agencies
Conclusion: Availability of Institutions on training programmes and seminars and the Agriculture Department through facilitation by personnel from CSIR and MOFA.					
7	Land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Security Task force to check on land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Policy on Land Degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficiency of the Traditional Authorities and Unit Committees to check on land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor implementation of policies
Conclusion: Enforcement of laws on environmental/land degradation should be adhered to in the district in order to prevent depletion of the ozone layer.					

8	Low Agriculture Production/Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile land • Availability of labour • Existence of Extension Officers/Agric Extension Agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Interventions e.g. Mass spraying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land tenure system • Subsistence method of farming • Poor attitude towards improved method of farming • High cost of labour and farming inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over dependence on rainfall • Over dependence on government to supply equipment/Inputs
Conclusion: Availability of fertile land, favourable weather, existence of AEAs and technical support from MOFA are means for improved yield. However, access to affordable technology and credit will help increase the yield of farmers in the district.					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

Table 2.13: POCC Analysis for Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DWST and CWSA • Good water table level • District Assembly willingness to pay its counterpart fund towards capital cost • Presence of NGOs • Existence of District Water and Sanitation Plan • Existence of WATSAN • Willingness of community members to contribute funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of Donors to involved in the provision of potable water in the district • National Water and Sanitation Policy • KfW • Public private partnership in water delivery • Presence of Ghana Water Company Limited in the Kumasi Metropolis • Ready assistance from NGOs outside the district • GOG support in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inability of some communities to pay their 5% counterpart funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of water bodies in the district • Delay in the release of funds • High cost of maintenance

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water delivery • Availability of Drilling Firms • Availability of Water Technologists 		
Conclusion: Willingness of District Assembly and communities to pay their counterpart funding coupled with timely release of funds will help improve upon the access to potable water in the District.					
2.	Poor road conditions and road networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road networks • Availability of District Assembly grader • Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from GoG • Availability of Road Funds to maintain and improve feeder roads in the district • Existence of feeder roads department with competent Engineers • Presence of Ministry of Roads and Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate equipments for road construction and maintenance • Lack of funding to undertake such capital intensive projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road maintenance • Irregular release of funds from the Central Government
Conclusion: The production capacity of all sectors of the District economy will be improved if the roads are rehabilitated and maintained. This can be achieved by regular maintaining the roads when funds are released regularly and on time.					
3	Inadequate sanitary facilities (toilet and refuse containers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Environmental Health Unit • Presence of Zoomlion • Presence of DWST • Availability of land • Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee • Existence of District Works Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of external funds such as DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of the public to pay reasonable user fees for refuse disposal and the public toilets • Improper management of public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untimely release of Funds
Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, if the potentials and the opportunities are properly managed the problem can be resolved.					

4	Limited Access to Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions from beneficiary communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of national grid Presence of Ghana Grid Company Limited (GRIDCO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of development schemes for settlements Inability of some of the people to contribute towards the electrification project. Absence of Electricity Company of Ghana Office (ECG) in the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long delay in electricity extension High cost of Electricity extension
Conclusion: The constraints can be addressed through the self-help spirit whilst the challenge can be managed through dialogue with the utility service provider and the preparation of development schemes for settlements.					
5	Poor Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Environmental and Sanitation Strategy Action Plan(DESSAP) Existence of District Environmental Health Department Existence of District Sanitation Bye-laws Existence of Zoomlion Department Existence of Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Environmental Sanitation Policy Support from DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures Inadequate logistics to organise regular Hygiene Education Poor environmental culture of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds
Conclusion: Promotion of environmental education will help promote the health status of the people. When the bye-laws are enforced it will help prevent the problems associated with environmental sanitation. Constraints can be addressed by educating and mobilizing the people. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with government and development partners.					
6	Absence of Community Library and ICT Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Directorate of Education Existence of District Works Department Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on developing ICT Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of Knowledge in ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of ICT infrastructure Inadequate funds

		electricity in most communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of IGF and DACF 			
Conclusion: Even though constraints and challenges exist, right training and orientation together with the potentials and opportunity that exist, construction of community library and ICT centers in the District is feasible.					
7	Poor settlement layout or planning schemes and uncontrolled development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional authorities as custodians of lands • Existence of Physical Planning Department • DA support • Existence of Statutory Planning Committee • Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Survey Department and Existence of Lands Commission • Support from development partners • Availability of Building Regulations laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of layout in some communities • Disputes and litigation over land ownership • Cost of preparing a town layout map • Poor house numbering and identification system. • Inadequate logistics for regular site inspections • Inadequate Office accommodation and lack of equipments for the Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumberson land acquisition procedures
Conclusion: The poor settlement layouts can be managed through the preparation of layout and collaboration between the Physical Planning Department and the Traditional Authorities. Potentials and Opportunities exist to ensure proper demarcation of land and provision of layouts.					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

Table 2.14: POCC Analysis for Human Development, Productivity and Employment

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Inadequate health infrastructure/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and labour • Existence of District Works Department • Existence of District Directorate of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from MOH and GHS • Availability of DACF • Support from development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Low local revenue base • Inadequate health personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds

			partners		
Conclusion: Adequate and timely release of funds from the Central Government and support from development partners as well as communal support, adequate health facilities will be provided.					
2.	No/ Absence of a District Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and labour • Existence of District Works Department • Existence of District Directorate of Health • District Assembly support • Existence of Health centers for upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from MOH and GHS • Availability of DACF • Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Low local revenue base • Inadequate health personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds as hospital construction/ upgrading requires huge capital investments.
Conclusion: Improvement in health facilities, increase in staff and provision of equipment for health delivery would help improve access to health services. The District's proximity to Kumasi offer it an advantage as some doctors would be prepared to work in the District as against moving to a more remote and deprived district.					
3.	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure/ Dilapidated Classroom blocks and Inadequate furniture at all levels of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and labour • Existence of District Works Department • Existence of District Directorate of Education • Presence of Parent-Teacher Association and School Management Committee. • Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GETFUND • Presence of Otumfuo's Educational Fund to support education in the District • Availability of DACF and DDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low local revenue base • Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and untimely released of funds
Conclusion: The availability of interventions such as GETFUND, DDF etc together with adequate and timely release of DACF would help address the infrastructural challenges facing the educational sector. The existing potentials and opportunities provide the District Assembly with resources to provide and improve adequate classrooms in the District.					
4.	Inadequate office accommodation for the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land and labour • Existence of District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of DACF • Support from MOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low local revenue base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Funds

	Directorate of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works Department Existence of District Directorate of Education Support from DA 			
Conclusion: The adequacy of funds with support from the MOE would help address the challenges of office accommodation of the Directorate of Education.					
5.	Lack of Residential accommodation for teachers and office staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of District Works Department Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DACF and GETFUND 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low local revenue base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: The adequacy of funds would help address the challenges of residential accommodation for teachers and staff of the Directorate of Education.					
6.	Inadequate funds to organize disability programmes and support to persons with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Department of Social Welfare/Community Development Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Government policy to set aside 5% of DACF to support physically challenged Existence of NGOs that support physically challenged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of IGF to support persons with disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds and untimely released of funds
Conclusion: The availability and timely released of DACF would help organise programmes and support persons with disability.					
7.	Inadequate residential accommodation for health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of District Works Support from DA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low local revenue base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: The adequacy of funds would help address the challenges of residential accommodation for the health personnel.					
8.	Prevalence of Malaria Cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Community Based Organizations to assist in sensitizing the people on malaria preventive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Roll Back Malaria Programme Availability of insecticide treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of proper drains/ Poor environmental sanitation Unkempt refuse dump sites Indiscriminate refuse disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely released of funds for the organization of an anti-malaria

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of community based health workers • Presence of Unit Committees to organise regular communal labour • District Assembly support for malaria prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bed nets • Presence of the media such as Television and radio stations to help in the education on prevention of malaria. • Availability of malaria drugs in the market 		campaign.
Conclusion: The incidence of malaria could be drastically reduced if there is regular environmental cleanliness and education of the people on prevention and control measures. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure the successful implementation of the programme.					
9.	Female drop out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Girl Child Education Unit of the District Directorate of Education • Support from the District Assembly • Presence of School Management Committees • Existence of sponsorship for brilliant but needy students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Free Compulsory Basic Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Bye-Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of policy on sanctions against female drop out
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. The constraints can be addressed by the District Assembly. The challenges can be managed by key stakeholders in Education through dialogue.					
10.	Prevalence of HIV/AIDs cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of health institutions and trained staff to handle HIV cases • Existence of CBOs and NGOs to support and create awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from Ghana AIDs Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk sexual behaviour • Stigma and discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of funds from Ghana AIDs Commission

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on HIV/AIDs cases Existence of District AIDS Committee 			
Conclusion: Accessibility and willingness of people to purchase and use contraceptives will help reduce HIV/AIDs/STDs transmission. The constraints can be addressed through sustained information, communication and education whereas the challenges can be managed through seeking support from other development partners.					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

Table 2.15: POCC Analysis for Transparent and Accountable Governance

S/N	Issues to be Addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1.	Absence of District Police Command and Inadequate police station/post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of District Works Department District Assembly support Existence of Police Post for upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MOI and GPS Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate police personnel and logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funds as construction of Police Command/police post or upgrading requires huge capital investments.
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the opportunities and potentials, the challenges can be managed through dialogue with the Ministry of Interior (MOI). The construction or upgrading of a Police Command, adequate police personnel and logistics will help promote peace, security and reduction in the crime rate in the district.					
2.	Poor State of District Magistrate Court Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of District Works Department District Assembly support Existence of District Magistrate court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MoJAG Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and untimely released of Funds
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time so as to renovate the court					
3.	Absence of District Fire Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from MOI and GNFS Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor nature of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds as construction of

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works Department District Assembly support 	DACF		Fire Stations requires huge capital investments
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to support it. Even though there are constraints and challenges hindering the achievement of the opportunities and potentials, the challenges can be managed through dialogue with the Ministry of Interior (MOI).					
4.	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for the DA staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of land and labour Existence of District Works Department Presence of uncompleted existing administrative block annex Availability of IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from Central Government Availability of DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low internally generated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate and untimely released of Funds
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. Funds should be released on time so as to help provide adequate office and residential accommodation for DA staff.					
5.	Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of IGF Existence of District Procurement Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of DACF Support from MLGRD Support from development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low internally generated funds No permanent office for the Procurement Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.					
6.	Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Area Councils Existence of Assembly Members and Unit Committees Availability of office accommodation for the Area Councils Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Policy on Decentralisation Existence of a Legislative Instrument backing the establishment of the sub-district structures (Act 462 and LI 1589) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds and logistics Low morale of the staff of the Area Councils Low internally generated funds by Area Councils Lack of interest to work by some Area Council staff due to non payment of allowances Lack of co-ordination between 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate support from Central Government and non-payment of some staff of the Area Councils

		qualified staff at the DA and national service personnel • Existence of District Assembly	• Support from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	the DA and the Area Council Members/Unit Committees	
Conclusion: With the available logistics and willingness of the government to build the capacity of local governance the Area Councils will be made effective. The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be addressed and managed through effective collaboration and dialogue with the Area Councils after some revenue items have been ceded to them. Challenges can be overcome through continued dialogue together with other districts with the MLGRD on the payment of some staff of the Area Councils.					
7.	Lack of residential accommodation for security services	• Availability of land and labour • Existence of District Works • Support from the DA	• Support from Central Government • Availability of DACF	• Low internally generated funds	• Inadequate Funds
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities exist to ensure its successful implementation.					
8.	Low participation of women in decision making	• Existence of Gender Desk in the Assembly • Existence of Women and Children Affairs Sub-Committee • Support from NGO's eg. Window of Hope Foundation • Existence of Department of Community Development	• Support from Development Partners • Support from Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP)	• Traditional power relationship skewed in favour of men • Low interest of women in decision making • Low level of education among women • Low income level	• Inadequate support from central government and Development Partners
Conclusion: The potentials and opportunities are there to ensure its successful implementation. The constraints and challenges can be overcome through dialogue, education and lobbying with the development partners.					

Source: AKDA- DPCU, January 2014

2.7 Conclusion from POCC Analysis

Atwima Kwanwoma District is endowed with a lot of potentials. These include forest resources, fertile agricultural lands and favourable climatic conditions. Skilled and unskilled labour is also available in the district with fairly stable/peaceful environment. There are however the constraints of limited public access to social infrastructure and services like potable water, quality health care, better education, good road networks, total coverage/access of electricity supply, toilet facilities and many more. These are compounded by low local revenue mobilization capacity of the District Assembly and inadequate and untimely released of the DACF.

There is therefore the need to overcome these constraints by constantly developing the human resource of the district and improving agriculture activities since it is the major economic activities in the district. The main challenges confronting the districts' developmental agenda is inadequate funding and untimely released of the DACF and the DDF.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

District Development Planning involves the solution to local problems to help improve the welfare of the people at the local level. However goals are formulated based on Prioritized Needs and Aspirations of the District.

Prior to this chapter, Atwima Kwanwoma District development problems were identified by the inhabitants through data collection. This was done in order to know the problems the people really face and to engage them in their own development. Out of these problems their needs were identified. In an attempt to satisfy the District needs, there is the need to set goals which would facilitate the drive towards the achievement of the desired state.

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) is a national document that state the government's focus in its quest to move the country forward. This reflected in all the seven (7) thematic areas of the document.

The development plan seeks to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living of people. In order to solve the various problems in the district, a goal, objectives and strategies have been set under the various themes.

3.2 District Development Focus

The development focus of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework during the plan period (2014-2017) *would be the provision of basic social amenities and services and socio-economic infrastructure to better the living conditions of people in the District.*

3.3 Overall District Development Goal

Goals are long term aims or expectations of an institution whose achievement would reflect a positive change in that institution. It is an aspiration or ideal situation that is sought by a person, organisation or institution. It is expected that in the long run when the goals have been attained, the District would move into a better state than it is now.

The Overall Development Goal of Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly is *to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well being of the people.*

3.4 Goal Setting Under each of the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017)

The goal setting process for the District started with inputs from Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Town and Area Council Members, Traditional Authorities, Community leaders and members investigating and prioritizing problems in their respective areas. These prioritized needs were collated and framed into goals. The following sections list the specific sub-goals of the District under each of the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017):

Table 3.1: District Goals under each Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017)

THEMATIC AREAS	DISTRICT GOALS
Ensuring and Sustaining Micro Economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the District Assembly's fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create the enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for productive employment and revenue generation.
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation. To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the district

Source: AKDA- DPCU Construct, March 2014

3.5 Development Projections for 2014 -2017

In development planning, population and other variables play very important roles. This is because planning is meant to improve the well being of beneficiaries and is sourced from them.

3.5.1 District Population Projections from 2014-2017

The district's population has therefore been projected over the plan period so that accurate provision could be made in respect of economic and social services for the benefit of the entire population.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report puts the District population at 90,634 representing 1.9% of Ashanti Region's total population of 4,780,380. The current population growth rate of the district is 2.7%.

Using the 2010 population as the base, the projected population for males and females in the district is calculated using the geometric method. It is assumed that the growth of 1.4% for males and 2.9% for females would be held constant through out the plan period (2014-2017).

The Geometric method of calculating population growth was used.

The formula as is indicated below:

$$P_1 = P_0 (1+r)^t$$

Where,

P_1 is the population for planned year (future)

P_0 is the present (base) population

1 = is constant factor

t = time period (years) between the present and the future

r = Rate of growth

Table 3.2: The Districts' Population Projections for 2014-2017

Year	Population	
	Male	Female
2010 (Baseline)	43,792	46,842
2014	46,296	52,517
2015	46,944	54,040
2016	47,601	55,607
2017	48,267	57,220

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

3.5.2 Labour Force

The active labour force of the district stands at 50,133 of the total population as per the 2010 PHC Report. The district's potential labour force for the plan period is briefly presented below:

Table 3.3: Projected Labour Force for 2014-2017 for Atwima Kwanwoma District

Year	Population	Labour force
2010 (Baseline)	90,634	50,133
2014	100,826	58,649
2015	103,548	60,995
2016	106,344	63,435
2017	109,215	65,972

Source: AKDA-DPCU, March 2014

3.5.3 Service Projections

There is strong correlation between population growth and demand for basic social services and amenities. For development planning to be an effective tool in addressing problems, future demand for social services and amenities should be determined and proper strategies developed to achieve these demands. The table below shows the existing social services, acceptable National Standards and the future requirements for the district.

Table 3.4: Key Essential Services in the District and Future Projections

Sector		Existing No. of Services (2013)	Acceptable National Standard	Back Log	Remarks
Banks (Rural Banks)		3	-	-	Operation of Commercial Banks should be encouraged in the district
Agriculture Extension Officer-Farmer Ratio		1:2,000	1:500		Additional AEAs should be recruited
Electricity		90%	100	20%	Efforts should be made for 100% access to electricity
Education KG/ Nursery Primary	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	SHS 24:1	25:1	-	
		JHS 13:1	25:1	-	
		Primary 26:1	35:1	-	We need to encourage enrolment and retention
		KG. 30:1	25:1	-	We need to encourage enrolment and retention

JHS	Pupil- Classroom Ratio	SHS 61:1	25:1	-	Additional educational infrastructures needed
		JHS 41:1	25:1	-	
		Primary 36:1	35:1	-	
		KG. 40:1	25:1	-	
Enrolment		J.S.S. 16.1	25.1	-	Strategies should be developed to increase enrolment in both basic and second cycle schools.
		Primary 80.9	100%	19.1%	
		SHS 24.8%	100%	75.2	
Health	Doctor- patient ratio.	1:50,412	-	-	More health personnel should be trained and posted to the district
	Nurses- patient ratio	1:630			
Water	Borehole facilities	177	300 people to 1 borehole	180	Additional boreholes needs to be provided
Sanitation	Toilet facilities	45%	100%	55%	Additional toilet facilities should be provided.

Source: AKDA-DPCU, March 2014

3.6 Relevant Policy Objectives and Strategies Adopted from the NMTDPF (2014-2017)

Apart from the goals, objectives are also formulated, whose realization should lead to the achievement of the goals. Objectives however, can be defined as short term aims which when realized can lead to the achievement of the goals. The objectives by definition are specific in nature, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound (SMART). In order to realize the objectives, certain strategies must be identified and pursued in line with the objectives and the needs of the sector. Strategies can be said to be steps, procedures or methods to be followed to achieve said goals or objectives.

This aspect of the report throws light on the adopted relevant policy objectives and strategies of the NMTDP, 2014-2017 in relation to the district output targets.

Table 3.5 Linking District Development Issues/Objectives with Adopted Relevant National Policy Objectives and Strategies of the NMTDPF (2014-2017)

Thematic Area GSGDA II (2014-2017)	District Issues	District Output Targets	Adopted Relevant National Policy Objectives	Adopted Relevant National Strategies
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Low Internally Generated Funds	To increase IGF from 82.81% to 100% by the end of 2017	Improve fiscal revenue mobilisation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
	Inadequate data on all revenue items	To compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the District by the end of 2014		
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Youth Unemployment	To promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth by the end of 2017	Expand opportunities for job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote labour intensive industries • Support the creation of business opportunities • Promote deeper and wider application of local content and participation laws • Enhance competitiveness of local companies • Deepen efforts for demand, access and use of labour market information
	Lack of skills training centers	To provide skills training centers by the end of 2017	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the provision of training and business development services • Support the promotion of cost effective technology to remove value chain constraints • Provide opportunities for

Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector				MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote made in Ghana goods and services
	Low industrial development	To promote culture and creative arts industry	Develop a competitive creative arts industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a policy framework and enforce existing legal and regulatory frameworks for the development of the creative arts industry • Establish a council for the creative arts industry • Facilitate access to finance and the export market for products of Ghanaian creative arts industry • Strengthen the National Commission on Culture to support the creative arts industry • Encourage industry participants to establish a Trust Fund to support the industry • Undertake capacity building among the industry players to sharpen their business orientation

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	Low Agriculture Production/Productivity	To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of maize, cassava and yam by 30% and cowpea by 15% by the end of 2017	Promote Agriculture Mechanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collaboration with the private sector to build capacity to manufacture appropriate agriculture machinery, tools and other equipment locally • Promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease schemes
			Improve Science, technology and innovation application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply appropriate agriculture research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production • Improve the effectiveness of Research Extension Farmer Linkages (REFLs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of end users in technology development • Strengthen coordination and collaboration between research institutions, locally and

				<p>international, to improve cost-effectiveness of research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sustained funding mechanisms for research and transfer of research findings • Promote demand-driven agriculture policy research and utilisation • Increase capacity of research organisations to undertake demand-driven socio-economic research • Promote demand-driven research in the development and industrial use of local staples and livestock
<p>Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>Low agriculture production/productivity</p>	<p>To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of cassava and yam by 30% and cowpea by 15% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>Promote seed and planting material development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development and introduction of climate resilient, high yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety. • Support production of certified seeds and improved planting

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management				<p>materials for both staple and industrial crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages • Build capacity to develop more breeders, seed growers and inspectors • Improve the regulatory environment for seed and planting material production and distribution
		Improve livestock technology to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by the end of 2017	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support large scale cultivation of maize and soya beans for the formulation of animal feed • Enact legislations to cover poultry hatchery, livestock breeding, and meat inspection • Strengthen research into large scale breeding and production of guinea fowls, cattle, sheep, and goats especially in the northern regions

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management		Improve livestock technology to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by the end of 2017	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen existing training facilities and establish additional ones in animal health • Support the production of rabbits and grass-cutters • Support large scale cultivation of maize and soya beans for the formulation of animal feed • Promote public awareness on food safety and public health • Strengthen institutional collaboration for livestock and poultry statistics and monitoring • Promote integrated crop-livestock farming • Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
		To enhance the adoption of improved aquaculture fisheries and technologies by the end of 2017	Enhance fish production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the collection of scientific and socio-economic data for fisheries management • Ensure compliance with maximum

<p>Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management</p>		<p>To enhance the adoption of improved aquaculture fisheries and technologies by the end of 2017</p>	<p>Enhance fish production and productivity</p>	<p>allowable fish catches to promote resources generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen monitoring controls and surveillance systems and ensure compliance with laws and regulations on fisheries resources • Establish and strengthen co-management mechanisms with local communities for fisheries resource management • Promote the integrated development of artisanal fisheries and create alternative livelihoods • Strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation in fisheries management • Improve existing fish landing sites and develop related infrastructure for storage, processing and exports. • Re-direct subsidies in the sector to ensure long term increase in fish production
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			Promote Aquaculture Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture • Develop aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries • Promote private sector investment in aquaculture
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	Lack of Storage Facilities	To reduce post harvest loss among the maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by the end of 2017	Improve Post-Production Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen collaboration between public and private sector institutions to promote agro-processing storage and marketing • Promote the patronage of locally processed products through the production of quality and well packaged products • Provide incentives for the development of post-harvest management infrastructure and services through direct private sector investment and partnerships • Develop effective post-harvest management

Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	Limited Market and Infrastructural back-up	To construct, create and develop 2 No. weekly district markets at Sabin Akrofrom and Trabuom by the end of 2017.		strategies, particularly storage facilities, at individual and community levels
			Develop an effective domestic market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen partnership between private sector and the District Assemblies to develop trade in local markets • Promote accelerated construction of all-weather feeder roads and rural infrastructure • Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions • Enhance the operations of Farmer-Based Organisations to acquire knowledge and skills and to access resources along the value chain, and for stronger bargaining power in marketing
	Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	To increase the number of agriculture extension agents (AEAs) from 16 to 20 and intensify the effectiveness of their services by the end of 2017.	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and adopt agriculture education syllabus that promotes agriculture and aquaculture as a business at all levels of education • Maintain the role of Agriculture Award winners and FBOs to serve as sources of

	Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs)	To increase the number of agriculture extension agents (AEAs) from 16 to 20 and intensify the effectiveness of their services by the end of 2017.	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	<p>extension in production and markets to small scale farmers within their localities to help transform subsistence farming into commercial farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognisance of gender sensitivity • Address socio-cultural issues that limit women's access to extension services and agric education • Build capacity of FBOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members • Expand the use of mass extension methods e.g. farmer field schools, nucleus-farmer out-growers schemes, extension fields in the districts through mass education via radio,
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				TV, Junior Farm Field and Life School (JFFLS), communication vans, for knowledge dissemination
	Over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture	To promote the use of irrigation facilities	Promote irrigation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes including dams, boreholes and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and agro ecological zones • Rehabilitate viable existing irrigation infrastructure and promote their efficient utilisation • Promote private sector participation in irrigation development , management and utilisation • Promote land reforms targeting equal access to irrigated land by men, women and persons with disabilities • Develop policy and legal regime and appropriate tenure arrangement for use of

				irrigation facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of early warning meteorological information provided by the Meteorological Authority and other Agencies in agriculture and fisheries at the district levels • Ensure effective implementation of the Ghana Irrigation Development Policy
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management	High cost of Farming Inputs Limited Access to Credit	To promote co-operative group formation by farmers	Improve agricultural financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resources to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with particular attention to smallholder farmers • Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for poor peasant farmers particularly women • Initiate special pension scheme for farmers particularly rural women • Promote agriculture

				insurance schemes to cover agricultural risks
	Land degradation due to ‘galamsey’ operation	To reduce land degradation	Promote efficient land use and management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote technological and legal reforms in land administration in support of land use planning and management • Ensure the effective implementation of land use policy • Intensify human resource development for effective land use planning and management. • Facilitate vigorous education on value of land and appropriate land use
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Inadequate number of boreholes and small town water system	<p>To provide 40 No. boreholes for adequate, safe and affordable water for all by the end of 2017</p> <p>To provide 1 No. Small Town Water System by the end of 2017.</p>	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable funding for rural water delivery • Develop and manage alternative sources of water including rain water harvesting • Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading, and replacement of water facilities • Encourage private public partnerships in

				water services delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies • Strengthen PPPs in water provision
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	Inadequate sanitary/ Toilet facilities	To provide 6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet by the end of 2017	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen public private partnerships in waste management • Promote recycling, re-use, reduction and recovery principles in waste management in major towns • Acquire and develop land site for treatment and disposal of both solid and liquid waste in major towns • Promote the construction and use of modern public and household toilet facilities • Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities • Expand disability-friendly sanitation facilities • Promote the construction of sewage systems in new housing communities • Scale up the Community
	Poor environmental sanitation	To acquire 2No. final land site for refuse disposal by the end of 2017		
	Inadequate Refuse Containers	To provide 12No. refuse containers by the end of 2017		

				<p>Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation • Facilitate the acquisition of land for the development of engineered land-fill sites for the treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste in all major cities and towns • Operationalise a results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation services • Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools
	Poor road condition and road networks	<p>To reshape all feeder roads in the district by the end of 2017</p> <p>To procure 1No. Tipper Truck by the end of 2014</p> <p>To facilitate the rehabilitation of Kwadaso-Nweneso road by the end of 2017</p>	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs and future rehabilitation cost • Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism • Sustain labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve

				<p>rural roads and maximise employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, rehabilitate and modernise road access routes to ferry stations
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Poor settlement layout or planning schemes</p> <p>Uncontrolled development in the peri-urban areas.</p>	<p>To prepare structured layouts for all communities with out layouts by the end of 2017</p>	<p>Streamline spatial and land use planning system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management • Integrate land use planning into Medium Term Development Plan • Implement relevant planning models, simplified operational procedures and planning standards for land use
	<p>Absence of Community Library and ICT centers to train the youth in ICT skills</p>	<p>To accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers by the end of 2017</p>	<p>Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure</p> <p>Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT • Accelerate the establishment of a reliable national infrastructure backbone with capacity to carry internet facilities • Encourage ICT training at all levels • Ensure nation wide

	Absence of Community Library and ICT centers to train the youth in ICT skills	To accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers by the end of 2017		<p>availability of broadband high speed internet connectivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure enforcement of service standards in the provision of quality ICT services especially telephone services • Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) nationwide • Facilitate the connectivity of all educational institutions to the internet • Facilitate the implementation of National ICT strategy in health including tele-medicine • Ensure the transformation of Post offices into ICT, and business and financial centres
Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<p>Limited access to Electricity</p> <p>Inadequate street bulbs and light poles</p>	<p>To support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas by the end of 2017</p> <p>To provide 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2015</p>	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs of Ghanaians and for export.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate and sustain the implementation of the power sector reform • Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve cost recovery for electricity services • Improve efficiency in power generation, transmission and distribution • Ensure universal access to electricity by 2016 • Ensure the availability of energy meters for households and industry
Human Development, Production and Employment Human Development, Production and Employment	<u>Education</u> Dilapidated classroom blocks/Inadequate Educational Infrastructure.	To construct 4No. 2-unit, 6No. 6-unit and 6No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively by the end of 2017. To rehabilitate Classroom Blocks in dilapidated conditions by the end of 2017 To increase the level of girl child education in the district by 20% annually by the end of 2017. To provide scholarship schemes to 100 needy but brilliant students by the end of 2017	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels • Roll out a programme for the attainment of universal access to second cycle education • Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
	Inadequate office	To provide additional	Improve management of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity

	<p>accommodation for the Directorate of Education</p> <p>No residential accommodation for office staff of the Directorate and teachers.</p>	<p>office for the Directorate of Education by the end of 2016</p> <p>To provide 2No. bungalows for teacher's and staff of the directorate of Education by the end of 2017</p>	education service delivery	<p>for education management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure efficient development, deployment and supervision of teachers • Provide timely, reliable, and disaggregated data for policy-making, planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation
	<p>Inadequate furniture and teaching and learning materials at all levels of education in the district</p> <p>No motorbikes for circuit supervisors</p>	<p>To supply 1000No. dual desk and textbooks for all levels of education by the end of 2017</p>	Improve quality of teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials • Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task • Institutionalise the In-Service Education and Training (INSET) programme at the basic level
Human Development, Production and Employment	<p><u>Health</u></p> <p>No District Hospital</p> <p>Inadequate health infrastructure/facilities</p> <p>Limited access to health facilities</p>	<p>To upgrade 1No. Health centre to a Hospital by the end of 2016</p> <p>To improve upon health infrastructure by constructing 6 No. CHPS Compound by the end of 2017.</p>	Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the district and sub-district health systems as the bed rock of national primary health care strategy. • Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy

Human Development, Production and Employment	Inadequate residential accommodation for the health personnel	To provide 2No semi-detached nurses quarters by the end of 2017		<p>especially in under-served areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up community and home-based management of selected diseases using standardised protocols and guidelines • Expand the coverage of the NHIS to include the poor and marginalised • Integrate traditional medicine into existing health service delivery system
	Inadequate Health equipment and logistics eg. absence of Ambulance services in health delivery	To provide adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery by the end of 2015	<p>Ensure sustainable financing for the health care delivery and financial protection for the poor</p> <p>Improve access to quality institutional service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a comprehensive health financing strategy • Improve access to quality ambulance services
	High Prevalence of Malaria cases	To reduce the incidence of malaria cases from 30% to 15% by the end of 2017		
Human Development, Production and Employment	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases	To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDs cases by 20% by the end of 2017	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization • Intensify behavioural change strategies

				<p>especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population • Promote healthy behaviors and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups • Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities • Intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
	High prevalence of Malnutrition cases	To improve malnutrition status especially among children, older people and pregnant women	Reduce under-nutrition and malnutrition related disorders and deaths among infants and young children and women in their reproductive ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate the adoption and implementation of approved Nutrition policy as well as the Food Safety policy • Enhance access to adequate nutrition and related services to all especially women during pregnancy, underserved

				<p>communities and vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up evidence-based health and food-based nutrition interventions to reduce child malnutrition focusing on the 1000 days window of opportunity • Encourage Public-Private Partnerships in addressing malnutrition and promoting optimal nutrition
	<p><u>Disability/ Social Policy and Social Protection</u></p> <p>Inadequate funding for disability programmes and social protection interventions</p>	<p>To create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded.</p>	<p>Enhance funding and cost effectiveness in social protection delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate resources for implementation of disability programmes and support to persons with disability • Consolidate the fragmented sources of funds into a dedicated fund for social protection interventions
	<p>Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour</p>	<p>To create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded.</p>	<p>Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote alternative forms of education, including transitional programmes to mainstream out-of-school children, particularly in the most deprived areas

	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour	To create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded.	Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clear institutional arrangements for identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of children engaged in unconditional Worst form of child labour • Promote and implement programmes and policies on integrated area-based approaches towards child labour-free zones (CLFZS) • Provide adequate education facilities, health care, nutrition and recreation to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and psychological development • Establish a well resourced continuum of care services at all levels for prevention of response of and reintegration of victims of violence abuse and exploitation • Develop, adopt and implement National Child Protection Policy
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Inadequate office and residential accommodation for DA Staff.	To complete 1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office by the	Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide office and residential accommodation for the

		<p>end of 2014</p> <p>To construct 1No. 3 Permanent Storey building Administration Block for the DA by the end of 2017</p> <p>To construct 2No. 3 bedroom semi detached quarters for DA staff by the end of 2017</p>		DA Staff
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Inadequate office equipment and vehicles for the DA	<p>To provide office equipment to all departments of the Assembly by the end of 2015</p> <p>To procure 1No. pick up for the DA by the end of 2017</p>	Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure office stationery and vehicles for the DA
	Ineffective functioning of sub-district structures	To enhance effective operations of all the sub-district structures by the end of 2014.	Ensure effective implementation of local decentralisation policy and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Area councils with logistics • Cede some revenue items to the Area councils • Organise capacity building workshop for Area council members • Provide the Area councils with competent staff • Adequately remunerating the Town and Area Councils
	Low participation of women	To increase the rate of	Promote gender equity in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target and bridge

Transparent and Accountable Governance	in decision making	women's participation in the Assembly's decision making from 8.3% to 20% by the end of 2014.	political, social and economic development systems and outcomes.	<p>capacity gaps for the active and equal participation of women and men at all levels of civil society, economy, peace building and governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage political parties to facilitate the candidature of females in elections • Develop an Affirmative Action Policy for women
	Absence of District Police Command and inadequate police stations/post	To provide 1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post by the end of 2015	Enhance peace and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build operational, human resource and logistics capacity of the security agencies • Strengthen the relationship between the public at large and security agencies • Constitute strategic manpower and skills in areas of the security agencies into special work-gangs to undertake specific national assignments • Promote security consciousness among the citizenry
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Lack of residential accommodation for security services	To provide 2No. residential accommodation for the security services by the end of 2017	Improve internal security for protection of life and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies
	Absence of District Fire	To provide 1No. District	Enhance peace and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build operational,

	Stations	Fire Station by the end of 2017.	security	human resource and logistics capacity of the security agencies
	Poor State of District Magistrate Court	To renovate 1 No. District Magistrate Court Building by the end of 2014	Improve access to affordable and timely justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number and improve quality of court infrastructure • Implement gender policy to increase access to justice by women and vulnerable groups. • Strengthen the implementation of the “Justice For All” programme with the introduction of weekend courts and small claims courts • Expand training of judges to handle emerging issues

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

4.1 Introduction

Having identified the district goals, objectives and strategies, it becomes necessary to outline the development programmes emanating from the goals, objectives and strategies. This chapter deals with a Project-Planning Matrix (Logical Framework) and the Programme of Action (PoA). A Logical Framework is constructed with a narrative summary which gives the goals under each of the thematic areas of the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

The Project Planning Matrix is a planning tool which presents a summary of the main features of the project. It provides a major framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project. The matrix presents the summary of all the features of the projects and activities in the Programs of Action including hierarchy of objectives, indicators and assumptions for the successful implementation of the plan. The objectives, outputs and activities are also outlined. Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) are set for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation. Means of Verification (MoV) and important assumptions are made to guide the implementation of the GSGDA II (2014-2017).

4.2 Formulation of Development Programmes

This section deals with the development programmes and projects of Atwima Kwanwoma District under the perspective of a Logical Framework. It covers all the various themes under a goal, objectives, outputs and activities required to increase the level of development in the district.

The Logical Framework gives Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) for the measurement of the level of achievement of the plan. It also provides the means by which these indicators can be verified (MOV). Important assumptions that may work against or for the success of the plan are also in the logical framework. The various logical frameworks under the various themes are depicted below;

Table 4.1: Logical Framework

S/N	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumptions
	<u>Overall Districts' Goal</u> To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities.	Physical and Socio-economic facilities and services improved in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic survey/report Focal group discussions Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DACF and DDF are released on time. Various NGOs are committed to implementing their programmes in the district
Logical Framework for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability				
	<u>Districts' Thematic Goal</u> To strengthen the District Assembly's fiscal capacity and improved mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.19% increased in IGF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Financial Account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax evasion would be minimal Commitment by revenue collectors
1.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To increase IGF from 82.81% to 100% by the end of 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGF increased by 17.19% Existence of revenue database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Financial Account Fee Fixing Resolution Trial Balance Bank Statement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax evasion would be minimal
	<u>Output/Results</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internally Generated Fund improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of revenue collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and Expenditure Account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by revenue collectors
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff. Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Revenue Staff motivated Number of revenue collectors trained in revenue mobilisation techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Report and Attendance List District Nominal Roll Data Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate funds would be available and released on time Ability to identify potential revenue

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit additional revenue collectors. Compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the district by creating District Data Based Management System(DDBMS) Identify other forms of revenue sources. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of additional revenue collectors recruited. Revenue Database created Number of other revenue sources identified. Number of skills training, education and sensitization programmes organised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue Report and DPCU quarterly reports Socio-economic reports Revenue Mobilisation Campaign reports. 	sources
Logical Framework for Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector				
	<u>Districts' Thematic Goal</u> To create the enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for productive employment and revenue generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of entrepreneurs trained in employable skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from BAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Willingness of people to be trained
1.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth by the end of 2017	Number of entrepreneurs trained in employable skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from BAC Field Inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by the DA Funds would be available and released on time.
	<u>Output/Results</u> Skills training and employable skills provided	Number of people provided with skill training and employable skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from BAC Field Inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by the DA Funds would be available and released on time.
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide skills training for the unemployed youth in cassava processing, soap making, oil palm processing, baking etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People provided with skill training and employable skills Kinds of support provided. Number of youth in agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA report GYEEDA reports BAC reports DPCU Progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment by the DA Funds would be available and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities Support youth in Block Agriculture programme in the district Train entrepreneurs in business management and simple book keeping Provide socio-economic data on unemployed youth, labour force, markets, economic activities etc Support the registration of enterprises Support enterprises /entrepreneurs to access Micro-finance 	<p>Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of entrepreneurs trained Reliable socio-economic data provided Number of enterprises registered Number of enterprises /entrepreneurs assisted to access credit 	<p>reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records from micro-finance institutions 	<p>released on time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of Stakeholder Collaboration
Logical Framework for Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustained Natural Resource Management				
	<p><u>Districts' Thematic Goal</u></p> <p>To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increased in crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA Annual and Quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
1.	<p><u>Purpose/Targets</u></p> <p>To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of maize, cassava and yam by 30% and cowpea by 15% by the end of 2017</p>	<p>Percentage increased in maize, cassava and yam production by 30% and cowpea by 15%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA annual reports. Farmers survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
	<p><u>Output/Results</u></p> <p>Farmers adoption of improved farming technologies increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers using improved agric technologies/ improved seeds increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
	<p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise farmers fora each in 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be

	zones to disseminate improved farming technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training for AEAs on the improved varieties • Establish field demonstration plots in various operational areas • Organise capacity building for FBO's • Organise extension field days for farmers 	updated on improved farming technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of AEAs trained on improved varieties • Demonstration farms established • Number of FBOs trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Inspection 	available and released on time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Logistics • Commitment of extension officers
2.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> Improve livestock technology to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by the end of 2017	Livestock rearing increased by 10% and 15% for poultry and ruminants respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of disease is curb
	<u>Output/Results</u> Livestock rearing increased	Percentage increased in Livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Agric Reports • Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of disease is curb
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct animal health extension and livestock disease surveillance for livestock and poultry farmers • Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals • Organise fora for poultry and livestock farmers on pen management practices and the selection of good breeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of livestock farmers educated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time. • Farmers ready to accept improved farming technologies
3.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To enhance the adoption of improved	Number of private investors in aqua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA Annual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private investors

	aquaculture fisheries and technologies by the end of 2017	culture	Reports	interested in Aqua culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available • Loan facility available • Availability of funds • Support from Ministry of fishery
	<u>Output/Results</u> Number of fish ponds increased	Number of fish ponds at the end of 2017	MOFA annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise fish farmers to form FBOs • Organise training for fish farmers on fish pond management and breeding of stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of associations formed • Number of beneficiaries of the training programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA annual reports • DA's financial reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of farmers to form associations
4.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To reduce post harvest loss among the maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by the end of 2017	Post harvest loss reduced by 15%, 20% and 30% for maize, rice and cassava respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA Reports • Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for agric produce will increase. • Warehouses / storage facilities and processing equipment increased
	<u>Output/Results</u> Post harvest losses of all crops reduced	Percentage reduction in post harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for agric produce will increase. • Warehouses / storage facilities and processing equipment increased
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train AEAs and farmers in extension delivery in post harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of AEAs and farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA Training reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and

	loss technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Awareness on the effect of post harvest loss on production and processing for farmers 	trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA's financial reports. 	released on time.
5.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To construct, create and develop 2 No. weekly district markets at Sabin Akrofrom and Trabuom by the end of 2017.	2 No. weekly district markets constructed, created and developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of sellers to relocate Funds would be available and released on time. Willingness of community members to pay their counterpart funding
	<u>Output/Results</u> Weekly district markets constructed, created and developed.	2 No. weekly district markets constructed, created and developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Monitoring reports Site meeting minutes Revenue database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of sellers to relocate Funds would be available and released on time.
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete and develop Trabuom market Complete and develop Sabin Akroforom market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state/level of Trabuom market. The state/level of Sabin Akroforom market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Quarterly and Annual Progress Report Monitoring reports Site meeting minutes. Revenue database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of sellers to relocate
6.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To increase the number of agriculture extension agents (AEAs) from 16 to 20 and intensify the effectiveness of their services	4 No. Increased in agriculture extension agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA annual reports District Assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and

	by the end of 2017.		annual progress report.	released on time.
	<u>Output/Results</u> Increased in AEAs and extension services intensified.	4 No. Increased in agriculture extension agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA annual reports District Assembly annual progress report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of people to be trained as AEAs and accept postings
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit and employ AEAs Create more operational areas for extension services. Monitor and evaluate the services provided by AEAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of AEAs recruited and employed Number of extension zones created. Number of monitoring and evaluation exercise at a specific time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal roll MOFA monitoring reports MOFA quarterly and annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time.
7.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To promote the use of irrigation facilities	Number of Simple Irrigation Schemes constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOFA quarterly and annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time.
	<u>Output/Results</u> Simple Irrigation Schemes constructed	Number of Simple Irrigation Schemes constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time.
	<u>Activities</u> Construct simple irrigation schemes	Number of Simple Irrigation Schemes constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time.
8.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To reduce land degradation	Hectares of land degradation reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are willing to co-operate
	<u>Output/Results</u>			

	Reduction on land degradation	Hectares of land degradation reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are willing to co-operate
	Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Task force Organize education campaign on land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people prosecuted Number of people educated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police and court records Forestry commission records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are willing to co-operate
Logical Framework for Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development				
	Districts' Thematic Goal To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of infrastructure provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Monitoring reports District Assembly Annual Action Plan DA Annual and Quarterly Procurement Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
1.	Purpose/Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide 40 No. boreholes for adequate, safe and affordable water for all by the end of 2017 To provide 1No. Small Town Water System by the end of 2017. 	Percentage increased in access to adequate and safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Monitoring reports District Assembly Annual Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	Output/Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boreholes provided 1No.Small Town Water System provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40No. Boreholes provided 1No.Small Town Water System provided 	District Assembly Annual Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment/ co-operation from community members
	Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Feasibility studies Organise community sensitization Tendering and Procurement Process Award of Contract Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of boreholes awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender Evaluation reports Award of Contract Letters DPCU quarterly progress reports Monitoring reports Site meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time

			minutes • Observations	
2.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet by the end of 2017	6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet provided	District Assembly Annual Action Plan	• Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> 6No. 12 Seater aqua privy toilet provided	6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet provided	District Assembly Annual Action Plan	• Commitment/ co-operation from community members
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Organise community sensitization • Tendering and Procurement Process • Award of Contract • Monitoring and Evaluation 	6No. 12 aqua privy toilet Awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation reports • Award of Contract Letters • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports • Site meetings minutes • Observations 	• Funds would be available and released on time
3.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To acquire 2 final land site for refuse disposal by the end of 2017	2No. landfill sites provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Health Department Reports • Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee's report • DESSAP 	• Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Final land site for refuse disposal acquired	2No. landfill sites provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Health Department 	• Funds would be available and

			Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Sanitation Management Sub-Committee's report 	released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Organise community sensitization • Dialogue with traditional authorities and unit committees • Construction of landfill sites 	2No. land fill sites provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project inspection reports • Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Willingness of Traditional Authorities to make lands available for refuse disposal • Cooperation from nearby communities
4.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 12 No. refuse containers by the end of 2017	12 No. refuse containers provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Health Department Reports • Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Funds
	<u>Output/Results</u> Refuse containers provided	12 No. refuse containers provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Health Department Reports • Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Funds
	<u>Activities</u> Procure 12 No. Refuse containers	12 No. refuse containers provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Health Department Reports • Field Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Funds
5.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reshape all feeder roads in the district by the end of 2017 To procure 1No. Tipper Track by the end of 2014 To facilitate the rehabilitation of Kwadaso-Nweneso road by the end of 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All feeder roads in the district reshaped The state of the surface quality of Kwadaso – Nweneso road. 1No. Tipper Track procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract document DPCU quarterly progress reports Site meetings minutes Observations DA Assets register 	GOG/Donors willing to release funds.
	Output/Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads in the district reshaped Kwadaso-Nweneso road rehabilitated 1No. Tipper Track procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All feeder roads in the district reshaped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project inspection report Site meeting minutes Road accessibility Observations DA Assets register 	GOG/Donors willing to release funds.
	Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reshaping and rehabilitation of all road networks in the district Procure 1No. Tipper Truck Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All feeder roads in the district reshaped 1No. Tipper Track procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project inspection report Site meeting minutes Road accessibility Observations DA Assets register 	GOG/Donors willing to release funds.
6.	Purpose/Targets To prepare structured layouts for all communities without layouts by the end of 2017	Number of Structured Layout Schemes prepared by the year 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Schemes from Physical Planning Department Site Visit Records form Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds Effective Collaboration with Traditional Authorities and the Physical Planning Department
	Output/Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of structured Layout Schemes prepared Physical Planning integrated into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of structured Layout Schemes prepared Physical planning, development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Schemes from Physical Planning Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds Effective Collaboration with

	district development plans in service provisions	planning and service provisions integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Visit • Records form Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities 	Traditional Authorities and the Physical Planning Department
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize, educate and dialogue with traditional authorities/family heads and estate developers on the importance of development of structured layout schemes • Integrate Physical Planning into district development plans in service provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Planning and Layout Schemes developed • Physical planning, development planning and service provision integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Schemes from Physical Planning Department • Site Visit • Records form Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds • Effective Collaboration with Traditional Authorities and the Physical Planning Department
7.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers by the end of 2017	1 No. community library and ICT centers provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES reports • District Assembly Annual Action Plan • District Needs Assessment report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Community library and ICT centers provided	1 No. community library and ICT centers provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation reports • Award of Contract Letters • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports • Site meetings minutes • Observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Commitment/ co-operation from community members
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Organise community sensitization • Award of contract for the 	Number of community library and ICT centers provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation reports • Award of Contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time

	construction of 1No. community library and ICT centers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Evaluation 		Letters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPCU quarterly progress reports Monitoring reports Site meetings minutes Observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment/ co-operation from community members
8.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas by the end of 2017 To provide 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2015 	Number of newly built up communities with access to Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Project Monitoring reports Records from ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds Availability of layout schemes
	<u>Output/Results</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly built up areas provided with access to electricity Street bulbs and light poles provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of newly built up communities with access to electricity 100No. street bulbs and 150No. light poles provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Project Monitoring reports Records from ECG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend electricity to all newly built up areas Provide 150 No. Light Poles and 100No. street bulbs to all communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of newly built up areas connected to electricity Number of light poles and street bulbs provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records from the DA Records from ECG Socio economic survey report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of funds
Logical Framework for Human Development, Production and Employment				
	<u>Districts' Thematic Goal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the development of the human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation. To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of infrastructure provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Monitoring reports District Assembly Annual Action Plan DA Annual and Quarterly Procurement Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time

1.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To construct 4No. 2-unit, 6No. 6-unit and 6No. 3-unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively by the end of 2017. To rehabilitate Classroom Blocks in dilapidated conditions by the end of 2017	Number of educational infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES reports on educational infrastructure. • DA needs assessment report • DA Annual and Quarterly Procurement Plans 	Funds and development interventions would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Quality of educational infrastructure improved by the end of 2017.	20% improvement in education infrastructure.	GES and DA reports on state of educational infrastructure	Funds and development interventions would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Organise community sensitization Award of contract through the procurement process for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 4No. 2unit classroom block for pre-school • Construction of 6No. 6unit classroom block for primary • Construction of 6No. 3unit classroom block for JHS • Rehabilitation of 2No. 2unit, 2No. 6unit and 2No. 3unit classroom blocks • Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of 2unit classroom blocks constructed and rehabilitated • No. of 6unit classroom blocks constructed and rehabilitated • No. of 3unit classroom blocks constructed and rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender evaluation reports and contract documents • Award of contract letters • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings 	Funds and development interventions would be available and released on time
2.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the level of girl child education in the district by 20% annually by the end of 2017. • To provide scholarship schemes to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% increased in girl child education • 100 Number of students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES reports • DA reports • District's Annual Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Commitment/ co-

	100 needy but brilliant students by the end of 2017	supported with scholarships schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Financial Account 	operation from community members
	Output/Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girl gild education increased Scholarship provided to needy but brilliant students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% increased in girl child education 200 Number of students supported with scholarships schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GES reports DA reports Annual Financial Account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Commitment/co-operation from community members
	Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education. Community based education programmes to sensitize parents on the importance of girl-child education. Programmes to get teen mothers back to school. Incentives to ginger up interest among girls to attend, retain and participate in education. Organize competitive examinations to select best needy but brilliant students for scholarships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of girl child educated Number of needy but brilliant students sponsored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Monitoring reports GES girl child reports Annual Financial Account DPCU progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Commitment/co-operation from community members
3.	Purpose/Targets To provide additional office for the District Directorate of Education by the end of 2016	Number of educational infrastructure rehabilitated	GES report on the state of office accommodation	DACF would be available and released on time
	Output/Results Office of the Directorate of Education rehabilitated	Percentage improvement in education infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender evaluation reports Award of contract 	DACF would be available and released on time

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> letters • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings • DA Annual Action and Procurement plans 	
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Award of contract for the construction of additional office for the District Directorate of Education • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of office building provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender evaluation reports • Award of contract letters • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings • DA Annual Action and Procurement plans 	DACF would be available and released on time
4.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 2No. bungalows for teacher's and staff of the directorate of education by the end of 2017	2No. Teacher's and office staff of the directorate of education bungalows constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES reports • DA needs assessment report 	DACF would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Teacher's and office staff of the directorate of education bungalows constructed	2No. Teacher's and office staff of the directorate of education bungalows constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender evaluation reports • Award of contract letters 	DACF would be available and released on time

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings • DA Annual Action and Procurement plans 	
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Organise community sensitization • Award of contract for construction of 2No. bungalows for teachers and office staff of the directorate of education • Monitoring and Evaluation 	2No. bungalows constructed for staff of the directorate and teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender evaluation reports • Award of contract letters • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings 	DACF would be available and released on time
5.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To supply 1000No. dual desk and textbooks for all levels of education by the end of 2017	1000No. dual desk and textbooks supplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • GES Reports • Observations 	Funds and development interventions would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Dual desk and textbooks supplied	1000No. dual desk and textbooks supplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • GES Reports 	Funds and development interventions would be available and released on time

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observations • DA Annual Action and Procurement plans 	
	<u>Activities</u> Award of contract for supply of 1000No. dual desk	1000No. dual desk supplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations 	Funds and development interventions would be available and released on time
6.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To upgrade 1No. Health centre to a Hospital by the end of 2016 • To improve upon health infrastructure by constructing 6No. CHPS Compound by the end of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1No. Health centre upgraded • 6 No. CHPS Compound provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS reports • DA needs assessment report • DA Annual Action and Procurement plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Willingness of people to access health facilities.
	<u>Output/Results</u> Access to health facilities increased	Number of health centres constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS reports • DA reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Willingness of people to access health facilities
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Organise community sensitization • Award of contract for construction of health facilities • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of health centres constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender evaluation reports • Award of contract letters • DA projects monitoring reports • DPCU progress reports • Observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Willingness of people to access health facilities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes of Site meetings 	
7.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters by the end of 2017	2No. semi of nurses quarters provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports DA needs assessment report DA Annual Action and Procurement plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Semi-detached nurses quarters provided	2No. semi-detached nurses quarters provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports DA reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Feasibility studies Organise community sensitization Award of contract for construction of semi-detached nurses quarters Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of semi-detached nurses quarters constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tender evaluation reports Award of contract letters DA projects monitoring reports DPCU progress reports Observations Minutes of Site meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
8.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery by the end of 2015	Health equipments and Ambulance provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports Observations Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services provided	Number of health equipments and ambulance provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports DA reports Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u>	Number of health equipments and		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure health equipment and logistics Dialogue with Regional Health Directorate and the Ministry of Health for District Ambulance 	ambulance provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports Observations Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
9.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To reduce the incidence of malaria cases from 30% to 15% by the end of 2017	Incidence rate of Malaria reduced by 15% by the end of 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports OPD records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Willingness of the people to keep their environment clean
	<u>Output/Results</u> Incidence of malaria reduced	Malaria reduced by 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports OPD records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Willingness of the people to keep their environment clean
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of mosquito nets Conduct sanitation/health education in 64 communities by the end of 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mosquito nets distributed Number of people educated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
10.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDs cases by 20% by the end of 2017	Percentage decrease in HIV/AIDs cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS reports Ghana AIDs commission reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners Willingness of people to use condoms
	<u>Output/Results</u>			

	HIV/AIDs reported cases reduced	Percentage decrease in HIV/AIDs cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS reports • Ghana AIDs commission reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners • Willingness of people to use condoms
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of AIDS campaign clubs at basic and Senior High School levels • Organize health education talks on HIV/AIDS and distribution of condoms in schools, churches and identified groups by the end of 2017 • Voluntary counselling/Testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of AIDs campaign clubs formed • Number of persons benefited from the HIV/AIDs health education talks • Number of persons tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHS reports • Ghana AIDs commission reports • DA reports • OPD records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time • Willingness of people to be faithful to their partners • Willingness of people to use condoms
11.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded.	Number of awareness created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES report • DA reports • Community Development/Social Welfare reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded created	Number of sensitization workshops organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES report • DA training report • Community Development/Social Welfare reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form child rights clubs in basic schools. • Organize sensitization workshops on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of child rights clubs formed in schools • Number of sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GES report • DA training report • Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time

	the right of the child and the vulnerable in the 2 Area Councils <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups • Support to people with disability 	workshop organised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vulnerable and excluded registered • Number of people supported 	Development/Social Welfare reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Disability Register • Financial reports 	
Logical Framework for Transparent and Accountable Governance				
	<u>Districts' Thematic Goal</u> To promote transparency, accountability and good governance in the district	All stakeholders participate in decision making.	District Assembly Reports	Maximum stakeholder participation and cooperation
1.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To complete 1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office by the end of 2014 To construct 1No. 3 Permanent Storey building Administration Block for the DA by the end of 2017	1No. office accommodation provided 1No. 3Permanent Storey building Administration Block constructed	District Assembly Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Procurement Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office completed 1No. 3 Permanent Storey building Administration Block constructed	1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office Awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports • Tender evaluation reports • Award of contract letters • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tendering and Procurement Process • Award of Contract • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of Projects Awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation reports • Award of Contract Letters • DPCU quarterly progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • Site meetings minutes • Observations 	
2.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To construct 2No. 3 bedrooms semi detached quarters for DA staff by the end of 2017	2No. DA staff bungalows provided	District Assembly Annual Action Plan and procurement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> DA Staff bungalows provided	2No. DA staff bungalows Awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports • Tender evaluation reports • Award of contract letters • Observations • Minutes of Site meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Tendering and Procurement Process • Award of Contract • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of DA staff bungalows Awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation reports • Award of Contract Letters • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports • Site meetings minutes • Observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
3.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide office equipment to all departments of the Assembly by the end of 2015	Office equipment provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Assembly Asset Register • Observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Inspection 	
	<u>Output/Results</u> Office equipment provided	Number of office equipment provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Asset Register Observations Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> Procure office equipment	Number of office equipment provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Asset Register Procurement Plans Observations Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
4.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To procure 1No. pick up for the DA by the end of 2017	1No. pick up provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Annual Action Plan and Procurement Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Pick up procured	1No. pick up procured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Asset Register Procurement Plans Observations Physical Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> Tendering and Procurement of 1No. pick up	Number of pick up provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Asset Register Procurement Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time
5.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To enhance the effective operations of all the Sub-district structures by the end of 2014.	All sub-district structures perform their duties diligently as enshrined in the Local Government Act (Act 462)	District Assembly Training reports	Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Capacity of the sub-district structures strengthened.	Workshops organized for Area Council personnel	District Assembly Training reports	Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip the Area Councils with the needed logistics. Train personnel and members of the Area Councils and Unit Committees. Adequately remunerate the Area Councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of logistics provided Number of Area Councils and Unit Committees trained Number of personnel remunerated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly Asset Register District Assembly Training reports Financial Accounts 	Funds would be available and released on time
6.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making from 8.3% to 20% by the end of 2014.	20% increase in women participation in the Assembly decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Gender reports and records 	Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Percentage of women participation in decision making of the Assembly increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23,879 women sensitized on the need for participation in decision making. Women contesting for DA elections increased from 8.3% to 20%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Gender reports EC reports on DA elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Willingness of women to contest in DA elections Women who contest in the upcoming DA elections will win
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate women on the need to participate in decision making. Resource women to contest in District Assembly elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women educated Number of women resourced to contest in the upcoming District Assembly elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Gender reports Financial reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds would be available and released on time Willingness of women to contest in the upcoming DA elections Women who contest in elections will win
7.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post by the end of 2015	1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post provided by the end of 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Assembly Session Reports Police reports and records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate funds would be available and released on time. The citizens would

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA reports • DISEC report • Justice and Security Sub committee reports 	cooperate with the security services
	<u>Output/Results</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Police Command and police stations/post provided • Crime situations reduced in the District. • Security and safety of citizens improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post provided by the end of 2015 • The crime situation reduced by 50% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Session Reports • Police reports and records • DA reports • DISEC report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate funds would be available and released on time. • The citizens would cooperate with the security services
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue with the Regional and National Police Headquarters • Increase the staff strength of the police service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police command and stations provided • Number of police personnel increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Session Reports • Police reports and records • DA reports • DISEC report 	More police personnel would be recruited and trained
8.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 2No. residential accommodation for the security services by the end of 2017	2No. staff bungalows provided	District Assembly Annual Action Plan and procurement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> Residential accommodation for the security services provided	2No. staff bungalows provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Feasibility studies • Tendering and Procurement Process • Award of Contract • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of staff bungalows Awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tender Evaluation reports • Award of Contract Letters • DPCU quarterly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> progress reports • Monitoring reports • Site meetings minutes • Observations 	
9.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To provide 1No. District Fire Station by the end of 2017.	1No. District Fire Station provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Session Reports • Fire Service reports and records • DA reports • Justice and Security Sub committee reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate funds would be available and released on time. • The citizens would cooperate with the security services
	<u>Output/Results</u> District Fire Station provided	1No. District Fire Station provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Session Reports • Fire Service reports and records • DA reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate funds would be available and released on time. • The citizens would cooperate with the security services
	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue with the Regional and National Fire Service Headquarters • Increase the staff strength of the Fire Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of District Fire Station provided • No. of Fire Service personnel increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assembly Session Reports • Fire Service reports and records • DA reports 	More Fire Service personnel would be recruited and trained
10.	<u>Purpose/Targets</u> To renovate 1 No. District Magistrate Court Building by the end of 2014	1 No. District Magistrate Court Building renovated	District Assembly Annual Action Plan and procurement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
	<u>Output/Results</u> 1No. District Magistrate Court Building renovated	1No. District Magistrate Court Building renovated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time

	<u>Activities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award of contract for renovation of court building • Monitoring and Evaluation 	Number of contract awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award of Contract Letters • DPCU quarterly progress reports • Monitoring reports • Site meetings minutes • Observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds would be available and released on time
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Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

4.3 Formulation of District Composite Programme of Action (PoA)

This section of the report looks at the implementation schedule for the four-year plan period. The Programme of Action of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014 - 2017 involves the activities identified to achieve the set objectives and broad goals in the previous chapter. It includes the location, time frame, indicative budgets, indicators, source of funding and implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating and their expected roles) for the four year District Medium-Term Development Plan. This is necessary for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The table below presents the Composite Programme of Action for Atwima Kwanwoma District from 2014-2017.

Composite Programme of Action for Atwima Kwanwoma District from 2014-2017

District Thematic Goal: To strengthen the District Assembly's fiscal capacity and improve the mobilization and management of revenue and expenditure.

Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability

Table 4.2: Composite Programmes of Action for Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability

District Output Targets	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Department of the District Assembly	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF GHC	GOG GHC	DONOR GHC	Lead	Collabo-Rating
To increase IGF from 82.81% to 100% by the end of 2017	Provide incentives packages and logistical support to revenue staff.	District Wide					20,000.00	Incentives packages provided	20,000.00	-	-	FINANCE	
	Provide skills training in revenue mobilization techniques to revenue staff.	District Wide					20,000.00	Skills training in revenue mobilisation organised	12,000.00	8,000.00	-	FINANCE	
	Recruit additional revenue collectors.	District Wide					10,000.00	Additional revenue collectors recruited	10,000.00	-	-	DA	
	Compile data on all existing and potential revenue items in the district by creating District Data Based Management System(DDBMS)	District Wide					16,000.00	DDBMS on revenue items created	-	16,000.00	-	DA	
	Identify other forms of revenue sources						4,000.00	Other form of revenue sources identified	4,000.00	-	-	DA	

Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay taxes						10,000.00	Education on payment of taxes organised	-	10,000.00	-	DA	
Sub-Total						80,000.00		46,000.00	34,000.00			

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

District Thematic Goal: To create the enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector for productive employment and revenue generation.

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Table 4.3: Composite Programmes of Action for Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

District Output Targets	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Department of the District Assembly	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF GHC	GOG GHC	DONOR GHC	Lead	Collaborating
To promote and facilitate training in employable skills for the unemployed youth by the end of 2017	Provide skills training for the unemployed youth in cassava processing, soap making, baking, oil palm processing etc.	District Wide					80,000.00	Unemployed youth trained	-	80,000.00	-	BAC	DA
	Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities	Foase					5,000.00	BAC Supported	-	5,000.00	-	BAC	DA
	Train entrepreneurs in business management and	District Wide					16,000.00	Entrepreneurs trained business management book keeping	-	16,000.00	-	BAC	DA

	simple book keeping											
	Support enterprises /entrepreneurs to access Micro-finance	District Wide					5,000.00	Entrepreneurs supported to access credit	-	5,000.00	-	BAC DA
	Sub-Total						106,000.00		-	106,000.00	-	

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

District Thematic Goal: To ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Table 4.4: Composite Programmes of Action for Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

District Output Targets	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Department of the District Assembly	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF GHC	GOG GHC	DONOR GHC	Lead	Collabo-Rating
To enhance the adoption of improved technologies by small holder farmers to increase yields of maize, cassava and yam by 30% and cowpea by 15% by the end of	Organise farmers fora to disseminate improved farming technologies	District Wide					15,210.00	Fora on improved farming technology organised for farmers		15,210.00		MOFA	DA
	Monitor crop demonstration plots in various zones	District Wide					4,326.40	Crop demonstration monitored		4,326.40		MOFA	DA
	Conduct training for AEAs on weather conditions in planting and	District Wide					4,732.00	AEAs trained on improved varieties		4,732.00		MOFA	DA

2017	harvesting times and improved varieties											
Improve livestock technology to increase production of local poultry and guinea fowl by 10% and small ruminants and pigs by 15% by the end of 2017	Educate poultry and livestock farmers on identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary drugs to treat sick animals and selection of good breeds	District Wide	→				13,520.00	Poultry and livestock farmers educated		13,520.00	MOFA	DA
	Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers	District Wide	→				13,520.00	Animal health and livestock programme organized		13,520.00	MOFA	DA
To enhance the adoption of improved aquaculture fisheries and technologies by the end of 2017	Organise training for fish farmers on fish pond management and breeding of stock	District Wide	→				5,000.00	Fish farmers trained on pond management		5,000.00	MOFA	DA
To reduce post harvest loss among the maize, rice and cassava by 15%, 20% and 30% respectively by the end of	Train AEAs and farmers in extension delivery in post harvest loss technologies	District Wide	→				5,000.00	AEAs and farmers trained in extension delivery in post harvest loss		5,000.00	MOFA	DA

2017														
To construct, create and develop 2 No. weekly district markets by the end of 2017.	Complete and develop Traboum and Sabin Akroforom market.	Traboum, Sabin Akroforom	→					100,000.00	Market completed and developed		100,000.00		MOFA	DA
To increase the number of agriculture extension agents (AEAs) from 16 to 20 and intensify the effectiveness of their services by the end of 2017.	Recruit and employ AEAs	District Wide	→					5,000.00	AEAs employed		5,000.00		MOFA	DA
	Create more operational areas for field demonstration for extension services officers and farmers.	District Wide	→					32,448.00	Operational areas for extension services delivery created		32,448.00		MOFA	DA
	Facilitate the formation of Farmers Groups to help access loans.	District Wide	→					5,000.00	Farmers groups formed		5,000.00		MOFA	DA
	Organise and celebrate Farmers Day	Selected Communities	→					80,000.00	Farmers Day organised	-	80,000.00	-	MOFA	DA
	Train AEAs and farmers on control of citrus pests	District Wide	→					4,000.00	Training organised		4,000.00		MOFA	DA
	Organise programmes on information centers on climate change and its impact on crops	District Wide	→					5,000.00	Sensitization programme organised		5,000.00		MOFA	DA

	and livestock improvement technologies												
	Train farmers on Agric Business and Farm Management	District Wide					4,000.00	Training organised		4,000.00		MOFA	DA
	Sub-Total						296,756.4			296,756.4			

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

District Thematic Goal: To ensure sustainable improvement and expansion of production infrastructure and services for accelerated development

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Table 4.5: Composite Programmes of Action for Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

District Output Targets	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Department of the District Assembly	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF GHC	GOG GHC	DONOR GHC	Lead	Collabo- Rating
WATER AND SANITATION													
To provide 40No. boreholes for all by the end of 2017	Construct 40No. boreholes	District Wide					400,000.00	40No. boreholes constructed	-	400,000.00	-	WORKS	DA, CWSA, DSW/CD
To provide 6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet	Construct 6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet	Yabi, Akosomo, Hwediem, Kantankyira,					480,000.00	6No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet constructed	-	240,000.00	240,000	WORKS	EHS, DA

by the end of 2017		Duopen, Odumase										
To acquire 2 final land site for refuse disposal by the end of 2017	Acquire 2 final land site for refuse disposal	Nweneso No. II, Adum Afrancho					20,000.00	2 final land site for refuse disposal acquired	-	20,000.00	-	EHS DA
To provide 12 No. refuse containers by the end of 2017	Acquire 12 No. refuse containers	Selected Communities					114,000.00	12 No. refuse containers acquired	-	114,000.00	-	Zoomlion Ghana EHS
	Support to Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening	District Wide					60,000.00	Hygiene Education and Food vendor screening organised	20,000.00	40,000.00	-	EHS DA
ROADS												
To reshape all feeder roads in the district by the end of 2017	Reshape all feeder roads in the district	District Wide					10,000.00	All feeder roads in the district reshaped	8,000.00	2,000.00	-	WORKS DA
	Procure 1No. Tipper Truck	District Wide					200,000.00	1No. Tipper Truck procured		200,000.00		Procurement Unit
To facilitate the rehabilitation of Kwadaso-Nweneso road by the end of 2017	Facilitate the rehabilitation of Kwadaso-Nweneso road	Kwadaso-Nweneso					1,500,000.00	Kwadaso-Nweneso road rehabilitated	-	1,500,000	-	MRH DA

SPATIAL/LANDUSE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT													
To prepare structured layouts for all communities without layouts by the end of 2017	Prepare settlement layouts for all communities without layouts	District Wide					80,000.00	Layouts/ Planning Schemes developed for communities without layouts	-	80,000.00	-	PPD	DA
INFORMATION /COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY													
To accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers by the end of 2017	Accelerate the provision of 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Foase					300,000.00	1 No. community library and ICT centers provided	-	300,000.00	-	DA	GES
ENERGY													
To support the extension of electricity to newly built up areas by the end of 2017	Extension of electricity to newly built up areas	District Wide					35,000.00	Electricity coverage extended	-	35,000.00	-	DA	ECG
To provide 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles	To provide 150No. Street bulbs and 50No. light poles by the end of 2015	District Wide					40,000.00	150No. Street bulbs and 100No. Light poles provide.	-	40,000.00	-	DA	ECG

by the end of 2015													
To procure 1No. standby plant by the end of 2015	Procure 1No. standby plant	Foase		→			50,000.00	1No. standby plant procured	-	50,000.00	-	Procurement Unit	
DISASTER PREVENTION													
To reduce the level of Disaster in the district	Education on Disaster prevention and mitigation	District Wide		→			80,000.00	Education on Disaster prevention methods organised	-	80,000.00	-	NADMO	Fire Service
	Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	District Wide		→			5,000.00	Trees planted	-	5,000.00	-	FOREST RY	MOFA, NADMO
	Sub-Total						3,374,000.00		28,000.00	3,106,000	240,000		

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

District Thematic Goal: -To ensure the development of the human capital through increased in access to quality education and health care, increased productivity and sustained employment generation.
 - To promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Table 4.6: Composite Programmes of Action for Human Development, Productivity and Employment

District Output Targets	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GH¢	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Department of the District Assembly	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF GH¢	GOG GH¢	DONOR GH¢	Lead	Collabo- Rating
EDUCATION													
To construct 4No. 2-unit, 6No. 6-unit and 6No. 3-	Construct 4No. 2-unit classroom block for pre-school	Nweneso No. III, Chichibong, Deikrom,					320,000.00	4No. 2unit classroom block constructed	-	160,000.00	160,000	WORKS	GES, DA

unit classroom blocks with ancillary facilities for pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS respectively by the end of 2017.	Construct 6No. 6unit classroom block for primary and SHS	Trede					1,560,000.00	6No. 6unit classroom block constructed	-	780,000.00	780,000	WORKS	GES, DA
	Construct 6No. 3unit classroom block for JHS	Ampapatia, Nweneso No. II, Ahenema Kokobeng, Twedie, Winsa, Kwanwoma					780,000.00	6No. 3unit classroom block constructed	-	390,000.00	390,000	WORKS	GES, DA
	Rehabilitate classroom blocks	Apemanim Kokobeng, Krofofrom, Adum Afrancho, Afasiebon, Aboabokess e, Foase, Kyekyewere					300,000.00	Classroom blocks rehabilitated	-	300,000.00	-	WORKS	GES, DA
To rehabilitate Classroom Blocks in dilapidated conditions by the end of 2017		Trabuom, Darko, Kromoase, Mpatasie, Adumasa, Adwamase											
To provide additional	Provide additional office	Foase					10,000.00	Additional office for the	-	10,000.00	-	WORKS	GES, DA

office for the District Directorate of Education by the end of 2016	for the Directorate of Education							Directorate of Education provided					
To provide 2No. bungalows for teacher's and staff of the directorate of education by the end of 2017	Provide 2No. bungalows for Teacher's and staff of the directorate of education	Foase, Trede					300,000.00	2No. staff Bungalows provided	-	300,000.00	-	WORKS	GES, DA
To supply 1000No. dual desk and textbooks for all levels of education by the end of 2017	Supply 1000No. dual desk and textbooks for all levels of education	District Wide					70,000.00	1000No. dual desk supplied for all levels of education	-	70,000.00	-	WORKS	GES, DA
To increase the level of girl child education in the district by 20% by the end of 2017.	Organise training for community-based girls' education facilitators to peer-educate other girls on the need for education.	District Wide					12,000.00	Training for community-based girls' education facilitators organised	-	12,000.00	-	GES	DA, DSW/CD
	Organise School	District					60,000.00	School	-	60,000.00	-	GES	DA

	Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in schools	Wide						Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) organised					
	Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	District Wide					10,000.00	In-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods organised	-	10,000.00	-	GES	DA
	Organise workshops for KG teachers on NALAP programmes	District Wide					10,000.00	Workshop organised	-	10,000.00	-	GES	DA
	Organise SHEP workshop on Malaria prevention and control	District Wide					2,000.00	Workshop organised	-	2,000.00	-	GES	DA
	Organise sensitization programmes for teachers and pupils on climate change	District Wide					5,000.00	Sensitization programme organised	-	5,000.00	-	GES	DA
	Organise circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English	District Wide					6,000.00	Circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English organised	-	6,000.00	-	GES	DA
HEALTH													
To upgrade 1No. health centre to a Hospital by the end of 2016	Upgrade 1No. health centre to a Hospital	Trabuom					10,000.00	1No. health centre upgraded to a Hospital	-	10,000.00	-	GHS, WORKS	DA

To improve upon health infrastructure by constructing 6No. CHPS Compound by the end of 2017.	Construct 6No. CHPS Compound	Ampapatia, Twedie, New Aduapong, Nweneso II, Krofrom, Yabi	→	600,000.00	6 No. CHPS Compound constructed	-	300,000.00	300,000	WORKS	GHS, DA
To provide 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters by the end of 2017	Provide 2No. semi-detached nurses quarters	Trabuom	→	300,000.00	2No. semi-detached nurses quarters provided	-	300,000.00	-	WORKS	DA
To provide adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery by the end of 2015	Provide adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery	Foase, Trabuom, Trede, Ahenema Kokobeng, Kwanwoma	→	400,000.00	Adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery provided	-	400,000.00	-	GHS	DA
To reduce the incidence of malaria cases from 30% to 15% by the end of 2017	Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	→	80,000.00	Malaria Control Programmes organized	-	80,000.00	-	GHS	DA
	Support to immunization and disease	District Wide	→	60,000.00	Immunization and disease control	-	60,000.00	-	GHS	DA

	control programmes							programmes organized					
SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION													
To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDs cases by 20% by the end of 2017	Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDs	District Wide	→				40,000.00	Health education organized	-	40,000.00	-	GHS	DA
To create awareness on the right of the vulnerable and excluded	Compile a database on the vulnerable and excluded groups	District Wide	→				5,000.00	Database on the vulnerable and excluded compiled	-	5,000.00	-	DSW/CD	DA
	Organise child protection programmes	District Wide	→				20,000.00	Child protection programme organised	-	20,000.00	-	DSW/CD	DA
	Support to persons with disability	District Wide	→				220,000.00	Persons with disability supported	-	220,000.00	-	DSW/CD	DA
To provide scholarship schemes to 100 needy but brilliant students by the end of 2017	Support to needy but brilliant students	District Wide	→				100,000.00	100 needy but brilliant students supported	-	100,000.00	-	DA	GES
	Sub-Total						5,280,000.00		-	3,650,000	1,630,000		

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

District Thematic Goal: To promote Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance in the District

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Table 4.7: Composite Programmes of Action for Transparent and Accountable Governance

District Output Targets	Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget GHC	Indicators	Sources of Funding			Implementing Department of the District Assembly	
			2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF GHC	GOG GHC	DONOR GHC	Lead	Collaborating
To complete 1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office by the end of 2014	Complete 1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office	Foase		→			239,250.56	1No. Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office completed	-	239,250.56	-	WORKS	DA
To construct 3No. Permanent Storey building Administration Block for the DA by the end of 2017	Construct 1No. 3 Permanent storey building Administration Block	District Capital			→		2,500,000.00	1No. 3 Permanent storey building Administration Block constructed	-	2,500,000	-	WORKS	DA
To construct 2No. DA staff bungalows by the end of 2017	Construct 2No. 3 bedrooms semi detached quarters for DA staff bungalows	Foase		→			600,000.00	2No. 3 bedrooms semi detached quarters for DA staff constructed	-	600,000.00	-	WORKS	DA
To provide	Provide office	Foase		→			15,000.00	Office	-	15,000.00	-	Procure	

office equipment to all departments of the Assembly by the end of 2015	equipment to all departments of the Assembly							equipments provided				ment Unit	
To procure 1No. pick up by the end of 2017	Procure 1No. pick up	Foase	→				70,000.00	1No. pick up procured		70,000.00		Procurement Unit	
To enhance effective operations of all the sub-district structures by the end of 2017	Equip the Area Councils with the needed logistics and Train personnel and Members of the Area Councils and Unit Committees	Atwima and Kwanwom a Area Council, Foase	→				42,618.41	Logistics provided and Personnel and Members of the Area Councils and Unit Committees trained	-	42,618.41	-	DA DA	Area Councils Area Councils
To increase the rate of women's participation in the Assembly's decision making from 8.3% to 20% by the end of 2014.	Educate women on the need to participate in decision making. Resource women to contest in District Assembly elections	District Wide District Wide	→				5,000.00 5,000.00	Women educated on the need for participation Women resource to contest in District Assembly elections	- -	5,000.00 5,000.00	- -	DSW/CD DSW/CD	DA, NCCE NCCE, DA
To provide 1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post by the end of	Provide 1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post	Selected Community	→				400,000.00	1No. District Police Command and 2 No. police stations/post provided	-	400,000.00	-	WORKS	DA, GPS

2015												
To provide 2No. residential accommodation for the security services by the end of 2017	Provide 2No. residential accommodation for the security services	Selected Community			→	300,000.00	2No. residential accommodation for the security services provided	-	300,000.00	-	WORKS	DA
To provide 1No. District Fire Station by the end of 2017.	Provide 1No. District Fire Station by the end of 2017	District Capital			→	150,000.00	1No. District Fire Station provided	-	150,000.00	-	WORKS	DA, GNFS
To renovate 1 No. District Magistrate Court Building by the end of 2014	Renovate 1No. District Magistrate Court Building	Twedie	→			26,000.00	1No. District Magistrate Court Building renovated	-	26,000.00	-	WORKS	Judicial Service, DA
	Organise training for management staff	Foase			→	120,000.00	Training organised	-	-	120,000	DA	
	Sub-Total					4,472,868.97			4,352,868.97	120,000		

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

4.4 Preparation of Indicative Financial Plan

An Indicative Financial Plan deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise financial resources for the DMTDP. The Indicative Financial Plan outlines the total programme/project cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014-2017 and gives an indication of how the Plan would be financed during the plan period.

This section of the report covers resource mobilisation and its strategies as well as expenditure. It deals with the cost of GSGDA II 2014-2017 using the cost of inputs. It takes into consideration sources of funding including internally generated funds, projected central government inflows such as District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and inflows from development partners.

Most of the projects in the plan would be funded mainly from the assembly's share of the DACF and various intervention programmes in the district such as:

- Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA)
- District Development Fund (DDF)

Table 4.8: Summary of Proposed Expenditure for the various Thematic Areas for the Plan Period (2014- 2017)

Sources of Funding Thematic Areas (GSGDA II)	Sources of Funding			TOTAL (GH¢)
	IGF (GH¢)	GOG (GH¢)	DONOR (GH¢)	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	46,000.00	34,000.00	-	80,000.00
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	-	106,000.00	-	106,000.00
Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management	-	296,756.40	-	296,756.40
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	28,000.00	3,106,000.00	240,000.00	3,374,000.00
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	-	3,650,000.00	1,630,000.00	5,280,000.00
Transparent and Accountable Governance	-	4,352,868.97	120,000.00	4,472,868.97
GRAND TOTAL	74,000.00	11,545,625.37	1,990,000.00	13,609,625.37

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

The total cost of the programme/project in the DMTDP 2014-2017 is estimated at **GH¢13,609,625.37**.

Projected Funding Sources for the Proposed Programmes and Projects for 2014-2017

Table 4.9: Projections of Internally Generated Funds from 2014-2017

S/N	Item	2014 (GH¢)	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)	2017 (GH¢)
1.	Rent	-	3,750.00	4,125.00	4,500.00
2.	Lands	221,500.00	318,000.00	349,800.00	381,600.00
3.	Miscellaneous	-	4,200.00	4,620.00	5,040.00
4.	Licences	66,660.00	69,500.00	76,450.00	83,400.00
5.	Rates	85,400.00	73,300.00	80,630.00	87,960.00
6.	Fees	22,450.00	24,600.00	27,060.00	29,520.00
7.	Investment	-	1,340.00	1,474.00	1,608.00
8.	Fines	4,000.00	4,900.00	5,390.00	5,880.00
	Total	400,010.00	499,590.00	549,549.00	599,508.00

Source: AKDA-District Budget Analyst, March 2014

Table 4.10: Total Composite Revenue Projections from 2014-2017

Year Funding	2014 GH¢	2015 GH¢	2016 GH¢	2017 GH¢	Total GH¢
IGF	400,010.00	499,590.00	549,549.00	599,508.00	2,048,657.00
MPCF	100,000.00	-	-	-	100,000.00
DDF	1,374,720.00	548,585.00	1,435,000.00	1,500,000.00	4,858,305.00
DACF	2,132,000.00	2,662,650.48	2,900,000.00	3,076,000.00	10,770,650.48
TOTAL	4,006,730.00	3,710,825.48	4,884,549.00	5,175,508.00	17,777,612.48

Source: AKDA-District Budget Analyst, March 2014

Table 4.11: Total Estimated Expenditure Projections from 2014-2017

S/N	Expenditure	2014 (GH¢)	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)	2017 (GH¢)
1.	Personnel Emolument	1,431,740.38	1,604,520.00	1,925,424.00	2,310,508.00
2.	Travelling & Transport	146,040.00	160,644.00	176,708.40	194,379.24
3.	Maintenance & Repairs	41,000.00	45,100.00	49,610.00	54,571.00
4.	Capital Expenditure	1,295,114.56	4,198,000.00	4,648,000.00	1,118,000.00
	TOTAL	2,913,894.94	6,008,264.00	6,799,742.40	3,677,458.24

Source: AKDA-District Budget Analyst, March 2014

From the Composite Programme of Action, about **GH¢13,609,625.37** would be requested to finance the programme/projects within the plan period. However, from the financial plan (Table 4.9 and 4.10) total resources available for the financing of the plan from various sources within the plan period would be about **GH¢17, 777,612.48** all other things being equal. Thus, the financial

gap is GH¢17, 777,612.48-GH¢19,399,359.5 =GH¢1,621,747.1. Additional resources would have to be mobilized to fill the gap.

4.4.1 Financing the GAP

The District Assembly would have to mobilise additional resources to make up the financial shortfall. The following are some of the strategies the Assembly would adopt to make up the shortfall.

- The Assembly should double its efforts in the collection of Internally Generated Funds by intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of the informal sector and creating of database on all revenue items in the district. It should also block all revenue leakages.
- An investment proposal and business plans needs to be prepared to attract investors into the district as well as seek funding for some proposed projects in the areas of roads, water and sanitation etc.
- In the areas of environmental sanitation, the Assembly should go into public-private-partnership with prospective private developers. Interested private developers would be allowed to build and operate public toilets for some agreed specific time before the Assembly takes over.
- With regard to housing units for teachers/workers, the Assembly can liaise with the traditional authorities to release land to private estate developers to construct residential accommodation for workers/teachers.
- Constant organization and education of community members on high communal spirit. This would encourage them to actively contribute towards development projects in their respective communities as well as attend communal labour in their numbers.

4.5 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools to the Programmes/Projects

The four-year Development Plan include programmes and projects which entails the construction of development projects like school blocks, office and residential accommodation, toilets, roads, drilling of boreholes and others. In the process, large tracks of land and vegetation cover would have to be cleared, thus causing destruction to the environment within the plan period and some measures would have to be put in place.

4.6 Sustainability Test

The purpose of the Sustainability Test is to subject each activity to a simple test of the overall sustainability of the policy, plan or programme. This test provides a simple technique that can be used by all stakeholders without the need for specialist knowledge to analyze activities and their effect on natural resources, effect on social and cultural conditions and the effect on the economy. The criteria have various components which could either be favoured or not favoured. The tool is designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which a particular activity or project is capable of providing sustainable growth and development.

The purpose of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to provide a mechanism to contribute to sustainable development in the district through better mainstreaming environmental issues in the District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

For each criterion and indicator, a scale of 0-5 with appropriate colour code is used to reflect the extent to which the activity supports the aim, is neutral to, or works against the sustainability aim. The scale and colour code are as follows:

Table 4.12: Scale and Colour Code for Sustainability Test

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

Source: NDPC Guidelines for preparation of DMTDP (2014-2017)

Table 4.13: Sustainability Test
Sustainability Test 1

Activity Statement: Construction of Market		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition,	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

shelter, education and cultural expression		
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 1

Activity Statement: Construction of Market		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cost degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not cause energy loss
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	The activity works against the aim since the market activities will generate pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives through the use of local materials like sand, stone, wood and water
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	The activity is not relevant to the aims and objectives since the project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	5	The activity strongly supports the aims and objective as the existence of market promotes trade and local cohesion among communities a tool of transforming communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	The activity supports the aim and objective as the market would provide ready market for produces to enable the people to generate income and access good health and improve on their well being.

Gender: The activity should empower women	5	It would help empower women as it would provide jobs for majority of the women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	The activity strongly supports the aim and objective as it would provide jobs for majority of the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	The activity supports the aim as the community members would participate and as the activity would promote inter and intra trading activities among communities.
Access: to land should be improved	4	The activity works to support the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	4	The activity would help improve upon the transportation system
Sanitation : should be improved	2	The activity strongly works against the aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	The activity does not discriminate against group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	The activity would result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth since it will improve trade and commerce and increase income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	During the construction stage water, wood, masons and carpenters would be obtained locally. The activity would serve as a point for the sale of raw materials.
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	The activity works to support the aims and objectives since the project will ensure establishment of local industries eg. Oil palm, cassava and result in retention of capital

Sustainability Test 2

Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

	empowered	
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	1 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 2

Activity Statement: Construction of Boreholes		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	The project does not cause any land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project not related to energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	Project does not produce pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Project do not use any raw materials locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Project does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals converge to draw water from nearby communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Project provides potable water for communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	5	Provides easy access to potable water
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	Does not create employment for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	The community owns and control water (WATSAN)
Access: to land should be improved	0	The project does not ensure access to land
Access: to water should be improved	5	The project provides access to portable water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not connect to access to transport

Sanitation : should be improved	4	WATSAN committee ensures environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	The project is accessible to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project does not have any significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	3	Does not ensure any significant to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Project does not use local materials and services
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Project does not provide development of down-stream industries

Sustainability Test 3

Activity Statement: Construction of Acqua Privy Toilets		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) ■ 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
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Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 3

Activity Statement: Construction of Acqua Privy Toilets		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect any protected land
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not cause any degradation on land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not produce any effect on energy
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	General volume of waste and odour discharged into the atmosphere
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials and stones, wood judiciously used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	3	Do not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community uses project effectively
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project ensures good health and well being
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since the project does not empower women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Jobs are created, care takers and cleaners are employed
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	WASTAN control over the toilet facility
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not relevant to the aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Ensure improved environmental sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not restrict any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	The activity has neutral effects on the aims and objectives since it has no linkages with vulnerability and risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction will improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials, sand, stone, wood and water used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is impacted to the local people

Sustainability Test 4

Activity Statement: Provision of final land site for Refuse Disposal		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 4

Activity Statement: Provision of final land site for Refuse Disposal		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Depletion of forest zones
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Removal of top soil, trees and vegetation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not affect energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Project results in bad odour and pollution of water bodies

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	0	Does ensure use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Spread of rubbish into water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Local communities would cooperate in disposal of refuse at final site
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would ensure good health
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	No significant effect
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Local leaders consulted in site selection
Access: to land should be improved	2	Farmers are deprived of land for farming
Access: to water should be improved	2	Pollution of water bodies
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not have any bearing on transport
Sanitation : should be improved	5	Projects provides permanent refuse disposal
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not discriminate against any group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Projects would ensure cleaner environment
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Healthy environment would lead to economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	0	Not relevant to basic aim and objective
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	0	Not relevant to basic aim and objective

Sustainability Test 5

Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 5

Activity Statement: Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	Project has no significant effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	1	Removal of top soils of lands around the project
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	The project does not influence energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	2	Dust pollution into the atmosphere during construction
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Filling materials such as sand to be excavated during around the project site
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	1	Interfere with flow of water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Improvement and Accessibility to transport by communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Reduction of travel time and transport fares
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	No direct response to particular gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	5	Communities will provide labour to the project
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities provide unskilled labour
Access: to land should be improved	1	People will be deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect supply of water
Access: to transport should be improved	5	Transport will be made easier
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project will not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project is accessible to all

Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Over speeding in settlements
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Transport will boost trading and reduce transportation cost
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Laterite and top soil for filling of roads to be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Promotion of commercial activities along the road



Sustainability Test 6

Activity Statement: Construction of Community Library and ICT centers		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 6

Activity Statement: Construction of Community Library and ICT centers		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project does not affect any protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Does not affect energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	Project does cause pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Wood and sand would be use locally
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community participation because project belongs to the community
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Does not have any gender effect
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local unskilled labour used in the construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	5	Active participation and involvement of local communities as project belongs to community
Access: to land should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not supply water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Equal access to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Does not create much risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Project enhance education which promotes economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Utilize local raw materials in construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Project uses local inputs(Raw materials and labour)

Sustainability Test 7

Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the	Quantity/ type of pollutants and	 1 2 3 4 5

atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	waste	
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 7

Activity Statement: Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant adverse effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Project does not degrade land
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	5	Project produces electricity
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	0	Does not discharge pollutants
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect on the use of raw materials
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project facilitate cohesion among local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Promotes well-being of communities
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Provides services easier
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provides jobs for the local people

Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involvement by provision of employment
Access: to land should be improved	0	Does not ensure land distribution
Access: to water should be improved	3	No significant effect in the provision of water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Project does not affect sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project does not discriminate against any particular group
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	1	Project can cause fire disaster
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Project facilitates job creation thus promotes growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Projects ensures provision of services to locals
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	5	Project will enhance job creation hence retention of capital

Sustainability Test 8

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and	Occurrence Report	■ 1 2 3 4 5

conflicts and epidemics should be reduced		
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 8

Activity Statement: Construction of Classroom Blocks		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project not within protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Use of local materials for construction
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Locals involved in project site selection and construction
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Project would enhance access to education
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Project is for general improvement and not selective
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Provision of local labour for women and local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Locals contribute labour
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect access to land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not affect access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Replaces old and dilapidated structures
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	5	Project is open to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Does not cause any risks
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Materials like sand, stones, wood and water can be obtained locally
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	3	Project has no significant effect on capital investment

Sustainability Test 9

Activity Statement: Construction of Teachers Bungalows		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 9

Activity Statement: Construction of Teachers Bungalows		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	No impact on protected areas and wildlife
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	Project does not affect energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect

Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No significant effect
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Project would not affect river and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	The project would promote effective education delivery
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Accommodation for teachers especially women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	3	Project does not involve in land distribution
Access: to water should be improved	0	Project not connected to water supply
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project not connected to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	All categories of teachers would have access to accommodation
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project would not cause any risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	5	Sand, stones, wood, water and unskilled labour available locally for the project
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people

Sustainability Test 10

Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 10

Activity Statement: Supply of Classroom Furniture		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	2	Project would intensify chainsaw activities in forest reserve
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	2	Activity would create deforestation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	1	Project would pollute water bodies
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Wood off cuts would be used for charcoal and saw dust used for cooking
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Felling of trees at sources of rivers
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	2	Project does not seek opinion of communities
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Furniture would ensure good posture for studies
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	Not women focused
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provide jobs for the local people
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	3	Communities not involved project formulation and implementation
Access: to land should be improved	0	Project does not distribute land
Access: to water should be improved	2	Felling of trees could cause drying streams
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Project does not improved access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	2	Projects works against the aim as a lot of saw dust are generated

Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Schools without adequate furniture would benefit from the supply of furniture
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	No significant effect
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Activity provides employment for the people
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Wood can be acquire locally for the furniture
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local people get employment and increase in income

Sustainability Test 11

Activity Statement: Construction of Health Infrastructure and Quarters for Health Personnel		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 11

Activity Statement: Construction of Health Infrastructure and Quarters for Health Personnel		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Project does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project does not have link with energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No pollution is caused
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials are used eg. Sand, stones, wood water etc.
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Dose not affect water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Community use project to receive health services
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	5	Project promotes health delivery
Gender: The activity should empower women	4	Project provides female oriented services
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Project provides employment for the youth and women during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in decision making of project during and after construction
Access: to land should be improved	3	Does not affect land distribution
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not improve transport
Sanitation : should be improved	4	Project would provide environmental health education
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project would ensure equal access to all groups
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	5	Project would provide mitigation effects on epidemics, burns etc.
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local materials and labour are used during construction

Sustainability Test 12

Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS)	1 2 3 4 5

resources should be enhanced where practical	maps	
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 12

Activity Statement: Construction of Administration Block Annex and Works Department Office		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	0	Does not affect protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	0	Does not affect land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Project does not ensure energy use
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect on pollution
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, wood, stone would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Does not affect rivers and water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		

Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	3	No significant effect
Gender: The activity should empower women	3	No significant effect on empowering women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local labour is provided during construction
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Communities involved in site selection and construction
Access: to land should be improved	3	No significant effect
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not provide access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No significant effect
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	3	Project would not cause any risk
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Projects provides employment for the locals to earn income
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local materials like sand, stones, wood water would be used during construction
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Local materials and labour are used during construction

Sustainability Test 13

Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local	Description of proposal to meet	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	this aim	
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 13

Activity Statement: Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Farming land and trees would be destroyed
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant to basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Projects ensures benefit to the work force (DA workers)
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	1	Farmers are deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to transport

Sanitation : should be improved	3	No effect on sanitation
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk : of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth : The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services : The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital : Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

Sustainability Test 14

Activity Statement: Construction of Residential Accommodation for Security Services		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife : should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land : Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy : The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution : Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials : All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies : should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character : and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being : The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender : The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People : Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation : Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access : to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access : to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Access : to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity : Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk : of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth : The activity should result in development that	Financial Plan showing	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	projected growth and monitoring	
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 14

Activity Statement: Construction of Residential Accommodation for Security Services		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	1	Farming land and trees would be destroyed
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No significant effect
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Not relevant to basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Projects ensures benefit to the work force (Security Services)
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community involved in site selection and project implementation
Access: to land should be improved	1	Farmers are deprived of land
Access: to water should be improved	0	Does not affect access to water
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Does not ensure access to transport
Sanitation : should be improved	3	No effect on sanitation
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	3	No significant effect
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

Sustainability Test 15

Activity Statement: Renovation of District Magistrate Court Building		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: Areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on (GIS) maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity/ type of fuel/energy required	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	Quantity/ type of pollutants and waste	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows of water	■ 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Use of GIS / database to highlight sensitive areas	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Financial or other contributions	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The activity should empower women	Number of women empowered	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Description of proposal to meet this aim	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to land should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to water should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Access: to transport should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation : should be improved	Number of people assisted	■ 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	Environmental Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence Report	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Financial Plan showing projected growth and monitoring	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Test: Record Sheet 15

Activity Statement: Renovation of District Magistrate Court Building		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	No significant effect on protected areas
Degraded Land: Area vulnerable to degradation should be avoided and already degraded land should be enhanced	3	No significant effect on land degradation
Energy: The activity should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives

Pollution: Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimised	3	No significant effect
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Local raw materials like sand, stone and wood would be used
Rivers and Water Bodies: should retain their natural character	0	Project not near any water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Project offers employment for the local people
Health and Well-being: The activity should benefit the work force and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
Gender: The activity should empower women	0	Projects does not have bearing on gender
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Local employment creation
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged(especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Community supervision of the project eg. Assembly man, opinion leaders etc.
Access: to land should be improved	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
Access: to water should be improved	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
Access: to transport should be improved	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
Sanitation : should be improved	0	Not relevant to the basic aims and objectives
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded people	4	Project is open to all groups and does not discriminate against any particular group of people
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bushfire, floods, crises and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Project promotes peace and reduce crises and conflicts
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The activity should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	4	Employment generated during construction would improve upon economic growth
Use of local materials and services: The activity should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Local raw materials like wood, sand and labour would be used
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	4	Skills training is imparted to the local people during construction

4.6.1 Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects

The Sustainability Test has exposed some adverse effects on sustainable development in the district. The table below shows the mitigation measures:

Table 4.14 Mitigation Measures on Physical Projects for Atwima Kwanwoma District

S/N	Activity	Adverse Effects	Mitigation Measures
1.	Construction of Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land pollution through solid waste generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of Refuse and Skip containers
2.	Construction of Boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion of the ozone layer 	
3.	Construction of Acqua Privy Toilets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of volume of waste and odour in the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of solid waste disposal Regular spraying of

			toilet facility
4.	Provision of final land site for Refuse Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of trees and vegetation • Spreading of bad odour and insects • Deprivation of farming land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of trees and vegetation • Regular spraying of site • Payment of compensation
5.	Reshaping and Rehabilitation of Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water bodies and land. This leads to dust emission into the atmosphere during construction • Land Degradation through the removal of top soil during construction • Destruction of trees and vegetation • Over speeding of Vehicles • Blocking of rivers and Subways • Deprivation of houses, stores and farm lands and crops along roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular spraying of water on the road during construction • Replacement of top soil and replanting of trees • Construction of speed ramps • Construction of Culverts • Financial compensation
6.	Extension of Electricity to newly built up areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential fire disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of fire Tender • Formation and training of fire volunteers
7.	Construction of Classroom Blocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
8.	Construction of Teachers Bungalows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
9.	Supply of Classroom Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive felling of tree in forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting • Formation of community volunteer groups
10.	Construction of Health Infrastructure and Quarters for Health Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
11.	Construction of Bungalows for DA Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting
12.	Construction of Residential Accommodation for Security Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling of trees at project site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting

Source: AKDA- DPCU, March 2014

Mitigation Measures

Using the sustainability tools and marching the activities against the criteria it will involve a series of practical measures or interventions to address the impacts.

They include;

- In construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodation, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the building and the open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
- In the case of increase in the yield of food crops, adoption of sound agricultural practices to minimize the negative environmental impact would be ensured.
- Landfill sites and treatment plants would be managed such that environmental pollution in the surrounding areas would be minimized or completely avoided. As frequently as possible, the solid and liquid waste would be sprayed with chemicals to kill or eliminate all harmful infectious bacteria. Sites that would become full and filled would be covered completely with sand, and trees would be grown there to generate some vegetation cover.
- Site (cadestal) plans would be prepared for projects in settlements that lack development planning schemes. Where there are development planning schemes, site and building plans would be prepared in relation to the schemes to ensure that structures are well distributed over space in order to avoid haphazard development. The schemes would make adequate provision for sanitary areas, open space, education, residential areas, lorry parks, markets and industrial village.
- Construction of public toilets would be done in a way to avoid slopes so that water bodies downstream do not get contaminated. When full, the materials would be drawn and deposited in trenches purposely prepared for that and treated with chemicals to avoid environmental pollution.
- During the reshaping and construction of roads and drains, some vegetation cover, including big and small trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads and site to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction. In areas where drains would be constructed, care would be taken to ensure that sewerage from houses along the drains are connected to the main drains.

- With regards to the construction of markets, supply of Refuse and Skip containers would be provided to ensure environmental cleanliness.

In the implementation of the programmes and projects, efforts will be made to manage resources efficiently in order to minimize the negative environmental impact. Consequently, the district goal of improving the well-being of the people would be achieved.

CHAPTER FIVE

PREPARATION OF DISTRICT COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

5.1 Introduction

The Composite Programme of Action which is designed to cover a period of four years (2014-2017) must be further simplified into the various years to specify the activities that will be undertaken within each year of the plan period. This helps the Planner, the implementing agencies and other stakeholders to know what is happening at each point in the planning period. It also serves as a guide for monitoring the progress of the Development Plan.

The Annual Plan Implementation schedules are divided into four (4) quarters from January to December in each year. It also contains the cost of each project/programme within that particular year of the plan period. In addition there are implementing agencies (both lead and collaborating), funding sources either local or external.

5.2 Implementation Schedules for the District Composite Annual Action Plans

The Annual Action Plans indicate the various activities and project location to be undertaken in each year for the plan period (2014-2017), the time frame with respect to quarters, the annual budget and implementing agencies. The table below represents the District Composite Annual Action Plans for the various years of the plan period.

5.3 District Composite Annual Action Plans

District Goal: To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well being of the people.

Table 5.1: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2014

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Project/Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarter)				Annual Budget (GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
				1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue collectors trained					5,000.00		FINANCE	
	2. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	District Wide	Incentives packages provided					3,000.00	2,000.00	FINANCE	
	3. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide	DDBMS on revenue items created						4,000.00	DA	
	4. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax	District Wide	Education on payment of rate organized						2,500.00	DA	
	SUB-TOTAL										
Enhancing Competitiveness	5. Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities	District Wide	BAC supported to promote (LED) activities					-	1,200.00	BAC	DA

of Ghana's Private Sector	6. Provide technical skills training in oil palm processing, soap making, baking, bee keeping and cassava processing for 165 persons	Foase, Nweneso No. 1, Adum Afrancho, Apemanim, Kromoase, Hwedim, Hemang, Yabi	165 youth trained in Technical Skills	→				-	20,000.00	BAC	DA
	7. Provide training in wood carving for 120 persons	Foase	120 persons trained in wood carving	→	→			-	4,000.00	BAC	DA
	SUB-TOTAL										
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustained Natural Resource Management	8. Organise and celebrate Farmers' Day	Mpatasie	Farmers Day organized			→		-	20,000.00	MOFA	DA
	9. Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers	District Wide	Animal health and livestock programme organized	→	→			-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	10. Education of 50 poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary	4 Selected Communities	50 poultry and livestock farmers educated		→			-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	11. Train 15 AEA's and 60 farmers in post harvest loss techniques	District Wide	15 AEA's and 60 farmers trained		→			-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	12. Training in Agric Business and Farm Management	Foase	Training organised	→	→				1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	13. Organise two fora for 200 livestock farmers to vaccinate their animals periodically to improve their health	District Wide	Fora organized for 200 livestock farmers		→				3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	14. Embark on monitoring visit on crop demonstration	District wide	Monitoring organised		→				1,081.60	MOFA	DA

	15. Organise programmes on information centers on climate change and its impact on crops and livestock improvement technologies	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised							1,500.00	MOFA	DA
	16. Create awareness on preservation of food crops and the post harvest losses for 200 farmers	District Wide	Awareness created on food preservation and the effect of post harvest losses						-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	17. Conduct two (2) training for all AEA's on improved varieties on maize and cassava	District Wide	Training organised						-	3,802.50	MOFA	DA
	18. Organise two (2) training for 20 FBO's on animal improvement technologies	District Wide	Training organized						-	2,400.00	MOFA	DA
	19. Train 15 AEA's on weather conditions in planting and harvesting times and new farming technologies	District Wide	15 AEA's trained						-	1,183.00	MOFA	DA
	20. Train MOFA staff on effective monitoring and certification of seed technology	Foase	MOFA staff trained						-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	21. Organise two training for 50 livestock farmers to updated their knowledge on livestock management, record keeping and financial management practices	District Wide	50 livestock farmers educated							2,800.00	MOFA	DA
	22. Train farmers on group formation to help in accessing credits	District Wide	Farmers trained on group formation						-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
SUB-TOTAL												
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Water and Sanitation											
	23. Completion of 10 No. boreholes	Selected communities	10 No. boreholes completed						-	34,995.92	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD
	24. Construction of 10 No. new boreholes	10 Selected Communities	10 No. boreholes constructed						-	100,000.00	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD

Infrastructure and Human Settlement	25. Organise training for WATSAN Committees	Hwedieim, Traboum, Nweneso No. III, Gyekye	WATSAN members trained	→	-	1,520.00	DSW/CD	DA
	26. Facilitate the organization of communal labour	Boko, Yabi, Akyeremade	Communal Labour organised	→	-	500.00	DSW/CD	EHS
	27. Sensitize communities on the need for community initiated projects	Twindurase, Bebu, Chichibon, Ampabame No.1	Sensitization programme organized	→	-	1,360.00	DSW/CD	DA
	28. Food vendor screening	District Wide	Screening organised	→	2,000.00	-	EHS	DA
	29. Premises inspection on refuse Disposal and Acquisition of final refuse disposal site	Nweneso II	Final refuse disposal site acquired	→	-	10,000.00	EHS	DA
	30. Support to Hygiene Education	District Wide	Hygiene Education Supported	→	-	13,000.00	EHS	DA
	31. Provision of three (3) Refuse containers	Selected communities	3 Refuse containers provided	→	-	21,000.00	Zoom lion	DA, EHS
	32. Completion of 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Konkori	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet completed	→	-	50,802.54	WORKS	DA
	33. Completion of 1No.12 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Nweneso No. 1	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet completed	→	-	25,667.17	WORKS	DA
	34. Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	Disaster Prone Areas	Trees planted	→	-	1,200.00	FORESTRY	MOFA, NADMO
	35. Inspection and Distribution of relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inspection and Distribution organized	→	-	7,000.00	NADMO	DA
	36. Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	District Wide	Education on fire prevention methods organized	→	-	20,000.00	NADMO	DA
	37. Maintenance of Street Lights	District Wide	Street Lights maintained	→	-	10,000.00	WORKS	DA

	38. Embark on quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase	Approval of layouts							1,000.00	TCPD	WORKS, DA
	39. Preparation of Planning Schemes	District Wide	Planning Schemes Prepared							20,000.00	TCPD	WORKS, DA
	40. Embark on Development Control	District Wide	Development Control Organised							17,178.44	WORKS	DA
	41. Embark on Project Supervision	District Wide	Project Supervised							4,000.00	WORKS	DA
	42. Site Inspection and Meetings	District Wide	Site Inspected							4,000.00	WORKS	DA
	SUB-TOTAL											
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education											
	43. Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide	No. of SPAM organized						-	15,000.00	GES	DA
	44. Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	Foase	No. of Teachers trained						-	2,500.00	GES	DA
	45. Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant	District Wide	Workshop organized for head teachers on financial management							1,000.00	GES	DA
	46. Sensitization programme on girl child education	District Wide	Girl child Education organized						-	3,000.00	GES	DA
	47. Organise circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English	District Wide	Quizzes organized						-	1,500.00	GES	DA
	48. Promote sports and culture	District Wide	Sports and Culture promoted						-	15,000.00	GES	DA
	49. Organise best teachers award	Foase	Ceremony organized						-	10,000.00	GES	DA
	50. Supply of educational inputs such as Dual Desks, exercise and textbooks	Selected Schools	Educational inputs supplied						-	8,000.00	GES	DA
	51. Organise workshop for KG teachers on NALAP programmes	District Wide	Workshop organised							2,500.00	GES	DA
	52. Organise SHEP workshop on Malaria prevention and Control	District Wide	Workshop organised							500.00	GES	DA

Human Development, Production and Employment	53. Extension of school feeding programme	Selected Schools	School Feeding programme extended					-	4,000.00	GES	DA
	54. Organise sensitization programmes for teachers and pupils on climate change	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised					-	1,200.00	GES	DA
	55. Completion of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block	Gyekye	1 No. 3 unit classroom block completed					-	48,761.19	WORKS	DA, GES
	56. Completion of 1No. 2 unit classroom block	Behenase	1 No. 2 unit classroom block completed					-		WORKS	DA, GES
	57. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for primary	Apampatia	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed					-	220,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	58. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Apemanim Kokoben	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed					-	116,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	59. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Krofofrom	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed					-	116,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	60. Rehabilitation of Kromoase D/A JHS	Kromoase	1No. 3 unit classroom block Rehabilitated					-	50,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	61. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Afasiebon	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed					-	120,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
Human Development, Production and Employment	62. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Aboabokese	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed					-	120,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	SUB-TOTAL										
	Health										
	63. Education on Guinea Worm	District Wide	Education on Guinea					-	1,500.00	GHS	DA

	Identification and Prevention		Worm organized										
	64. Support to disease control and immunization programmes	District Wide	Immunization programmes organized						-	1,500.00	GHS	DA	
	65. Organise refresher training on community Home Based care for Community Health Officers	District Wide	Training programme organized						-	2,500.00	GHS	DA	
	66. Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	Malaria Control Programmes organized						-	20,000.00	GHS	DA	
	67. Education on Home based care of childhood illness	District Wide	Education Organised						-	2,000.00	GHS	DA	
	68. Balance diet education for mothers with children less than 5 years	District Wide	Balance diet education organized						-	1,000.00	DSW/CD	DA	
	69. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	Ampapatia	1No. CHPS compound constructed						-	85,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS	
	70. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	Twedie	1No. CHPS compound constructed						-	85,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS	
	71. Rehabilitation of 1No. CHPS compound	Krofrom	1No. CHPS compound rehabilitated						-	30,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS	
	72. Rehabilitation of Clinic	Nweneso No.II	Clinic Rehabilitated						-	50,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS	
	SUB-TOTAL												
	Social Policy and Social Protection												
	73. Education on Child Care and child maintenance	Selected Communities	Education on child care and child maintenance organized						-	5,600.00	DSW/CD	DA	
	74. Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District Wide	Health education organized						-	10,000.00	GHS	DA	
	75. Support to brilliant but needy students	District Wide	Brilliant but Needy students supported						5,000	20,000.00	DA	GES	

	76. Support to people with disability	District Wide	People with disability supported					-	51,210.00	DSW/CD	DA
	SUB-TOTAL										
Transparent and Accountable Governance	77. Completion of Administration Block Annex	Foase	Administration Block Annex completed					-	127,136.00	WORKS	DA
	78. Completion of Works Department Office	Foase	Works Department Office completed					-	112,114.56	WORKS	DA
	79. Completion of DCE's Bungalow	Foase	DCE's bungalow completed					-	56,450.41	WORKS	DA
	80. Completion of DCD's Bungalow	Foase	DCD's bungalow completed					-	28,732.23	WORKS	DA
	81. Renovation of Court Building	Twedie	Court building renovated					-	26,000.00	WORKS	DA
	82. Train DA staff in project and time management and the formulation of Annual Work Plan	Foase	DA Staff trained					-	29,000.00	DA	
	83. Preparation of a four (4) year District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017)	District Wide	District Medium Term Development Plan prepared					-	10,000.00	DA	
	84. Campaign on women Empowerment	District Wide	Campaign on women empowerment organized					-	1000.00	DSW/CD	DA
	85. Train DA staff in Microsoft Office Software	Foase	60 No. DA staff trained in Microsoft office software					-	12,000.00	DA	
	86. Training of women in micro entrepreneurship	Afaatia, Dida, Aduwamase	Women trained					-	2,550.00	DSW/CD	DA

	87. Support to security services	District Wide	Security Services assisted					-	10,000.00	DA	GPS
	88. Education on Domestic Violence against Women	Nweneso No. 2, 3, Afrancho	Education on domestic violence against women organised					-	1,000.00	DSW/CD	DA
Transparent and Accountable Governance	89. Strengthen of Sub-district Structures	District Wide	Sub-district Supported						42,618.41	DA	
	90. Procure Office Stationery and office equipments	Foase	Office Stationery and equipments procured						10,000.00	Procurement Unit	
	91. Rehabilitation of Police Station	Twedie	Police Station Rehabilitated						37,000.00	WORKS	DA
	GRAND TOTAL										

Source: AKDA- DPCU, May 2014

Table 5.2: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2015

District Goal: To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well being of the people.

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Project/Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarter)				Annual Budget (GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
				1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue collectors trained					5,000.00		FINANCE	
	2. Train and recruit additional revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue Collectors trained and recruited					3,500.00		FINANCE	
	3. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	District Wide	Incentives packages provided					3,000.00	2,000.00	DA	

	4. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide	DDBMS on revenue items created						4,000.00	DA	
	5. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax	District Wide	Education on payment of rate organized						2,500.00	DA	
	SUB-TOTAL										
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	6. Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities	District Wide	BAC supported to promote (LED) activities					-	1,200.00	BAC	DA
	7. Provide technical skills training in oil palm processing, soap making, baking, bee keeping and cassava processing for 165 persons	District Wide	165 youth trained in Technical Skills					-	20,000.00	BAC	DA
	8. Provide training in wood carving for 120 persons	Foase	120 persons trained in wood carving					-	4,000.00	BAC	DA
	SUB-TOTAL										
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustained	9. Organise and celebrate Farmers' Day	Selected Community	Farmers Day organized					-	20,000.00	MOFA	DA
	10. Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers	District Wide	Animal health and livestock programme organized					-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	11. Education of 50 poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the	4 Selected Communities	50 poultry and livestock farmers educated					-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA

Natural Resource Management	use of veterinary											
	12. Train 15 AEA's and 60 farmers in post harvest loss techniques	District Wide	15 AEA's and 60 farmers trained						-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	13. Training in Agric Business and Farm Management	Foase	Training organised							1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	14. Organise two fora for 200 livestock farmers to vaccinate their animals periodically to improve their health	District Wide	Fora organized for 200 livestock farmers							3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	15. Embark on monitoring visit on crop demonstration	District wide	Monitoring organised							1,081.60	MOFA	DA
	16. Organise programmes on information centers on climate change and its impact on crops and livestock improvement technologies	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised							1,500.00	MOFA	DA
	17. Create awareness on preservation of food crops and the post harvest losses for 200 farmers	District Wide	Awareness created on food preservation and the effect of post harvest losses						-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	18. Conduct two (2) training for all AEA's on improved varieties on maize and cassava	District Wide	Training organised						-	3,802.50	MOFA	DA
	19. Organise two (2) training for 20 FBO's on animal improvement technologies	District Wide	Training organized						-	2,400.00	MOFA	DA
	20. Train 15 AEA's on weather conditions in planting and harvesting times and new farming technologies	District Wide	15 AEA's trained						-	1,183.00	MOFA	DA
	21. Train MOFA staff on effective monitoring and certification of seed technology	Foase	MOFA staff trained						-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	22. Organise two training for 50 livestock farmers to updated their knowledge on livestock management,	District Wide	50 livestock farmers educated							2,800.00	MOFA	DA

	record keeping and financial management practices											
	23. Train farmers on group formation to help in accessing credits	District Wide	Farmers trained on group formation	→					-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	24. Construct and develop market	Trabuom	Market completed and developed	→	→					50,000.00	WORKS	DA
	25. Construct and develop market	Sabin Akrofrom	Market completed and developed	→	→					50,000.00	WORKS	DA
	SUB-TOTAL											
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Water and Sanitation											
	26. Completion of 10 No. boreholes	Selected communities	10 No. boreholes completed	→	→				-	34,995.92	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD
	27. Construction of 10 No. new boreholes	10 Selected Communities	10 No. boreholes constructed	→	→	→			-	100,000.00	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD
	28. Organise training for WATSAN Committees	Hweddiem, Traboum, Nweneso No. III, Gyekye	WATSAN members trained	→	→	→			-	1,520.00	DSW/CD	DA
	28. Facilitate the organization of communal labour	Boko, Yabi, Akyeremade	Communal Labour organised	→	→	→			-	500.00	DSW/CD	EHS
	29. Sensitize communities on the need for community initiated projects	Twindurase, Bebu, Chichibon, Ampabame No.1	Sensitization programme organized	→	→	→			-	1,360.00	DSW/CD	DA
	30. Food vendor screening	District Wide	Screening organised	→	→	→			2,000.00		EHS	DA
	31. Premises inspection on refuse Disposal and Acquisition of final refuse disposal site	Adum Afrancho	Final refuse disposal site acquired	→	→	→			-	10,000.00	EHS	DA
	32. Support to Hygiene Education	District Wide	Hygiene Education Supported	→	→	→			-	13,000.00	EHS	DA

Infrastructure and Human Settlement	33. Provision of three (3) Refuse containers	Selected communities	3 Refuse containers provided	→					-	21,000.00	Zoom lion	DA, EHS
	34. Construction of 1No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet	Yabi	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet constructed	→						80,000.00	WORKS	DA, EHS
	35. Construction of 1No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet	Kantankyira	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet constructed	→						80,000.00	WORKS	DA,EHS
	36. Construction of 1No. 12 seater aqua privy toilet	Akosomo	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet constructed	→						80,000.00	WORKS	DA, EHS
	37. Completion of 1No.12 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Nweneso No. 1	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet completed	→					-	25,667.17	WORKS	DA, EHS
	38. Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	Disaster Prone Areas	Trees planted	→						1,200.00	FORESTRY	MOFA, NADMO
	39. Inspection and Distribution of relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inspection and Distribution organized	→						7,000.00	NADMO	DA
	40. Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	District Wide	Education on fire prevention methods organized	→					-	20,000.00	NADMO	DA
	41. Maintenance of Street Lights	District Wide	Street Lights maintained	→						10,000.00	WORKS	DA
	42. Procure 1No. Standby Plant	Foase	1No. Standby plant procures	→						50,000.00	Procurement Unit	
	43. Embark on quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase	Approval of layouts	→						1,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	44. Preparation of Planning Schemes	Selected Communities	Planning Schemes Prepared	→						20,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	45. Site Inspection and Meetings	District Wide	Site Inspected	→						2,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	46. Embark on Development Control	District Wide	Development Control Organised	→						17,178.44	WORKS	DA
	47. Embark on Project Supervision	District Wide	Project Supervised	→						4,000.00	WORKS	DA
	48. Provide 1 No. community library and ICT centers	Foase	1 No. community library and ICT centers provided	→						300,000.00	GES	DA

	Roads											
	49. Reshaping of feeder roads	District Wide	Roads reshaped								WORKS	DA
	50. Procure 1No. Tipper Truck	District Wide	1No. Tipper Truck Procured						200,000.00		Procurement Unit	
	51. Facilitate the rehabilitation of Kwadaso-Nweneso road	Kwadaso-Nweneso	Road Rehabilitated						1,500,000		MoRH	DA, WORKS, Feeder Roads
	SUB-TOTAL											
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education											
	52. Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide	No. of SPAM organized					-	15,000.00		GES	DA
	53. Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	Foase	No. of Teachers trained					-	2,500.00		GES	DA
	54. Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant	District Wide	Workshop organized for head teachers on financial management						1,000.00		GES	DA
	55. Sensitization programme on girl child education	District Wide	Girl child Education organized					-	3,000.00		GES	DA
	56. Organise circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English	District Wide	Quizzes organized					-	1,500.00		GES	DA
	57. Promote sports and culture	District Wide	Sports and Culture promoted					-	15,000.00		GES	DA
	58. Organise best teachers award	Foase	Ceremony organized					-	10,000.00		GES	DA
	59. Supply of educational inputs such as Dual Desks, exercise and textbooks	Selected Schools	Educational inputs supplied					-	8,000.00		GES	DA
	60. Organise workshop for KG teachers on NALAP programmes	District Wide	Workshop organised						2,500.00		GES	DA
	61. Organise SHEP workshop on Malaria prevention and Control	District Wide	Workshop organised						500.00		GES	DA

Human Development, Production and Employment	62. Extension of school feeding programme	Selected Schools	School Feeding programme extended					-	4,000.00	GES	DA
	63. Organise sensitization programmes for teachers and pupils on climate change	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised						1,200.00	GES	DA
	64. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for pre school	Nweneso No. III	1 No. 2 unit classroom block constructed					-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	65. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for pre school	Chichibong	1 No. 2 unit classroom block constructed					-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	66. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Twedie	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed					-	260,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	67. Rehabilitation of D/A JHS	Mpatasie	1No. 3 unit classroom block Rehabilitated					-	70,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	68. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Nweneso No. II	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed						260,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	69. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Adum Afrancho	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed						130,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	SUB-TOTAL										
	Health										
	70. Education on Guinea Worm Identification and Prevention	District Wide	Education on Guinea Worm organized						1,500.00	GHS	DA
	71. Support to disease control and immunization programmes	District Wide	Immunization programmes organized					-	1,500.00	GHS	DA
	72. Organise refresher training on	District Wide	Training programme						2,500.00	GHS	DA

Human Development, Production and Employment	community Home Based care for Community Health Officers		organized									
	73. Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	Malaria Control Programmes organized					-	20,000.00	GHS	DA	
	74. Education on Home based care of childhood illness	District Wide	Education Organised						2,000.00	GHS	DA	
	75. Balance diet education for mothers with children less than 5 years	District Wide	Balance diet education organized						1,000.00	DSW/CD	DA	
	76. Provide adequate health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services in health delivery	District Wide	Health equipment, logistics and Ambulance services provided						400,000.00	GHS	DA	
	77. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	New Aduapong	1No. CHPS compound constructed						100,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS	
	SUB-TOTAL											
	Social Policy and Social Protection											
	78. Education on Child Care and child maintenance	Selected Communities	Education on child care and child maintenance organized					-	5,600.00	DSW/CD	DA	
	79. Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District Wide	Health education organized					-	10,000.00	GHS	DA	
	80. Support to brilliant but needy students	District Wide	Brilliant but Needy students supported					5,000	20,000.00	DA	GES	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	81. Support to people with disability	District Wide	People with disability supported					-	51,210.00	DSW/CD	DA	
	SUB-TOTAL											
	82. Completion of Administration Block Annex	Foase	Administration Block Annex completed					-	91,504.60	WORKS	DA	
	83. Completion of Works Department	Foase	Works Department Office					-	112,114.56	WORKS	DA	

Transparent and Accountable Governance	Office		completed									
	84. Completion of DCE's Bungalow	Foase	DCE's bungalow completed	→				-	56,450.41	WORKS	DA	
	85. Completion of DCD's Bungalow	Foase	DCD's bungalow completed	→				-	28,732.23	WORKS	DA	
	86. Train DA staff in project and time management and the formulation of Annual Work Plan	Foase	DA Staff trained	→				-	29,000.00	DA		
	87. Campaign on women Empowerment	District Wide	Campaign on women empowerment organized	→				-	1,000.00	DSW/CD		
	88. Training of 60 No. DA staff in Microsoft Office Software	Foase	60 No. DA staff trained in Microsoft office software	→				-	12,000.00	DA		
	89. Training of women in micro entrepreneurship	Afaatia, Dida, Aduwamase	Women trained	→				-	2,550.00	DSW/CD	DA	
	90. Support to security services	District Wide	Security Services assisted	→				-	10,000.00	DA	GPS	
	91. Education on Domestic Violence against Women	Nweneso No. 2, 3, Afrancho	Education on domestic violence against women organised	→				-	1,000.00	DSW/CD	CD, DA	
	92. Construction of 2No. 3 bedrooms semi detached quarters for DA staff	Foase	2 No. DA staff bungalows constructed	→					300,000.00	WORKS	DA	
	93. Procure Office Stationery and office equipments	Foase	Office Stationery and equipments procured	→					10,000.00	Procurement Unit		
	GRAND TOTAL											

Source: AKDA- DPCU, May 2014

Table 5.3: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2016

District Goal: To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well being of the people.

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Project/Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarter)				Annual Budget (GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
				1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue collectors trained					5,000.00		FINANCE	
	2. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	District Wide	Incentives packages provided					3,000.00	2,000.00	FINANCE	
	3. Train and recruit additional revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue Collectors trained and recruited					3,500.00		DA	
	4. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide	DDBMS on revenue items created						4,000.00	DA	
	5. Educate and sensitize rate pays on the need to pay tax	District Wide	Education on payment of rate organized						2,500.00	DA	
	SUB-TOTAL										

Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	6.Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities	District Wide	BAC supported to promote (LED) activities					-	1,200.00	BAC	DA
	7. Provide technical skills training in oil palm processing, soap making, baking, bee keeping and cassava processing for 165 persons	District Wide	165 youth trained in Technical Skills					-	20,000.00	BAC	DA
	8. Provide training in wood carving for 120 persons	Foase	120 persons trained in wood carving					-	4,000.00	BAC	DA
	SUB-TOTAL										
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustained Natural Resource Management	9. Organise and celebrate Farmers' Day	Selected Community	Farmers Day organized					-	20,000.00	MOFA	DA
	10. Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers	District Wide	Animal health and livestock programme organized					-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	11. Education of 50 poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the use of veterinary	4 Selected Communities	50 poultry and livestock farmers educated					-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	12. Train 15 AEA's and 60 farmers in post harvest loss techniques	District Wide	15 AEA's and 60 farmers trained					-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	13.Training in Agric Business and Farm Management	Foase	Training organised						1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	14. Organise two fora for 200	District Wide	Fora organized for 200						3,380.00	MOFA	DA

	livestock farmers to vaccinate their animals periodically to improve their health		livestock farmers										
	15. Embark on monitoring visit on crop demonstration	District wide	Monitoring organised	→						1,081.60	MOFA	DA	
	16. Organise programmes on information centers on climate change and its impact on crops and livestock improvement technologies	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised							1,500.00	MOFA	DA	
	17. Create awareness on preservation of food crops and the post harvest losses for 200 farmers	District Wide	Awareness created on food preservation and the effect of post harvest losses	→					-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA	
	18. Conduct two (2) training for all AEA's on improved varieties on maize and cassava	District Wide	Training organised	→					-	3,802.50	MOFA	DA	
	19. Organise two (2) training for 20 FBO's on animal improvement technologies	District Wide	Training organized	→					-	2,400.00	MOFA	DA	
	20. Train 15 AEA's on weather conditions in planting and harvesting times and new farming technologies	District Wide	15 AEA's trained					→	-	1,183.00	MOFA	DA	
	21. Train MOFA staff on effective monitoring and certification of seed technology	Foase	MOFA staff trained	→				→	-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA	
	22. Organise two training for 50 livestock farmers to updated their knowledge on livestock management, record keeping and financial management practices	District Wide	50 livestock farmers educated	→				→		2,800.00	MOFA	DA	
	23. Train farmers on group formation to help in accessing credits	District Wide	Farmers trained on group formation	→					-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA	
	SUB-TOTAL												
	Water and Sanitation												
	24. Completion of 10 No. boreholes	Selected communities	10 No. boreholes completed	→					-	34,995.92	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD	

Infrastructure and Human Settlement												
	25. Construction of 10 No. new boreholes	10 Selected Communities	10 No. boreholes constructed						-	100,000.00	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD
	26. Organise training for WATSAN Committees	Trede, Krofrom, Konkori, Kwanwoma	WATSAN members trained						-	1,520.00	DSW/CD	DA
	27. Facilitate the organization of communal labour	Kromoase, Aburaso, Akyeremade, Aboabokese	Communal Labour organised						-	500.00	DSW/CD	EHS
	28. Sensitize communities on the need for community initiated projects	Apemanin Kokoben, Ampapatia	Sensitization programme organized						-	1,360.00	DSW/CD	DA
	29. Food vendor screening	District Wide	Screening organised						2,000.00		EHS	DA
	30. Premises inspection on refuse Disposal and Acquisition of final refuse disposal site	District Wide	Final refuse disposal site acquired						-	10,000.00	EHS	DA
	31. Support to Hygiene Education	District Wide	Hygiene Education Supported						-	13,000.00	EHS	DA
	32. Provision of three (3) Refuse containers	Selected communities	3 Refuse containers provided						-	21,000.00	Zoom lion	DA, EHS
	33. Embark on quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase	Approval of layouts							1,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	34. Preparation of Planning Schemes	Selected Communities	Planning Schemes Prepared							20,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	35. Site Inspection and Meetings	District Wide	Site Inspected							2,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	36. Embark on Development Control	District Wide	Development Control Organised							17,178.44	WORKS	DA

Infrastructure and Human Settlement	37. Embark on Project Supervision	District Wide	Project Supervised							4,000.00	WORKS	DA
	38. Construction of 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Hwedem	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet completed						-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA, EHS
	39. Construction of 1No.12 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Duopen	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet completed						-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA
	40. Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	Disaster Prone Areas	Trees planted							1,200.00	FORESTRY	MOFA, NADMO
	41. Inspection and Distribution of relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inspection and Distribution organized							7,000.00	NADMO	MOFA,DA
	42. Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	District Wide	Education on fire prevention methods organized						-	20,000.00	NADMO	DA
	43. Maintenance of Street Lights	District Wide	Street Lights maintained							10,000.00	WORKS	DA
	Roads											
	44. Reshaping of feeder roads	District Wide	Roads reshaped								WORKS	DA
	SUB-TOTAL											
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education											
	45. Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide	No. of SPAM organized						-	15,000.00	GES	DA
	46. Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	Foase	No. of Teachers trained						-	2,500.00	GES	DA
	47. Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant	District Wide	Workshop organized for head teachers on financial management							1,000.00	GES	DA
	48. Sensitization programme on girl child education	District Wide	Girl child Education organized						-	3,000.00	GES	DA
	49. Organise circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English	District Wide	Quizzes organized						-	1,500.00	GES	DA
	50. Promote sports and culture	District Wide	Sports and Culture						-	15,000.00	GES	DA

Human Development, Production and Employment			promoted									
	51. Organise best teachers award	Foase	Ceremony organized				→	-	10,000.00	GES	DA	
	52. Supply of educational inputs such as Dual Desks, exercise and textbooks	Selected Schools	Educational inputs supplied				→	-	8,000.00	GES	DA	
	53. Organise workshop for KG teachers on NALAP programmes	District Wide	Workshop organised				→		2,500.00	GES	DA	
	54. Organise SHEP workshop on Malaria prevention and Control	District Wide	Workshop organised				→		500.00	GES	DA	
	55. Extension of school feeding programme	Selected Schools	School Feeding programme extended				→	-	4,000.00	GES	DA	
	56. Organise sensitization programmes for teachers and pupils on climate change	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised				→		1,200.00	GES	DA	
	57. Construction of 2No. Staff bungalows for teachers	Foase, Trede	2No. Staff bungalows for teachers constructed				→		300,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES	
	58. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for pre school	Deikrom	1 No. 2 unit classroom block constructed				→	-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES	
	59. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for primary	Ahenema Kokoben	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed				→	-	260,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES	
	60. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for SHS	Kwanwoma	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed				→	-	260,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES	
	61. Rehabilitation of D/A JHS	Trabuom	1No. 3 unit classroom block Rehabilitated				→	-	70,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES	
	62. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Foase	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed				→		130,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES	

Human Development, Production and Employment	63. Construction of 1 No. 3 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for JHS	Kyekyewere	1 No. 3 unit classroom block constructed							130,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	SUB-TOTAL											
	Health											
	64. Education on Guinea Worm Identification and Prevention	District Wide	Education on Guinea Worm organized							1,500.00	GHS	DA
	65. Support to disease control and immunization programmes	District Wide	Immunization programmes organized						-	1,500.00	GHS	DA
	66. Organise refresher training on community Home Based care for Community Health Officers	District Wide	Training programme organized							2,500.00	GHS	DA
	67. Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	Malaria Control Programmes organized						-	20,000.00	GHS	DA
	68. Education on Home based care of childhood illness	District Wide	Education Organised							2,000.00	GHS	DA
	69. Balance diet education for mothers with children less than 5 years	District Wide	Balance diet education organized							1,000.00	DSW/CD	DA
	70. Upgrade 1No. health centre to a Hospital	Trabuom	1No. health centre upgraded to a Hospital							10,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS
	71. Construction of 1No. CHPS compound	Yabi	1No. CHPS compound constructed							100,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS
	SUB-TOTAL											
	Social Policy and Social Protection											
	72. Education on Child Care and child maintenance	Selected Communities	Education on child care and child maintenance organized						-	5,600.00	DSW/CD	DA
	73. Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District Wide	Health education organized						-	10,000.00	GHS	DA

	74. Support to brilliant but needy students	District Wide	Brilliant but Needy students supported					5,000	20,000.00	DA	GES
	75. Support to people with disability	District Wide	People with disability supported					-	51,210.00	DSW/CD	DA
	SUB-TOTAL										
Transparent and Accountable Governance	76. Construction of 1No. 3 Permanent storey building Administration Block	District Capital	Administration Block completed					-	2,500,000	WORKS	DA
	77. Completion of Works Department Office	Foase	Works Department Office completed					-	112,114.56	WORKS	DA, GES
	78. Procure 1No. pick up for DA	Foase	1No. pick up for DA procured						70,000.00	Procurement Unit	
	79. Strengthen of Sub-district Structures	District Wide	Sub-district Supported						42,618.41	DA	
	80. Train DA staff in project and time management and the formulation of Annual Work Plan	Foase	DA Staff trained					-	29,000.00	DA	
	81. Campaign on women Empowerment	District Wide	Campaign on women empowerment organized					-	1,000.00	DSW/CD	
	82. Training of 60 No. DA staff in Microsoft Office Software	Foase	60 No. DA staff trained in Microsoft office software					-	12,000.00	DA	
	83. Training of women in micro entrepreneurship	Adumasa, Ahenema Kokoben	Women trained					-	2,550.00	DSW/CD	DA
	84. Support to security services	District Wide	Security Services assisted					-	10,000.00	DA	GPS

Transparent and Accountable Governance	85. Provide 2No. residential accommodation for the security services	District Wide	2No. residential accommodation provided						300,000.00	WORKS	DA
	86. Provide 1No. District Fire Station by the end of 2017	District Wide	1No. District Fire Station provided						150,000.00	WORKS	DA
	87. Education on Domestic Violence against Women	Foase, Twedie, Yabi	Education on domestic violence against women organised					-	1,000.00	DSW/CD	DA
	88. Procure Office Stationery and office equipments	Foase	Office Stationery and equipments procured						10,000.00	Procurement Unit	
	GRAND TOTAL										

Source: AKDA- DPCU, May 2014

Table 5.4: District Composite Annual Action Plan for 2017

District Goal: To implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well being of the people.

Thematic Areas of GSGDA II (2014-2017)	Project/Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarter)				Annual Budget (GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
				1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability	1. Organise training in revenue mobilisation techniques for revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue collectors trained					5,000.00		FINANCE	
	2. Provide incentive packages for revenue collectors	District Wide	Incentives packages provided					3,500.00		FINANCE	
	3. Train and recruit additional revenue collectors	Foase	Revenue Collectors trained and recruited					3,000.00	2,000.00	DA	

	4. Collect and collate credible data on all revenue items in the district	District Wide	DDBMS on revenue items created						4,000.00	DA	
	5. Educate and sensitize rate payers on the need to pay tax	District Wide	Education on payment of rate organized						2,500.00	DA	
	SUB-TOTAL										
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	6. Support BAC to promote Local Economic Development (LED) activities	District Wide	BAC supported to promote (LED) activities					-	1,200.00	BAC	DA
	7. Provide technical skills training in oil palm processing, soap making, baking, bee keeping and cassava processing for 165 persons	District Wide	165 youth trained in Technical Skills					-	20,000.00	BAC	DA
	8. Provide training in wood carving for 120 persons	Foase	120 persons trained in wood carving					-	4,000.00	BAC	DA
	SUB-TOTAL										
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustained	9. Organise and celebrate Farmers' Day	Selected Community	Farmers Day organized					-	20,000.00	MOFA	DA
	10. Conduct Animal health extension and livestock programme for 200 poultry and livestock farmers	District Wide	Animal health and livestock programme organized					-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA
	11. Education of 50 poultry and livestock farmers on the identification of sick animals and the	4 Selected Communities	50 poultry and livestock farmers educated					-	3,380.00	MOFA	DA

	record keeping and financial management practices											
	23.Train farmers on group formation to help in accessing credits	District Wide	Farmers trained on group formation	→					-	1,000.00	MOFA	DA
	SUB-TOTAL											
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Water and Sanitation											
	24. Completion of 10 No. boreholes	Selected communities	10 No. boreholes completed	→					-	34,995.92	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD
	25. Construction of 10 No. new boreholes	10 Selected Communities	10 No. boreholes constructed					→	-	100,000.00	WORKS	DA, DSW/CD
	26. Organise training for WATSAN Committees	Winsa, Nweneso No I,II,III, Trabuom	WATSAN members trained					→	-	1,520.00	DSW/CD	DA
	27. Facilitate the organization of communal labour	Mpatasie, Diekrom, Heman	Communal Labour organised					→	-	500.00	DSW/CD	EHS
	28. Sensitize communities on the need for community initiated projects	Ampabame I,II,II, Aduwamase	Sensitization programme organized					→	-	1,360.00	DSW/CD	DA
	29. Food vendor screening	District Wide	Screening organised	→					2,000.00		EHS	DA
	30. Premises inspection on refuse Disposal and Acquisition of final refuse disposal site	District Wide	Final refuse disposal site acquired					→	-	10,000.00	EHS	DA
	31. Support to Hygiene Education	District Wide	Hygiene Education Supported					→	-	13,000.00	EHS	DA
	32. Provision of three (3) Refuse containers	Selected communities	3 Refuse containers provided	→					-	21,000.00	Zoom lion	DA, EHS

Infrastructure and Human Settlement	33. Embark on quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings	Foase	Approval of layouts						1,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	34. Preparation of Planning Schemes	Selected Communities	Planning Schemes Prepared						20,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	35. Site Inspection and Meetings	District Wide	Site Inspected						2,000.00	TCPD	WORKS
	36. Embark on Development Control	District Wide	Development Control Organised						17,178.44	WORKS	DA
	37. Embark on Project Supervision	District Wide	Project Supervised						4,000.00	WORKS	DA
	38. Construction of 1 No. 12 seater Aqua Privy toilet	Odumase	1 No. 12 seater Aqua privy toilet completed					-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA, EHS
	39. Planting of trees to serve as wind breaks	Disaster Prone Areas	Trees planted						1,200.00	FORESTRY	MOFA, NADMO
	40. Inspection and Distribution of relief items to disaster victims	District Wide	Inspection and Distribution organized						7,000.00	NADMO	MOFA
	41. Education on Disaster Prevention and mitigation	District Wide	Education on fire prevention methods organized					-	20,000.00	NADMO	DA
	42. Maintenance of Street Lights	District Wide	Street Lights maintained						10,000.00	WORKS	DA
	Roads										
	43. Reshaping of feeder roads	District Wide	Roads reshaped							WORKS	DA
SUB-TOTAL											
Human Development, Production and Employment	Education										
	44. Organise School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM) in school	District Wide	No. of SPAM organized					-	15,000.00	GES	DA
	45. Organise in-service training for teachers on teaching-learning methods	Foase	No. of Teachers trained					-	2,500.00	GES	DA
	46. Organise workshops for all Head teachers on financial management on capitation grant	District Wide	Workshop organized for head teachers on financial management						1,000.00	GES	DA
	47. Sensitization programme on girl child education	District Wide	Girl child Education organized					-	3,000.00	GES	DA

Human Development, Production and Employment	48. Organise circuit based quizzes in Mathematics and English	District Wide	Quizzes organized					-	1,500.00	GES	DA
	49. Promote sports and culture	District Wide	Sports and Culture promoted					-	15,000.00	GES	DA
	50. Organise best teachers award	Foase	Ceremony organized					-	10,000.00	GES	DA
	51. Supply of educational inputs such as Dual Desks, exercise and textbooks	Selected Schools	Educational inputs supplied					-	8,000.00	GES	DA
	52. Organise workshop for KG teachers on NALAP programmes	District Wide	Workshop organised						2,500.00	GES	DA
	53. Organise SHEP workshop on Malaria prevention and Control	District Wide	Workshop organised						500.00	GES	DA
	54. Extension of school feeding programme	Selected Schools	School Feeding programme extended					-	4,000.00	GES	DA
	55. Organise sensitization programmes for teachers and pupils on climate change	District Wide	Sensitization programme organised						1,200.00	GES	DA
	56. Construction of 1 No. 2 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for pre school	Trede	1 No. 2 unit classroom block constructed					-	80,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	57. Construction of 1 No. 6 unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for primary	Winsa	1 No. 6 unit classroom block constructed					-	260,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	58. Rehabilitation of D/A JHS	Adwamase	1 No. 3 unit classroom block Rehabilitated					-	70,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	59. Rehabilitation of Classroom block	Adumasa	Classroom block rehabilitated						100,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES
	60. Rehabilitation of Classroom block	Darko	Classroom block constructed						100,000.00	WORKS	DA, GES

Human Development, Production and Employment												
	SUB-TOTAL											
	Health											
	61. Education on Guinea Worm Identification and Prevention	District Wide	Education on Guinea Worm organized							1,500.00	GHS	DA
	62. Support to disease control and immunization programmes	District Wide	Immunization programmes organized						-	1,500.00	GHS	DA
	63. Organise refresher training on community Home Based care for Community Health Officers	District Wide	Training programme organized							2,500.00	GHS	DA
	64. Support to Malaria Control Programmes	District Wide	Malaria Control Programmes organized						-	20,000.00	GHS	DA
	65. Education on Home based care of childhood illness	District Wide	Education Organised							2,000.00	GHS	DA
	66. Balance diet education for mothers with children less than 5 years	District Wide	Balance diet education organized							1,000.00	DSW/CD	DA
	67. Construct 2 No. Semi detached nurses quarters	Trabuom	2 No. Semi detached nurses quarters constructed							300,000.00	WORKS	DA, GHS
	SUB-TOTAL											
	Social Policy and Social Protection											
	68. Education on Child Care and child maintenance	Selected Communities	Education on child care and child maintenance organized						-	5,600.00	DSW/CD	DA
	69. Health education on stigmatization of HIV/AIDS	District Wide	Health education organized						-	10,000.00	GHS	DA
	70. Support to brilliant but needy students	District Wide	Brilliant but Needy students supported						5,000	20,000.00	DA	GES

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Source: AKDA- DPCU, May 2014

5.4 Linking the District Annual Composite Budget with the District Development Plan

The budget as a tool allocates financial resources for the implementation of the DMTDP (2014 - 2017) and as such links to the achievement of the objectives of the development plan. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) provides for integration the recurrent and development budget by distinguishing the running cost of the District Assembly from the activities to which the District Assembly is set up to do. It is categorized into the following:

- Personal emoluments (relating to salary and wages and related allowances paid to established and non- established post by the District Assembly)
- Administration Activities- mainly relating to the running of the administration of the district (eg. Travelling and transport, telecommunication, postal charges, stationery, utilities-water, electricity, etc.)
- Services Activities- Services provided by the DAs to the people in the District (e.g. provision of health care services, education, community development, sanitation, public education, training, consultancies, etc)
- Investment Activities (e.g. construction of school blocks, provision of furniture, bore holes, office blocks, purchase of equipment, computers, vehicles and other capital goods).

The table below depicts the expenditures for the various items or cost centres in the respective years within the plan period under the MTEF. The various expenditure items under the MTEF are Personnel Emolument, Administration, Service, Investments.

Table 5.5: Summary of Type of Expenditure for MTEF Strategic Plan 2014-2017

ITEM YEAR	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			
	PERSONNEL EMOLUMENT (GH¢)	ADMINISTRATION (GH¢)	SERVICE (GH¢)	INVESTMENT (GH¢)
2014	1,431,740.38		458,843.95	1,295,114.56
2015	1,604,520.00		430,925.54	4,198,000.00
2016	1,925,424.00		478,543.95	4,648,000.00
2017	2,310,508.00		435,925.54	1,118,000.00
TOTAL	7,272,192.38		1,804,238.98	11,259,114.56

Source: AKDA-DPCU, June 2014

5.5 Implementation of Annual Action Plans

The Implementation of the Annual Action Plans indicates the arrangements put in place for the implementation of the plan. Implementation of the plan has been designed to include all stakeholders in the District. The central focus of the implementation rests in the hands of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. However, stakeholders like the various Departments of the Assembly, Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Members, Development Partners and the Central Government have respective roles in the implementation of the development plan.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

This section of the report deals with the monitoring and evaluation of Atwima Kwanwoma District Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017). It is extremely important to institute measures to keep track of and assess the implementation and management of the development projects. Monitoring and Evaluation are critical component of the planning process and the last stage in the process. Monitoring and Evaluation also forms an integral part of management information system thereby making re-planning easier. Monitoring provides inputs into internal reporting systems with the aim of enhancing co-ordination, permitting problems to be anticipated at early stages and taking corrective actions and putting forward suggestions to eliminate problems and bottlenecks during project implementation.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is a valuable management and a learning tool for effective development of projects and programmes. It is aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project and programme. It is based on targets set and activities planned during the planning phases of work. It is a control mechanism which limits the level of deviation and keeps the implementation of projects on track. It is concerned with ensuring that the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan is executed as planned. It involves checking to make sure that the work is progressing in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders involved in the implementation. Monitoring is a necessary component of plan implementation because unforeseen changes in the socio-economic- situation of the district, political situation of the country and international relation could enable the necessary adjustments to be made at the right time.

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is the assessment of the impact of interventions in order to determine whether the set objectives have been achieved or not or whether there is the need to review the plans and implementation of strategies. It is conducted to determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities in the light of their objectives. Evaluation helps to find out whether the

outcomes of the activities stated are able to achieve targets set and are producing the desired results. Evaluation can be undertaken in three main forms namely, outputs, outcomes and impact. This is conducted based on clearly defined acceptable indicators which have been set to realize an expected output, outcome and impact.

Evaluation is carried out during implementation (on-going evaluation), at completion (terminal evaluation and ex-post evaluation (conducted to assess the efficiency, outputs, effects and impacts). The main aim of evaluation therefore is to provide feedback for inclusion to the planning processing for re-planning where necessary.

At the district level, the DPCU is responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plans. The DPCU should start with the monitoring as soon as project implementation begins as started in the plan. The DPCU should follow the monitoring and evaluation guidelines provided by NDPC.

6.4 DMTDP Monitoring and Report

Formal Monitoring of the DMTDP (2014-2017) begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts. Monitoring activities are aimed at ensuring that progress in respect of schedules, quality of work, and delivery of inputs (including labour) are as planned.

To facilitate proper reporting, the DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district in accordance with NDPC Guidelines on M&E Plans Preparation. This Register shall be updated quarterly and annually with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, sources of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc

6.5 Institutional Arrangements in Monitoring and Evaluation

Apart from the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development (MLGRD), donors, etc. it is very important to also get local interest groups in the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and project. This will take various forms as listed below:

- Panel discussion on Community Information Centres
- Assembly Sub-Committee Meetings
- General Assembly Meetings

- Community Based Organizations (CBO) and Non-Governmental Organistaions (NGOs)
- Community Durbars
- Area Council Meetings
- Meeting with Traditional Rulers
- Meeting with Market Women
- Meeting with Religious Groups

CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY/PLAN

7.1 Introduction

The significance of decentralization is to bring government close to the people at the grass root. Over the years most people are either not aware of the programmes, projects and activities of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and in most cases have being distant from the local people. In such situations people see such programmes, plans as foreign and therefore do not own them. This defeats the basic principle of decentralization which therefore seeks to involve the local people in every facet of life that directly affect them at the sub-national level.

The formulation and implementation of communication strategies has been regarded as a tool to ensure not only transparency and accountability but participatory planning as well. The engagement of the local people in the plan gives them the opportunity to voice out what affects them and what exactly needs to be done. This does not only enables the policy makers to redefine their policies but it also allows them to receive feedback from the very people for whom such policies are made and give them the opportunity to own the programmes, plans and policies.

This chapter of the plan takes a look at the communication strategy to disseminate the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Reports of the implementation of the DMTDP.

It also deals with the awareness creation strategies on the expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities. Strategies for the promotion of dialogue and generation of feedback on the performance of the District have also been outlined. Finally, efforts at the promotion of access and management of expectations of the public concerning the services of the District have also been highlighted.

7.2 Dissemination of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 and the Annual Progress Reports of the Implementation of the DMTDP (2014-2017)

Even though the preparation of the DMTDP has been participatory through the involvement of all the major stakeholders such as the Departments of the District Assembly, Assembly Members, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental

Organisations(NGOs) and others, it is imperative to adopt some strategies to effectively disseminate the DMTDP(2014-2017) to all stakeholders.

The dissemination at the DMTDP and the Annual Progress Report will be done through diverse ways to reach all groups of people in the district and other relevant stakeholders.

At the National and Regional levels Copies of the DMTDP will be circulated to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and the Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and other relevant stakeholders.

At the local levels the following strategies would be adopted:

- Public hearings: After the analysis of the performance review and current situation of the district, the first public hearing is organized. The first public hearing afforded the stakeholders and community members the opportunity to make invaluable inputs into the current situation. Second public hearing organized on the final document. This also give the members the another opportunity to examine the DMTDP in terms of the programmes and projects to be implemented in the next four years and activities to embark upon during the plan period and acceptance of the plan.
- Heads of department, NGOs and Traditional Authorities: Copies of the plan document would be distributed to these groups of people to facilitate the plan implementation
- Issue out summarized reports and distributed to all Assembly Members, Unit Committees and Area Councils.
- Organize focus group discussions of the reports at the Area Council Level
- Use of the Community Information Centres and District Information Service Department to disseminate information in the reports.

7.3 Creation of Awareness on the Expected Roles of Stakeholders in the Implementation of the Programmes and Projects of the Assembly

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

- Meeting with stakeholders to discuss their roles and responsibilities (i.e. Assembly members, unit committees, area councillors, service providers, private entrepreneurs, traditional leaders etc.) using participatory planning approach.

Participatory Planning is the process by which a community works actively to fulfil a given socio-economic goal by consciously defining their problems and planning a course of action to resolve those problems. Participatory planning will afford the communities the opportunity to participate, follow transparent criteria and process for prioritization and to hold local government accountable for the implementation of the plan. The District Assembly cannot do it all, nor can it address the needs of community members. Involving groups and other stakeholders are critical to the successful attainment of the Assembly's goals, objectives and activities that have been articulated in the development plan.

- Use of community information Centres
- Organize focus group discussions
- Formation of local Project implementation Committees. At the local and community level, communities would be encouraged and allowed to form local project implementation committees to be responsible for the organization of the people for communal labour, projects implementation, monitoring and inspection of projects and attending site meetings together with members of the DPCU. Reports from these direct beneficiary communities would put recalcitrant contractors working on projects in various communities in the district on their toes and to deliver quality work

7.4 Promotion of Dialogue and Generation of Feedback on the Performance of the District

In order to succeed, there is the need for feedback on the performance of the district from the citizens. To ensure these, there would be frequent dialogue both formal and informal between the Assembly and the communities. Such a healthy relationship would ensure rapid and sustainable development in the district. Regular interactions with stakeholders would create a platform for dialogue and generation of feedback. The Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approach would be adopted. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation is a good outlet to interact with stakeholders especially beneficiaries of service provision.

This approach creates a positive learning environment, deepen public consultation. This would generate feedback on the performance of the district. This would also help release creativity in

people and would enable the people to take active role in community projects. This strategy creates the platform for interface between service providers and beneficiaries where concerns of both parties would be brought forward for discussion and appropriate solutions found.

7.5 Promotion of Access and Management of Expectations of the Public on Services of the Assembly

In order to promote access and management of expectations of the public, the Assembly would put in place strategies to help the public know the vision and mission statements of the Assembly as well as its functions, responsibilities, service standards and others. This can be achieved through:

- Promotion of the establishment of more information centres for information dissemination.
- Creation of Assembly website.
- Create awareness about priority projects of the Assembly.
- Public desks would be created at the two area councils in the district for the public to have easy access to information and also submit concerns.
- At the District Assembly level, the public can contact the reception, registry and offices of some departments and units, including the NCCE, Information Service, Social Welfare and Community Development, Non-Formal Education, Notice boards and others.

Visitors and clients can contact any of these offices and departments for any information they wish to know on services of the District Assembly.

7.6 District Communication Strategies

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan takes into consideration the participation of the local people, Civil Society Organizations, Non Governmental Organisations and Development Partners. The district communication strategies depicted in Table 7.1 provides appropriate mechanisms for dissemination of the programmes, projects, activities and expectations of stakeholders on plan implementation, promoting dialogue and generating feedback on the performance of the Assembly and promoting access and managing expectations of public concerns on service delivery of the Assembly. The framework provides a brief description of each level of appropriate communication approach or tools, indicators and benefits of the proposed approaches.

The resources needed are specifically the budgeting that would go into the implementation of these communication strategies.

The table below outlines the communication strategies that Atwima Kwanwoma District intends to adopt in order to disseminate its' District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II which spans from 2014-2017.

Table 7.1 District Communication Strategies

Activity	Purpose	Audience	Method/Tool	Time Frame	Responsibility
Community sensitization on the awareness of DMTDP (2014-2017)	To create awareness on DMTDP	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Meeting with Political leadership	To get them to appreciate and adopt the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation of programmes and projects in DMTDP	MP, DCE, Presiding Member and Chairpersons of all the Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Round-table discussions and power point presentations on current situation of the DMTDP.	Quarterly	DPCU
Participatory Planning to engage communities on level of implementation of the plan.	To increase the knowledge of the local people on the level of implementation of the DMTDP.	Community Members and Traditional Authorities	Community Durbars, Public Hearings and Meetings	Quarterly	DPCU and the Development Planning Sub-Committee
Regular publication of projects and programmes in the media for award of contract	To disseminate annual programmes and projects	The General Public	Project Procurement	Annually	Management Staff and Assembly Members
Partnerships with international agencies to	To increase participation of international agencies and	Development Partners and Non-Governmental	Publication of annual reports on programmes and projects	Quarterly	DPCU

increase investments.	organizations in Local Economic Development (LED).	Organizations	and district development strategies. Develop proposals for funding		
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and programmes To determine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of activities	Management Staff of the District Assembly, Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities	Site Meetings with contractors and project beneficiaries	Quarterly	DPCU, Assembly Members, Traditional Authority and project beneficiaries
Create avenue for public complaints, feedback and suggestions	To strengthen the public relations and complaints unit of the assembly through feedbacks and suggestions on the DMTDP for the purpose of re-planning.	DCE, PM Town & Area councils, Assembly Members, NGOs, CSOs	Designate a desk officer for public relations Create awareness of such unit	Within the Plan Period	DCE, PM, DCD and DPCU

Source: AKDA- DPCU, June 2014

Appendix I

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, FOASE **Region:** ASHANTI

Venue: ATWIMA (Twedie) AND KWANWOMA (Trede) AREA COUNCIL

Date: 14TH AND 16TH JANUARY 2014

1. Medium of Invitation: **Letters**
2. Special/Interest Groups Invited: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.**
3. Total Number of persons at the Hearing: 207
4. Gender Ratio: **Male-126, Female-81**
5. Language(s) used at Hearing: **Asante Twi**
6. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:**
 - a. Performance Review of the 2010-2013 DMTDP
 - b. Situational Analysis from the Updated District Profile
 - c. List of Community Problems and Development Aspirations
 - Inadequate Socio-Economic Infrastructures
 - Poor Road Conditions etc.
8. **Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:**
 - a. The participants urged the Plan Preparation Team to be more participatory by involving the local people in the selection and implementation of development projects
 - b. The participants were also of the view that the District Assembly should stick to the implementation schedules in the Development Plan so as to help complete substantial number of its proposed projects in the Development Plan.
9. **Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:**
 - a. The District Assembly promised to be more participatory in project selection and implementation and also promised to stick to approved projects in the plan so as to achieve the community's development needs and aspiration in the DMTDP.

10. **Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil**
11. **At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A**
12. **A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:**

The forum was very participatory and participants shared practical experiences. The participants participated fully and effectively in the forum and their suggestions and observations were noted for further actions. They were very happy to be involved in the plan preparation process and called for constant interaction between the District Assembly and the Public.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF FIRST PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. KWABENA NKRUMAH

.....
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
SAMUEL GYEDU-NUAKOH

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. KWADWO ASUAMAH YEBOAH-ASARE

.....
CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLANNING SUB-COM.
HON. AMBROSE ASARE-MENSAH

.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
COLLINS OSEI KOFI

Appendix II

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

Name of District: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, FOASE **Region:** ASHANTI

Venue: ATWIMA KWANWOMA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL, FOASE

Date: 24TH FEBRUARY 2014

1. Medium of Invitation: **Letters**
2. Special/Interest Groups Invited: **Traditional Authorities, Heads of Department, Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members, Area Council Members, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations etc.**
3. Total Number of persons at the Hearing: 153
4. Gender Ratio: **Male 91 Female 62**
5. Language(s) used at Hearing: **Asante Twi and English**
6. **Major Issues at Public Hearing:**
 - a. Presentation and Discussions of Harmonised Needs and Development Aspirations
7. **Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints:**
 - a. Sources of funding to finance all the proposed programmes and projects in the DMTDP (2014-2017)
8. **Proposals for the Resolution of the above Controversies and Complaints:**
 - a. The District Assembly should increase its' internally generated funds by identifying other forms of revenue potentials and also seek for assistance from Non Governmental Organisations and other development partners to finance the programmes and projects in the DMTDP.
 - b. Beneficiary communities can also contribute in cash or in kind to finance some of the programmes and projects in the plan
10. **Unresolved Questions or Queries: Nil**
11. **At what level are these unresolved problems going to be resolved and why: N/A**
12. **A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:**

The level of participation was very encouraging since members present contributed effectively on the Draft District Medium Term Development Plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF SECOND PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

.....
DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HON. KWABENA NKRUMAH

.....
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
SAMUEL GYEDU-NUAKOH

.....
PRESIDING MEMBER
HON. KWADWO ASUAMAH YEBOAH-ASARE

.....
CHAIRMAN OF DEV'T PLANNING SUB-COM.
HON. AMBROSE ASARE-MENSAH

.....
DISTRICT DEV'T PLANNING OFFICER
COLLINS OSEI KOFI