

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**



**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

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

**PREPARED BY:  
SEKYERE CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMNS

AEAs	-	Agricultural Extension Agencies
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBPP	-	Contagious Bovien Pleuro pneumonia
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CHPS	-	Community Based Health and Planning Services
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CT	-	Counselling and Testing
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District Aids Committee
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DADU	-	District Agricultural Development Unit
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
DISEC	-	District Security Committee
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DRI	-	District Response Initiative
DRMT	-	District Health Management Team

DSW	-	District Social Welfare
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBOs	-	Farmers Based Organizations
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GAC	-	Ghana Aids Commission
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GES	-	Ghana Education Services
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GWCL	-	Ghana Water Company Limited
GYEEDA	-	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency.
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
HTC	-	HIV Testing and Counselling
ISD	-	Information Service Department
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
JICA	-	Japan International cooperation Agency
KNUST	-	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology

KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved pit
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH/FP	-	Maternal Child Health / Family Planning
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MSMEs	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organization
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civic Education
NCD	-	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Committee
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NMTDPF	-	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NTD	-	Neglected Tropical Diseases
POA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constrains and Challenges
PPR	-	Pest de Petit Ruminant
PLHIV	-	People Living with HIV

PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
REP	-	Rural Enterprise Programme
RESEC	-	Regional Security Committee
REFLs	-	Research Extension Farmers Linkages
RWSP	-	Rural Water and Sanitation Project
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SHEP	-	School, Health and Environmental Programme
SCDA	-	Sekyere Central District Assembly
SWDA	-	Sekyere West District Assembly
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TPR	-	Teacher Pupil Ratio
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VOC	-	Vehicle Operation Cost
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sekyere Central District Assembly is one of the thirty (30) Districts in the Ashanti Region, with Nsuta as its capital. The district has a total land area of about 1,631Km<sup>2</sup>. According to the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, its total population stood at 71,232 with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. Sixty-eight percent (68 %) of the population lives in rural areas. Crop farming is the predominant economic activity and thus serves as the source of livelihood for over 70% of the population

The main development problems facing the district include low agricultural output resulting from the use of rudimentary farming methods, poor road network, unemployment and inadequate provision of basic social services such as education, health, electricity, water and sanitation. These factors have resulted in incidence of poverty, deprivation and generally low standards of living among some of the people in the District.

To address these problems, Sekyere Central District Assembly has since its creation carried out a number of development programmes and projects that seek to secure better livelihoods and alleviate poverty in the district. Prominent among these was the first Medium-Term Development Plan prepared for the district in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013. The GSGDA 2010-2013 was aimed at addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the MDGs. The design and preparation of GSGDA II (2014-2017) is guided by the practical lessons and experiences drawn from the implementation of GSGDA I (2010-2013).

This document therefore provides a strategy for the coordinated development of the District in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017. The development plan was prepared in accordance with the National Development Planning Commission's Guidelines for the Preparation of District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 Policy Framework. The development focus is based on resources within the priorities and prospects for growth which are;

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
2. Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
3. Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management;
4. Oil and gas development;
5. Infrastructure energy and human settlements development;
6. Human development, employment and productivity; and
7. Transparent and accountable governance.

Chapters within the document include profile and analysis of the District, identification of development priorities, development goals and objectives, development programmes and implementation arrangements. The overall goal of the Plan is:

*To ensure the right to basic social services such as quality health care and education, provision of good roads, electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation, security, employment creation and promotion of modernized agriculture for accelerated development.*

**The Assembly Development focus is as follows:**

1. To create an enabling environment for effective collaboration with the private sector
2. To improve sustainable agricultural production and productivity
3. To improve social services to enhance production
4. To improve the quality of human resource through equitable access to quality education, health care and economic resources.
5. To ensure effective operation of local government structures and efficient security

**Financial Arrangements**

The MTDP is expected to cost approximately GH¢ 6,157,902.87. The main sources of funding are the IGF, the DACF, the DDF, GoG, Development Partners and NGOs in the District. The breakdown of the expenditure is as follows: compensation GH¢1,115,261.23, Goods and Services GH¢2,915,985.00 and Assets GH¢2,411,904.00.

Formulation of the Plan was led by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) through the supervision of the District Coordinating Director, under the authority of the District Chief Executive. The DPCU consulted the relevant decentralized departments and local government structures for the required information.

**Public Hearing**

In drawing up the four –year development plan, public hearing was organized to seek views from the assembly members, chiefs and elders, stakeholders and the general public. It aims at obtaining a public consensus to enhance ownership and collaboration in implementation. The exercise gives the Assembly the authority to adopt the document as the 2014- 2017 Medium Term Development Plan for the District.

All development efforts within the medium term time- frame are expected to help in the achievement of the goal and consequently foster development in all sectors of the District. The document being the Official Development Agenda of the District under the GSGDA (2014-2017), it will therefore call for total participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and projects in the District.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the performance review of the District and the District profile in relation to the physical location, demographical characteristics and other facilities of the District. It also contains the analysis and discussion of the existing situation from survey information obtained which reveals the developmental problems of the District. This is to provide information where inferences can be drawn for appropriate recommendation to inform decision making.

#### **1.1.1 Vision of the Assembly**

A well transformed, safe, enlightened and economically vibrant District devoid of poverty.

#### **1.1.2 Mission Statement of the Assembly**

The Sekyere Central District Assembly exists to improve upon the standard of living of the people through the provision of basic socio-economic infrastructure in partnership with all stakeholders.

#### **1.1.3 Functions of the Sekyere Central District Assembly**

The functions of the Sekyere Central District Assembly are clearly stated in the Local Government Act of 1993, Act 462 and the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1841 of 2007, which established the district.

These statutes impress upon the Assembly to:

- Be responsible for the overall development of the district and ensure the preparation and submission of development plans and budget to the relevant Central Government Agencies / Ministries through the Regional Co-ordinating Council.
- 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 obstacle to development.

- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district.
- 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 and carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by Act 462 or any other enactment.
- Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

Subject to Act 462, and to government policy, the Assembly has further responsibility to take such steps and measures as are necessary and expedient to:

- Execute approved development plans for the district.
- Guide, encourage and support sub-district, local government bodies, public agencies and local communities to perform their roles in the execution of approved development.
- Initiate and encourage joint participation with other persons and bodies to execute approved development plans and
- Monitor and execute projects under approved development plans and assess and evaluate their impact on the people's development, the local, district and national economy.

### **1.2.0 Performance Review of DMTDP (2010-2013)**

A Performance Review of the District as a result of collaborative activities by the Sub-District Structures, Decentralized Departments, CSOs, and NGOs was carried out to assess how the District fared in the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I), 2010-2013

The programmes and Projects outlined in the DMTDP (2010-2013) were reviewed along the following; fully implemented, abandoned/suspended, on-going, not implemented and implemented but not in the DMTDP. The review also took into accounts the stated problems and the extent to which they were solved, partially solved and not solved. This ultimately culminated in whether the set objectives were achieved or not. The results are shown in the tables 1.1 under the six thematic Areas.

The reasons for achievement/non-achievement, problems/constraints encountered in the plan implementation and the lessons learnt which have implication on 2014-2017 MTDP are also outlined.

Table 1: Performance Review of the 2010-2014 Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP)

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Programme	Indicator	Target	Level Of Achievement				Remarks
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensuring and sustaining microeconomic stability	To provide market infrastructure in the District	1. Gravel Birem Market ground.	Birem Market improved		100%	100%	100%		Implemented
		2. Embark upon tax education campaign.	Number of Tax Education conducted	Twice a year	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		3. Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District.	Additional revenue potentials identified.	2 new revenue potentials	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		4. Train Revenue Collectors.	Number of Revenue Collectors trained.	All revenue collectors	100%	100%	100%	100%	Revenue collectors trained
		5. Set Revenue Collection targets and monitor targets.	Revenue targets set.		100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		6. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	Number of Tax Defaulters prosecuted	Prosecute 20 defaulters	0	0	0	0	Not implemented

		7. Monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance quarterly.	Revenue Performance monitored	16 quarters	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		8. Register all SMEs in the District	Number of SMEs registered.	40	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		9. Develop a comprehensive database for all SMEs in the District	Existence of revenue database.		100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		10. Rehabilitate Beposo Market	Beposo Market Rehabilitated	1	0	0	100%	0	Market rehabilitated
		11. Provide Market at Asubuasú.	Market provided at Asubuasú.	1	0	0	0	0	Not implemented
<b>Infrastructure, energy and human settlement</b>	To provide the necessary infrastructure for development	1. Identify and select communities for SHEP	No. of Communities identified for SHEP.	10	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		2. Prepare Town/Community layouts in 3 Towns	Number of Layouts prepared.	3	-	-	1	-	Partially Implemented
		3. Organize 16 public	Number of Public Fora organized.	16	100%	100%	100%	100%	Public Forums conducted

		Fora on town planning and unauthorized development.							
		4. Rehabilitate 40 boreholes.	Number of Boreholes rehabilitated.	40 boreholes	40	40	60	50	50% Implemented
		5. Provide 4 Small Towns Water Systems	Communities with Small Town Water system.	4	0	0	1	0	25% implemented
		6. Construct 46 No. New boreholes.	Number of new boreholes constructed.	46	0	12	20	0	32 boreholes drilled
		7. Expand Mampong Water Works distribution network	Expansion work carried out at Mampong Water Distribution Network.		0	0	0	0	Expansion works not done
		8. Rehabilitate / Construct 10 No. Aqua Privy Toilets.	The Number of Aqua Privy Toilets Constructed/ Rehabilitated	10	4	4	4	4	100% complete
		9. Evacuate 15No. Major Refuse Heaps in the district.	Number of Refuse Heaps Evacuated	15 refuse heaps	4	3	3	6	Implemented

*DMTDP*

		10. Identify and develop 3No final disposal site.	Number of Final Disposal sites identified and developed.	3 disposal sites	0	1	1	1	Completed
		11. Provide 15No. Refuse containers and waste bins.	Number of Refuse Containers provided.	15refuse containers	4	4	5	2	Provided
		12. Procure Tricycles for 30 refuse evacuation.	Number of Tricycles Procured.	30	10	10	10	10	Implemented
		13. Rehabilitate 8km Aframso No.2 to Odumase Feeder road.	Aframso No.2 – Odumasi Road rehabilitated.	8.0 km	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
		14. Rehabilitate 5.0km to Mpantuse, Akyease, and Amangoase Feeder road.	Amangoase-Akyease rehabilitated.	5.0 km	-	-	-	100%	Implemented
		15. Reshape Atwea to Adutwan and Abasua 3.3 kmFeeder road.	Atwea-Adutwam Road rehabilitated.	3.3 km	-	-	100%	-	Implemented
		16. Manage disaster in the district.	Disastrous issues reduced		30%	40%	35%	40%	Partially managed each year
		17. Improve Nsuta to Jetiase and Mampong other Feeder road spot	Nsuta-jetiase Road rehabilitated.		100	100	100	100	Rehabilitated yearly

		18. Reshape 17km Ankamadoa to Aframso No.2.	Ankamadoa-Aframso No. 2 Road rehabilitated.	17.0 km	0	0	0	0	Not Implemented
		19. Reshape 2km Kruwi Jn-Kruwi and others.	Krwuwi Jn. – Kruwi Road rehabilitated.	2.0 km	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reshaped annually
		20. Construct Bridge over river Dida at Didaso	Bridge is constructed on River Dida	1 bridge	0	1	0	0	Completed in 2011
		21. Construct 2 No. Aqua Privy Toilet at Kwamang and Abonkosu	Number of Aqua privy Toilets Constructed	2	1	1	0	0	Completed
		22. Rehabilitate Street Lights.	Street Lights Rehabilitated.	40 communities	32%	50%	30%	31%	On-going
		23. Support to Community-Initiated Projects.	Community Initiated Projects supported.	40 CIP	100	100	100	100	Supported
		24. Complete the Construction of Slaughter House.	Slaughter House completed	1	0	0	1	0	Completed

Accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management .	To increase agriculture production in the District by 6% by Dec. 2013	1. Organize 4 training for 30 maize, cassava, and yam farmers on improved technological packages annually	Number of farmers trained in improved packaging technology	4 training	10	13	7	5	35 crop farmers trained
		2. Organize 4 Zonal Training on utilization of soya bean for 30 farmers.	Number of Zonal Trainings organized.	4 training	1	1	1	1	4 zonal training organised
		3. Organize Training for 30 small ruminant farmers on improved housing and management annually	Number of improved housing trainings organized for farmers.	30	5	10	9	6	30 training organized
		4. Provide logistics to Extension Staff to disseminate technologies on post- harvest losses.	Amount of logistics provided for extension staff		100%	100%	100%	100%	Provided
		5. Train 30 processors (Maize, Cassava and Yam) in post- harvest handling of crops.	Number of processors trained on post- harvest handling of crops.	30 processors	0	0	30	0	Trained

			harvest handlings.						
		6. Collect weekly market prices on various commodities.	Number of weekly market data on prices collected.		100%	100%	100%	100%	Weekly market data collected
		7. Identify 5 Potential seed growers in the district and train them on production techniques annually.	Number of Potential seed growers trained on production techniques.	5 seed growers	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		8. Vaccinate 500 cattle against CBPP and 2000 small ruminants against PPR, 5,000 local poultry against new castle and 300 dogs and cats against rabies annually.	Number of vaccinations conducted	4 times	100%	100%	100%	100%	Vaccinated
		9. Train 5 Community livestock workers in five communities	Number of Community livestock workers trained.	5 livestock workers	1	1	1	1	5 communities trained
		10. Construct 3 Veterinary clinics.	Veterinary Clinic Constructed.	3clinics	0	0	0	0	Not implemented

		11. Identify and train 10 grass cutter farmers on grass cutter production annually.	The number of grass cutter farmers trained.	10 farmers	3	5	3	4	Implemented
		12. Organize 14 demonstrations on maize and cowpea across the district annually.	Number of demonstration on maize and cowpea organized.	14	6	4	2	4	16 demonstration on maize and cowpea organised
		13. Organize 28 field days.	The number of filed days organized.	28 field days	6	8	6	10	30 field days organised
		14. Organize 1 farmers' day celebration annually.	National farmer's day celebrated.	4 celebrations	1	1	1	1	4 farmers day organised
		15. Establish Agric. Information Centre.	Agric. Information centre established.	1 AIC	0	0	0	0	Not implemented
		16. Identify and train 300 farmers and artisans.	The number of farmers and artisans trained.	300 farmers	100	120	80	100	400 farmers trained

		17. Provide credit facilities to 300 trained farmers and artisans.	Amount of credit to farmers and artisans provided.	300 farmers	0	0	0	0	No credit facility provided
		18. Support to 30 youth in Agricultural Programme in the district.	Amount used to support youth in agric. Programme.	30 youth	30	20	30	0	80 youth trained
<b>Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector.</b>	<b>To increase credit accessibility to small scale enterprises</b>	1. Identify and train 200 artisans.	Number of artisans trained.	200	50	53	48	20	171 artisans trained
		2. Facilitate the Provision of credit facilities to 10 SMEs.	Number of SMEs with credit facilities.	10	3	2	0	0	Partially implemented
		3. Provide crossing Bridge over River Owam at Abaasua.	Bridge provided on river Owam.	1 bridge	0	0	1	0	Implemented

		4. Rehabilitation of Atwea to Abaasua road.	Atwea-Abaasua road rehabilitated.	1 bridge	0	0	1	0	Completed
		5. Provide additional potable water/Borehole at Abaasua.	Abaasua Provided with borehole.	1 borehole	0	0	1	0	Completed
		6. Select and train 500 unemployed youth for NYEP.	Number of unemployed youth trained.	500 youth	200	100	150	0	Implemented
		7. Re-Settlement of Artisans.	Artisans settled in new area.		0	0	0	70%	Preparation for resettlement is on-going
		8. Compensation for Land Acquisition and Demarcation.	All Compensations on acquired lands paid.	10	1	2	1	2	On-going, 60% payment made
<b>Human development , productivity and employment.</b>	<b>To improve the social services provision in the district</b>	1. Provide 16 No. 6-Unit/3-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	No. of 6-Units/3-Units Classroom Blocks Constructed.	6No. 6-unit and 10No.3 number	4	6	4	1	Implemented
		2. Provide 10No. Teachers' accommodation in	The Numbers of Teachers	10 No. teachers	0	2	2	0	4 completed

		deprived communities in the District.	Accommodation Provided	bungalo w					
		3. Provide 2,000 dual desks for basic schools in the District.	The number of dual desk provided.	2,000 dual desk	500	500	500	500	2000 supplied
		4. Provide financial assistance for 100 needy but brilliant students in the District.	Number of needy but brilliant students provided with scholarship	100 needy students	43	54	52	42	Implemented
		5. Provide 50No. Teachers Table for selected schools in the District.	The number of teachers table provided	50 Teacher desks	0	20	22	25	Supplied
		6. Provide 2,000 Set of school uniform for 2,000 pupils in basic schools in the District.	The number of school uniforms provided to pupils.	2,000	550	460	508	400	On-going
		7.Select and sponsor 20 students for nursing training	The number of nurses provided with sponsorship.	20 Nurses	5	5	6	4	Implemented
		8. Provide staff accommodation for health	Number of health facilities provided with	1accom modatio n	0	1	0	0	Completed

		staff in four health facilities.	Staff accommodation						
		9. Rehabilitate 2No. Health Facilities	Number of health facilities rehabilitated.	2	1	1	0	0	Completed
		10. Organise quarterly work place HIV education for Departments.	Number of workplace HIV Education organized.	16	100%	100%	0	0	Partially done
		11. Train 50 community leaders to advocate for social acceptance of PLHIVs.	The number of community students trained.	50 community leaders	100%	100%	100%	100%	Completed
		12. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC members to review Action Plan.	Monthly meetings for DACF conducted.	16	100%	100%	100%	100%	Conducted
		13. Hold quarterly DRMT meeting.	Quarterly DRMT meetings held.	16	100%	100%	100%	100%	Conducted
		14. Train and rehabilitate 50 Physically Challenged Persons.	The physically challenged trained and rehabilitated.	50 PWDs	100%	100%	100%	100%	Conducted

		15. Provide Counselling and Testing services for 40 Communities.	The number of communities provided with counselling and testing services.	40 communities	100%	100%	100%	100%	Counselling provided
		16. Conduct Quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the vulnerable groups.	Sensitization programme conducted.	16 sensitization programme	100	100		100	Conducted
		17. Conduct quarterly training for 50 peer educators to constantly train their peers.	Number of peer's educators trained.	16 training programmes	4	4	4	4	Training conducted
		18. Conduct 2 days training for Community condom Distributors annually.	2-day training conducted annually.	8 training programmes	2	2	2	2	Training conducted
		19. Organise half-yearly review meeting of DAC and District officers.	Half-yearly review meetings organized.	6 review meetings	1	1	1	1	Implemented
		20. Train registered youth in Vocational Skills.	Registered youth trained.	3training s	100	100	100	-	66% trained

		21. Construct 1No. 6-unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities at Nsuta.	6-unit classroom block constructed at Nsuta.	1no.class room block	-	-	100%	-	Completed
		22. Construction of 1No.3-unit Classroom Block and ancillary facilities at Asuafu.	3-unit classroom block and ancillary facilities at Asuafu constructed.	1 no. classroom block	-	-	100%	-	Completed
		23. Provide support for Science Technology and Mathematics Education programme at the district annually.	Science technology and mathematics supported.	4 times	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		24. Provide support to Malaria control programme annually.	Malaria control programme supported	4 times	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
		25. Support National Immunization programme.	Immunisation programme supported	4 times	100%	100%	100%	100%	Supported
		26. Support Sports Development annually	Sports development supported		67%	80%	70%	50%	Supported
		27. Provide support to Culture Development.	Culture developed		100%	80%	70%	60%	Supported

		28. Sanitation Management.	Sanitation managed		80%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
<b>Transparent and accountable governance</b>	<b>To strengthen the District Administration and CSOs in the District</b>	1. Rehabilitate/ Construct 2 Offices for Area/Town Councils.	Number of offices rehabilitated and constructed	2 offices	0	0	0	0	Not implemented
		2. Organize 16 Community/Public Fora on current developmental issues.	Community fora organized.	16 fora	100%	100%	100%	100%	16 public fora conducted
		3. Improve Manpower and Capacity of staff at the district level.	Staff capacity improved.		100%	100%	60%	50%	On-going
		4. Construction of 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	District Chief Executive's accommodation constructed	1 bungalow	0	0	0	1 (80%)	On-going
		5. Construct 1No. District Co-ordinator Director bungalow.	District Co-ordinator's bungalow constructed	1 bungalow	0	0	0	1 (75%)	On-going
		6. Purchase a building for Administrative purpose.	Building for Administration block purchased	1 building	1 (100%)	0	0	0	Implemented

		7. Construct 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block at Nsuta	3-storey Administration block constructed.	1no. administration block	0	0	1 (10%)	0	Stalled
		8. Purchase 1No. Heavy-Duty Generator for District Assembly Office.	Heavy – duty generator purchased	1 generator	0	0	1	0	Procured
		9. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the district quarterly.	Projects monitored and evaluated quarterly.	16 times	100%	100%	100%	100%	Projects monitored
		10. Organise quarterly DPCU meetings	DPCU strengthened	16 meetings	100%	100%	100%	100%	DPCU Strengthened
		11. Maintenance of security at the district.	Security at the district maintained		100%	100%	100%	100%	Security maintained
		12. Organize 3 National functions (celebrations of Farmer’s Day, Independent Day and Republic Day, Senior Citizens)	National/Public functions are organized	3 national functions	100%	100%	100%	100%	National Celebrations conducted
		13. Support to Decentralized Departments annually.	Decentralized departments supported.		50%	50%	50%	50%	Departments met half way

*DMTDP*

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		14. Organise 4 training programmes for sub-structures.	Number of training organised.	4 training programmes	100%	100%	100%	100%	Implemented
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**Table 2: Review of Performance of Implementation of the GSGDA (2010-2013)**

**SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF VARIOUS THEMATIC AREAS (DMTDP) 2010-2013**

THEMATIC AREA	NO. OF PROJECTS /PROGRAMMES	FULLY IMPLEMENTED	ABANDONED/SUSPENDED	ON-GOING	NOT IMPLEMENTED.	IMPLEMENTED.BUT NOT IN DMTDP
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<b>Ensuring and sustaining Microeconomic Stability</b>	11	9(82%)	0	0	2(18%)	0
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	8	4(50%)	0	4(50%)	0	0
<b>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource</b>	18	15(83%)	0	3(17%)	0	0
<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>NO. OF PROJECTS /PROGRAMMES</b>	<b>FULLY IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ABANDONED/SUSPENDED</b>	<b>ON-GOING</b>	<b>NOT IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTED.BUT NOT IN DMTDP</b>

<b>Infrastructure and Human Settlement</b>	24	17(70.8%)	1(4.1%)	4(17%)	2(8.1%)	0
<b>Human Development , Productivity and Employment</b>	28	22(78.8%)	2(7.1%)	4(14.2%)	0	0
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	14	9(64%)	0	4(29%)	1(7%)	0

**Table: 3. Total number of Programmes/Projects for the Planned Period (2010 – 2013)**

<b>FULLY IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ABANDONED/ SUSPENDED</b>	<b>ON GOING</b>	<b>NOT IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTED BUT NOT IN THE DMTDP</b>	<b>TOTAL OF PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES</b>

## DMTDP

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76 (73.67%)	3(2.9%)	16(15.5%)	8 (7.8%)	0(0.0%)	103(100%)
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The overall performance of the District for the period was 76%. The factors which constrained the achievement of the overall goal and objectives are outlined below.

### **1.2.1 Reasons for the Non-Achievement of the all the Plan Goal and Objectives**

1. As a relatively new District, expectations were very high and therefore too many projects were planned for implementation but the accompanied funding was not realized.
2. Some objectives were not achieved because reliable data were not readily available to guide some objective settings.
3. Delay in the start of some interventions affected the achievement of planned programmes and projects.

### **1.2.2 Problems/Constraints encountered during the Plan Implementation**

1. Inaccessibility to some parts of the District especially Afram plains portion.
2. Unexpected deduction from the Assembly's Common Fund (DACF) led to the suspension of some projects.
3. Low Internally Generated Funds (IGF) to meet some capital and recurrent expenditures
4. Untimely release of DACF led to cost overrun.
5. Inadequate accommodation for staff (office and residential).

### **1.2.3 Lessons Learnt**

The review of the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan for 2010-2013 has brought forth useful lessons which would enrich this plan. The lessons learnt in the last plan year are listed as follows:

1. Periodic review of planned document should be strictly adhered to.
2. The Assembly, the decentralized departments, stakeholders and particularly traditional authorities should collaborate to implement the plan.
3. Costing of programmes and projects should be realistic and should not be on mere allocation of funds.
4. Programmes and Projects should be monitored from the beginning to the end of their implementation period.
5. Evaluation of programmes/ projects should be done during and after their implementation to examine their impact
6. Fewer, implementable programmes and projects should be planned for.

### **1.3.0 District Profile**

The Nature of the district in terms of the environment (Physical, natural and built), social, economic, political, cultural and other characteristics are outlined and analysed below.

#### **1.3.1 Physical and Natural Environment**

##### **1.3.1.1 Location and Size**

Sekyere Central District, which is one of the thirty (30) Administrative Districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana was carved out of erstwhile Sekyere West District Assembly in 2008 now Mampong Municipal by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1841. It has about 150 settlements with Nsuta as the administrative capital.

The District is located on the northern part of the region, and shares boundaries with Mampong Municipal, Atebubu District, Sekyere East, Sekyere South, and Ejura-Sekyeredumasi to the west, east, south, and north-west respectively. The nearness of the District to other districts, especially Ejura and Atebubu deprives the district from revenue generation. This is because communities in the Afram Plains portion of the district find it convenient in accessing markets in these districts more than to the market centres in the district.

The District is located within longitudes 0.05 degrees and 1.30 degrees west and latitudes 6.55 degrees and 7.30 degrees north, covering a total land area of about 1,631km<sup>2</sup>. It has about 150 settlements with about 70 percent being rural. The rural areas are mostly found in the Afram Plains portion of the District where Communities with less than fifty (50) people are largely scattered.

Below are the maps of Sekyere Central District in national and regional contexts;

Figure 1: Sekyere Central District in the National Context.

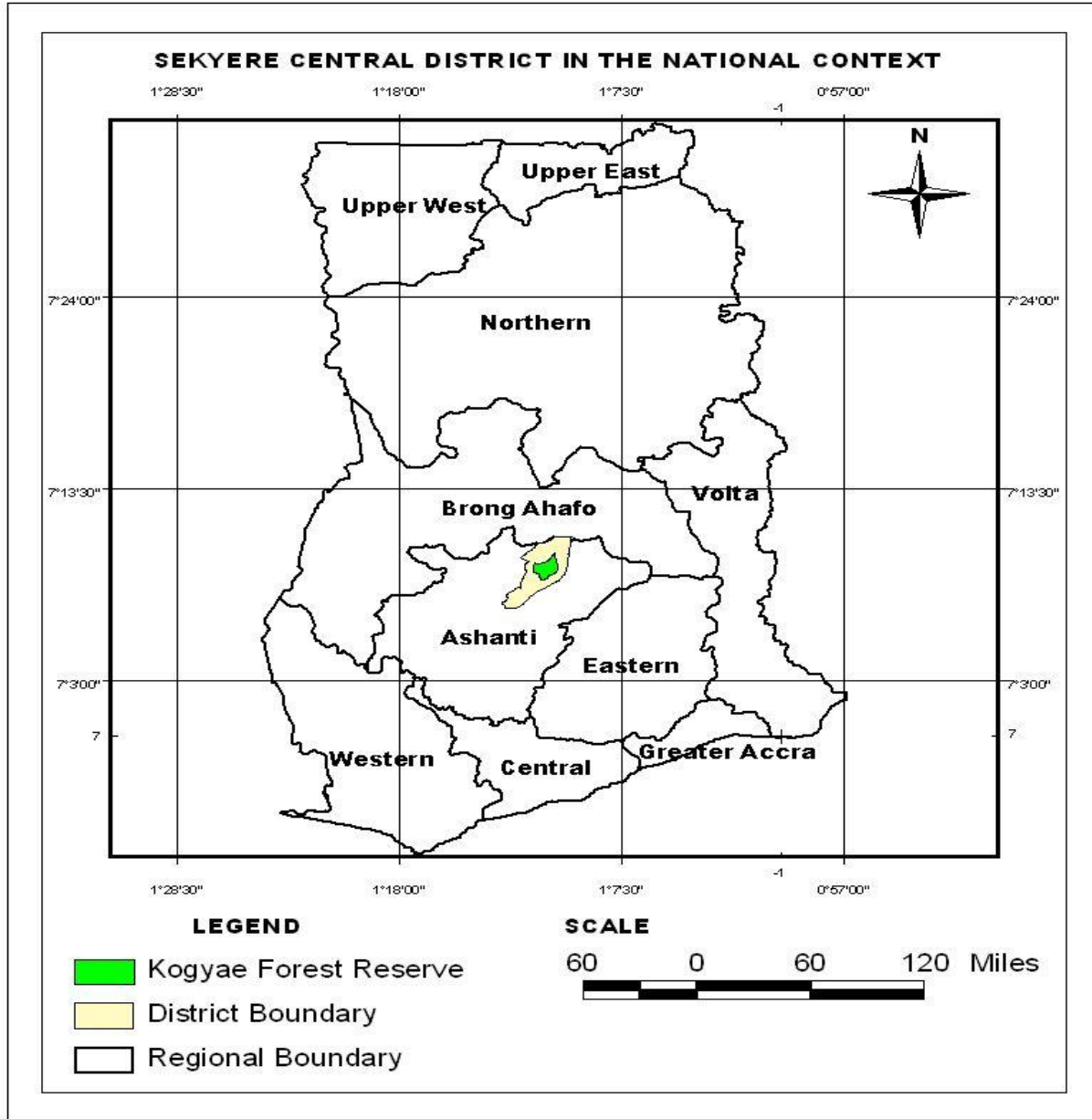


Figure 2: Sekyere Central District in regional context

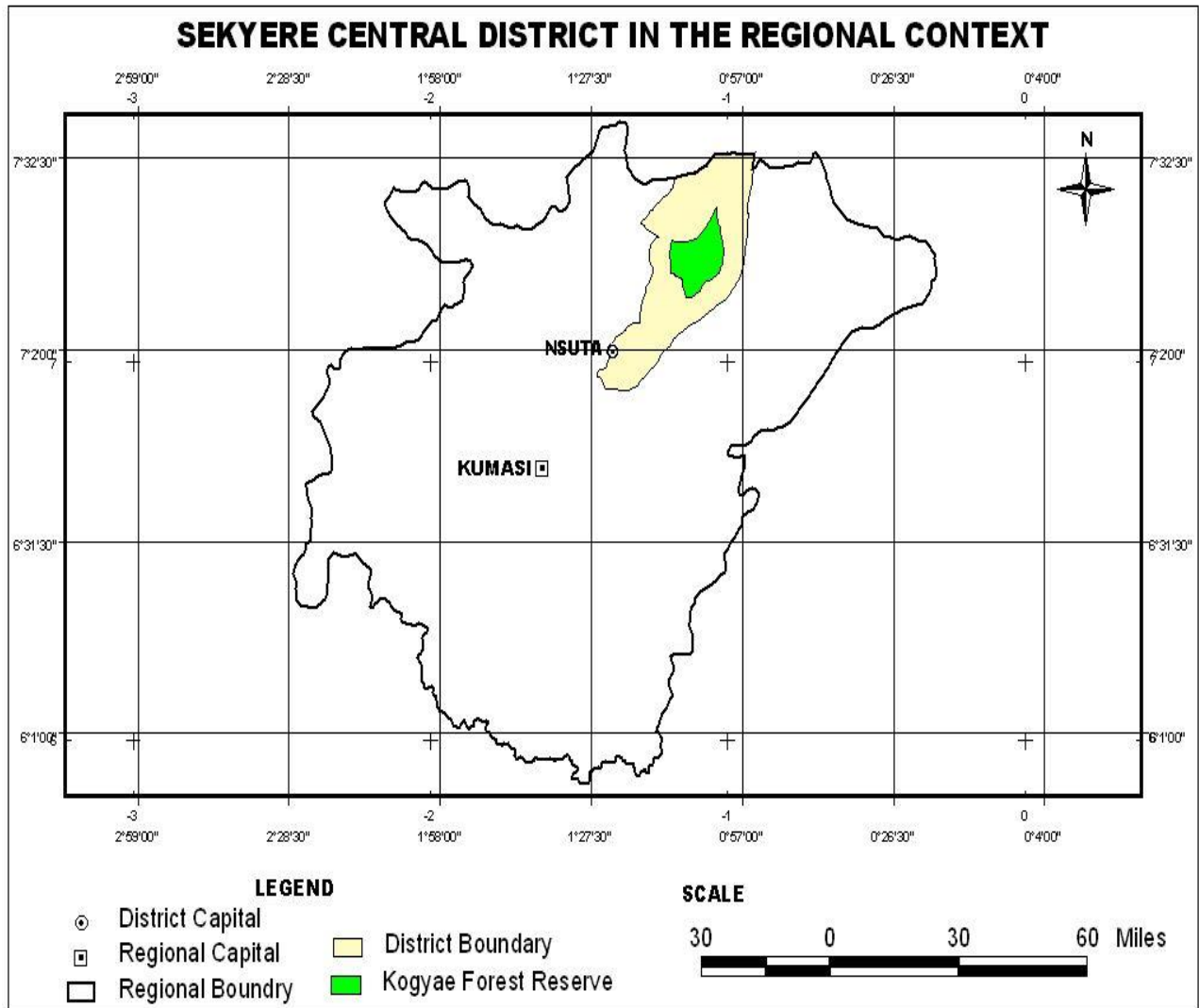
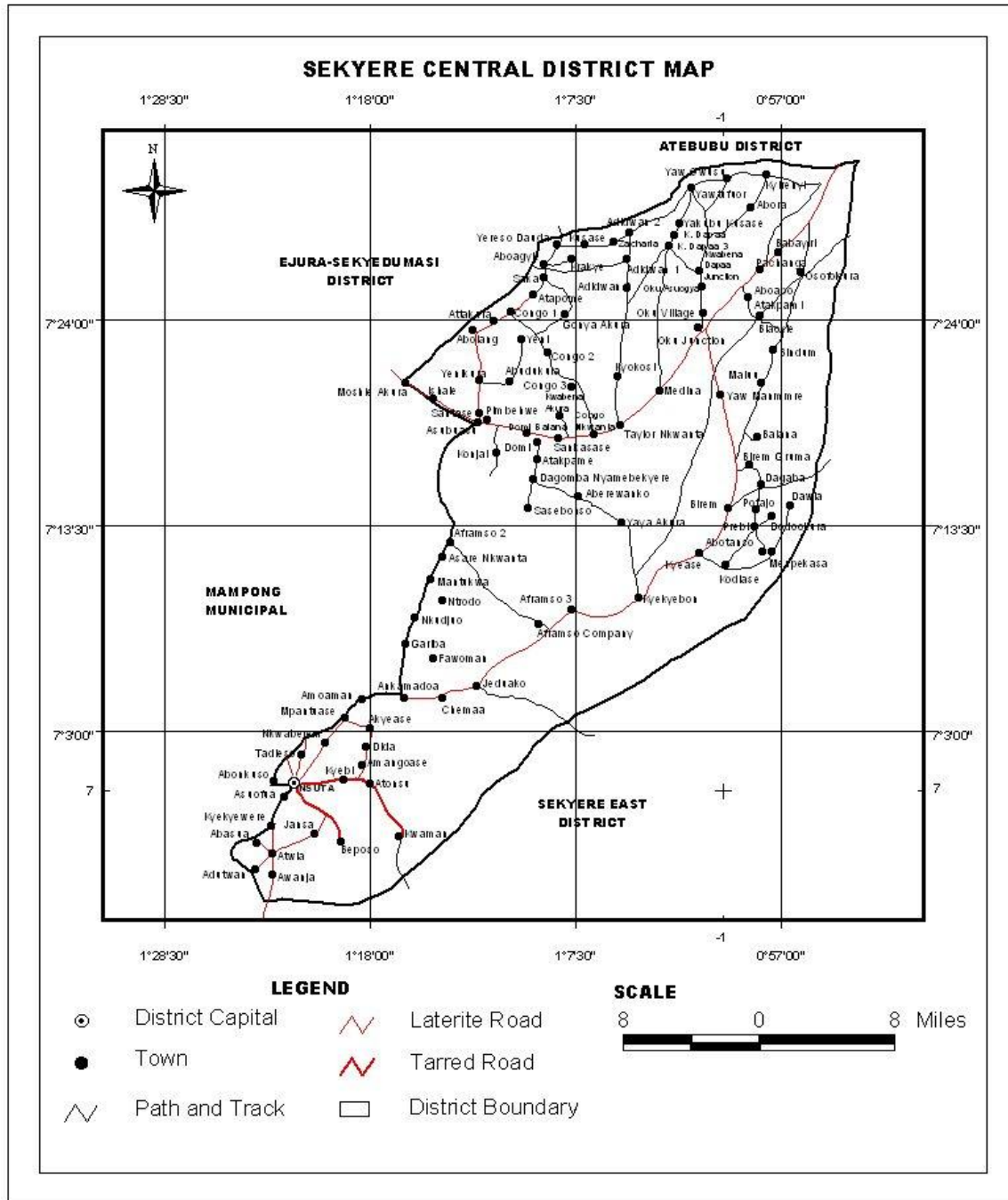


Figure 3: Sekyere Central District Map



### **1.3.1.2 Climate**

The District has an average annual rainfall of 1,270mm and two rainy seasons. The major rainy season starts in March, with a peak in May. There is a slight dip in July and a peak in August, tapering off in November. December to February is dry, hot, and dusty.

The average temperature in the District is about 27 degrees Celsius with variations in mean monthly temperature ranging between 22 degrees to 30 degrees Celsius throughout the year.

### **1.3.1.3 Vegetation**

The District lies within the wet semi-equatorial forest zone. Due to human activities and bushfire, the forest vegetation of parts of the District, particularly the north-eastern part, has been reduced to savannah. The vegetation of the area has been reduced from its original rain forest of the moist semi-deciduous type in most areas to secondary forest as a result of human activities like tree felling and farming. Vegetation of Primary origin can only be found within a reserve known as the Kogyae Forest Reserve, which has a total land area of 115 sq. kilometres.

### **1.3.1.4 Conditions of the Natural Environment**

The District has a vast forest with many different species of tropical hardwood, which have high economic values. The vegetation of the district is fast becoming degraded. The forest and farmlands have been destroyed due to fast depletion of trees for charcoal production, poor farming practices, timber operations, and bush fires. The total forest reserve in the district in 1990 was 782.0km<sup>2</sup> and off forest reserve was 1,336.78 km<sup>2</sup>. As the rate of decrease in the forest falls between 3.0% and 10% with an average of 7.0% per year for the past ten (10) years, the district is now left with about 161.07sqkm Forest Reserves and 78.20 km<sup>2</sup> off reserves.

Many rivers in the district are drying up because of the high rate of deforestation and the district is experiencing fast rate of depletion of economic trees and wildlife.

Similarly, the areas, which used to be the main source of food supply in the district are currently experiencing falling trend in food production due to destruction of farmlands.

Again, large quantities of economic trees and medicinal herbs are cut for charcoal production resulting in loss of flora and fauna and the district is also prone to bush fires due to unprofessional method of charcoal burning.

### 1.3.1.5 Forest Reserve

The Kogyae Reserve is the main Forest Reserve in the District covering a total area of 115sqkm. Hunting, felling of trees and other human activities are not allowed in the Forest Reserve. The Forest was created mainly for:

- Preserving the timber and wildlife resources
- Preserving the climate of the area
- Checking soil erosion
- Protecting water resources
- Preventing the southward expansion of the savannah vegetation.

### 1.3.1.6 Relief and Drainage

The District is generally low lying and gradually rising through rolling hills stretching southwards towards Nsuta. It is partly situated on the Mampong scarp, which runs from west to east. The highest point is 2,400 meters whilst the lowest point is 135 meters above mean sea level. The scarp is an extension of the Kintampo-Bisa ranges.

The District is fairly drained by several streams and rivers, notably Afram, Sene, Sasebonso and Kyirimfa. These water bodies do not only serve as sources of drinking water to many communities but also present great potentials for small scale irrigation in the District.

### 1.3.1.7 Soil and Agricultural Land Use.

The District exhibits 5 major soil types which are suitable for different cropping. These are outlined in the table 4 below.

**Table 4: Soil Characteristics and Suitable Crops**

SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CROPS
BUDEWA-SUTAWA ASSOCIATION	30cm of dark, brown, humus, sandy loam topsoil overlying red well-drained, deep (2m), sandy clay loam subsoil free of gravels and concretions. Sutawa series is deep orange brown to yellowish brown in colour and moderately well drained. Both are very deep with adequate water holding capacity.	Maize, yams, legumes, cassava, plantain and groundnuts. They are suited to extensive mechanized cultivation.

EJURA-DENTESO ASSOCIATION	Ejura series are well-drained, red permeable. It consists of 30cm.of slightly humus. Loose, porous, medium sand overlying pale brown, fine to medium sandy. Denteso series are found along the lower slopes to valley bottoms. They are pinkish grey, deep poorly drained.	Ejura series are good agricultural soils suited to both hand and machine cultivation. They are used extensively for the production of maize, yams, cassava, groundnuts, tobacco, sorghum, millet, soyabeans, cowpeas, etc. The bottom soils of Denteso need to be drained for the successful production of vegetables, rice and sugarcane.
NYANKPALA- KPELESAWGU VOLTA ASSOCIATION	Occur on gently sloping summits. They are brown yellowish and well drained. The topsoil consists of humus dark grey, fine sand over orange to reddish brown sandy loam. Some part of it is pinkish grey moderately deep-to-deep permeable and poorly drained alluvial soil on lower slopes and bottom.	These soils are marginal in agricultural usage due to their shallow depth to iron stone concretions and iron pan. Nyankala series can, however, be used for shallow rooted crops such as groundnuts, maize and grasses for pasture while Kpelesawgu series can be used for rice and vegetable production.
DENTESO-SENE ASSOCIATION	Denteso series is pinkish grey, deep, poorly drained while the Sex series are also deep very poorly drained, grey and slightly permeable.	They are suited to paddy rice, sugarcane and vegetables.
DUKUSEN- BRAMBA ASSOCIATION	Dukusen is deep, grey imperfect and poorly drained silty while Bamba series is also deep grey, poorly drained and silty.	The soils support pasture satisfactorily and when drained they can be put to sugarcane and vegetable production.

**SOURCE: Crop Research Institute, Kumasi-1996.**

### **1.3.1.8 Impact of Human Activities**

About 74.6% of the population in the District are into farming. The method used are the slash and burn where the vegetation is cut down and burnt when dried. Shifting cultivation involves the process where farmers move from one piece of land to another over a period of time due to loss of soil nutrients in the previously cultivated land. Timber Merchants and Chainsaw operators also deforest the vegetation through the felling of economic trees. Some of the trees are also felled for fuel wood and charcoal. Uncontrolled bushfires may also come about through the activities of hunters, palm-wine tapers and cigarette smokers.

Inappropriate and excessive use of chemicals in farming and fishing as well as farming along riverbanks is some of the human activities, which impact negatively on the environment. The rate at which the vegetation is being degraded leaves much to be desired. It is therefore very important to put in place, pragmatic measures to curb the negative practices. Among the measures should include the following: Public education on modern farming practices, effects of bushfires, pollution of land and water bodies. Reforestation should also be encouraged in the degraded areas. Trees are also to be planted along riverbanks to preserve them while farming along the riverbanks is discouraged.

### **1.3.1.9 Geology and Minerals**

The District is underlain by Pre-Cambrian rocks of the Birimean formation. It rises from about 135 meters to the highest point of 2,400 meters above mean sea level and has serious implications for development, as it is known to contain most of the mineral deposits, especially sand and stone deposit.

### **1.3.1.10 Implication of the Physical and Natural Environment for Development**

The geographical location of the District and its closeness to other Districts enhances networking administratively since information could be sent and received from the adjoining Districts. Again this strategic location fosters trade among the Districts. Market days in the various Districts experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured goods. The result is that the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' income improved because of the large market.

Not only that, but also the vast land, especially the north-eastern portion is a potential source of agricultural land for modernized agricultural development. However, administratively, the District is too large for efficient allocation of resources. The rainfall pattern in the District supports two cropping seasons.

The Atwea Mountain, with its beautiful scenery has a high potential in the hospitality and tourism industry. In addition, the relatively high nature of the area results in cool temperature whiles the

rivers and streams serve as source of drinking water for most of the communities. Again, people make living from the rivers through fishing. The big rivers especially Afram and Sene are potential sources of irrigation farming in the Afram Plains.

Most farmers are not privy to information of soil types and crop suitability in the District. Agriculture extension officers should therefore pass on the information on soil types and crop suitability to farmers so that appropriate crops could be planted on the appropriate soil; to improve crop yield and farmers income.

The fact that there is no litigation on land is a plus for developing a potential for tourism. Chiefs who are custodians of the land are also collaborators with the District Assembly and therefore acquisition of land for development by the Assembly and foreign investors is not a problem.

The nature and type of rocks in the District makes the drilling of Boreholes difficult and expensive. This implies that, construction of boreholes in the District require advanced method like hydro- fracturing, a method which is more expensive than the ordinary.

The soil contains a lot of clay and as such not very good as a building material. Contractors and other developers sometimes travel outside the District for sand and stones. Ultimately, therefore cost of construction in the District is higher.

### **1.3.2.0 Culture**

#### **1.3.2.1 Traditional Set-Up.**

There are three (3) Paramountcies namely, Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo. There is a strong clan relationship between the Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang Stools and these belong to the Oyoko, Agona and Aduana Clans respectively.

#### **1.3.2.2 Ethnic Diversity**

One important characteristic about the District is its ethnic diversity. Almost every ethnic group in the Country can be found in the District. Of more significance is the interrelationship among the various ethnic and clan groupings. Each one is proud to be identified as “Nsutani”, “Kwamangni” and “Beposoni”, except in times of a peculiar situation that calls for a real identification.

The district is dominated by the Akans who constitute about 92.6% followed by tribes from the North of 6.8% Ewes 0.4% and others 0.2% as shown in the table below.

**Table 5: Ethnic Composition**

Ethnicity	%
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Akans	92.6%
Northerners	6.8%
Ewes	0.4%
Others	0.2%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, 2000.

### 1.3.2.3 Festivals

The people in the District take special pride in the celebration of festive days like the Kwasidea, Wukudae and Fofie. Akwasidae is the most adored festive celebration of the various paramount seats. There are no known/identified negative cultural practices that hamper social cohesion in the District.

### 1.3.2.4 Ethnic/Chieftaincy Conflicts

The District is not prone to ethnic conflict. There is high level of social cohesion in the midst of ethnic diversity. There are however isolated cases of chieftaincy conflicts which usually emanate from traditional legitimacy to the occupancy of the stools. This tends to develop intra-clan blocs resulting in animosity and division among the people which have the tendency to impact negatively on socio-economic development. This negative effect manifests itself in people's response to social gathering and communal Labour.

### 1.3.2.5 Religious Composition

In terms of religion, Christians constitute 70.5% of the population with Moslems constituting 16.1%. The distribution is shown below

**Table 6: Religious Composition**

Religion	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
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Total	71,232	100	35,225	100	36,007	100
No Religion	5,722	8.0	3485	9.9	2,237	6.2
Christianity	50,226	70.5	23472	46.7	26,754	53.3
Islam	11,466	16.1	6287	17.8	5,179	14.4
Traditional	2,699	3.8	1447	4.1	1,252	3.5
Others	1,119	1.6	534	1.5	585	1.6

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

### **1.3.3.0 Settlement System**

#### **1.3.3.1 Introduction**

The differences between progressive and backward settlements areas within districts can usefully be assessed in terms of the ways whereby terrestrial space is organized or the facilities available in the settlements for others to depend on or enjoy.

This section therefore highlights the facilities available in various settlements in the district and degree to which the settlements depend on one another i.e. the functions they perform.

#### **1.3.3.2 Distribution of Services and Infrastructure**

There are about 150 settlements in the district. Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang and Atonsu are the urban settlements and 68.4% of the population lives in the rural areas. Service distribution is positively related to population. Distribution of service is skewed towards the larger communities to the detriment of the smaller ones. Communities with higher population generally have high number of services.

General observation indicates that services are concentrated in Nsuta. The other higher order services are further located in the capital towns of the sub-district centres. Nsuta, the district capital has higher order services such as Polyclinic, Senior High School, and a Police Station due to its administrative purposes. Many of the communities in the district are deficient in such facilities.

Roads, portable water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people. They provide opportunity for opening up natural resource production areas in the district. The analysis of the current situation reveals that the absence of these in the rural areas is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to urban areas. This phenomenon has repercussions for the development of the District as it is deprived of labour that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural areas.

### 1.3.3.3 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (Scalogram Analysis)

A scalogram was used to show the centrality level (sphere of influence) of selected facilities in the district and the relative functionality of each settlement within the district. Twenty three (23) settlements and 28 functions were used in preparing the scalogram. The sign x is used to identify the facilities in each settlement; where there is no x sign it indicates the absence of such facilities in that community.

From the scalogram results obtained, four (4) settlement orders can be derived. The criteria for the classification are:

1<sup>st</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of above 1000

2<sup>nd</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of between 200-999

3<sup>rd</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of between 100-199

4<sup>th</sup> order: settlement with total centrality score of below 100

Nsuta, the District capital constitutes the only first order settlement. The second order settlements are made up of Beposo, Kwamang, and Atonsu whereas Amoamang, Bonkrong Kyebi, kyekyebon, Jeduako form the third (3rd) order hierarchy. The fourth (4th) order is made up of the rest of all other settlements in the district.

**Table 7: Hierarchy of Settlements in the Sekyere Central District**

Orders	Number Of Settlements	Total Centrality Score	Names Of Settlements
1 <sup>st</sup>	1	Above 1000	Nsuta,
2 <sup>nd</sup>	3	200 – 999	Atonsu, Beposo, Kwamang
3 <sup>rd</sup>	7	100 – 199	Amoamang, Biriem, Bonkrong, Kyebi, Kyekyebon, Oku and Jeduako
4 <sup>th</sup>	12	Below 100	All other settlements

The first order settlement Nsuta provides higher order services to all the communities in the district. Nsuta is the administrative capital of the District. It therefore provides various administrative functions to the district since most of the decentralised departments are located at the district capital. It provides higher level order services such as senior high education and health care to other communities. It also provides high level security to the settlements in the district. The police headquarters is located at Nsuta. It provides banking services to most of the communities in the district.

The second order settlements in the district consist of Beposo, Kwamang and Atonsu. They perform further decentralised administrative functions to the settlements within their jurisdiction. They also provide medium level healthcare services to their neighbouring communities.

The third order settlements in the district comprise of Kyebi, Birem, Jeduako, Amoamang, Bonkrong, Kyekyebon and Oku. These communities have low order facilities to support their livelihood. The fourth order settlements are those settlements that do not provide any special functions to order settlements. They are rather the recipients and the beneficiaries of the high order services provided by the settlements in the other of the hierarchy.

The analysis reveals one major fact. That is there is a high preponderance of settlements in the lowest order with few facilities and therefore performing few functions. Poor roads network is a major factor contributing to the under development of the area.

Table 8: SCALOGRAM FOR SEKYERE CENTRAL DISTRICT AS AT 2014

FACILITIES SETTLEMENT	POP. 2014 PROJECTED	S.H.S	J.H.S	PRIMARY	POLICE HQTRS	POLICE STATION	POST AGENCY	TELEPHONE	AGRIC EXT. SERVY	WEEKLY MKT	Bank RURAL BANK	ELECTRICITY	GUEST HOUSES	LORRY PARKS	FILLING STATION	TARRED ROAD	DIST. ADM.	TOWN COUNCIL	AREA COUNCIL	BOREHOLE	HAND DUG WELLS	Poly CLINIC	CLINIC	MATERNITY HOME	CHEMIST SHOP	T.B.A	KVIP LARTINE	PIT LATRINE	GPRTU (LOCAL)	NO. OF FUNCTIONS	TOTAL CENTRALITY SCORE	HIERARCHY LEVEL	
		3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	1			
WEIGHT (w)		3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	4	3	2	1	2	1	1				
Nsuta	8,947	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24	1,685	1 <sup>st</sup>	
Kwamang	7,899	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X			X		X		X	19	476	2 <sup>nd</sup>		
Atonsu	4,513		X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X		X	17	346	2 <sup>nd</sup>		
Amoamang	1,989	X	X	X					X			X				X			X	X				X	X				10	187	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Sasebonso	889		X	X																X	X					X			5	48	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Aframso 1	1,300		X	X								X								X			X	X	X	X			8	99	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Anansu	941		X	X								X			X	X				X				X	X	X			9	91	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Ankamadua	1,203		X	X								X			X	X				X				X	X		X		9	82	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Asuafu	1,002		X	X								X								X				X	X	X			7	64	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Congo No. 1	886			X																				X	X		X		4	39	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Beposo	6,924	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	17	383	2 <sup>nd</sup>	
Birem	2,837		X	X														X	X	X			X	X	X	X			8	125	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Bimma	894		X	X																	X			X	X				5	60	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Bonkronng	1,556		X	X					X			X				X				X			X	X	X	X			10	130	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Maluu	863		X	X																X			X	X	X	X			6	58	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Jeduako	3,254		X	X					X	X		X			X					X			X	X	X	X	X		11	148	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Atwea	693		X	X								X								X			X	X	X	X			7	64	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Kyeibi	1,304		X	X								X	X			X			X	X			X	X	X	X			10	140	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Kyeiase	2,009		X	X																X					X		X		5	41	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Kyekyebon	966		X	X								X								X	X		X				X		8	112	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Nkwabirim	736		X	X					X			X				X				X							X		7	60	4 <sup>th</sup>		
Oku	868		X	X																X	X		X	X		X		X	8	112	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
Asubuasuu	738		X	X					X											X			X				X		6	53	4 <sup>th</sup>		
No. of Settlement (n)		4	22	23	1	4	2	3	8	5	4	15	3	3	6	10	1	4	3	20	5	1	9	1	21	14	12	12	4				
Centrality Index (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	100	100	100	100				
Wt-Cent. Score(100xw)/n		75	9	4	20	25	50	33	12	20	25	7	33	33	17	10	30	50	33	10	20	40	44	30	10	7	17	8	25				

#### **1.3.3.4 SURFACE ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES.**

The major infrastructures in the District are Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Postal and Telecommunications Services, Financial Services, Markets, Roads etc.

#### **1.3.3.5 Accessibility to Education**

The District has Sixty- seven (67) Primary Schools, Forty-one (41) Junior High Schools and three (3) Senior High Schools. Despite the numerous educational facilities in the district, the standard of education is not encouraging. Due to financial constraints, about 30% of pupils of school going age are not in school.

#### **1.3.3.6 Accessibility to Health**

The Sekyere Central District has a number of health facilities including five (5) Health Centres, four (4) Private/Mission Clinics. Most of the health facilities are located in the southern portion of the District. This means that people in the Afram plains do not have access to most of the health facilities.

#### **1.3.3.7 Accessibility to Water and Sanitation**

The District capital, Nsuta and a few surrounding towns have access to pipe borne water which does not flow regularly. The rest of the District is served with boreholes and wells constructed with assistance from World Vision International and Community Water and Sanitation Programme. Others obtain water from rivers and streams.

#### **1.3.3.8 Accessibility to Electricity, Postal, Telephone, Financial, and Market Services.**

Most of the settlements do not have electricity. It is estimated that only 30% of the population enjoy electricity. The towns which enjoy electricity include, Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang and Kyebi etc. Nsuta has Post Office while Kwamang, Atonsu and Beposo have postal agencies. Telephone (fixed Lines) services are available at Nsuta, Bonkrong and Beposo with almost the entire district covered by mobile phone networks.

The District boasts of a host of Rural Banks namely; Kwamanman Rural Bank at Kwamang with agencies at Mampong, Nsuta and Beposo and Nsutaman Rural Bank at Nsuta. Insurance services are also available within the District. The Insurance Companies operating in the District are; Metropolitan Insurance Company, Star Assurance Company, State Insurance Company and Quality Insurance Company are located at Mampong Municipal but they serve the District.

The District enjoys both weekly and daily markets. The weekly markets are at Nsuta on Thursday, Jeduako in the Afram plains on Tuesdays and Kwamang and Birem on Sundays. Daily markets are found in almost all the smaller towns. The major means of physical access into and within the District is by road. There are three basic categories of road network in the District. These are the first class road stretching from Whediem to Nsuta and Ohemaa Dida. The District has about 144.8 kilometres of third class roads or feeder roads, which link the interior parts of the District, especially the Afram plains.

### **1.3.3.9 Accessibility to Tourism and Media**

Several places of scenic interest exist in the District but they are yet to be developed. There are Hotels/Guest houses where tourists can conveniently be accommodated. The physical accessibility to facilities, which had direct relationship with the poverty issues raised through dialogue, was mapped. This was based on the policies of the relevant sectors vis – a – vis the conditions in the district to fairly understand the difficulty or otherwise which people go through to access certain basic needs/services within the District. It was also based on the understanding that certain facilities/services by policy have to be within a walking distance for beneficiaries.

### **1.3.3.10 Physical Accessibility to Health**

According to the physical accessibility to health map, all the major health facilities are located at Nsuta, Kwamang, Beposo, Atonsu, Birem and Oku. People who are able to access health facilities in 30 minutes are assumed to have access to health facilities. There are other parts like Adidwan Nos. 1, 2 and 3 areas, which are also not accessible to health facilities. It was envisaged that with the completion of the Aframso No. 3 health facility, health services will improve in the area.

### **1.3.3.11 Physical Accessibility to Banks**

Banking facilities are not accessible to all people in the district. Banking facilities are located at Nsuta, Kwamang, Beposo and Atonsu. According to the accessibility to banking maps drawn, people who are able to access banking facilities in 30 minutes are assumed to have access to bank and people who stay 30km from the facility on the main road have access to banking facilities while those who stay 9km from the facility on the minor road have access to banking facilities. Banking facilities are therefore accessible to people in the catchment area of Atonsu, Kwamang and Nsuta. Banking facilities are not accessible to many areas in the Afram plains. To improve banking facilities in the area, there is the need to establish a rural bank at either Birem or Oku in the Afram plains.

### **1.3.3.12 Physical Accessibility to Senior Secondary School**

There are three Senior High Schools in the District; these are Nsutaman Catholic Secondary School and newly established Community Schools at Kwamang and Beposo. Second cycle education is accessible to people on the main trunk road who travel in 30 minutes to access the facility. People on the main trunk road who stay 30 km from the facility have access to SHS education whilst those who stay 9km on the minor road also have access to secondary education. The location of these senior secondary schools indicates that they are accessible to only people in the catchment area of Nsuta. Senior Secondary school education is not accessible to people in the Afram plains.

#### **1.3.3.13 Physical Accessibility to Markets**

Weekly markets are held at Nsuta, Kwamang, Jeduako and Birem in the district. Marketing facilities are accessible when people can travel to the market within 60 minutes. People who stay at a distance of 60km from a marketing facility are assumed to have access to market whilst people who live on a minor road at a distance of 18km are assumed to have access to markets. Portions of the Afram plains are not accessible to marketing facilities.

#### **1.3.3.14 Physical Accessibility to Agricultural Extension Services**

It is an undeniable fact that agriculture is the most important economic activity in the District. Agriculture Extension Services are quite predominant in the district. The District has been divided into four Zones and each zone is further demarcated into Operational Areas for efficient and effective service delivery. The Operational Areas also consist of communities.

The district therefore has 13 operational Areas. These operational areas are manned by 9 Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs), whilst the zones are supervised by Zonal Supervisors. Additional 4 Agriculture Extension Agents are required for the remaining 4 Operational Areas.

**Table 9: The zones and their Operational Areas;**

<b>Zones</b>	<b>Operational Areas</b>
1. Nsuta	Nsuta, Beposo, Abonkosu and Kwamang
2. Amoaman	Jeduako, Amoaman, Nkujua and Nkwabirem
3. Birem	Birem and Kyekyebon
4. Asubuasus	Asubuasus, Santaso and Oku
Total = 4 zones	13 Operational Areas

#### **1.3.3.15 Optimum Accessibility Map**

Optimum accessibility areas are areas, which are accessible to all the facilities. Areas which have access to all the facilities are areas in the Nsuta catchment area. A greater portion of the district in the Afram plains is relatively less endowed and not accessible to many facilities.

### **1.3.3.16 Aggregate Accessibility**

Aggregate accessibility areas are areas which have access to at least one facility. The facilities under study are discussed above. Many areas have access to the services, as services are fairly distributed in the district. However, there are pockets of areas in the District that do not have access to any facility at all. Thus these areas are deprived and do not enjoy any facility. Areas that are not accessible to any facility are found in the middle part of the District.

But unfortunately, there are pockets of areas in the district, which don't have access to any facility at all. Thus these areas are deprived and do not enjoy any facility. Areas, which are not accessible to any facility, are found in the middle part of the district and in the northern part of the district. Upgrading of a settlement in the Afram plains is likely to address the imbalances in the level of services between the Mampong catchment area and the Afram Plains portion of the District.

### **1.3.3.17 Summary of Outcome of Mapping**

Health facilities are accessible to people within the catchment area of nearby Mampong Municipal and Nsuta and its environs. It is accessible to people who stay at a distance of 30km on the major Kumasi – Mampong road and those who stay at a distance of 9km on the Mampong-Nsuta roads. Health facilities are therefore not accessible to people who live beyond these areas, especially in the Afram Plains portion of the District.

Banking facilities are located at Nsuta, Atonsu, Beposo and Kwamang. They are therefore accessible to people who live within a distance of 30km from Mampong road and people who live at a distance of 9km on the minor roads. Banking or credit facilities are therefore not accessible to people who live in the Afram Plains portion of the District as they stay beyond the afore-mentioned areas.

Commercial or Marketing facilities are carried out on a weekly basis at Nsuta, Kwamang, and Jeduako. Marketing facilities are accessible to people who stay 60km from Nsuta. Commercial activities which are hampered by the poor road network are therefore not accessible to many people in the District.

In view of the fact that Agriculture is the mainstay of the District Economy, agricultural extension services are accessible to many people in the District. All the same, there are areas within the

central portion of the District and the northern part of the Afram Plains which are not accessible to agricultural extension services. Senior Secondary School is found in Nsuta.

This facility is accessible to people who stay 30km on the main Nsuta-Kwamang road and 9km to those who stay on the minor roads. Other areas in the Afram Plains, which are beyond these areas, do not have access to Secondary school education. Nsuta and Kwamang have relative services like Electricity, Health and Banking facilities but the other part of the District in the Afram Plains is less endowed.

### **1.3.3.18 Commodity Flows**

The main economic activities undertaken in the District are Agriculture, Commerce, Services and Industrial/Manufacturing. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity which engages 74.6% of the population. 13.7 % of the people are engaged in services and 6.8% are in small-scale industrial activities and commerce constitutes 4.9%. The agricultural activities undertaken in the District include food and cash crop farming, animal rearing etc.

The major crops cultivated in the District include cassava, maize, yam, plantain, cocoyam, cowpea, groundnuts, onions, carrots, tomatoes, garden eggs, cabbage, oil palm, cocoa, citrus, teak, and cashew plantations. These crops are mainly grown in Asubuas, Oku, Birem, among others. Cocoa is produced in the forest areas in the southern part of the District. Due to the threat of bush fires, cocoa production has declined considerably in recent years. Teak plantation and cashew production are undertaken in the Jeduako-Aframso areas of the District. The major markets for most of the agricultural crops are Nsuta, Kwamang and Jeduako.

The commodities mentioned above form the District's major exports (outflows). Inflows are usually manufactured items like clothing (used and new ones), building materials (hardware), petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, utensils, and other consumables (provisions etc.)

### **1.3.3.19 POVERTY ISSUES**

Poverty manifests itself in the district. The manifestation and dimensions of poverty in the District are outlined in the tables below.

**Table 10: Showing Dimensions and Manifestations of Levels of Poverty**

<b>Manifestations of Poverty</b>	<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Salaried Workers</b>	<b>Traders</b>	<b>Artisans</b>
<b>A. Basic needs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tattered clothes</li> <li>2. They live in thatched houses.</li> <li>3. Inability to educate their children.</li> <li>4. Inability to access health care.</li> <li>5. Poor diet</li> <li>6. Low level of education</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malnourished due to poor diet.</li> <li>2. Poor housing</li> <li>3. Tattered clothes</li> <li>4. Inability to pay for hospital bills.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inability to send children to school.</li> <li>2. Poor diet</li> <li>3. Poor housing</li> <li>4. Cannot attend hospital when sick</li> <li>5. Tattered clothes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor housing</li> <li>2. Poor diet</li> <li>3. Low level of education.</li> <li>4. Inability to go to hospital when sick.</li> </ol>
<b>B. Livelihood</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peasant farmers therefore low level of production</li> <li>2. Use of outmoded tools for agricultural production</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low salary</li> <li>2. Low saving habit.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low purchasing power of the people.</li> <li>2. Lack of capital to expand business</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of capital to expand business.</li> </ol>

	3. Low level of agricultural income. 4. No savings		3. Low saving habit.	
C. Resources/ Vulnerability	1. Lack of access to credit  2. Lack of access to proper health care.  3. Lack of assets	1. Lack of basic things like fridge, TV etc.	1. Lack of access to credit.	1. Low technical skills.
D. Political Deprivation	1. Low participation in politics.  2. Lack of access to information	1. Low participation in politics.  2. Lack of access to information	1. Low participation in politics.  2. Lack of access to information.	1. Low participation in politics.  2. Lack of access to information
E. Social/ Psychological Deprivation.	1. Low self esteem	1. Low self esteem	1. Low self esteem	1. Low self esteem

Source: SWDA, Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2004

**Table 11: Poverty Profile and Functional Regions**

Area	Poverty Status	Characteristics (Contributory Factors)
1. Nsuta, ,Beposo	Relatively well endowed Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relatively endowed, availability of services like, water, electricity, telephone, education etc.</li> <li>2. Inadequate potable water.</li> <li>3. Poor road network in the Suburbs.</li> <li>4. Large scale urban unemployed youth.</li> <li>5. Vegetable production, eg Carrots, yams, and food crops.</li> </ol>
Kwamang, Kyebi, Atonsu	2 <sup>nd</sup> most Poverty stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash crop production of Cocoa, Oil Palm.</li> <li>2. Food Crops production eg. Plantain.</li> <li>3. Poor road network.</li> <li>4. Inadequate potable water.</li> <li>5. Not all towns are connected to the national electricity grid.</li> </ol>
3. Area 2 – Amoamang and Jeduako Areas.	3 <sup>rd</sup> most Poverty Stricken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-mechanized Agriculture.</li> <li>2. Rearing of small ruminants.</li> <li>3. Cashew/Teak production.</li> <li>4. Vegetable production.</li> <li>5. Oil Palm/Cocoa production</li> <li>6. Food Crops production.</li> <li>7. Large scale rural-urban migration.</li> <li>8. Poor road network.</li> <li>9. Lack of access to potable water.</li> </ol>

		<p>10. Inadequate access to banking facilities.</p> <p>11. Most of the Communities are not connected to the National Electricity Grid.</p>
<p>Area 1 Afram Plains</p>	<p>4<sup>th</sup> most Poverty Stricken</p>	<p>1. They are peasant farmers who cultivate maize, yams, groundnuts and other cereals.</p> <p>2. Poor road network.</p> <p>3. Poor access to educational facilities eg. no S.H.S.</p> <p>4. Poor drinking water.</p> <p>5. Lack of qualified Teachers</p> <p>6. They are settler farmers.</p> <p>7. Charcoal burning is a very common economic activity.</p> <p>8. There is no access to credit facilities.</p> <p>9. Livestock production.</p> <p>10. Inadequate marketing facilities.</p> <p>11. Poor access to health facilities.</p>

Source: SWDA, Poverty Profiling and Mapping, 2004.

#### 1.3.4.0 The Economy of the District

##### 1.3.4.1 Household Income and Expenditure.

###### 1.3.4.1.1 Household Income

The major sources of income are Agriculture, Commerce and Services, which implies that agriculture is potential for the District's development.

###### 1.3.4.1.2 Rural/Urban Income

Urban Income was revealed to be higher than Rural Income. With the exception of Agriculture, Urban Income is almost twice that of the Rural Income. In the Urban areas, Services/Commerce

represents the major source of Income, followed by Agriculture and Industry in that order. In the Rural areas, however, Agriculture was the major source of income. The Rural/Urban Income split by the various sectors is shown in the Table below.

**Table 12: Rural-Urban Income Split**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Rural (Gh¢)</b>	<b>Urban (Gh¢)</b>
Agriculture	96.10	99.70
Service/Commerce	57.00	112.60
Industry	26.60	46.00
Average	59.90	86.11

**Source: Socio-Economic Survey Report, 2000**

#### **1.3.4.1.3 Household Expenditure**

Expenditure on food was found to be the highest for the households surveyed. The expenditure pattern of the District is depicted in the table below.

**Table 13: Expenditure Patterns of Households**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Percentage of Expenditure (%)</b>
Food	29.0
Business	24.4
Education	5.9
Remittances	5.6
Clothing	5.0
Electricity	4.6
Transport	4.4
Medicals	4.3
Funeral	4.2

Water	3.8
Energy	3.7
Church	2.7
Rent	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Socio-Economic Report Survey, 2000.

#### 1.3.4.1.4 Major Economic Activities/ Structure of the Local Economy

The overall number of persons 15 years and above whom were employed during the 2010 population and housing census in the district were 29,329. Out of the number, 14,260 were males and 15,069 were also females. It indicates that agriculture, forestry and fishing remain the largest sector employing 74.6 percent of the working population in the district which means that the district is predominantly rural and agrarian one.

The next major industrial sector in the district is wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and cycles (6.8%) while the sector with the lowest employed population is manufacturing and water supply; sewage waste management and remediation activities with 4.9 percent. Services and other related works accounted for 13.7%.

The results further indicate that agriculture including forestry and fishing employed 76.8 percent of males and 72.6 percent of females in the district. Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles also accounted for nearly 3.5 percent of males and 9.5 percent of females.

**Table 14: Employment from Four Main Sectors**

Occupation	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,329</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,260</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>15,069</b>	<b>51.4</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,886	74.6	10,951	50.04	10,935	49.96
Manufacturing	1,429	4.9	516	36.1	913	63.9

Commerce: wholesale, retail	1,985	6.8	493	24.8	1,492	75.2
Services and other related works	4,029	13.7	2,300	57.1	1,729	42.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Services, Population and Housing Census 2010

#### 1.3.4.1.5 Small Scale Manufacturing Industry

Small-Scale Industries in the District can be categorized into: Agro-based Industries; Forest based Industries, Textiles, Metal Works, and Services. These include Akpeteshie distilling, Pito brewing, baking, Corn milling and Gari Processing.

The next major groups are Forestry-based industries. They include Carpentry and Charcoal burning. Textile accounts Kente weaving. Mechanics and Blacksmiths are considered as Metal-based Industries. Others include Recreation (Hotels, Chop Bars, Beauty Salons and Barbers).

#### 1.3.4.1.6 Processing, Storage and Marketing

Processing is mainly done by small-scale industrialists which mostly transform the produce into other forms for direct consumption like “Pito” brewing, Cassava processing, oil palm extraction and soap making.

Fifteen percent of farmers interviewed have no storage facility; these farmers are compelled to immediately sell off their produce. Crops that can be left in the field are left until they are required for either home consumption or for sale. About 49% of the farmers store their produce in barns or cribs. Another 22% store their produce in habitable rooms. 25% of farmers dispose of their produce through intermediaries whilst 35% sell their goods at the local market.

#### 1.3.4.1.7 Energy

The electricity coverage in the District is about 31%. Most of the bigger towns have access to electricity. However, most of the communities in the Afram Plains portion of the District do not have electricity. Plans are underway to extend electricity to those communities that do not have electricity. The district has electricity sub-station at Nsuta and it is under Mampong Municipal.

#### 1.3.4.1.8 Service-Tourism

The District is endowed with many aesthetic features which have a high potential in the area of tourism promotion. However, tourism services are not well developed in the district. The forest Reserves contain beautiful fauna including antelopes, snakes and monkeys, a wide variety of

birds and butterflies and beautiful flora including medicinal trees. There are spectacular caves at Atonsu-Kwamang and Apiakrom which when developed will attract both Foreign and Local Tourists.

The Atwea Mountains is another important area, which need special attention. It currently represents the most famous mountain on which most Christians from all parts of the country lodge for prayers. In order to develop the Tourism potential of the District, there is the need to improve upon physical accessibility, especially the road to the Atwea Mountains and other tourist sites. There is also the need to construct a lorry park at Abaasua for the tourist who visits the mountains.

There are four hotels/guest homes at Beposo and Nsuta. The District should initiate programmes to market and promote Tourism in the district.

Other Tourist sites which need to be developed are as follows:

1. Caves at Owuobuoho
2. Caves at Atonsu-Kwamang
3. Kogyai forest reserve.

Land in the District is mainly controlled by the stools, families and clans. In accordance with customary law on the usage of land, as contained in Article 267 of the Fourth Republican Constitution, all stool lands are vested in the chiefs on behalf and in trust for the subjects of the stools. The acquisition of such land is normally done through the chief. Acquisition of family land is also governed by customary law of descent and distribution.

### **1.3.4.1.9 Banking**

The District can boast of a host of Rural Banks namely; Kwamanman Rural Bank at Kwamang with agencies at Mampong, Nsuta and Beposo and Nsutaman Rural Bank at Nsuta.

### **1.3.4.1.10 Communication**

Nsuta has Post Office while Kwamang, Atonsu and Beposo have postal agencies. Telephone (fixed Lines) services are available at Nsuta, Bonkrong and Beposo with almost the entire district covered by mobile phone networks. The Mobile Networks available in the District includes: MTN, Vodafone, Tigo, Airtel and Glo.

**1.3.4.1.11 District Revenue and Expenditure Status.**

This section of the document deals with the revenue and expenditure of the Assembly. This District Assembly's revenues include IGF, DACF, DDF, GETFUND, GOG, GSFP, DONOR FUNDING etc.

The expenditure includes: compensation, Goods and services and Assets. The table below shows the summary of all revenue and expenditure of the Assembly.

Table 15: Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Revenue Performance for 2012-2014

REV .ITEM	2012 BUDGET	2012 ACT. AS AT DEC	2013 BUDGET	2013 ACT. AS AT DEC	2014 BUDGET	2014 ACT. AS AT JUN.	% AS AT JUNE 2014
REVENUE	111,000.00	37,215.54	76,000.00	48,294.95	86,000.00	19,394.00	22.55
FEEs	30,050.00	40,312.60	40,000.00	50,680.00	90,000.00	40,000.00	44.44
FINES	19,000.00	20,000.00	30,200.00	26,335.85	58,000.00	18,608.98	32.08
LICENCES	29,050.00	16,694.00	53,250.00	43,633.60	45,000.00	15,944.00	35.43
LANDS	30,500.00	28,030.00	74,000.00	50,680.00	44,200.00	7,723.66	17.47
RENT	1,100.00	66.00	1,700.00	837.00	3,200.00	30.00	0.94
INVESTMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
MISCELLANEOUS	9,800.00	31,284.75	4,550.00	5,952.06	15,000.00	239.11	1.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230,500.00</b>	<b>173,602.89</b>	<b>279,700.00</b>	<b>226,413.46</b>	<b>343,400.00</b>	<b>101,939.75</b>	<b>29.69</b>

Table 16: Revenue Performance for all Sources (2012-2014)

REV .ITEM	2012 BUDGET	2012 ACTUAL	2013 BUDGET	2013 ACTUAL	2014 BUDGET	2014 ACTUAL	% AS AT JUNE 2014
TOTAL IGF	230,500.00	173,602.89	279,700.00	226,413.46	343,400.00	101,939.75	29.69
COMP.	835,582.00		928,236.00	942,072.00	1,115,261.23	545,012.76	48.86
GOODS AND SERVICES.	69,996.69	-	72,896.45	16,422.99	70,738.16	-	0.00
ASSETS	-	-	161.77	0	176.48	-	0.00
DACF	1,531,193.59	1,256,540.15	2,327,965.23	1,355,930.97	2,884,751.00	338,387.26	11.73
GSFP	200,000.00	364,461.70	891,443.00	415,319.60	891,443.00	238,266.50	26.72
DDF	600,000.00	511,264.00	600,000.00	317,247.00	521,323.00	359,770.27	69.01
OTHER TRANSFER	120,000.00	62,586.00	554,981.00	56,110.00	605,574.13	367	0.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,517,275.59</b>	<b>2,368,454.74</b>	<b>5,582,325.23</b>	<b>3,086,679.57</b>	<b>6,157,092.87</b>	<b>1,583,860.54</b>	<b>24.62</b>

Table 17: Expenditure Performance for All Departments (2012-2014)

REV .ITEM	2012 BUDGET	2012 ACTUAL	2013 BUDGET	2013 ACTUAL	2014 BUDGET	2014 ACTUAL	% AS AT JUNE 2014
COMPENSATION.	835,582.00	1,498,665.56	928,236.00	942,072.00	1,115,261.23	557,630.62	50.00
GOODS AND SERVICES.	976,428.08	1,084,336.37	953,305.00	488,884.75	2,915,985.00	595,116.71	20.41
ASSETS	1,591,129.59	1,262,942.73	2,239,410.00	457,437.25	2,411,904.00	146,227.54	6.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,517,275.59</b>	<b>2,368,454.74</b>	<b>5,582,325.23</b>	<b>3,086,679.57</b>	<b>6,157,092.87</b>	<b>1,583,860.54</b>	<b>20.19</b>

### **1.3.4.1.12 Inter/Intra Trade**

The economic resources in the district include: foodstuffs, cocoa, livestock, timber, mineral, fruits and vegetables.

Services include Banking, Artisans, Transport, Chop bar operations, Mobile phone operations, and marketing.

**Inter:** There is inter trade among Mampong Municipal, Kumasi Metropolis and Ejura Sekyedumasi. The commodities traded in are foodstuffs, livestock, fruits and vegetables, timbers, cocoa, charcoal, maize other services are banking and transport.

**Intra:** The intra traded items include, foodstuffs, fruits, vegetables, oil palm, timber and livestock. The services include banking, artisans and transport.

### **1.3.4.1.13 Disaggregated Labour Force (Employed and unemployed)**

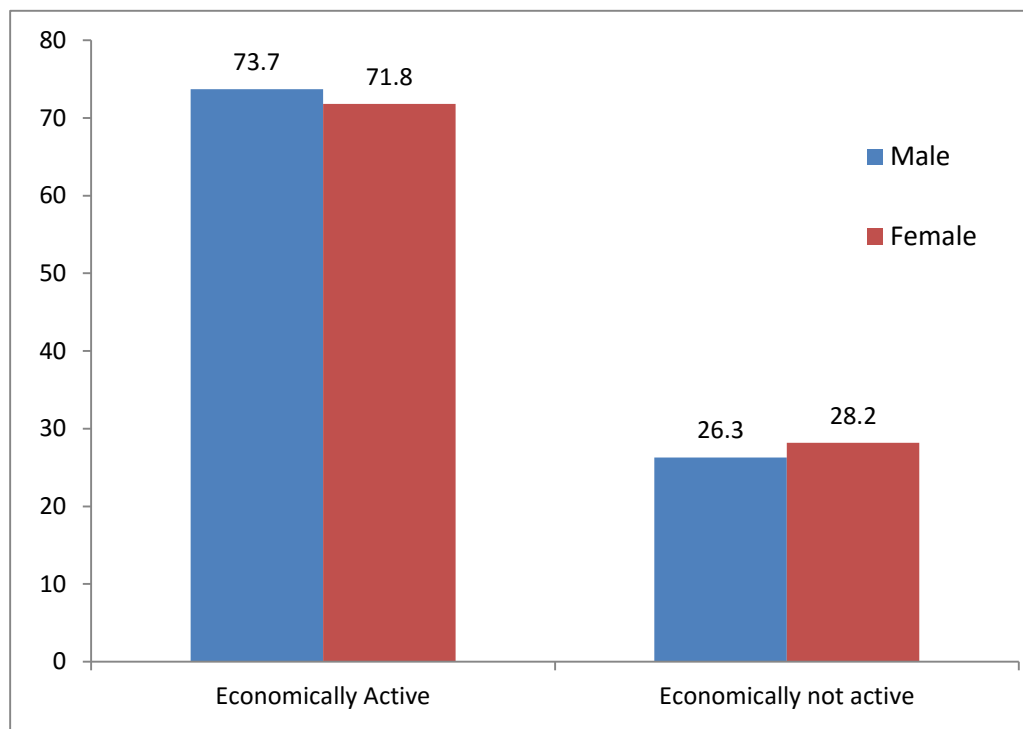
The entire district labour force is 41,364. Out of which 30,069 representing 72.7 percent are economically active, and 11,295 representing 27.3 percent are economically not active.

The economically active male and female population of the district labour force is (14,578) 73.7 percent and (15,491) 71.8 percent respectively, with (5,205) 26.3 percent and (6,090)28.2 percent being economically not active male and female population respectively.

From the economically active male population, 97.8 percent are employed and 2.2 percent unemployed.

The share of the females in the economically active population who were employed was 97.3 percent, with 2.7 percent being unemployed. Out of the unemployed female population, 34.1 percent of them had worked before and were seeking and available for work.

Majority of both the male and female economically not active population were in full time education, with a quarter of the male population and almost half of the female population engaged in housekeeping activities.

**Figure 4: Population of 15 years and older by activity status and sex**

#### 1.3.4.2 Local Economic Development Issues

To improve the situation, there is the need to train more unemployed youth in employable skills, resource them financially (through credit) and assist them to enter into production.

The existence of Business Advisory Centre (BAC) and Rural Enterprise Project will potentially increase local economic development. The various artisan and the unemployed shall be mobilized for the requisite training in employable skills. The Rural Technology Services Centre and the Rural Enterprise Project shall collaborate with the Association of Garages to manufacture the simple appropriate technology, tools and equipment to strengthen the manufacturing sector of the district economy. The district has also identified processing of cassava into various flour species for pastries.

An industrial site has been acquired and developed as light Industrial Area at Kwagyei. The site has been graded, electricity has been extended to the site and the plots have been allocated to the artisan for a token fee. A site has also been acquired for charcoal sellers. Artisans considered during allocation are mechanics, welders, carpenters, food vendors etc.

### 1.3.4.3 Agriculture Potentials in the District

There is availability of large tracks of fertile agriculture land in the Afram Plain portion of the district for large scale/commercial farming. These lands can be located at Amoamang, Jeduako, Birem and Asubuasu settlements.

For crop and Livestock production, the district has comparative advantage in the following crop production areas. These are arranged in order of priority;

1. Maize production, Yam production ,Cassava and In-land rice
2. Cocoa, Oil palm, Citrus and Teak

#### **a/ Animal Productions**

Goat & Sheep production, Cattle production and Pig production

The district can also boast of potentials in Agro-processing in the following areas;

1. Cassava processing into Gari, industrial starch and Flour
2. Construction of storage facilities for maize
3. Dryers for Drying maize
4. Oil palm extraction

#### **b/ Other Services**

Other potential in the agricultural service is tractor services (ploughing of land and shelling of maize) in the district.

#### **c/ Agro Processing**

The main agro processing activity in the district is processing of cassava into gari, konkonte and flour. There is one cassava processing centre at Akyease in the district and they process cassava into flour. There are four other processing centres in Atonsu, Kwamang, Tadieso and Bimma which process cassava into gari. Small scale oil palm extraction and pito brewing are also agro processing activities in the district.

### 1.3.4.4 Infrastructure-Roads

The District can boast of 382.25 kilometres of roads. Out of the figure, 99.8 kilometres (26.11%) of the roads are good, 31.40 kilometres (8.21%) are fairly good. The remaining 251.05 kilometres (65.68%) of the roads are poor.

The engineered roads in the District are 158.20 kilometres, partial engineered roads are 14.50 kilometre, and unengineered roads constitute 209.55km. Bitumen surfaced roads in the district is 25.2kilometer. They include: Nsuta-Beposo, Nsuta-Kwamang, Nsuta –Mampong and Nsuta-

Amoamang –Ohemaa Generally, the road network of the District is poor. The roads become almost impassable during rainy season. Those areas produce about 80% of the foodstuffs and vegetables in the district. Therefore there is the need to upgrade most of the roads in the district.

### **1.3.4.5 Development implications**

The main source of employment in the District is farming and it employs nearly 75% of the entire population. Therefore credit and farm inputs should be provided to the farmers, more Agriculture Extension Agents are required to assist the farmers to practice modernise agriculture thereby creating more employment opportunities for the people.

The communication network, electricity, and economic infrastructure coverage is inadequate and it does not enhance speedy development. Efforts must be made to provide the needed infrastructure for accelerated development. The district is endowed with tourism potentials therefore financial resources are required to develop the tourism sector to increase the Internally Generated Revenue of the Assembly.

### **1.3.5.0 Food Security**

The food security in the district is good. Food is available in sufficient quantities all year round. Though prices of food commodities have increased slightly, it is still affordable.

Looking at the climate, relief and vegetation, the farmers engage in the following crops and livestock production;

1. Cereal: maize and inland rice
2. Root & Tubers: yam, cassava, cocoyam, banana and potato.
3. Vegetables: tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, onion, pepper, eggplant and okro.
4. Cash crop: cocoa, oil palm, citrus.
5. Legume: cowpea and groundnuts
6. Animal: goat, sheep, cattle, pig and poultry, grass cutter, bee keeping, rabbit and snail

### **a/ Markets**

There are three (3) major markets in the district where all sorts of agriculture produce are sold. The markets are located at Nsuta, Kwamang and Jeduako, and their respective market days are Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday. The farmers produce food crops and livestock in large quantities to feed their families and the surplus is sold.

**1.3.5.1 Development Implications**

Some farmers in the district produce enough for their families and sell the surplus. However, other farmers produce on commercial basis. This has created employment for 74.6% of working population of the District. Even though there is poverty in the District, cost of living is low because of the availability of quality food. The District Assembly also collect market tolls for the sale of the farm produce in the market.

**1.3.6.0 Governance.**

**1.3.6.1 Administrative Structure**

The District has one constituency, namely Nsuta-Kwamang-Beposo. There are four (4) Town Councils, three (3) Area Councils, one hundred and thirty-seven (137) Unit Committees and twenty-seven (27) Electoral Areas. The following are the Urban, Town, and Area Councils.

**Table 18: Town and Area Council in the District.**

Town Councils	Area Councils
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nsuta</li> <li>• Beposo</li> <li>• Kwamang</li> <li>• Atonsu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kyebi</li> <li>• Amoamang</li> <li>• Birem</li> </ul>

Ghana’s decentralization process is structurally enhanced with these sub-district structures. However, the impact on Local/Community Level Administration is not much felt since most of the sub-district structures do not function as expected. Inadequate office accommodation, logistics, personnel and financial support are some of the challenges confronting the District.

Plans are underway to provide office accommodation, engage the services of personnel and provision of logistics in the years ahead. For a start, office accommodation has been provided for Amoamang Area Council. The District Assembly intends to construct office accommodation for Town and Area Council which do not have permanent office accommodation.

**1.3.6.2 The District Assembly Machinery**

Sekyere Central District Assembly consists of 35 Assembly Members. The District Chief Executive doubles as both the Political and Administrative head of the Assembly.

The District Assembly is presided over by a Presiding Member who is elected from among the members of the Assembly by at least a two-third majority.

The District Assembly is responsible for the overall development of the District. It is charged with programme formulation, budget preparation and the promotion of fairly distributed development programmes across the District.

The Executive and Administrative functions of the Assembly are performed by an Executive Committee, membership of which are elected from among the Assembly members but not exceeding one-third of the numerical strength of the Assembly.

The Executive committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive, excludes the Presiding Member, and operates through sub-committees such as.

1. Development planning sub-committee
2. Social services sub-committee
3. Works sub-committee
4. Justice and Security sub-committee
5. Finance and Administration sub-committee
6. Such other sub-committees as the District Assembly may deem fit.

The Sub-committees deliberate on specific issues and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in turn present them to the District Assembly for ratification.

A District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is established for the District Assembly to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Executive Committee and its Planning and programming functions.

The Annual Plan produced by the Unit serves as input into the yearly budget preparation.

The District Assembly has four (4) Town Councils and three (3) Area Councils. These constitute Sub-District administrative units and are instrumental.

The District Administration is headed by a Civil Servant – the District Coordinating Director – under the overall supervision of the District Chief Executive.

Non-Governmental Organizations have been playing a very important role in the development of the district, especially within the Afram plains. One organization whose role has helped in no small way in providing better living environment for people is the World Vision International (WV Ghana) and Ashanti Development. Their operations have centered on water and sanitation provision, relief supply, health and advocacy.

### **1.3.6.3 The District Assembly Structure**

One of the significant changes made in the new Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) is the abolition of the twenty two decentralized departments established under the PNDC Law 207 and their replacement by eleven major ones. These departments are to be created as departments of the District Assembly, owing full allegiance to the Assembly. The old departments therefore cease to exist in the district and their staff, transferred to a Local Government service at a precise date to be determined by legislative instrument.

The budget of Sekyere Central District Assembly shall consequently consist of the aggregate revenue and expenditure of all departments and organizations under the District Assembly. The new departments to be established are:

1. Central Administration Department
2. Finance Department
3. Education, Youth and Sports Department
4. District Health Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Physical Planning Department
7. Social Welfare and Community Development Department
8. Natural Resources Conservation Department, Forestry and Wildlife Division
9. Works Department
10. Trade and Industry Department
11. Disaster Prevention Department

With the exception of Department of Trade and Industry, all other departments have been established in the district and are functioning accordingly.

### **1.3.6.4 Institutional Structure**

Under the institutional structure of the Sekyere Central District Assembly, the activities of the departments are coordinated by the District Co-ordinating Director who reports to the District Chief Executive, The District Co-ordinating Director has four (4) key officers for Planning, Administration, Budgeting and Finance. The District Chief Executive who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee reports to the General Assembly.

### **1.3.6.5 Social Accountability**

All the resources of the Assembly belong to the people and that the Assembly is accountable to the people. This is done through public fora, financial statements and provision of other reports.

The Civil Society Organizations have taken up the challenge of promoting citizens' participation and involvement in Local governance and advocacy.

Under this programming series of town meetings, public fora, public participatory budget hearing and community/public participation in fee fixing among others are being promoted.

### **1.3.6.6 Traditional Authority**

The area is under the three (3) Traditional Council and three paramount chiefs in the District. The traditional authorities serve as a link between the communities and the District Assembly on issues concerning the welfare of their people. Also periodic forums are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for the traditional authorities, Assembly members, Heads of Departments and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the district, land acquisition especially, allocation of lands for community projects like community library, schools, KVIPs and others.

### **1.3.6.7 Participation of Citizenry**

- The citizens generally participate in public fora, budgetary process, fee-fixing resolution, communal labour, community initiated projects watch dog committees etc.
- The Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) assist the assembly in implementing its programmes on HIV/AIDS , malaria control and provision of classroom blocks, toilet facilities etc.

### **1.3.6.8 Application of Communication Strategies**

The Assembly adopts two-way process in its information transfer to the people at the grassroots and vice versa. This information flow is channelled through the Assembly and Unit committee members. Occasionally the District Chief Executive organizes durbars and fora to meet the people to discuss their problems and needs.

### **1.3.6.9 Security**

The District Security Committee (DISEC) is responsible for ensuring security in the district. The District Chief Executive is the Chairman of the DISEC.

There is inadequate logistics for the police. For instance there is only one official vehicle and limited modern communication gadgets. Low number of personnel coupled with inadequate logistic to maintain peace and order. The Nsuta community and the District Assembly are on the process of constructing new District Police Headquarters.

With the exception of occasional arm robbery cases, generally, there is peace and order in the District.

#### **1.3.6.10 Fire Service Station.**

There is no fire service station in the District. Mampong District Fire Service has oversight responsibility in the District.

#### **1.3.6.11 Disaster Management**

There is disaster prevention department and NADMO is in charge of all issues concerning disasters in the District.

#### **1.3.6.12. Implication for development**

The District Assembly has full complement of the required staff and departments. This actually helps in the implementation of the Assembly's programmes and projects. The contribution of the NGOs is positive development for the Assembly.

The sub-structures exist alright, however special attention is required for them to function effectively. New office accommodation should be constructed for the Area and Town councils that do not have. This will bring development to the doorsteps of the people.

The regular interaction with the people and frequent public hearings are contributing tremendously the District's development.

The contribution of police in the District is commendable. They have helped to reduce pockets of arm robbery cases in the District to the lowest minimum. However, new police stations are required to be established and more police personnel should be posted to the District.

#### **1.3.7.0 Social Service**

This section focuses on various aspects of the quality of life of people in the district as well as their access to basic social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water, sanitation, and other issues that affect the development of the district's human resources.

#### **1.3. 7. 1.0 Education**

There are 175 educational facilities in the District comprising Pre-school, Primary, JHS, and SHS, as shown below.

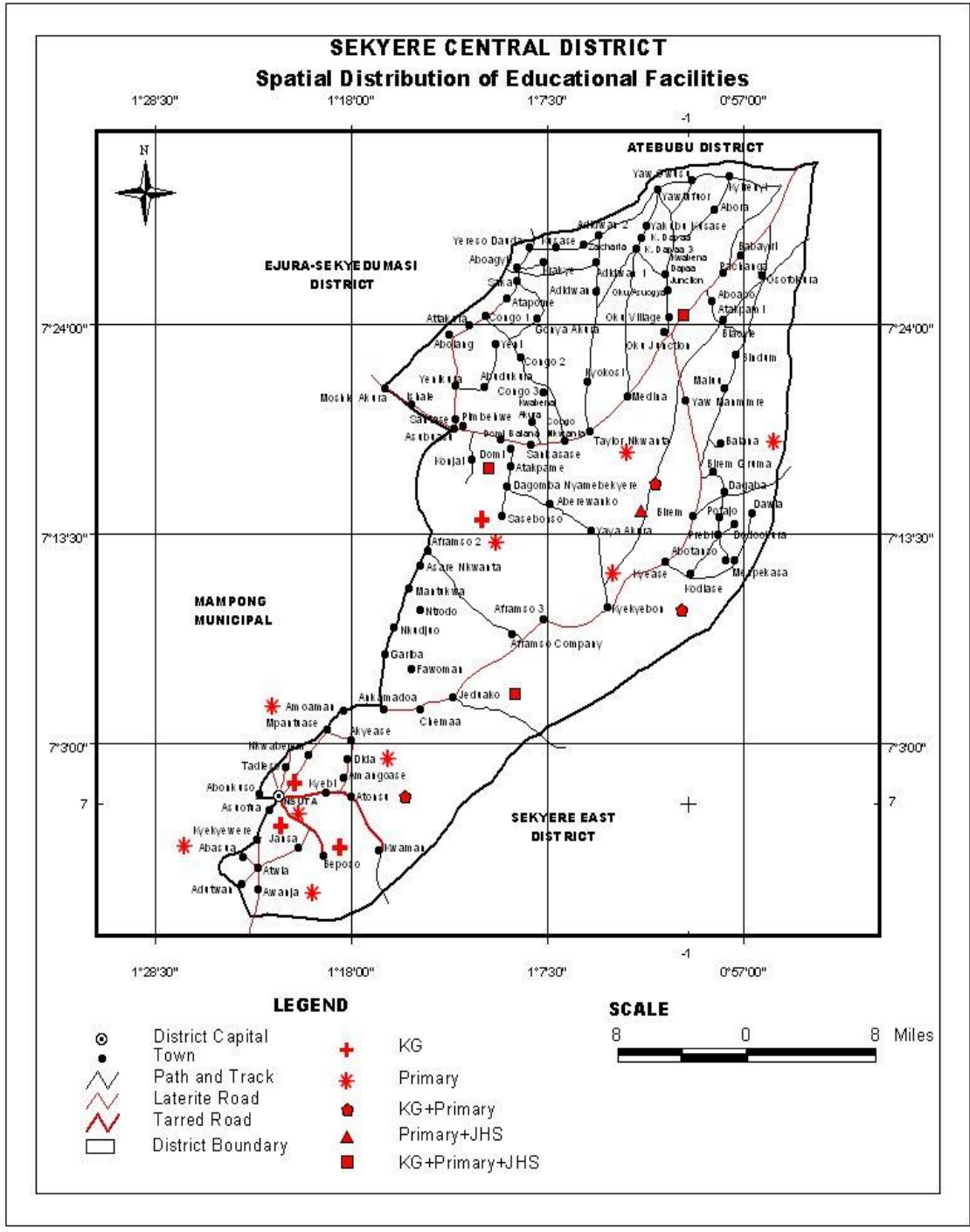
**Table19: Educational Facilities in the District**

CIRCUIT	PRE-SCHOOL	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	Teacher Training	TERTIARY
Kwamang/Atonsu	11	11	8	1	0	0
Beposo	9	9	6	1	0	0
Nsuta South	8	8	8	1	0	0
Nsuta North	7	7	6	0	0	0
Afram Plains North	13	13	4	0	0	0
Afram Plains Central	9	9	4	0	0	0
Afram Plains South	8	8	6	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Source: District Education Office, 2013/2014 Academic Year.**

Most of these facilities are not in good state especially in the three Afram Plains Circuits. A number of them require new construction and others too require major renovations. The District is served by only one Public Senior High School at Nsuta and two missionary owned ones at Beposo and Kwamang respectively. There is also one private Senior High School at Amoamang. Tertiary Education (Teacher Training and University are not accessible within the District.

**Figure 5: Showing Spatial Distribution of Educational Facilities**



The educational features such as school enrolment levels, teacher population etc. is illustrated below.

**Table 20: Educational Enrolment for 2013/2014 Academic Year in the District**

LEVEL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
K.G.	2,382	2,201	4,583
PRIMARY	5,377	4,926	10,303
J.H.S	1,773	1,403	3,176
SHS	1,115	1,079	2,194
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,647</b>	<b>9,609</b>	<b>20,256</b>

### 1.3.7. 1: Teacher - Pupil Ratio (TPR)

The Pupil/Teacher Ratio in the District for 2013/2014 Academic Year stands at 16:1

**Table 21: Teacher Pupil Ratio for 2013/2014 Academic Year**

LEVEL	TRS	TRS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	TPR
	M	F	TOTAL	TOTAL	
K.G.	63	201	264	4,583	17:1
PRIMARY	343	134	477	10,303	22:1
J.H.S	289	65	354	3,176	10:1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>18,067</b>	<b>16:1</b>

Source: District Education Office 2013/2014

### 1.3.7.2 School Performance

**Table 22: Number of Candidates Obtaining Various Aggregate**

	AGGREGATE				TOTAL	PERCENTAGE PASS	OVERALL % PASS
	6	7-15	16-24	25-30			
BOYS	-	24	211	162	191	39.9%	<b>69.1%</b>
GIRLS	-	8	142	140	115	29.2%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>32</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	

Source: District Education Directorate 2013/2014 Academic Year

### 1.3.7.3 Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the District

The District is obviously not left out in ICT. However, the spread, coverage and usage are not widespread. The necessary ICT infrastructure is mainly concentrated in the three (3) towns of Nsuta, Beposo, and Kwamang. The District nevertheless is a beneficiary of the District Information Communication Centre Project started by the Ministry of Information and currently the Kwamang ICT Centre is completed and is in operation. Efforts are however under way to recruit ICT specialist to man the centre through collaboration between the Assembly and the beneficiary community. Individuals, few though, use their mobile phones to access the internet. The three Public Senior High Schools in the District have computer laboratories. There are few internet café in the district. Plans are in place to network the District Assembly Offices to internet.

### 1.3.7.4 Health Care

For ease of administration, the District has been divided into five Health Sub-Districts namely: Nsuta, Kwamang, Birem, Asubuasu and Oku. Three of the Sub-Districts, Birem, Asubuaso, and Oku are found in the Afram Plains portion of the District, which are deprived and accessibility is difficult.

**Table 23: Distributions of Health Facilities**

Sub-District	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinics	
			GHS (Maternal and Child Health)	Private/Mission
Nsuta	-	1	0	1
Kwamang	-	1	0	0
Beposo		1	0	0
Atonsu		0	1	0
Aframso		1	0	0
Birem	-	1	0	0
Oku	-	0	0	1
Asubuaso	-	0	1	0
Jaduako		0	1	0
Kyebi		0	1	0
Adutwam		0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: District Health Directorate, 2014

Table 24: Available Health Professionals in the District

Staff Category	Year	Sex Distribution		Total
	2014	Male	Female	
Physician Assistants		4	0	4
Midwives		0	11	11
Staff Nurses		9	6	15
Enrolled Nurses / Health Assistants Clinical		10	48	58
Community Health nurses		19	51	70
Technical Officers		4	0	4
Field Technicians		1	2	3
Pharmacy Technicians		2	1	3
Public Health Nurse		0	1	1

Community Mental Health Officer		0	1	1
Health Information Officer		1	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: District Health Directorate, 2014

The Doctor: Population ratio is 0: 71,232 and Nurse: population ratio is 1: 508 (2014 population estimate). This gives a picture of a rising load of work on available staff.

#### 1.3.7.4.1 Availability of Health Professionals, Incidence of diseases, access to health facilities and professionals, infant and maternal mortality

**T able: 25 Indicators on Health Professionals and incidence of diseases**

Performance Indicators	2010 Performance	2011 Performance	2012 Performance	2013 Performance
Number of CHP Zones	11	13	25	25
Number of CHP Compounds	1	1	1	0
Number of Doctors	0	0	0	0
Population to Doctor ratio	0	0	0	0
Number of Community residence/ nurses(CHOs)	1	1	30	30
Number of under five years who were weighed at facility and out reach	4781	4,881	4,967	5,024
Total number of outpatient visits	42,376	43,791	38,325	39,677
Number of OPD visits by insurance	31,792	33,607	29,061	30,311
Number of deliveries by TBAs	626	1,026	1,090	935
Number of maternal deaths	0	0	0	0
Number of still birth	14	8	7	10
Number of new HIV positive cases diagnosed	49	48	15	21

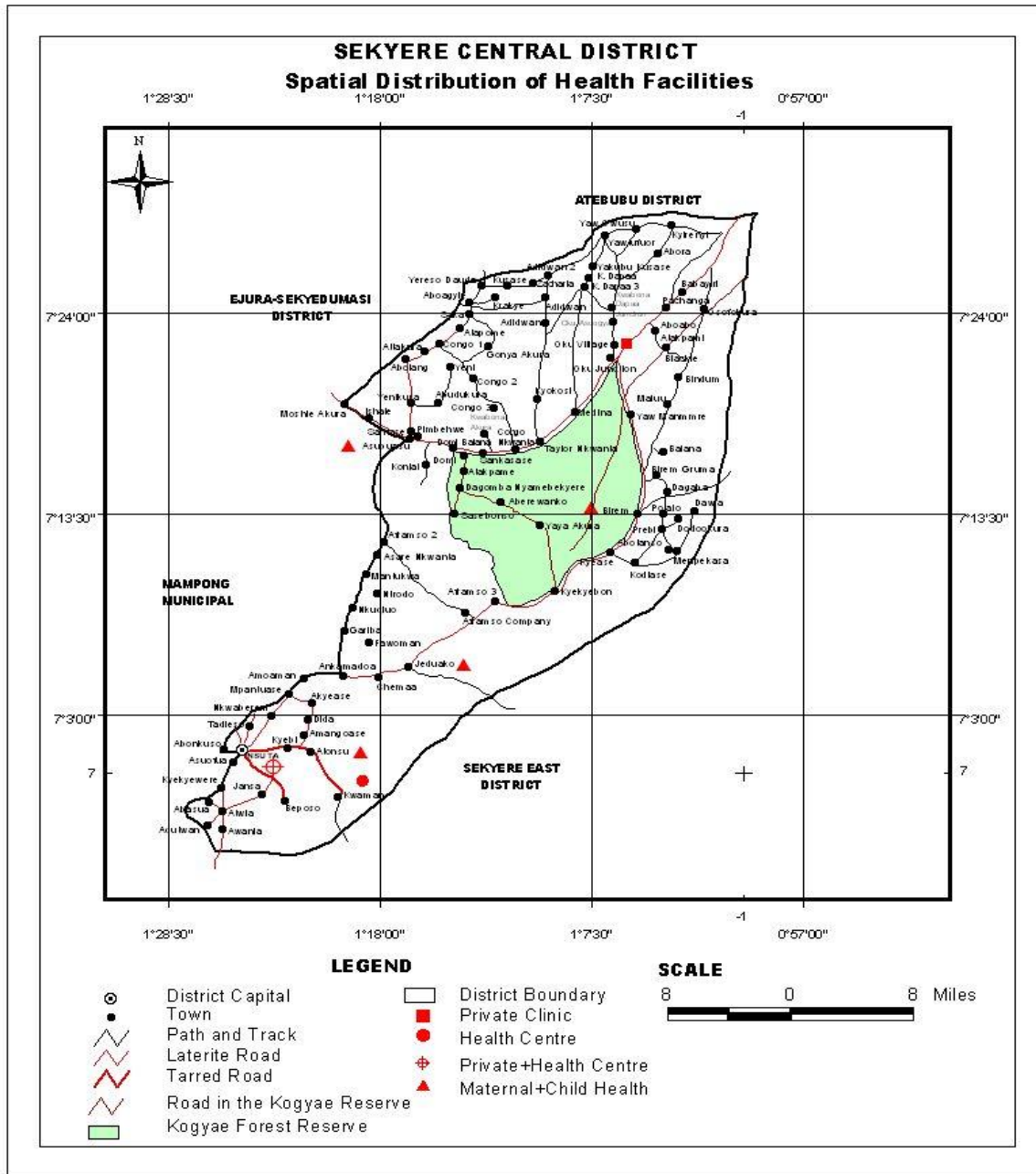
Number of guinea worm cases seen	0	0	0	0
Total OPD malarial cases	38,840	62,488	42,894	38,689

Source: District Health Directorate Jan. 2014 Annual Performance Review

**Table 26: CLINICAL: OPD MORBIDITY- TOP 15 CASES FOR 2011, 2012 AND 2013.**

DATA	2011	2012	2013
Malaria OPD Cases – Clinical and confirmed	26,073	16,993	15,838
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	9,697	7,034	5,868
Rheumatism and other joint pains	5,556	3,720	3,115
Diarrhoea Disease	2,905	2,302	2,570
Skin Diseases	2,767	1,883	1,696
Hypertension	2,296	995	741
Anaemia	2,044	2,088	1,610
Intestinal Worms	1,800	1,351	733
Acute Urinary tract Infection	1,086	613	557
Home Injuries (Home Accidents and Injuries)	921	830	790
Acute Eye Infection	627	423	376
Pregnancy Related Complications	573	-	-
Typhoid Fever	487	252	328
Pneumonia	400	395	332
Other Acute Ear Infections	335	276	314
Chicken Pox	-	232	276

Figure 6: Showing Spatial Distribution of Health Facilities



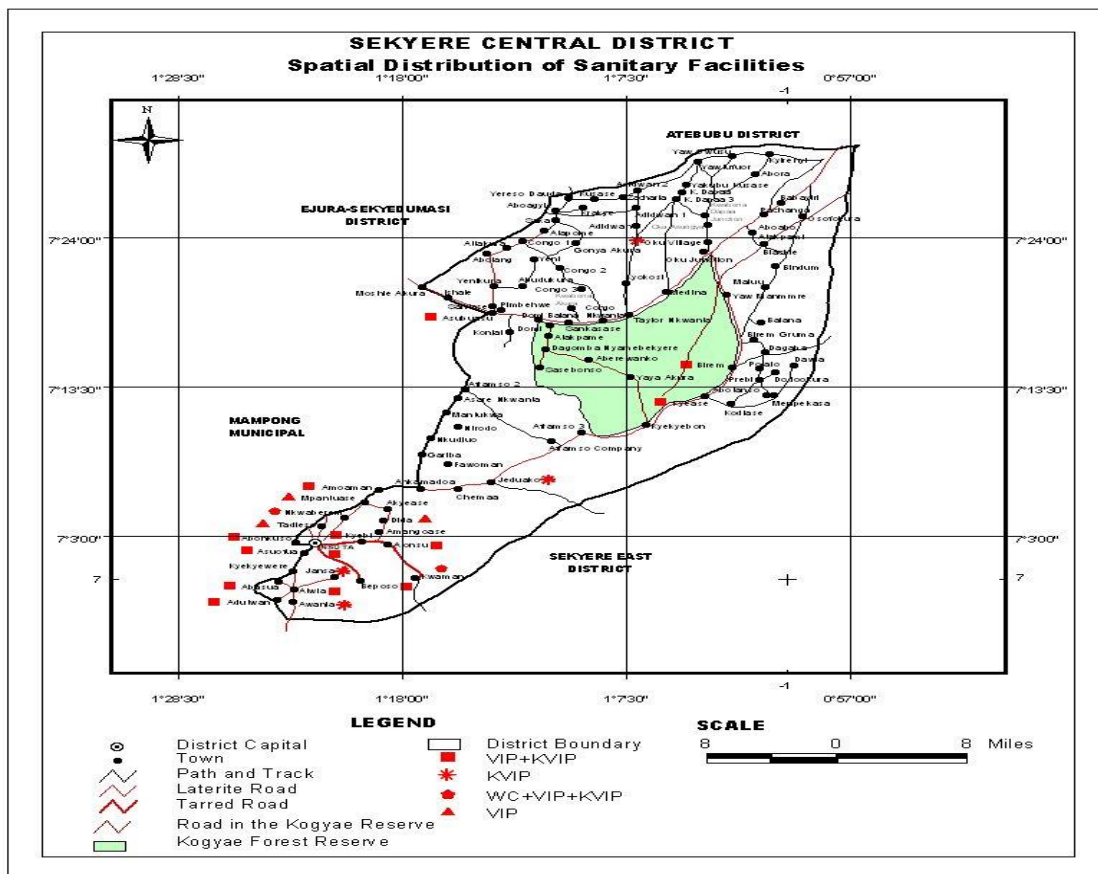
**1.3.7.4.2 Status of District Health Insurance Scheme**

The District is yet to have its own scheme as it is still covered by Mampong Municipal. Strenuous efforts however are underway for the district to have its own Health Insurance Scheme as pertains in all other Districts in the region and the country.

**1.3.7.5 Water and Sanitation.**

The most common sources of water for both domestic and industrial use in the District are Rivers, springs, Hand-dug Wells, Boreholes, and Pipe-borne. Rain water, water from rivers, springs, streams are the most common types used because they are provided freely by nature. They are however, easily polluted and therefore a source of worry since they bore many diseases. Hand-Dug wells are community or individually owned. It is not certain how many of them exist in the District.

**Figure 7: Showing Spatial Distribution of Sanitary Facilities**



### **1.3.7.5.1: Sanitation Management**

There are four main types of toilet facilities in this district. The highest reported facilities are public toilet (41.6%), pit latrine (22.9%), Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) (7.2%), WC (6.1%), VIP Latrines 12.2% and open defecation 10%

The most widely used means of disposing solid waste (refuse) is either public dumping site (open space) (56.4%) or in a container (17.3%), however, 12.8 percent of dwelling units dumped waste indiscriminately in the district and others 7.1%.

Again, the main methods of liquid waste disposal in the district are as follows: throwing into compound (53.0%), into the street/outside house (28.2%) or into gutter (11.7%).

In rural localities the two main methods of liquid waste disposal are: throwing waste onto compounds and throwing waste onto the street/ outside the house.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **1.3.7.6 Housing**

The Statutory Planning Committee of the Assembly, Town and Country Planning Department and the Traditional Councils regulate physical development in the district. Plots are allocated to prospective developers by ancestral landowners who work in close contact with the Traditional Councils and the District Assembly to confer title on landowners and prospective developers.

The built environment within the district can be categorized into two; those in the urban areas and those in the rural areas.

In the urban areas, settlement patterns are usually nucleated with very high population densities. Towns like Nsuta, Beposo, Atonsu, and Kwamang have well-prepared town layouts depicting land use patterns such as residential areas, schools, markets, refuse sites cemeteries, lorry parks, recreational areas etc. These Towns enjoy most of the social services. However, the high populations in the towns come along with its own problems. Demand for land in the urban area is high and therefore expensive.

Rural communities are largely dispersed with low population densities. In these communities, developments are haphazard. In spite of these, sanitary conditions are relatively good with little problem of pollutions.

### **1.3.8.0 Vulnerability Analysis**

Vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organisation and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed. There are four main components. These are risk, exposure, response and outcome. Risk is the probability of an event happening. Exposure includes the value of assets at risk and what will be lost if an uncertain event occurs. Response is normally the function of decisions taken by households, institutions and civil society. Outcome is the result of the impact of the shock, which is usually the result of the interplay of risk, exposure and response.

The incidence of vulnerability/shocks in the District differs between social groups as well as between the rural and the relatively urban parts. The people most affected by shock are the rural poor, subsistence farmers and their dependants.

### **1.3.8.1 Types of Shocks**

The 2006 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ 2003) indicated that the perceived level of insecurity of households in the District is slightly higher than the average Ghanaian situation. The details of vulnerability included household and community insecurity in the form of:

- Human Insecurity – though not an issue for worry, many people and communities have heard reports of armed robbery, violence, loss of assets and illness, disease, pests outbreak and price shocks affecting agriculture production, etc.
- Food Security – About 20% of households in the District face varying degrees of inadequate food for their household members at sometimes of the year.

### **1.3.8.2 Coping Strategies**

Though there are no formal reliable early warnings and welfare systems against the things that bring about the shocks, various coping interventions exist in the District especially at the household and community levels.

The household strategies include self-help or self-insurance, informal insurance, use of credit, consumption reduction etc. The least common of the coping strategies is help from the government or other forms of institutional help.

### **1.3.8.3 Development Issues:**

Weather related shocks adversely affect a large number of households. Reducing exposure of subsistence farmers to the variability of the weather through the development of water

management programs will reduce to very large extent household shocks. Theft of crops is yet another frequently reported shock.

### **1.3.8.4 Child Labour, Poverty, Abuse, Orphans etc.**

The 2000 Population and Housing Census showed that over 9,200 children made up of about 9.2% of boys and 8.6% of girls in the erstwhile Sekyere West District worked for money during the time of the Census. Close to 60% of these children worked in the petty trading and hawking sector. Other children engaged themselves by commuting to Nsuta, Mampong and Kumasi daily to do menial jobs including working as cobblers ('shoe-shine') etc.

The extent to which working children are disadvantaged depends on the extent of participation on the labour market. While about 70% of children work for 6 days in a week, the proportion of girls is greater than that of boys.

The above statistics attest to cases of child poverty, as there are cases of parents' inability to provide basic school necessities for their wards. Cases of Child Abuse are not common.

### **1.3.8.5 Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)**

Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-two (2,572) 3.6% of the entire population of the District are Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) according to 2010 population and Housing Census. Out of this figure, One Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy Seven (1,177) of them are males, with One Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Five (1,395) being females. Visual impairment is the most common type of disability in the district accounting for (49.1%) followed by physical disability (26.1%), speaking and hearing, (28.4%) emotion and intellect (18.3%) and others 6.1%.

Many factors interact to render some people vulnerable in the District. The following are some of the factors:

- Inadequate skills for the poor.
- Use of outmoded methods of farming.
- Inability to access health provision due to poverty.
- Inability to pay children's school fees.
- Lack of funds to expand businesses due to inability to access credit.
- Inadequate potable water.
- Poor diet and dilapidated houses.
- Disabilities

Large portions of the Afram Plains area of the District are covered with grassland. In the harmattan period, bushfires are rampant due to improper handling of naked fire. At such periods, farmlands are burnt, homes destroyed, lives and properties running into several thousands of cedis are lost. This episode renders the people more vulnerable. Children drop out of school to help their parents on their new farms. Revenue accruing from outflow of food from the area is thus lost.

### 1.3.8.6 Child Labour

Child Labour is not a common practice in the District. However, it is not uncommon to see school children selling on the street after school hours, and during holidays and on market days.

### 1.3.8.7 Implication for Development:

Vulnerability is manifested in various forms in the District. The District Department of Social Welfare does not have the required resources to deliver on its mandate. The Disability Fund recently introduced is fully operational in the District. Financial and skills training are being given to people with disabilities.

### 1.3.9.0 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

#### 1.3.9.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) plays important role in today's knowledge-based information society and economy. ICT has contributed immensely to the development of human capital and hence increased productivity. This section analysed ownership of mobile phones, use of internet facilities, household ownership of fixed telephone lines, and household ownership of desktop or laptop computers.

**Table: 27. Number of people using mobile phone and internet**

Population 12 years and older	Number	%	Mobile phone		Pop. using internet	
			No.	%	No	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>100</b>
Male	22,658	48.50	7,019	53.5	534	71
Female	24,035	51.5	6,100	46.5	218	29

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

### **1.3.9.2 Ownership of Mobile Phone**

Only (13,119) 28.1 percent of the population aged 12 years and older in the district are owners of mobile phones. Fifty three percent (53.5%) of persons owning mobile phones are males, with 46.5 percent being females. For persons with access to internet facility, 71% are males, while females constitute twenty-nine percent (29%).

### **1.3.9.3 Use of Internet**

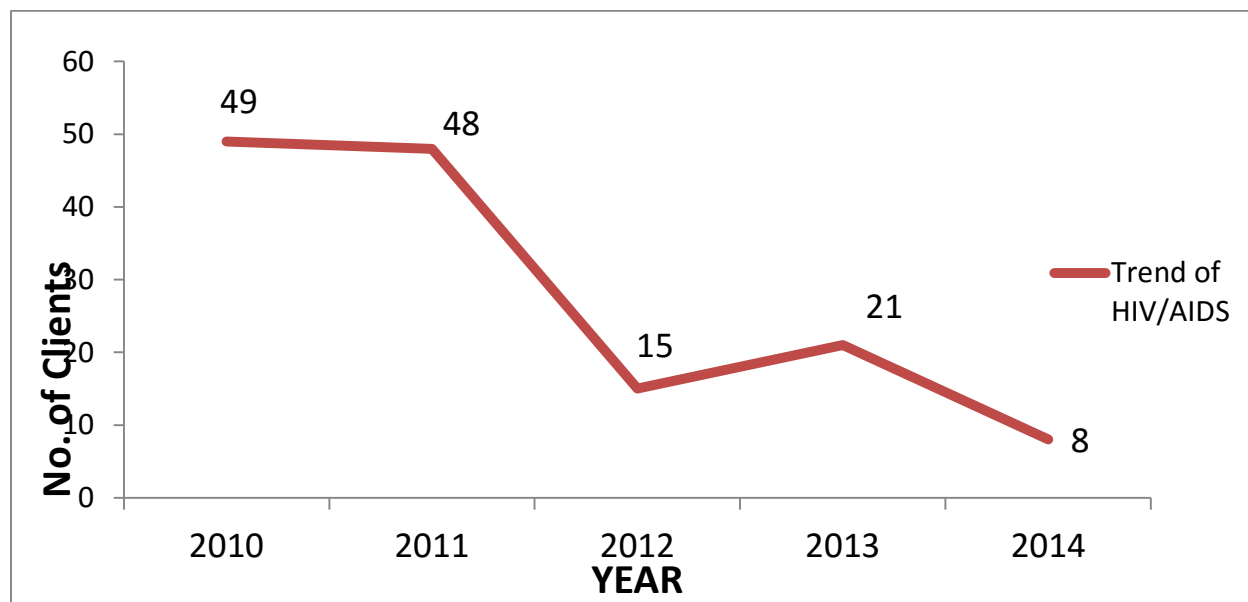
Persons using internet facility refers to those who has access to internet facility at home, internet cafe, on mobile phone, game machine, digital television or other mobile device.

Nearly three quarters of the entire district's population with internet access are males (71%), with the females being (29%). Though the district has a low rate of internet access, there is a wide disparity between the males and the females in terms of comparison, affirming the dominance of the males and a sense of concern to the females in internet usage.

### **1.3.10.0 HIV and AIDS Situation in the District.**

Another area of concern is the incidence of HIV/AIDS menace. The District is not a sentinel site. The prevalence of the pandemic in the district therefore cannot be readily ascertained. However, the presence of HIV and AIDS cannot be ruled out. All intervention programmes being carried out by the Ghana Aids Commission is also being implemented in the district through collaboration between the Assembly, NGOs and CBOs. The District has seen some decrease in reported cases of people affected and infected by the disease. The most prominent effect has been on PLHAs and Orphans rendering them very vulnerable. Some of the programmes being carried out to reduce new infections include: condom distribution, peer education, counselling and testing, holding of regular DAC and DRI meetings and support to PLHAs.

Perhaps the biggest problem in this area has been the identification of the PLHAs due to stigmatization. The table below shows the trend of reported cases of HIV/AIDs in the District.

**Table 28: Trend of Reported Cases of HIV/AIDs (2010-2014)**

#### 1.3.10.1 Development Implication

Some new cases of HIV/AIDS have been recorded in the District. This came about as a result of voluntary counselling and testing and testing of pregnant women. With support from the NGOs, the District Assembly and Ghana Aids Commission menace is reducing. The distribution and the use of condoms, voluntary counselling and testing and campaign against stigmatisation will help reduce HIV/AIDS cases in the District.

#### 1.3.11.0 Gender

##### 1.3.11.1 Introduction

The issue of gender profiling is very important in the development planning process at the District level as it enables the planning authorities make conscious efforts to take steps to bridge the gap. It is against this background that the Sekyere Central District Assembly prepared this plan based on the gender profile of the District. This will help the District to formulate and implement programmes to bridge the gender gap.

### 1.3.11.2 Gender Profiling

The gender profile of the District covers the areas of Education, Health, Local Governance, and Culture. It relates to how to access and control over resources such as land, credit and technology, access to time, markets and information.

### 1.3.11.3 Population Profile

The 2010 Population and Housing Census put the entire population of the District at 71,232. The male population is 35,225 accounting for 49.5% and the female population of 36,007 forming 50.5%. The table below shows the distribution of the population by Age Group and Sex.

**Table 29: Sex Composition of Sekyere Central District (2010)**

Sex	Population	Percentage %
Male	35,225	49.5
Female	36,007	50.5
Total	71,232	100

Source: Population and Housing Census Report for 2010.

**Table 30: Population in Age and Sex**

Age	Male	Female	Total Population
0-14	15,442	14,426	29,868
15-64	17,903	18,825	36,728
65+	1,880	2,756	4,636
TOTAL	35,225	36,007	71,232

Source: Population and Housing Census Report for 2010.

### 1.3.11.4 Education

The important role that education plays in the social, cultural and the economic development of the District and the country as a whole is enormous. In considering gender issues, it is important to make gender analysis on education especially on the enrolment at all levels of education.

The table below shows the enrolment at all levels of education in the District.

**Table 31: Enrolment Level in Schools (2013/2014) - Public & Private**

Level	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage (%)	
				Male	Female
PRE-SCHOOL	2,382	2,201	4,583	52.0	48.0
PRIMARY	5,377	4,926	10,303	52.2	47.8
JHS	1,773	1,403	3,176	55.8	44.2
SHS	1,115	1,079	2,194	50.8	49.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,647</b>	<b>9,609</b>	<b>20,256</b>		

Source: District Education Directorate, 2014.

It can be observed from the table that in general; the total enrolment in schools at all levels is 20,256 comprising 10,647 males and 9,609 females forming 52.6% and 47.4% respectively.

This indicates that generally there are more males in schools than females. The situation is the same at both the primary (50.8%) and the senior High School levels (49.2%). The situation is not different at the pre-school and the Junior High School levels where the male population is more than that of the females.

The general situation depicts the fact that all stakeholders are taking the issue of education very seriously as the figures show almost equal rate of participation for both males and females. It is therefore important to encourage good practices and adopt more new strategies to continue to encourage full participation of both males and females.

To encourage female participation, there should be strategies to prevent:

- a) Teenage Pregnancy resulting from parental neglect and poor parental control.
- b) Broken Homes.
- c) Peer pressure influence.
- d) Child labour.
- e) Needy school girls should be sponsored

**Table 32: Number of Candidates obtaining Aggregate as Indicated below:**

	AGGREGATE				TOTAL	PERCENTAGE PASS	OVERALL % PASS
	6	7-15	16-24	25-30			
BOYS	-	24	211	162	191	39.9%	<b>69.1%</b>
GIRLS	-	8	142	140	115	29.2%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>32</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	

Source: District Education Directorate 2013/2014 Academic Year

### 1.3.11.5 Staffing in Public Schools (2013/2014)

The table below shows the disaggregated data on teachers in the District

**Table 33: Staffing in Public Schools (2013/2014)**

LEVEL	TRS	TRS	TEACHERS TOTAL
	M	F	
K.G.	63	201	264
PRIMARY	343	134	477
J.H.S	289	65	354
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,095</b>

District Education Directorate 2013/2014

Information from the table indicates that out of the 1,095 teachers 400 (36.5%) are female and 695 (63.5%) are males. More females teachers in the communities could serve as role models for the female pupils and students to encourage them to take their studies more seriously.

### 1.3.11.6 Local Governance

#### 1.11.6.1 District Administration

The Sekyere Central District Administration has a total staff of 117 with 82 males and 35 females.

#### 1.3.11.6.2 Assembly Members

Out of the 40 members of the Assembly, five (5) have passed on remaining 35. Out of the 35 Assembly Members 28 of them are males and 7 of them are females. Clearly, the gap between the males and females members of the assembly is too wide. Strategies should therefore be adopted to encourage more women to be elected as Assembly members.

This could be achieved by supporting future women candidates with finance and logistic and also build their capacities to win district level elections.

### **1.3.11.6.3 WATSAN Committee Members**

It is the policy of the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) that at least 30% of the WATSAN Committee members be women. In this district the policy is working and 50% of WATSAN Committee Members are women. This is because they actually play major role in water related issues.

### **1.3.11.6.4 Culture and Tradition**

The culture and tradition of the people in the District do fully encourage females to aspire to leadership positions.

Traditionally, the communities are ruled by local chiefs (Adikrofo) supported by their elders including family heads. Queen Mothers also play a major role in decision making in the community. In fact, they are the king makers. It is interesting to note that few communities are traditionally headed by Queen Mothers even though Chiefs dominate in the leadership. Also where there is a Chief, there are also Queen Mothers to complement the efforts to the Chief.

### **1.3.11.6.5 Economic**

Women are not empowered economically as they are disadvantaged compare to their male counterparts. Therefore, they need to be empowered to take their rightful positions in their communities.

Empowering women, children and the Vulnerable through the following:

- Enhance women's access to and control of economic resources.
- Ensure social justice and equity for all.
- Conscious effort to reduce gender disparities in education.
- Affirmative action should be taken to achieve gender equity.

### **1.3.11.6.6 Conclusion**

Even though the male and female population ratio is almost the same, majority of the male population are more educated and financially empowered. Therefore the capacities of women need to be built for them to take up leadership positions in the District.

It is against this background that Sekyere Central District Assembly has resolved to support women to actively involve themselves in public life. This will be achieved through:

The implementation of affirmative action to encourage women in their socio-economic development.

**Table 34: Programme of Action for Gender Development, 2014-2017**

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	TIME FRAME, 2014-2017			
		2014	2015	2015	2017
1. Support the training of female and male artisans by 2017	District assembly DSW	▼			→
2. Provide scholarship and bursary scheme for brilliant but needy girls.	District Assembly, GES	▲			→
3. Support female to access credit	District Assembly, Financial Institution				→
4. Involve more women in WATSAN Committees	District Assembly and DWSTs				→
5. Organize and support STME Programmes	District Assembly, GES				→

**Source: Sekyere Central District Assembly, 2014**

#### **1.3.11.6.7 Development Implication**

There are both female and male artisans who do not have adequate training. When these artisans are adequately trained and resourced their income levels will improve significantly.

The educational sponsorship to the needy but brilliant girls and boys will help reduce school drop-out and increase enrolment.

To improve the income levels of the women, the assembly needs to support females to access credit to expand their business. This will reduce poverty levels in the district.

Many women will be involved in water and sanitation issues because they deal directly on these issues. In effect water borne diseases will reduce and sanitation situation will also improve.

#### **1.3.12.0 Environment, Incidence of Climate Change and Green Economy**

Climate Change can be defined as “a change of the climate which is attributed directly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition the natural climate variability over comparable time periods”, resulting in increasing temperature, precipitation, drought and flush floods in the rainy season in the area.

Even though no research has studied the impacts of manifestations of the climate change, the phenomenon is associated to the under listed changes in the area’s climatic conditions experienced in the last decade.

- Reduction of groundwater sources / levels,
- Shrinking and drying up of rivers due to forest losses in the headstreams,
- Loss of biological diversity,
- Emergence of new disease vectors and increases in climatically induced burdens,
- Crop and harvest losses
- Reduced biological productivity and loss of forest,
- Progressive loss of timber species and non-timber forest products and
- Loss of soil fertility leading to reduction in size of arable land.

### 1.3.12.1 Implications for Development

The District has fertile soils for agricultural development. The favourable rainfall pattern and numerous rivers could be harnessed for irrigation purposes especially in the Afram Plains portion of the District. The rate at which the forest is being depleted into savannah vegetation as a result of increasing charcoal production, unfavourable farming practices and bush fires is likely to reduce the flora and fauna of the soil which will reduce agricultural production and have negative impact on the green economy.

### 1.3.13.0 Population

#### 1.3.13.1 Demographic Characteristics

An analysis of population variables in development planning is essential, in view of the fact that human beings are at the centre of all national and sub-national development efforts. This section of the document therefore focuses on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of Sekyere Central District and their implications for the socio-economic development.

#### 1.3.13.2 Population Size and Growth Rates

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the population of the district is 71,232. With the district population growth rate of 2.8%, the population of the District is projected to be 79,673 by the end of 2014.

#### 1.3.13.3 Age and Sex Distribution

Females represent the dominant sex in the district, constituting 51.5% of the population whilst males make up 49.5%.

**Table 35: Sex Composition of Sekyere Central District (2010)**

SEX	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE (%)
Male	35,225	49.5
Female	36,007	51.5
TOTAL	71,232	100.0

*Source: Population and Housing Census Reports for 2010*

**1.3.13.4 Population Distribution by Age and Sex (2010)**

The age structure is broad at the base relatively small at the top. The age structure for the district shows a relatively large proportion of younger people (0-14 and 15-64years) and a small proportion of older people (65years and older). The young population forms about 40.1% of the population and those in the working group of (15-64years) forms 52.3% with only 7.7% found within the old age group of 65 years and above. The table below depicts the various age groups.

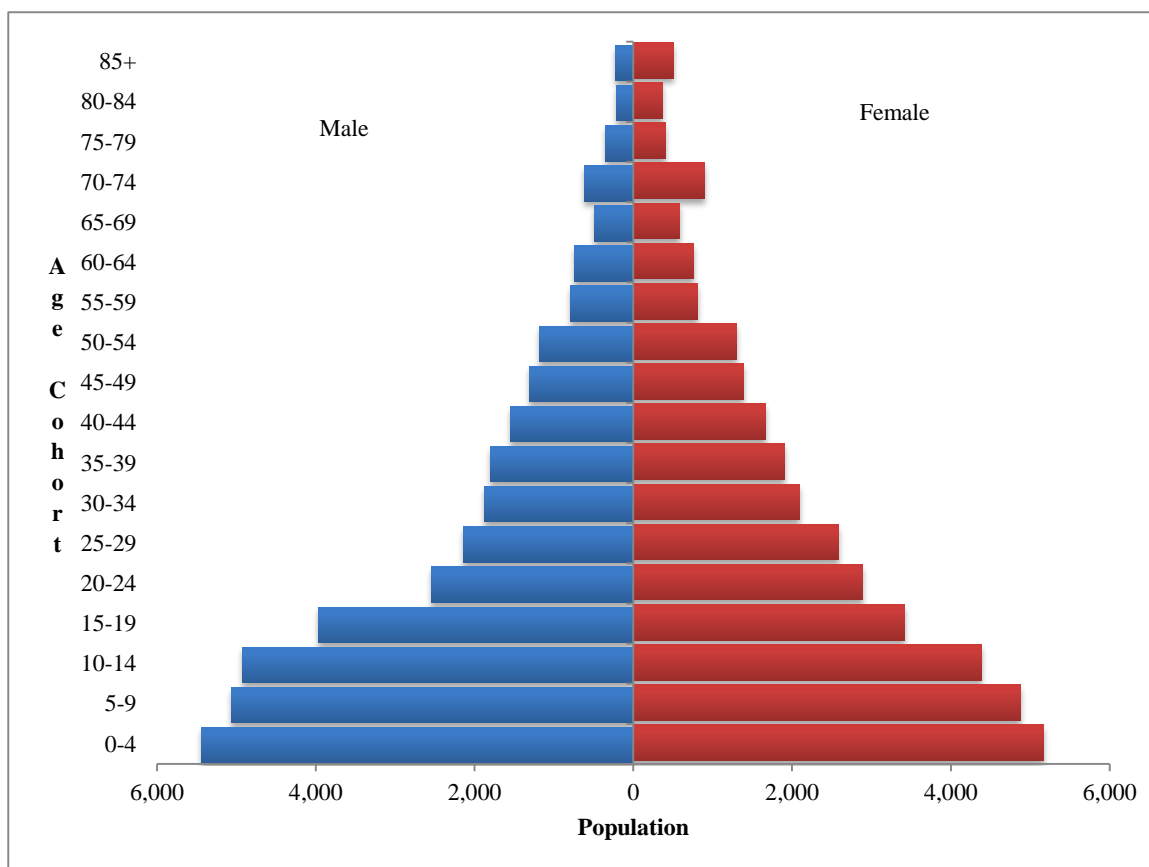
**Table 34: Population Distribution by Age (2010)**

AGE COHORT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
0-14	15,442	14,426	29,868	40.9%
15-64	17,903	18,825	36,728	51.6%
65+	1,880	2,756	4,636	6.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,225</b>	<b>36,007</b>	<b>71,232</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Population and Housing Census Reports for 2010*

**1.3.13.5 Population pyramid**

The population pyramid below shows the graphical representation of age and sex data for the district's population.

**Figure 8: Population pyramid****Figure 8: Population pyramid of age, sex structure**

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

Majority of the districts population is concentrated at the base of the figure, for both the male and female population, thus, from ages 0-4 to ages 50-54. The bars decline in length as the population advances in age. For instances, the bar for ages 10-14 years is longer than that of ages 15-20.

There is a decline in the bars as the population advances in age. However the bars for 70-74 years age group for both sexes is longer than that of ages 55-59, 60-64, and 65-69 for the female population and ages 60-64, and 65-69 for the male population. This deviation can be attributed to age misreporting which is common in our rural areas due to lack of accurate birth record or precise date of birth.

### 1.3.13.6 Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependent population that is people younger than 15 or older than 64 to the working-age population-those ages 15-64 years. The age dependency ratio is high for the males with a percentage total of 96.75 percent against the females of 91.27 percent and this is more intense in the rural areas with a total of 95.33 percent with that of the urban areas being 91.03. On the whole, the districts dependency ratio is 93.94, indicating a high burden on the working population.

The implication is that those who are employed have many dependants to feed, clothe and house. Most households have low income as the high level of burden affect savings. The high economic dependency ratio gives an indication of high level of unemployment which calls for measures to be taken to create jobs for them to reduce the burden on the working population.

### 1.3.13.7 Population Density

The district has a total land area of 1,631.1 km<sup>2</sup>. The population of the district in 2010 was 71,232. The population density as at 2010 was 44 persons per square kilometre. The projected population density of the district for 2014 is 46 persons per square kilometre.

**Table 37: Rural- Urban Composition (2010)**

Type of Population	Total Figure	Percentage (%)
Rural	48,666	68.3
Urban	22,566	31.7
TOTAL	71,232	100.0

*Source: Population and Housing Census Reports for 2010*

The projected population of ten communities with highest population are listed below.

**Table 36: Population of the Ten Largest Settlements**

SETTLEMENT	2010	2014
Nsuta	8,494	9,501
Kwamang	7,499	8,388
Beposo	6,573	7,352

Atonsu	4,284	4,792
Jeduako	3,089	3,455
Birem	2,693	3,012
Kyeiase	1,907	2,133
Amoamang	1,888	2,112
Bonkrong	1,477	1,652
Kyebi (Ashanti)	1,238	1,385

*Source: Population and Housing Census Reports for 2010 and 2014 projection*

#### **1.3.13.8 Implications for Development – Demography**

1. The population has a growth potential for accelerated economic growth and development
2. The District Assembly should improve upon the educational and health infrastructure and also create job opportunities for the increasing number of the youth.
3. The Active Labour Force (52.3) of those between 15 and 64 is a potential which could be used for development of the District in the form of communal labour, collection of development levies and investment attractions.

#### **1.3.14.0 Security**

##### **1.3.14.1 Police**

There are four (4) police stations in the District. These police stations are located in the following communities; Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang and Atonsu. The total number of policemen in the District is sixteen. Even though the staff strength has increased appreciably over the years the district still needs additional police personnel and police stations.

Generally, there is peace, law and order in the district. Issues concerning chieftaincy dispute and land litigation are hardly recorded.

There are pockets of occasional armed robbery cases but with efforts of the police, the situation is under control.

##### **1.3.14.2 Disaster**

Disasters in the District come in the form of fire, flooding and rainstorm. Fire disasters occur in homes through improper handling of energy (Gas, electricity, charcoal etc). They can occur at any time, anyhow and anywhere. One way to avoid such disasters is through public education. In towns however, it is essential to obey building regulations by avoiding indiscriminate blocking of streets so that in the event of fire outbreak, Fire Service personnel can have access. They also become rampant during the dry seasons particularly in the Afram Plains portion of the District where people mishandle fire in farming and for domestic use. Here too, public education is essential to the menace and culture of bush burning for the various purposes.

Occasional rainstorms rip out some buildings and structures which actually render some people homeless. To avoid the situation tree planting exercise should be pursued vigorously by the people in the District. Sometimes some homes get flooded when there is heavy downpour.

### **1.3.15.0 Water Security**

#### **1.3.15.1 Main source of drinking water and other domestic use**

The availability and accessibility to quality drinking water is an important aspect of the health of every household member.

The four main sources of drinking water for the people in the district are as follows: River/stream (40.8%), borehole/tube well (33.7%), pipe-born water inside, outside, public taps (13.4%), protected well (5.1%) and others 7%. Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

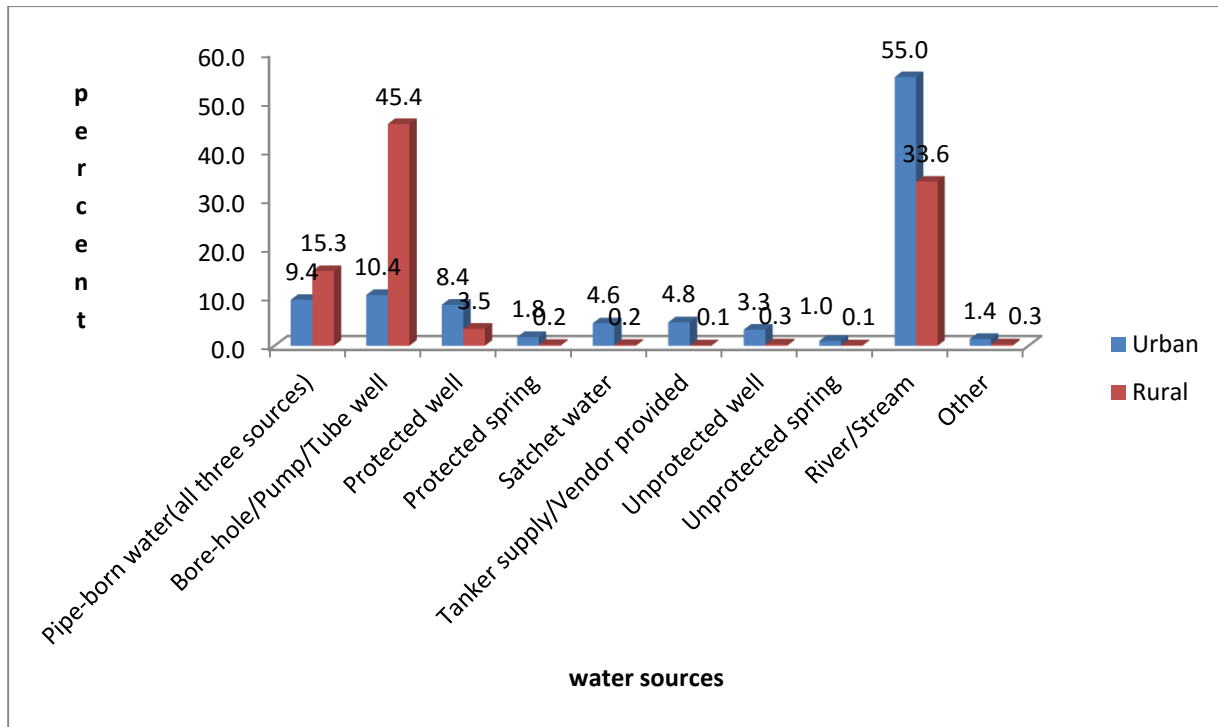
The rivers and streams are the major source of water for some communities. However, they are easily polluted and therefore a source of worry since they bore many diseases.

One of the contributing factors of inadequate number of boreholes is the nature of the soil. Experience in the District is that for every package of borehole construction, the number of dry wells is so alarming. Perhaps Hydro-fracturing method of drilling should be employed.

Pipe lines are being laid to Nsuta and Beieso to access Water from the Mampong Water Station. However, Water from GWCL is not regular and hence unreliable.

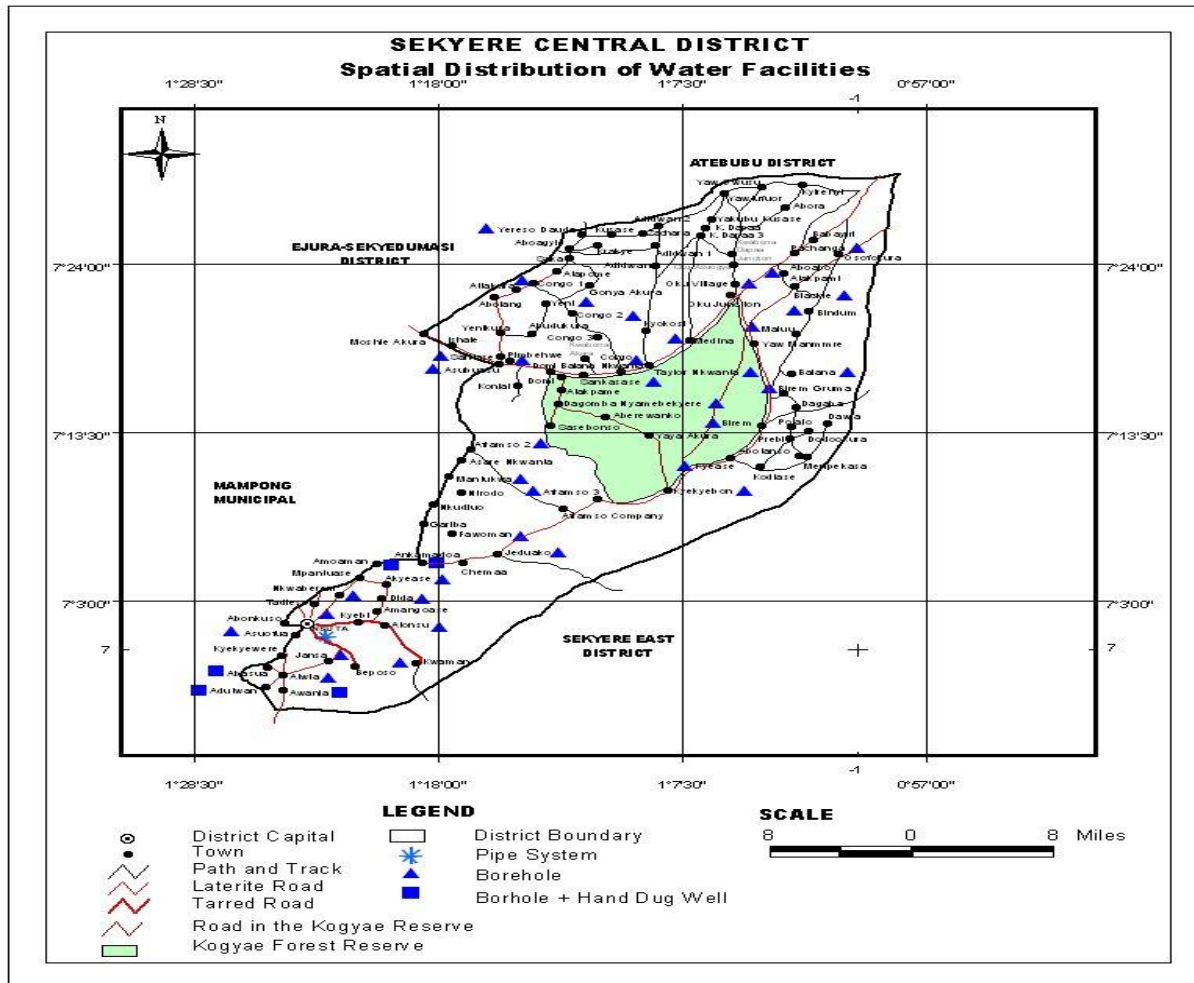
Therefore, there is the need to construct Small Town Water System in some of the bigger communities. Water coverage in the district is thus about 49%. The bar chart below depicts the main sources of water for both rural and urban communities in the district.

Figure 9: Main sources of drinking water in the district.



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 10: Showing Spatial Distribution of Water Facilities.



### 1.3.16.0 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

The District experiences relatively mild migration mostly from the rural communities to the urban areas. Other form of migration has to do with the movement down south as pertain in the country as a whole.

The total number of migrants who were enumerated in the Sekyere Central District in 2010 was 20,706. A total of 7,726 were born in the same region but living elsewhere other than their place of birth in the same region (intra-regional migration). The Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions which are relatively large in-migrants the district recorded 1,300, 4,948, 2,770 and 1,920 persons respectively. The least in-migrant areas are Central, Volta and Greater Accra regions which recorded 199, 238 and 354 persons respectively.

### **1.3.16.1 Rural - Urban Split**

The population is concentrated in mostly the Rural Centres within the District. The District Rural population of about 68.3% is distributed among villages and hamlets scattered throughout the District. It is anticipated that due to the seasonality of farming activities in the District, giving rise to under employment within the District, the assumption is that more people will be attracted to the Urban Centres in future in search of non-existing jobs, thereby increasing the urban population. The existing social facilities will be put under severe pressure and agricultural production will be low since almost all the able-bodied labour force source will come to the Urban Centres.

Therefore, it is imperative to lay emphasis on rural strategy of development and at the same time providing the needed Infrastructural facilities to enable the few Urban Settlements perform the roles as Service Centres.

### **1.4.0 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

The key development issues were obtained through the community needs and aspirations. It was done through a meeting with assembly members, town and area council members and all stakeholders, review of the performance of the DMTDP 2010-2013, situational analysis reflecting the spatial dimension of development, the profile and other interventions. To ensure harmony, each community needs were scored against the key problems. The scores were added together and divided by the number of community needs to obtain the average score. A low score indicated a weak harmony while a zero score called for review of that community need and aspiration. Below are the indicators to measure the level of development identified in the District in relation to GSGDA:

- Poor road network
- Inadequate school infrastructure
- High unemployment level
- Inadequate electricity coverage
- Inadequate supply of potable water
- Poor sanitation
- Inadequate toilet facilities
- Low revenue generation by Assembly

- Inadequate market infrastructure
- Inadequate credit to farmers especially women
- Inaccessibility to farm inputs
- Low coverage of Agriculture extension services
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation for Decentralised Departments and District Assembly staff
- Inadequate managerial and entrepreneurial skills
- Low participation of women in decision making
- Haphazard and uncontrolled development
- Low standard in education
- Weak development of tourism infrastructure
- High poverty level
- Lack of accommodation for teachers and health workers
- Inadequate logistics for departments
- High incidence of malaria
- High rate of deforestation
- Inadequate CHPS Compound
- Inadequate office accommodation for Area and Town councils
- High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS

### **1.5.0 PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

#### **1.5.1 Amoamang Area Council**

- Construction of CHPS compound at Amoamang-Ankamadoa
- Construction of 1No KVIP toilet at Jeduako
- Construction of KVIP at Ankamadua
- Construction of 1No 3-Units classroom Block at Ohemaa Dida
- Drilling of borehole at Ohemaa Dida
- Construction of Aqua privy for Methodist primary
- Construction and completion of Aqua Privy at Amoamang
- Construction of CHIPS compound at Amoamang and Aframsso No. 2
- Construction of 8-seater Acqua Privy Toilet at Kwagyei
- Spot improvement of Ankamadoa - Aframsso No.2 Feeder Road

### **1.5.2 Atonso Area Council**

- Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Atonsu SDA Primary School
- Construction of drains and town roads
- Construction of Town council building
- Construction of 1No K.G blocks at Atonsu
- Construction of community centre
- Construction of market stalls
- Extension of electricity to the newly built Health Centre

### **1.5.3 Kyebi Area Council**

- Construction of market stall or shed at Kyebi
- Drilling of borehole at Akyease
- Extension of electricity to newly developed areas
- Construction of 2No. KG blocks at Kyebi and Amangoase
- Construction of aqua privy toilet at Nkwabirim
- Supply of building materials for classroom blocks

### **1.5.4. Kwamang Town Council**

- Construction of drains and town roads at Kwamang
- Construction of dormitory block for Kwamang SHS
- Construction of staff bungalow for Kwamang Health Center
- Construction of administration block for Kwamang SHS
- Construction of 1No 6units classroom block at Bonkwaem
- Construction of Handerson's box at Kwamang water source
- Construction of VIP toilet at Kwamang health center
- Construction of guest house for workers at Kwamang

### **1.5.5 Beposo Town Council**

- Evacuation of refuse at Kotokuom dumping site

- Completion of 1No staff bungalow for health staff at Beposo
- Construction of 1No toilet facility for Beposo old town
- Reshaping of Beposo - Wiaso feeder road
- Extension of electricity to newly developed sites
- Construction of culverts, drains and town roads at Beposo
- Construction of 1No. K.G Block for Boama Kobi Primary School at Beposo
- Construction of market sheds at Beposo.

#### **1.5 .6 Nsuta Town Council**

- Reshaping of some feeder roads in Nsuta
- Provision of refuse containers
- Completion of District police station
- Construction of culverts and town roads
- Extension of electricity to new sites
- Rehabilitation of Presby JHS Block at Nsuta
- Construction 3-units classroom block for Adutwam D/A school
- Construction of Handerson's Box at Nsuta
- Construction of a Road from Nsuta town to the District Education Office
- Construction of 1No. 3-units Nurses Quarters at Nsuta
- Re-gravelling and expansion of Abaasua mountain site feeder road
- Construction of 1No. Semi-detached staff bungalows for health staff at Asubuasu.

#### **1.5.7 Birem Area Council**

- Spot improvement of Kyeasi-Birem and Birem - Maalou feeder roads
- Provision of electricity to Birem and Kyeasi
- Construction of nurses quarters at Birem
- Construction of a police post at Birem
- Construction of a 1No 6-units classroom block at Koduase
- Provision of water for Balana
- Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block at Abotareye
- Rehabilitation of Agriculture Quarters at Birem
- Construction of Agriculture Extension Quarters at Asuboasu
- Rehabilitation of health facility at Birem
- Re-shaping of Issaka Akura—Dauda Akura feeder road

- Construction of CHIPS Compound at Issaka Akuraah
- Construction of Bridges over river Yere and river Sene.

#### **1.5.8 Administration**

- Completion of DCD / DCE bungalows
- Completion of District Administration block
- Procurement of 400 light poles & 100 streets light.
- Reshaping of feeder roads (100km)
- Provision of boreholes (50)
- Acquisition of land banks for Assembly projects
- Preparation of layouts for 4 major towns in the district
- Supply of building materials for infrastructure projects
- Upgrading of Nsuta polyclinic to a District hospital
- Sponsorship to needy but brilliant students
- Maintenance of 111.56 hectars of forest reserves
- Extension of Electricity to the DCD and DCE bungalows.
- Extension of Electricity to the district education office
- Construction 4No. bungalows for assembly staff
- Supply of 300 dual desk and 60 teacher tables & chairs
- Evacuation of refuse dumps
- Procurement of plant/generator
- Construction of fence wall and paving of DCE and DCD bungalow

## CHAPTER TWO

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

## 2.0 Introduction

From the analysis made in the survey information in chapter one, some Developmental Issues/Community Needs were identified. Therefore, this chapter seeks to harmonize the developmental issues in the district with the thematic areas of the GSGDA I and the GSGDA II to ensure that the district plans are in accordance with the national plans. The various Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges of the district were identified.

**Table 39: Linking Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues Under 2010-2013 to NMTDPF 2010-2013 Thematic Areas**

GSGDA I 2010-2013 THEMATIC AREA	HARMONISED ISSUES OF NMTDPF 2010-2013
<b>1.Ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Database on Micro and small Scale Enterprises</li> </ul>
<b>2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of macro finance/credits facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate employment opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate market facilities</li> <li>• Deteriorated Market Centres</li> <li>• Low tourism development</li> </ul>
<b>3. Accelerated Agriculture, Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of mechanized agriculture</li> <li>• Unavailability of improved technology</li> <li>• Inadequate agriculture extension agents</li> <li>• Post- harvest losses</li> <li>• Low supply of farm inputs</li> <li>• Lack of veterinary clinic</li> <li>• Forest degradation</li> <li>• Disaster caused by flood, bush fires etc</li> </ul>

<b>4. Oil and Gas Development</b>	Nil
<b>5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate potable water</li> <li>• Non- availability of layouts in some towns</li> <li>• Uncontrolled development</li> <li>• Poor Drainage in most Communities</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Poor road networks</li> <li>• Limited ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Low electricity coverage</li> <li>• Inadequate skilled on income generating</li> <li>• Low employment.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/dilapidated school infrastructure in first cycle institutions</li> <li>• Low level of student sponsorship</li> <li>• High school dropout rate</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation for teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle institution</li> <li>• High rate of youth unemployment</li> <li>• Insufficient income generation activities</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>• Incidence of morbidity and mortality due to malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS</li> <li>• Inadequate support to People With Disability (PWDs)</li> <li>• Prevalence child labour</li> <li>• High level of poverty among women</li> </ul>

<p><b>7. Transparent and Accountable Governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for decentralised staff</li> <li>• Low revenue mobilization base</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure and personnel at the Area and Town Councils level</li> <li>• Low level of interaction between departments and community members</li> <li>• Increasing incidence of robbery</li> <li>• Deteriorated police station building</li> <li>• Low involvement of women in decision making process.</li> <li>• Inadequate resources for Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>

**Table 40: Linking Harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues Under 2010-2013 to NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas**

GSGDA I 2010-2013 THEMATIC AREA	HARMONISED ISSUES OF NMTDPF 2010-2013	GSGDA II THEMATIC AREAS 2014-2017	ADOPTED ISSUES OF NMTDPF 2014-2017
<b>1.Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Database on Micro and small Scale Enterprises</li> </ul>	<b>1.Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability</b>	
<b>2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of macro finance/credits facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate employment opportunities</li> <li>• Inadequate market facilities</li> <li>• Deteriorated Market Centres</li> <li>• Low tourism development</li> </ul>	<b>2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate credit facility to famers especially to women</li> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</li> </ul>
<b>3. Accelerated Agriculture, Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of mechanized agriculture</li> <li>• Unavailability of improved technology</li> </ul>	<b>3. Accelerated Agriculture, Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low adoption of technology</li> <li>• Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure</li> <li>• Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate agriculture extension agents</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses</li> <li>• Low supply of farm inputs</li> <li>• Lack of veterinary clinic</li> <li>• Forest degradation</li> <li>• Disaster caused by flood, bush fires etc</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators</li> <li>• Undeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> <li>• Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification</li> <li>• Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> <li>• Degradation of the nation's forests</li> <li>• Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> <li>• Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire out breaks</li> </ul>
<b>4. Oil and Gas Development</b>	Nil	<b>4. Oil and Gas Development</b>	Nil
<b>5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate potable water</li> </ul>	<b>5. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>• Low maintenance of water system</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non- availability of layouts in some towns</li> <li>• Uncontrolled development</li> <li>• Poor Drainage in most Communities</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Poor road networks</li> <li>• Limited ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Low electricity coverage</li> <li>• Inadequate skilled on income generating</li> <li>• Low employment.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of existing sanitation Laws</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste</li> <li>• Early deterioration of road networks</li> <li>• Limited development of ICT Programmes in all educational institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy services</li> <li>• Limited Local economic development</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate/dilapidated school infrastructure in first cycle institutions</li> <li>• Low level of student sponsorship</li> <li>• High school dropout rate</li> </ul>	<p><b>6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</li> <li>• Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> <li>• Significant of children of school-going age not in school</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate accommodation for teachers</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle institution</li> <li>• High rate of youth unemployment</li> <li>• Insufficient income generation activities</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>• Incidence of morbidity and motility due to malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS</li> <li>• Inadequate support to People With Disability (PWDs)</li> <li>• Prevalence child labour</li> <li>• High level of poverty among women</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs</li> <li>• Persistent high neonatal infant and material mortality.</li> <li>• High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</li> <li>• High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities</li> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools</li> <li>• Inadequate training and skills development</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</li> <li>• High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rate</li> </ul>
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<p><b>7.Transparent and Accountable Governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low revenue mobilization base</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure and personnel at the Area and Town Councils level</li> </ul>	<p><b>7. Transparent and Accountable Governance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak financial and management capacity of the District Assembly</li> <li>• Low revenue mobilization base</li> <li>• Poor linkages between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district level</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for decentralised staff</li> <li>• Low level of interaction between departments and community members</li> <li>• Increasing incidence of robbery</li> <li>• Deteriorated police station building</li> <li>• Low involvement of women in decision making process.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functioning sub-district structures</li> <li>• Inadequate office and residential accommodation for decentralised staff</li> <li>• Gender-related inequalities in women’s capacity for choice and agency</li> <li>• Incidence of violent crimes</li> <li>• Underutilization of M&amp;E in the planning process</li> <li>• Inadequate resources for Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>
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Table 41: DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS FOR 2014-2017- POCC ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
1. Limited job creation	1. The existence of BAC. 2. Large number of energetic youth. 3. Availability of GYEEDA Programme	1. Support from the DACF. 2. Support from NGOs. 3. Support from NBSSI	1. Inadequate finance support from DACF 2. Migration of youth to urban centres.	1. Unreliable support from development partner 2. Inadequate employment opportunities
<b>Conclusion:</b>	With external assistance from our development partners, District Assembly, BAC and Department of Agriculture the unemployment will be addressed.			
2. Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	1. The presence of the BAC. 2. The existence of light Industrial Area at Kwagyei. 3. The existence of the District Agriculture Directorate	1. Support from Rural Enterprise Project 2. Support from Government of Ghana	1. Limited resources of BAC. 2. Development Partners unwillingness to invest in entrepreneurial skills 3. Limited resources to train people to acquire skills	1. Inadequate Support from Government 2. Lack of start-up capital after acquiring entrepreneurial skills
<b>Conclusion:</b>	With the presence of BAC, REP and Kwagyei Light Industrial Area a lot of youth will be able to acquire entrepreneurial skills			
3. Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level	1. The existence of tourist sites eg. Atwea mountains.	1. The existence of revenue collectors 2. Support from NGOs	1. Poor road network 2. Low co-operation from some community members	1. Lack of support from central Government

	2. Other tourist sites at Kwamang. 3. Cordial relationship between Nananoon, religious bodies and District Assembly	3. Proximity to the District capital, Nsuta	3. Revenue leakages on the part of revenue collector 4. No car park for participants at the tourist site.	2. Lack of water for the prayer camp on top of the mountain 3. Inadequate accommodation for the tourist.
<b>Conclusion:</b>	With the strategic location of Atwea Mountains and other tourist sites and investment from District Assembly the prospect is very great.			
4. Inadequate credit facilities	1. Support from rural enterprise project 2. Support from other micro-finance institution 3. Large number of energetic youth and adult farmers	1. 1. Availability of two rural Banks  2. Other financial institutions around	1. Lack of collateral security. 2. High interest rate 3. Delay in the disbursement of funds	1. High interest rate 2. Lack of goodwill on part of applicants
<b>Conclusion:</b>	The support from government and flexible loan schemes offered by the financial institutions, local artisans and farmers will be able to access credit.			
<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>			
5. Limited access to extension services especially by women agriculture operations	1. The existence of District Agricultural Directorate 2. Presence of National Service Personnel.	1. The proximity of Agriculture Tertiary Institutions. 2. Support from development partners	1. Land tenure system 2. Inadequate agriculture extension officers 3. Migration of youthful women to the cities	1. Delay in the release of funds for extension activities. 2. Inaccessibility to some communities in rainy season

	3. High number of women farmer 4. Large track of farm lands	3.Support from Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
<b>Conclusion:</b>	The support from the department of Agriculture, development partners and the presence of service personnel a lot of women will get access to extension services.			
6. Low adoption of technology	1. Availability of machinery. 2. Availability improved seeds. 3. Technical support from Department of Agriculture	1. Government policy on mechanized farming 2. Presence of NGOs who are into agric.	1. Socio-cultural beliefs of farmers. 2. Inadequate credit facilities.	1. High cost of machinery 2. High fuel cost
<b>Conclusion:</b>	The District hopes to fully utilize all available resources to implement modernised agriculture. Action would be expedited to secure, timely inflows of external financial and technical support.			
7.Inadequate access to veterinary services	1.The existence of veterinary officers 2.The availability of poultry and livestock farmers	1.Financial assistance from District Assembly 2.Technical support from MOFA	1.Inadequate number of veterinary staff 2. The unwillingness of local farmers to access veterinary services	1.Unreliable access to financial support 2.Presence of diseases

<b>Conclusion</b>	The potentials and opportunities outlined would be utilized to ensure the issues identified are addressed through judicious application of the potentials and opportunities.			
8. Underdeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of FBOs and CBOs</li> <li>2. Availability of District Agriculture Directorate</li> <li>3. Capacity building by BAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from Development partnership</li> <li>2. Credit facilities from Rural Banks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate number of Agriculture Extension Agents</li> <li>2. Limited Knowledge on the part of the members of FBOs</li> <li>3. Inadequate financial support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate funding from central government.</li> <li>2. Lack of collateral security</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>	The capacity building support from District Agriculture Directorates, and support from BAC, the capacities of the FBOs will be developed as the constraints and challenges are managed effectively.			
9. Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The presence of MOFA</li> <li>2. Availability of improved seeds</li> <li>3. Availability of numerous farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supply of seeds from the Ministry</li> <li>2. Financial support from DA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited funds to procure improved seeds</li> <li>2. Illiteracy on the part of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial support</li> <li>2. Limited supply of seeds by the Ministry.</li> </ul>

<b>Conclusion</b>	The availability of improved seeds, Department of Agriculture, farmers and proper management of constraints and challenges, the multiplication and production of planting materials and certification will improve			
10. Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The presence of the MOFA</li> <li>2. Support from DA</li> <li>3.Availability of food crops and vegetables</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Support from Rural Enterprise Programme (REP)</li> <li>2.Support from NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Inadequate support from MOFA</li> <li>2.Delay in the release of funds</li> <li>3.Low productivity in some crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Inadequate support from REP</li> <li>2.Inadequate support from NGOs</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>	The support from DA, MOFA, REP and NGOs, new agro-infrastructure will be provided as constraints and challenges are managed.			
11.Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability of big rivers</li> <li>2.Availability of Nsuta, Kwamang and Beposo markets</li> <li>3.Availability of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability of financial institutions</li> <li>2.Ready market for farm products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Lack of storage facilities</li> <li>2.Poor road networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Perennial nature of some of the rivers</li> </ul>

<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>	<p>With the presence of farmers, effective use of the rivers and the availability of big Market at Nsuta seasonal variability in food supply and prices will be stable.</p>			
<p>12.Degradation of the district forest reserve</p>	<p>1.The presence of the forestry technical officers</p> <p>2.The Presence of DISEC</p> <p>3.Mounting of barriers to arrest illegal chain saw operators</p> <p>4.Support from the community members</p>	<p>1Presence of the Regional Forestry Task force</p> <p>2.Assistance from the police</p>	<p>1.Inadequate vehicles and high fuel cost</p> <p>2.Poor nature of the roads</p> <p>3.Undue control of the seized boards by the forestry department</p>	<p>1.Ineffective control from Forestry Commission</p> <p>2.Frequent bush fires</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>	<p>Effective collaboration with Forestry, DISEC, NGOs and NADMO and community members would help minimize the indiscriminate lumbering and destruction forest reserve drastically.</p>			
<p>13.Limited awareness and human resource capacity in climate change issues</p>	<p>1.Presence of District Environmental Unit</p> <p>2.District Agriculture Directorate</p> <p>3.Presence of forestry department</p> <p>4.Bye-laws on environment</p>	<p>1.The presence of EPA</p> <p>2.Support from water resource commission</p>	<p>1.Inadequate staff strength of EPA</p> <p>2. Illegal lumbering</p> <p>3. Poor farming practices</p>	<p>1.Delay from Government releases</p>

<b>Conclusion</b>	The collaborative effort of all stakeholders the climate change issues would be addressed			
14.Frequent droughts, floods, forest and other fire out breaks	1. The availability of big rivers like: Sene, Afram, Dida etc. 2.The presence of NADMO 3.The two forest reserves	1.The services of water resources commission 2.The support from forestry department 3. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	1. The NADMO is inadequately resourced 2.The activities of illegal chain sawn operators	1.Unreliable rainfall pattern 2.Frequent Bush fires
<b>Conclusion</b>	The existence of the rivers, the forest reserves and effective collaboration with NADMO, Forestry, EPA and community members the causes of bush fires, flood and drought would be minimised			
<b>THAMATIC AREA</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT</b>			
15.Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	1.The presence of the Town and Country Planning in the District 2.The existence of the Layout for some communities 3.The presence of National Service Personnel	1.The Regional Surveying Department 2.Department of Planning of KNUST	1.Indiscriminate sale of Land 2.Low enforcement of the building regulations 3.Absence of Land use plan 4.Delay in the acquisition of building permits	1.Lack of political will in the enforcement of building regulations 2.Land Litigations

<b>Conclusion</b>	Resourcing of the Town & Country Planning department will help regulate land development.			
16.Limited Local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Availability of large track of Land</li> <li>2. Availability of Social Services eg. electricity, water, roads etc.</li> <li>3. Existence of fitters mechanics, etc.</li> <li>4.Support from D/A</li> <li>5.Presence of BAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Support from JICA</li> <li>2.Support from Ministry of Trade</li> <li>3.Establishment of NBSSI in the District</li> <li>4.Support from NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Payment of compensation to Landlords</li> <li>2.High demand from the traditional chiefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Difficulty in Land acquisition</li> <li>2. Limited entrepreneur skills.</li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>	Effective collaboration with the Business Advisory Centre (BAC), artisans, farmers and financial assistance from REP, DA and Banks, many people will be helped to acquire job.			
17.Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The availability of the District Environmental Health Unit.</li> <li>2. Availability of land field sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Support from DACF</li> <li>2.Support from Community members</li> <li>3.Availability of Zoomlion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Low number of sanitary labourers</li> <li>2. Limited number of refuse containers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Inadequate financial from Government</li> <li>2.Low technology in the disposal of waste</li> </ul>
	The effective mobilisation of resources by the District Environmental Health Unit and support from Zoomlion the constraints and challenges will be addressed			

18.Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education	1.The existence of DWST 2.The presence of District Health Directorate	1. Support from CWSA 2.Support from Development Partners	1.Low level of hygiene education 2.limited financial support from DA	1. Lack of financial support from development partners.
<b>Conclusion</b>	The existence of DWST, CWSA and support from development partners and with increased education, hygiene practices will improve			
19.Difficulty in the extension of grid electricity to rural and isolated communities	1.The availability of DACF 2.Community support 3.MP's common Fund 4.The presence of ECG	1. Support from the Development partners 2. Support from Central Government 3.Support from Local contractors	1.Most Communities are small and scattered 2.Low income levels of some communities to purchase light poles	1.High cost of electricity poles and cables 2.Bureaucratic procedures
<b>Conclusion</b>	With external assistance from our development partners e.g. Local contractor, high communal spirit and D/A's contribution more communities would be connected to the national grid.			
20.Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	1. The existence of DWST 2.Support from DACF 3.The existence of WATSAN Committees 3.Financial support from DACF 4.Availability of drilling contractors	1. Support from NGOs eg World Vision. Ashanti Development 2.Technical support from Community Water and Sanitation Agency 3.Support from Development Partners	1.Logistic constraint on the part of DWST 2.Low support from District Assembly 3.Non-functioning of some WATSAN committees	1.High water table in the District 2.The termination of the activities of the World Vision

<b>Conclusion</b>	With the support from all stakeholders and constraints and challenges managed access to quality water will improved.			
21.Limited development of ICT Programmes in all educational institutions	1.The availability of computers and Laptops 2.The availability of ICT teachers 3.The financial support from District Assembly	1.The support from Ministry of Education 2.Support from development partners and NGOs 3.Support from Ministry of Local Government	1 .Inadequate number of teachers with ICT skills 2.Limited support from DA due to their numerous commitments	1.Low support from the ministries 2. .Poor access to internet connectivity
<b>Conclusion</b>	Supply of computers and laptops, increased number of ICT teachers and support from DA, the ICT programmes will be developed.			
<b>THAMATIC AREA</b>	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>			
22.Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	1.The use of part of DACF to provide educational infrastructure 2.Technical support from Works Department of the Assembly 3. Support from the beneficiary Communities eg. Labour, Sand, Timber	1.Availability of GETFUND, DDF 2. Support from Ashanti Development (NGO) 3.The existence of Disability Act	1.Low communal spirit 2.Scattered nature of the communities 3.Delay in project implementation on the part of contractors	1.Delay in the inflow of donor funds 2.Delay in the release of DACF and GOG Funds

<b>Conclusion:</b>	The availability of development partners, DACF, GETFUND, DDF etc will enable the Assembly to provide adequate school infrastructure with disability friendly facilities to most of the communities.			
23. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	1. Availability of school infrastructure 2. Availability of trained teachers 3. Availability of teaching and learning materials	1. Material support from NGOs 2. Availability of school feeding programme & capitation grant 3. Provision of free uniform and exercise books	1. Poor incentives for teachers 2. Inadequate school infrastructure in some communities	1. Inadequate funds from Central Government 2. Absence of electricity in some communities
<b>Conclusion:</b>	Proper supervision coupled with improved school infrastructure, educational materials and Central Government Policy interventions like school feeding programme, capitation grant and free uniforms would help ensure high quality teaching and learning in schools in the district.			
24. Significant number of children of school –going age not in school	1. The existence of school feeding programme 2. Provision of free school uniform 3. The existence of Capitation Grant. 4. Support from parents	1. Inadequate number of school feeding programme 2. Inadequate number of school uniforms 3. Lack of parental support 4. Inadequate Capitation Grant	1. Delay in the release of funds for school feeding programme 2. Inadequate number of school uniforms supplied to pupils 3. Delay in the payment of capitation grant	1. Suspension of support by development partners 2. Inadequate support from Central Government

	5.Availability of classroom blocks and teachers			
<b>Conclusion</b>	The effective management of school feeding programme and payment of Capitation Grant will help increase enrolment.			
25. Inadequate educational infrastructure at the second cycle level departments	1.Availability of DACF 2.Technical support from Works Department of the Assembly 3.Availability of PTA Funds	1.Existence of GETFUND, DDF, NGOs and other Development Partners 2. Services of consultant	1.Delay in project implementation 2.Inadequacy of the PTA dues Inadequate support from D/A	1.Delay in the inflow of donor funds 2.Delay in the release of DACF and GOG Fund
<b>Conclusion:</b>	The availability of DACF, DDF, GETFUND and PTA Fund, the problem of inadequate educational infrastructure will be resolved.			
26.Inadequate sports development	1. Financial support from DACF 2.Availability of other lesser known sporting activities	1.Support from GES 2.Financial support from NGOs 3.Support from Corporate Bodies	1.Land disputes 2.Low community participation in sports 3.Inadequate local funding	1.Delay in the release of the DACF 2.Inability to get sponsorship from co-operate bodies

	3.Existence of first and second cycle institutions football teams  4.Existence of Town football team			
<b>Conclusion:</b>	The availability of land, potential sports men & women and support from DACF and co-operate bodies would help us to achieve this objective.			
27.High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB	1.Existence of Poly-Clinic Other Health Centres  2.Existence of Health Insurance Scheme  3.Existence of chemical stores in the district  4.Existence of DHMT	1.Financial Support from District Assembly  2.Support from MOH, GHS, Ghana AIDS Commission and NGOs	1.Poor nature of roads in the district  2. Inadequate logistics eg. vehicles, fuel, office & medical equipment  3.Inadequate staffing  4.Absence of permanent DHMT office	1.Inadequate health personnel  2.Frequent transfer of health personnel  3.Delay in the release of DACF
<b>Conclusion</b>	With the existence of the various health centres and the DHMT as well as support from the D/A and organization of health campaigns could help reduce high morbidity and mortality from malaria			
28.High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities	1.Existence of DAC 2.Existence of DRMT	1.Support from Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)	1.Lack of behavioural change	1.Religious beliefs barring the use of condoms

	3.Existence of School health Management Programme  4.Existence of CBOs	2. Support from NGOs eg. Ashanti Development	2.Stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients  3.Stigma attached to purchase and sale of condoms	2.Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS educational campaigns
<b>Conclusion</b>	The school health educational programmes, GAC, and DFID will help educate the people on the need for behavioural change, use of condoms and reduction stigmatization of HIV/AIDS patients.			
29.High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs	1.The establishment of Light Industrial Zone 2.The availability of BAC 3.The existence of the teaming unemployed youth 4.Available fertile land	1.The existence of youth enterprise fund 2.Support from GYEEDA 3.Credit from financial institutions	1.Lack of collateral security 2.Problem of land tenure system 3.Lack of funds to train the jobless youth	1.Difficulty in accessing youth enterprise fund 2.The unreliable nature of GYEEDA
<b>Conclusion</b>	With the establishment of Light Industrial Area and training of jobless youth by BAC unemployed youth will be self-employed			
30.Inadequate training and skills development	1.The existence of BAC 2.The existence of numerous artisan groups	1.The existence of youth enterprise fund 2.Support from GYEEDA	1.Lack of collateral security 2.Problem of land tenure system 3.Lack of funds to train the jobless youth	1.Difficulty in accessing youth enterprise fund 2.The unreliable nature of GYEEDA

	3.Training support from District Agriculture Directorate	3.Credit from financial institutions		
<b>Conclusion</b>	The support from BAC and District Agriculture Directorate a lot of artisans will be trained to acquire skills			
31.Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children	1.The availability of the children’s Act 2.The existence of the Social Welfare and Community Development	1. The availability of Law Court 2.The public education by NCCE	1.Lack of financial resources 2.High level of illiteracy	1.Low implementation of Children ‘s Act
<b>Conclusion</b>	The Social Welfare, the NCCE and the financial support from the DA, the laws on the rights of children will be enforced.			
32.High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rate	1.Large number of women 2.Availability of large tract of land 3.Low enrolment of females in school	1.The existence of BAC 2.Sponsorship to female students 3. Credit from financial institutions	1.High Level of illiteracy 2.Low employment opportunities 3.Difficulty in acquiring credit from financial institutions	1.Unreliable rainfall for women farmers 2.Lack of collateral security 3.The land tenure system
Conclusion	The support from DACF and MP’s common fund will enable many women to get sponsorship for their education and BAC will also help the illiterates to acquire employable			
<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>			

<p>33. Non-functioning sub-district structures</p>	<p>1. The existence of Area Councils offices 2. Availability of Council members 3. The availability of Service Personnel 4. Support from the ceded revenue</p>	<p>1. Support from the communities 2. Support from MLGRD 3. Support from NGOs</p>	<p>1. Lack of permanent workers 2. Poor nature of roads 3. Large size of some electoral areas 3. No means of transport 4. Low revenue generation</p>	<p>1. Lack of financial support from Central Government  2. Unreliable support from the D/A.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b></p>	<p>When the area councils are resourced, trained on revenue mobilisation and qualified people employed the Area and Town Councils will be functional.</p>			
<p>34. Weak financial and management capacity of the District Assembly</p>	<p>1. Availability of revenue collectors 2. The existence of qualified personnel 3. Existence of temporary office accommodation</p>	<p>1. Support from development partners 2. Support from NGOs 3. Capacity building by Local Government Service and NDPC,</p>	<p>1. Inadequate Office and Residential Accommodation 2. Inadequate Internal Revenue Generation 3. Inadequate capacity building for District Assembly Staff.</p>	<p>1. Delay in the release of DDF and DACF 2. Inadequate support from NGOs</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>	<p>The training of revenue collectors, blockage of the revenue leakages and support from the development partners and Central Administration, the financial situation will be improved. Provision of Permanent Office accommodation will also help improve administrative activities.</p>			

35. Incidence of violent crimes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The presence of the District Police Headquarters</li> <li>2. The existence of effective DISEC</li> <li>3. Co-operation of community members</li> <li>3. Availability of police stations at Atonsu, Beposo, Kwamang etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support from RESEC</li> <li>2. Proximity to the Regional Police Headquarters</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate number of police personnel in the District</li> <li>2. Inadequate number of Police Stations in the District.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial support to the police</li> <li>2. Difficulty in accessing support from Ghana Police Service</li> </ol>
<b>Conclusion</b>	The existence of the Police Officers with support from DISEC the crime rate will be reduced.			
36. Underutilization of M&E in the planning process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existence of DPCU</li> <li>2. The on-going projects and programmes</li> <li>3. Support from Assembly members and community members</li> <li>4. The presence of National Service Personnel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity building from NDPC.</li> <li>2. Support from NGOs and development partners</li> <li>3. Support from District Development Facility</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate funding from DACF</li> <li>2. Busy schedules of DPCU members</li> <li>3. Low knowledge on issues of M&amp;E by National Service Personnel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Irregular capacity building from NDPC</li> <li>2. Low support from NGOs</li> <li>3. Restrictions on the expenditure of DDF</li> </ol>

<b>Conclusion:</b>	The availability of DPCU, support from District Assembly and NDPC will help utilize M&E in Planning process as the constraints and challenges are well managed.
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## CHAPTER THREE

### DEVELOPMENT FOCUS, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.0 Introduction

The 2014-2017 NMTDP reflects government's commitment to promoting economic stability, sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction. It focuses on policies, strategies and programmes relating to continued macroeconomic stability, accelerated agriculture and industrial development, vigorous human resource development, expanded development of productive infrastructure, transparent and accountable governance that are necessary to thrust the economy into higher growth trajectory and accelerated poverty reduction and cross cutting issues such as vulnerability & exclusion, social protection, environment, gender, employment, HIV/AIDS and other international issues.

#### 3.1 National Development Focus

The National Development Focus as highlighted in the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2014 – 2017 is to:

*“Address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status”*

#### 3.2 The broad strategic direction of MTDf focuses on:

1. Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
2. Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector;
3. Accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management;
4. Oil and gas development;
5. Infrastructure and human settlements development;
6. Human development, employment and productivity; and
7. Transparent and accountable governance.

#### 3.3 District Development Focus

The broad development goal of Sekyere Central District Assembly within the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2014 - 2017 is to ensure the right to basic social

services such as quality health care, education, safe drinking water and sanitation, security, and the promotion of modernized agriculture for accelerated development.

### 3.4 District Development Goal

The broad district development goal is to raise the living standard of the people in the district through the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects in support of education, health and other socio-economic infrastructures.

### 3.5.0 Development Projections for 2014 – 2017

#### 3.5.1 Population Projection

Planning is concerned with the future and therefore development planning takes into account the nature and characteristics of the population to be catered for in the plan period. The formulation of measures to control and manage population growth is very essential to plan implementation since any excessive growth in population affects the achievement of development programmes, service delivery and infrastructural needs.

The growth rate is measured by assuming an exponential rate of change given by;

The implication is that the growth rate of 2.8% will remain the same throughout the plan period.

$$P_n P_n = P_o e^{rt}$$

Where:	$P_n P_n$	=	Current Population
	$P_o$	=	Previous Population
	$r$	=	Rate of Growth
	$t$	=	Time in Years
	$e$	=	Exponent

The population has been projected mathematically for the plan period. The population is projected based on the following assumptions;

1. The growth rate of 2.8% will not change significantly throughout the plan period;
2. The age composition will remain the same level as in the year throughout the planning period.
3. The current sex-ratio will not change significantly throughout the plan period.
4. Settlements will grow at a constant rate of 2.8% throughout the plan period.

**Table 42: Population projections and Population Densities from 2014 to 2017 (Growth Rate 2.8%)**

Year	Male	Female	Total	Population Density(Persons Per Square Kilometres)
2014	39,399	40,274	79,673	49p/km <sup>2</sup>
2015	40,509	41,408	81,917	50p/km <sup>2</sup>
2016	41,566	42,488	84,054	52p/km <sup>2</sup>
2017	42,834	43,784	86,618	53p/km <sup>2</sup>

**Table 43: Population projections from 2014 to 2017 (Annual Growth Rate 2.8%)**

AGE GROUP	2014	2015	2016	2017
0-14	33,407	34,349	35,244	36,319
15-64	41,080	42,237	43,339	44,662
65+	5,186	5,331	5,471	5,637
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79,673</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>84,054</b>	<b>86,618</b>

### 3.5.2 Labour Force

The potential working force is those aged between 15 and 64 years. The potential working force constitutes 52% of the total population. The district potential working force is shown in the table below.

**Table 44: Projected Labour Force (15 – 64 years) 2014 – 2017**

Year	Population	Labour Force	Percentage
2014	79,673	41,430	52%
2015	81,917	42,597	52%
2016	84,054	43,708	52%
2017	86,618	45,041	52%

### **3.5.3 Service Projections**

Essential services in the district including education, health, agriculture, water, housing, postal services, and banks among others are projected from 2014 to 2017

Projections for these services in the period 2014-2017 are indicated in the table below

**Table 45: Key Essential Services in the District**

Sector	Existing No. of Services	Required	Backlog	Remarks
<b>Education</b>				
KG	67 (44)	67	23	There is the need to put up more school blocks to absorb the increasing number of pupils. The untrained teachers are few among the teacher population. There is therefore the need to recruit some qualified teachers and provide accommodation for them.
Primary	67 (44)	67	23	
JHS	42 (35)	42	7	
SHS	3 (2)	3	1	
Teachers				
KG	218 (205)	218	13	*( ) Schools with good classroom blocks.
Primary	531 (522)	531	9	
JHS	347 (347)	347	-	
<b>Health</b>				
Hospital	-	1	1	The facilities need to be improved in terms of quantity and quality
Health centres/ post	5	8	3	The vastness of the district requires more health centres and CHIPs Compounds to cater for the communities that are widely spread apart. Doctors are needed to reduce doctor – patient ratio in the district.
CHPS compound	4	6	1	
Doctors	-	-	-	
Nurses	152	200	48	
Boreholes	251	391	140	In order to reduce water related diseases more boreholes or hand dug wells should be provided for the communities

*DMTDP*

Public Latrines	32	45	13	New Public Toilets needs to be constructed in order to improve sanitation and old ones rehabilitated.
Police station / Post	4	5	1	There is the need to provide at least 1 additional police stations to combat crime in the district Additional police post needs to be established.
Police Personnel	33	43	10	
Circuit courts	1	1	-	
Banks	5	6	1	Additional Bank is needed to cater for the banking needs of the population
Communities with Electricity	NA	NA	30	Within the planning period, 30 communities would be connected to the national grid.
Agriculture Extension Officer farmer ratio	1:4,100	-	-	More extension agents needs to be recruited to improve the ratio
Farm sizes per farmer	1 acre	3acres	2 acres	Farm sizes per farmer needs to be increase and supported with new agricultural technologies
Active farmer groups	35	50	15	To facilitate access to credit facilities from banks, there is the need to increase the number of farmer groups in the district
Processing facilities	12	`14	2	Oil palm processing is very active in the district. Consequently individuals or groups of people should be encouraged to establish processing facilities to cater for large volumes of palm fruits.
Number of zones	4	4	-	The 4 zones are enough for the District

## *DMTDP*

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Number of operational areas	13	32	19	Additional 19 operational areas need to be created and more extension officers required
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### **GOALS, KEY FOCUS AREAS, POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **Introduction**

The table below depicts the key focus areas, policy objectives and strategies that will be used to develop the District and it is in line with the national policy framework for the preparation of MTDP.

**TABLE 46: THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.**

<b>Key Focus Area</b>	<b>Issues</b>	<b>Policy Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Growth and Development of MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate job creation</li> <li>• Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	<p>Expand opportunities for job creation</p> <p>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the creation of business opportunities</li> <li>• Training of artisans, farmers etc</li> <li>• Facilitate the provision of training and business development services</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-Private partnership</li> <li>• Promote the establishment of business</li> </ul>
Developing the Tourism industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited attention to the development of tourism at the local level</li> </ul>	Diversity and expand tourism industry for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market the District as a competitive tourist destination</li> <li>• Strengthen collaboration and co-ordination among key stakeholders to develop the tourism</li> <li>• Ensure tourism planning in the District Development plans to promote tourism development</li> </ul>

<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>			
Agriculture productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to extension services, especially by women agriculture operators</li> <li>Underdeveloped capacity of FBOs to access or deliver services</li> </ul>	Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agriculture education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access and improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery taking cognizance of gender sensitivity</li> <li>Build capacity of FBOs and community-Based Organisations' (CBOs) to facilitate delivery of extension services to their 1Members</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low adoption of technology</li> </ul>	Improve science, technology and innovation application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the effectiveness of Research-Extension- Farmer linkages (REFLs) and integrate the concept into the agriculture research system to increase participation of and end users in technology development.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited multiplication and production of planting materials and certification of seeds</li> </ul>	Promote seed and planting material development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support production of certified seeds and improved planting materials for both staple and industrial crops</li> <li>Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological agro-processing packages.</li> </ul>
Agriculture Competitiveness and integration into domestic and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low quality and inadequate agro-infrastructure</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen collaboration between public and private sector institution to promote agro-processing storage and marketing.</li> </ul>

Production risk/ bottlenecks in Agriculture Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal variability in food supply and prices</li> </ul>	Promote irrigation development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Livestock and Poultry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate access to veterinary services</li> </ul>	Promote Livestock and poultry development for food safety and public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases.</li> </ul>
Natural Resource management and minerals extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of the nation's forests</li> </ul>	Ensure sustainable management of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vigorously pursue reclamation and afforestation in degraded areas</li> </ul>
Waste management, pollution and Noise reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative attitudinal and behavioral orientation towards proper waste disposal</li> <li>Inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste</li> </ul>	Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify public education on proper waste disposal</li> <li>Increase investment in infrastructure for waste management through PPPs.</li> <li>Promote community participation in safe disposal of sewage and garbage</li> </ul>
Climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited awareness of climate change and its impacts</li> </ul>	Enhance capacity to adopt a climate change impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimize climate change impacts on socio-economic development through improved agricultural practices,</li> </ul>
Natural Disasters, risks and vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frequent droughts, floods forest and other fire out breaks</li> </ul>	Enhance capacity to mitigate and reduce the impact of natural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters</li> <li>Intensify public awareness on natural disasters, risks and vulnerability</li> </ul>

		disasters, risks and vulnerability	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Transport Infrastructure Road, Rail Water and Air Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early deterioration of road networks.</li> </ul>	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating cost (VOC) and future rehabilitations costs</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to key centers of population, production to tourism</li> </ul>
Information Communication Technology Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited development of ICT Programmes in all educational institutions</li> </ul>	Infrastructure Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage ICT Training at all levels</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure to support the delivery of energy</li> </ul>	Provide adequate reliable affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> </ul>	Facilitate on going institutional technological forms in support of land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate land use planning into the medium-term development plans at all levels</li> <li>• Expand the use of geographical information system (GIS) and in spatial/land use planning at all levels</li> <li>• Adopt an innovative means of promoting development control and enforcement of the planning and building regulations</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Local economic development</li> </ul>	Facilitate the sustainable use and management of natural resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the establishment of rural service centres to promote agriculture, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries</li> </ul>
Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to quality and affordable water</li> <li>• Lack of maintenance of water system</li> </ul>	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable funding for rural water delivery</li> <li>• Adopt cost effective borehole drilling technologies</li> <li>• Strengthen PPPs in water provision</li> <li>• Implement measures for effective operations maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities</li> </ul>	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education</li> </ul>	Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review gazette and enforce MMDAs bye laws on sanitation</li> <li>Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools</li> <li>Operationalize a results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) system for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation service</li> <li>Promote behavioral change (hand washing with soap, household water treatment and safe storage, safe excretes disposal) to curtail open defecation in communities</li> </ul>
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT</b>			
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs</li> <li>Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level</li> </ul>	Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels. Improve quality of teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access education at all levels</li> <li>Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels</li> <li>Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning</li> </ul>
Human Capital Development, Employment Productivity and Labour Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of unemployment and under-employment especially among the youth and groups with special needs</li> </ul>	Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop schemes to support self-employment especially among the youth</li> </ul>

Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent high neonatal infant and maternal mortality.</li> <li>• High morbidity and mortality for malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</li> </ul>	Enhance natural capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve community and facility-based management of childhood illness.</li> <li>• Intensify and sustain expanded programme on immunization (EPI)</li> <li>• Improve and scale up community-based malaria case management</li> <li>• Ensure commodity security for the malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS and TB programme.</li> </ul>
HIV & AIDS and STIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High stigmatization and discrimination.</li> <li>• High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities</li> </ul>	Ensure the reduction of new HIV & AIDS / STIs especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and intensify HIV testing and counseling (HTC) programmes</li> <li>• Intensify education to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>• Intensify behavioral change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV &amp; AIDS and TB</li> <li>• Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population</li> <li>• Intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of malaria, HIV &amp; AIDS and TB.</li> </ul>
Sports Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools</li> </ul>	Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate existing and construct new sports infrastructure and provide sports equipment at all levels</li> </ul>

The Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate training and skills development</li> </ul>	Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Streamline recruitment and skills development under the self-employment modules of GYEEDA</li> </ul>
Child development and protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of laws on the rights of children</li> </ul>	Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote advocacy and create public awareness on the rights of children</li> <li>Improve human, material and financial resources</li> <li>Review and implement the early childhood care and development policy</li> <li>Monitoring the activities of early childhood development centers</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant of children of school-going age not in school</li> </ul>	Advance the implementation of the compulsory component of FCUBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the school feeding programmes</li> <li>Intensify the implementation of the policy of attaching KG to all primary school.</li> </ul>
Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of reliable and timely data on disability for planning and policy making</li> <li>High level of poverty among women due to lower literacy rate</li> </ul>	<p>Provide timely reliable and disaggregated data on PWDs.</p> <p>Reduce income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve funding for disability programmes.</li> <li>Develop a reliable system for the collection compilation, analysis and dissemination of relevant on PWDs for planning and policy making</li> <li>Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land credit, information technology and business services and networks.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement local economic development activities to generate employment and ensure social protection.</li> </ul>
<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>			
Local Governance and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non- functioning sub-district structures</li> </ul>	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct town / area council offices for the for town / area councils that do not have</li> <li>• Organize training workshops for the area and town councils</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak financial and management capacity of the District Assembly</li> </ul>	Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the capacity of finance and administrative staffs of MMDAs.</li> <li>• Institute measures to block leakages and loopholes in the revenue mobilization systems of MMDAs.</li> <li>• Ensure effective monitoring of revenue collection and utilization of investment grants.</li> <li>• Develop reliable business and poverty database system including the street naming and property addressing.</li> </ul>
		Mainstream local Economic Development (LED) for growth and	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak orientation of MMDAs towards job creation.</li> </ul>	local empowerment creation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the implementation of Local Economic Development Programmes at the district level.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-related inequalities in women's capacity for choice and agency</li> </ul>	Promote women's access to economic opportunity and resources including property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop entrepreneurial and technical skills of woman and girls.</li> <li>• Expand access of women entrepreneurs to financial services and business assistance.</li> </ul>
Public security and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incidence of violent crimes</li> </ul>	Improve internal security for life and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance institutional capacity of security of the security agencies</li> </ul>
Evidence -based decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underutilization of M&amp;E in the planning process</li> </ul>	Promote the effective use of data for decision making and develop communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update and maintain a comprehensive data base for different range of users and uses.</li> </ul>

### 3.5.4 Application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Tools to Test Programmes & Projects of the District Assembly

The Poverty Reduction Strategies should not lead to damaging the environment of the poor or the beneficiaries of the programmes and projects. Since the environmental conditions have serious consequences on the health, opportunities and security of the people.

To conduct sustainability analysis of the proposed programmes and projects, seven (7) key sustainability factors were identified namely; Institutional/Government Policy, Socio- Culture, Gender, Natural Environment, Economic viability, health/ Sanitation & Vulnerability and Risk.

The projects and programmes were analysed against these factors to see whether they are not relevant, work against, support or neutral against sustainability aim. The scale is as follows;

0	1	2	3	4	5
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

The identified programmes and projects were subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment Tools on the tables below;

Table 47: Sustainability Analysis/SEA Matrix for Programmes and Projects to be Implemented (2014-2017)

PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS	Government Policy/ Institution	Socio- Culture	Gender	Environment and Natural Resources	Health	Effect On Local Economy	Vulnerability and Risk	Comments
<b>THEMATIC AREA:</b>	<b>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.</b>							
1. Train youth with employable skills by BAC	5	4	4	3	4	5	0	Sustainable
2. Grade and demarcate Kwagyei Light Industrial Site for artisans and resettle them	5	3	4	2	4	5	0	Sustainable
3. Construct Lorry Park at Abaasua Tourist site.	5	4	3	2	4	5	0	Sustainable
4. Acquisition of land for banks development projects.	5	5	0	5	3	5	0	Sustainable
5. Organise periodic stakeholders meeting with Nananom, Community members and development partners on developing Abaasua tourist site	5	5	4	5	3	5	0	Sustainable
<b>THEMATIC AREA:</b>	<b>ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>							
1. Organize extension delivery	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	Sustainable
2. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production annually	5	4	4	4	3	5	0	Sustainable

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3. . Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccinate them	5	4	0	0	5	5	5	Sustainable
4. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	5	5	3	4	0	5	0	Sustainable
5. Reclaim degraded forest	5	5	4	5	0	5	5	Sustainable
6. Sanitation improvement package (Push, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	Sustainable
7. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	5	4	0	5	5	4	5	Sustainable
8. Disaster prevention and management (educate people on bush fire, flooding, tree planting)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Sustainable
<b>THEMATIC AREA:</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>							
1. Support ICT development	5	5	5	3	0	5	0	Sustainable
2. Sport improvement of Atwea-Abaasua feeder road	5	5	5	2	3	5	0	Sustainable
3. Construct bridge over river ia	5	5	5	2	3	5	0	Sustainable
4. Procure 600 Electricity poles for Rural Electrification	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	Sustainable
5. Prepare town/ Community Layouts in three towns	5	4	3	4	3	5	3	Sustainable

6. Support street naming and property addressing system for 12 towns	5	4	0	0	0	5	3	Sustainable
7. Construct 40 No. New Boreholes.	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	Sustainable
8. Rehabilitate/Construct 10 No. Aqua Privy Toilets.	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	Sustainable
<b>THEMATIC AREA:</b>	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY</b>							
1. Construction of 6No. 6unit and 12No. 3units Classroom blocks in the district.	5	4	5	2	4	4	0	Sustainable
2. Provide 3No. teachers accommodation in deprived communities in the district	5	4	5	2	4	4	0	Sustainable
3. Provide 1000 dual desk, 50 tables and chairs for basic schools in the district	5	3	4	3	3	4	0	Sustainable
4. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant student especially girls in the district	5	5	5	0	0	4	0	Sustainable
5. Support to school feeding programme	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	Sustainable
6. Provide support for Science technology and mathematics education programme annually.	5	5	5	3	0	3	0	Sustainable

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7. Construct 4No. staff accommodation for district assembly and health staff	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	sustainable
8. Construct 3No. Chips Compound.	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	Sustainable
9. Educate pregnant women on the importance of Neo-natal and anti natal	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	Sustainable
10. Conduct quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the venerable groups in 20 communities.	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	Sustainable
11. Provide financial assistance to 200 people with disabilities.	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
12. Train 300 registered unemployed youth in skills development.	5	5	4	3	4	5	3	Sustainable
13. Assist 10 groups of self-employed women to access credit facilities	5	5	5	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
<b>THEMATIC AREA:</b>	<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b>							
1. Embark upon tax education campaign	5	4	4	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
2. Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District	5	4	3	3	3	5	3	Sustainable

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3. Train Revenue Collectors and block all the revenue leakages.	5	4	4	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
4. Procure Office equipment eg. Computers, printers etc.	5	3	4	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
5. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment	5	4	3	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
6. Construct 2No. Offices for area/town councils.	5	4	3	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
7. Complete 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	5	3	3	3	3	5	3	Sustainable
8. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	5	4	3	4	3	5	3	Sustainable
9. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	Sustainable
10. Completion of district police headquarters.	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	Sustainable
11. Support District Assembly's sub-structures.(capacity building)	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	Sustainable

### **3.5.5 Sustainability Measures**

The four-year development programme entails the construction and rehabilitation of some development projects like school blocks, offices and residential accommodation, KVIP toilets, roads, drains, drilling of boreholes and many others. Large tracks of land and vegetative cover would have to be cleared in the process, thus causing destruction to the environment. To sustain the environment in the process of development within the plan period, some measures would have to be put in place. These include:

1. In the construction of school blocks, office and residential accommodations, some trees would be planted to replace those ones destroyed. Grass would also be grown around the structures to protect the buildings and open spaces from erosion. Pavements would be provided as walkways to the structures.
2. New Layout would be prepared for the towns that lack development planning schemes or layout. With this, 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, parks and markets.
3. Boreholes drilled will be provided with soak ways and pumps so as to avoid contamination of the water. The surroundings of the boreholes would be provided with pavement as well as clean environment would be ensured.
4. Construction of both household and 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.
5. During the construction of roads, some vegetation cover including big and smaller trees would be destroyed. After the completion of the roads, some trees would be planted along the roads to replace those ones destroyed in course of the construction.
6. 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 through the side drains. Care would be taken to ensure that the run offs and other sewerage do not terminate into water bodies.

7. With regards to the construction of markets, pavement blocks would be provided to check flooding and erosion.
8. The District Assembly in collaboration with department of forestry would restore the degraded forest reserve.

The District Assembly in collaboration with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would further conduct Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIP) as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on projects and policies that are Economically Viable, Socially Equitable and Environmentally sustainable.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 COMPOSITE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)**

The Composite Programme of Action consists of prioritized set of programmes and projects and their respective cost. These projects were selected after subjecting them to series of analysis such as harmonization with NMTDPF 2014-2017, Prioritization and POCC Analysis. These are intended to enhance the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan. The cost element of the Programme of Action is an estimate of each of the activity of the thematic areas. The location, indicators, time schedule, indicative budget and implementation agencies are spelled out. This has been done along the thematic areas.

Table 48: Showing the District Composite Programmes of Action

<b>1. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.</b>												
<b>District Goal:</b> To create the enabling environment for effective public/private partnership for job creation and development of the District.												
<b>District Objective/Purpose</b>												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand opportunities for job creation</li> <li>• Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSEs</li> <li>• Diversity and Expand tourism industry for economic development</li> </ul>												
ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017	LOCAL	EXTERNAL		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborate
1. Train youth with employable skills	District Wide				→	30,000		Number of artisans trained.	DACF		BAC	SCDA
2. Organise skills training for artisans a.					→	25,000		Number of artisan trained	DACF		BAC	SCDA

3. Grade and demarcate Kwagyei Light Industrial area for artisans and traders.	Kwagyei	→			50,000		Site for artisan graded.	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Dept. of Feeder Roads
4. Develop and advertise tourism potentials in the District	In the Region			→	60,000		Number of adverts made.	DACF/ IGF		SCDA	FM Stations
5. Construct Lorry park at Abaasua tourist site	Abaasua				220,000		Lorry park at Abaasua tourist site	DACF		SCDA	The chiefs and elders
6. Organise periodic stakeholders meeting with Nananon, community members and development partners on developing Abaasua Tourist site.	District Wide		→		1,000		Number of stakeholder meetings held	IGF/DA CF		SCDA	Community members

7. Re-Settlement of Artisans at Kwagyei.	Nsuta	→				50,000		Artisans settled in new area.	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Artisans
8. Acquisition of land banks for development projects.	Nsuta				→	180,000		Compensations paid on lands acquired.	DACF		SCDA	Land Owners

**2 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATIONS AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

**District Goal:** To ensure a sustainable natural resource and agricultural growth and development for the District Economy.

**District Objective/Purpose:**

- Increase access to extension services and re-orientation of agricultural education
- Improve science, technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting materials development
- Promote irrigation development
- Promote livestock and poultry development for food safety and public health
- Maintain and enhance ecological integrity of protected areas
- Reverse forest and degradation
- Promote effective waste management and reduce noise pollution

- Enhance capacity to adopt a climate change impact

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2015	2017	LOCAL	EXTERNAL		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize extension delivery	Districtwide				→	32,000		Number of farmers trained in improved farming methods	DACF/ DDF		DADU	SCDA
2. Undertake home and farm visit monthly.	Nsuta, Asubuas, Birem, Kwamang				→	21,000		Number of visits undertaken.	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA
3. Organize training workshop for FBOs on how to access credit annually	Nsuta				→	25,000		Number of trainings organized for FBOs.	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA

4. Organise stakeholders' forum for farmer-trader operators.	Nsuta				25,000		Number of forum organised	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA
5. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production annually.	Nsuta				15,000		Number of processors trained on post- harvest handlings.	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA
6. Support farmer to establish 20 acres with planting materials.	Nsuta				30,000.00		Number of farmers supported.	DACF / DDF		DADU	SCDA
7. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	Nsuta				25,000.00		Number of Potential seed growers trained on production techniques.	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA
8. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips).	District Wide				45,000.00		Number of Processors.	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA

9. Procure 5 pumping machines for FBOs	Atonsu, Amoamang, Asubuas, Birem and Akyease				45,000.00		Number of FBOs supported.	DACF / DDF		DADU	SCDA
10. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccinate them.	Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang.				45,000		Livestock vaccinated.	DACF / DDF		DADU	SCDA
11. Organize 28 field days.	District Wide				30,000		The number of filed days organized.	DA		DADU	SCDA
12. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	Selected Venue				40,000.00		National farmers' day celebrated.	DACF / IGF		DADU	SCDA
13. Reclaim degraded forest	Jaduako, Amoamang				45,000	45,000	Number of acres reclaimed	DACF	GoG	Forestry Dept.	SCDA & Farmers
14. Support National Fumigation	Districtwide				692,000		National Fumigation supported	DACF		Envt'al Health	SCDA
15. Sanitation improvement package (. Pushing, Levelling	Districtwide				450,000		Sanitation management supported	DACF		Envt'al Health	SCDA

and evacuation of refuse etc.)												
16. Support to District waste management ie. Desilting, dislodging etc.	Districtwide					350,000		District waste management supported	DACF		Env't'al Health	SCDA
17. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	District Wide.					40,000		Number workshops organised.	DACF/ IGF		DADU	SCDA
18. Disaster prevention and management (educate people on bush fire, flooding, tree planting)	District Wide.					200,000		Amount spent to support District NADMO programmes.	DACF / IGF		NADM O	SCDA

### 3. INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

**District Goal:** To enhance the development of socio-economic infrastructure

**District Objective/Purpose:**

- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meet user needs

- Infrastructure increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy
- Provide adequate reliable affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export
- Facilitate on-going institutional technological reform in support of land use planning
- Create enabling environment to accelerate rural growth and development
- Facilitate the sustainable use and management of resources that support the development of rural communities and livelihood
- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities
- Ensure the development and implementation of health and hygiene education as a component of all water and sanitation programme

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017	LOCAL	EXTERNAL		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Spot improvement of Atwea-Abaasua feeder road	Atwea-Abaasua		→	→		140,000.00		Road network improved.	DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
2. Spot improvement of 17.5 Ankamadoa-Aframso No.2.	Selected communities attached	→				120,000		Road network improved	DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
3. Spot improvement of Kyease - Birem feeder road	Kyease-Birem				→	300,000.		Road network improved	DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA

4. Spot Improvement/Maintenance of feeder road	Nsuta			→	400,000		Road network improved	DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept of Feeder Roads	SCDA
5. Rehabilitate town and feeder roads.	Selected roads.			→	350,000		Road network improved	DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept of Feeder Roads	SCDA
6. Construct of bridge at river Yere and river Sene.	Yereso			→	200,000		Road network improved	DACF		DFR	SCDA
7. Construct culverts and town roads	Selected roads			→	200,000		Road network improved	DACF		DFR	SCDA
8. Construct Bridge over river Dida	Dida			→	60,000		Road network improved	DDF/DACF	GOG	Dept. Feeder Road.	SCDA
9. Support to ICT development	Selected communities	→			120,000		ICT development supported	DACF	GOG	SCDA	GES
10. Procure 600 electricity poles for rural electrification	Selected communities		→		150,000		Number of poles procured.	DACF/DDF	GOG	SCDA	Ministry of Energy
11. Procure 500 street lights for 20 communities	Selected communities	→			30,000		Number of street lights procured.	DACF/DDF		SCDA	ECG

12. Extend electricity and transformer to Kwagyei Industrial Site	Kwagyei	→			50,000		Electricity extended to Kwagyei	DDF		SCDA	ECG
13. Extend electricity to newly developed areas eg. New DCE, DCD Bungalows, Atonsu Clinic and District Education Offices	Nsuta		→		50,000		Electricity extended to newly developed areas	DDF/ DACF		SCDA	ECG
14. Prepare Town/Community layouts in 3 Towns	Nsuta Beposo Kwamang		→		50,000		Number of Layouts prepared.	DACF/ DDF	Town & Country Plannin g	The chiefs	
15. Support development control and enforce planning and building regulations	Nsuta	→			20,000		Number of towns visited	DACF/ IGF	SCDA	Commun ity	
16. Support Street Naming and property Addressing system for 12 towns	Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang	→			270,00 0		Number of communities with their streets named	DACF/ DDF	GoG	Town & Count ry Dept.	SCDA

17. Train and support 30 artisans with start-up kits	District wide				40,000		Number of artisans supported	DACF	GOG	BAC	REP
18. Assist 100 farmers and non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries to acquire credit	District wide				80,000	30,000	Number of artisans supported	DACF	GOG	BAC	REP
19. Support 200 farmers with farm inputs	District wide				10,000	10,000	Number of artisans supported	DACF	GOG	BAC	REP
20. Provide 2 Small Towns Water Systems	See DWSP				200,000		Number of Small Water System Constructed	DACF	GoG	SCDA	CWSA
21. Construct 40 No. New boreholes.	See DWSP				540,000		Number of new boreholes constructed.	DACF/ DDF	GoG	SCDA	CWSA Community
22. Organise 4 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor WATSAN activities	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang Birem				24,000		Number of training programmes organised	DACF/ IGF		DWST	Communities

23. Extend Water to the newly developed areas	Kyebi Kwamang Nsuta				→	6,000		Extension work carried out newly developed areas.	DACF	GOG	GWCL	SCDA
24. Rehabilitate / Construct 10 No. Aqua Privy/KVIP Toilets for communities.	See SCDA DESSAP				→	210,000		The Number of Aqua Privy Toilets Constructed/ Rehabilitated	DDF/ DACF	GOG	SCDA	Beneficiaries Communities
25. Complete 6 No. 6 Seater KVIP Toilet for schools	Selected schools				→	492,000		Number of toilet facilities constructed	DACF	GET FUND	SCDA	GES
26. Provide 200 No. Waste bins in schools	Nsuta, Kwamang, Beposo				→	30,000		Number of waste bins procured	DACF		SCDA	GES

#### 4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.

**District Goal:** To improve access to basic social services such as health, quality education, and creation of job.

**District Objective/Purpose:**

- Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels to improve quality of teaching and learning
- Ensure contained provision of life skills training and management for managing personal hygiene, fire safety, environmental sanitation and climate change
- Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors
- Enhance natural capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs as well as Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs) and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV&AIDS/STIs especially among the vulnerable groups
- Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools
- Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends
- Accelerate the implementation of social and health interventions targeting the aged
- Promote effective child development in all communities especially deprived areas
- Provide timely reliable and disaggregated data on PWDs
- Reducing income disparities among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME- FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET ( GH¢ )		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017	LOCAL	EXTERNAL		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
			5									

1. Construct 6 No. 6-Unit and 12NO. 3-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Selected Schools attached as appendix				→	1,485,000	1,485,000	No. of 6-Units Classroom Blocks Constructed.	DACF /DDF	GETFU ND	SCDA	GES
2. Construct/Rehabilitate 12No. 3-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Selected Schools attached as appendix				→	270,000	270,000	No. of 3-Units Classroom Blocks Constructed/ Rehabilitated	DACF /DDF	GETFU ND	SCDA	GES
3. Construct 6 No. 2-Units K.G Classroom Blocks in the District.	Selected Schools attached as appendix				→	1,170,000		Access to education	DACF /DDF	GETFU ND	SCDA	GES
4. Provide 3No. Teachers' accommodation in deprived communities in the District.	Selected School attached as appendix				→	400,000		The Number of Teachers Accommodation Provided	DACF/ DDF/D	GoG	SCDA	GES
5. Construct 1No. 3 Units Nurses Quarters	Nsuta	→				120,000		Number of Nurses quarter constructed	DDF/DACF	GoG	SCDA	GHS
6. Provide 1,000 dual desks 50, Tables and Chairs for basic schools in the District.	District wide				→	97,500	32,500	The number of dual desk provided.	DACF/DDF	GETFU ND	SCDA	Selected Schools.

7. Provide sponsorship to 200 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	District Wide				→	85,000		Number of needy but brilliant students provided with scholarship	DACF		SCDA	MP
8. Support to school feeding programme	Districtwide				→	3,665,276.03		Number of schools benefited from school feeding programme		GOG	School Feeding secretariat	SCDA
9. Provide support for Science Technology and Mathematics Education programme annually.	Districtwide				→	70,000		Science technology and mathematics supported annually	DACF		GES	SCDA
10. Support to district education fund	Nsuta				→	115,700		District Education Fund supported	DACF		GES	SCDA
11. Construct 4 No. Staff accommodation for District Assembly and health staff.	Beposo Nsuta				→	1,110,000		Number of health facilities provided with Staff	DACF/DF		SCDA	GHS

								accommodati on				
12. Construct 3No. CHPS Compounds	Jeduako, Amoamang Nkujua					1,000,000		Number of health facilities rehabilitated.	DACF/DF		SCDA	GHS
13. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme	Districtwide					85,000		NID and Roll-Back Malaria supported	DACF	USAID	DHS	SCDA
14. Educate pregnant women on the importance of neo- natal and anti natal monthly	Districtwide					22,000	15,000	Number of women educated on neo-natal and anti-natal activities	DACF		DHS	SCDA
15. Conduct 3 day training for 50 peer educators to constantly train their peers on condom distributors annually.	Districtwide					40,000		Number of peer's educators trained.	DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
16. Conduct Quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the vulnerable groups in 20 communities.	Selected communities					17,000		Sensitization programme conducted.	DACF	GAC	SCDA	DHS

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17. Conduct Quarterly DAC and DRMT meetings for members to review Action Plan.	Nsuta	→				23,750		Monthly meetings for DACF conducted.	DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
18. Compile data and train registered PWDs on income generating activities.	District Wide	→				83,500		Number of training conducted.	DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
19. Provide financial assistance to 200 People With Disabilities.	Districtwide	→				225,000		The number of PWDs provided with financial assistance.	DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
20. Provide support to Sports and Culture Development annually	Districtwide	→				90,000		Amount of money spent sports and culture annually	DACF		SCDA	GES and Traditional authorities
21. Train 300 registered unemployed youth in Skills development.	Districtwide	→				20,000		Number of unemployed youth trained in skills development.	DACF	REP	BAC	SCDA, MOFA
22. Train 400 self-employed women to	District Wide.	→				20,000		Number of unemployed	DACF	REP	BAC	SCDA, MOFA

acquire skills basic book keeping							women trained				
23. Assist 10 groups of self-employed women to access credit facilities	Districtwide			→	50,000	50,000	Number of groups supported with credit	DACF	SCDA	BAC	Financial Institutions
24. Construct 2No. 4 unit junior staff bungalow	Nsuta			→	400,000		Number of bungalows	DACF/DDF		GHS	SCDA

**5. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE.**

**District Goal:** To ensure the effectiveness of the decentralisation at the District level.

**District Objective/Purpose:**

- Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes
- Ensure effective and efficient resource mobilization, internal revenue generation and resource management
- Mainstream local economic development(LED) for growth and local empowerment creation
- Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country
- Promote women’s access to economic opportunity and resources including property
- Improve internal security for life and property
- Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm
- Promote the effective use of data for decision making and development communication

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH (¢)		INDICATORS	SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2014	2015	2016	2017	LOCAL	EXTERNAL		LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Embark upon tax education campaign	Districtwide				→	30,000.00		Number of Tax Education conducted	DACF/ IGF		SCDA	Information Services Dept.
2. Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District	Districtwide				→	30,000.00		Additional Revenue potentials identified	IGF DACF		SCDA	Assembly Members
3. Train Revenue Collectors and block all the revenue leakages	Nsuta				→	40,000		Number of training programmes organised	IGF DDF		SCDA	Finance Department
4. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	Districtwide				→	13,000		Number of defaulters prosecuted	IGF		SCDA	The Court

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5. Procure value books, stationery and office consumables	Nsuta				80,000		Amount of money spent on value books, stationery & office consumables	IGF DACF		SCDA	Printing Press
6. Procure Office equipment eg. computers, printers etc.	Nsuta				85,000		Number of office equipment procured	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	DA Staff
7. Support to staff rental accommodation	Nsuta				110,000		Officers provided with accommodation	IGF DACF		SCDA	Staff
8. Operation and maintenance of machines and plants	Districtwide				400,000		Assembly buildings maintained	DACF IGF		SCDA	Contractors
9. Monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance.	Districtwide				70,000		Quarterly M&E reports prepared	DACF		SCDA	Contractors

10. Construct 2No. Offices for Area/Town Councils.	Kwamang, Atonsu			→	85,000		Number of offices constructed	DACF		SCDA	Town, Area Council
11. Organize Community/Public fora on current developmental issues.	Districtwide			→	80,000		Community fora organized.	DACF		SCDA	Community
12. Organise capacity building for staff at the District level.	Nsuta			→	200,000		Staff capacity improved.	SCDA/ DDF		SCDA	Consultants
13. Complete 1No. District Chief Executive's Residence	Nsuta			→	272,880		District Chief Executive's accommodation constructed	DACF		SCDA	Consultant
14. Complete 1No. District Co-ordinator Director's bungalow.	Nsuta			→	180,000		D CD's bungalow constructed	DACF		SCDA	Consultant
15. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	Nsuta			→	509,600		3-storey administration	DACF		SCDA	

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								n block constructed.				
16. Construct fence wall and security post at DCE and DCD bungalows	Nsuta	→				140,000		Fence wall and security post constructed	DACF		SCDA	Works Dept.
17. Servicing of Assembly meetings	District Assembly	→				35,000			IGF/DACF			
18. Maintain office vehicles and equipment	Nsuta	→				250,000		Office vehicles and equipment maintained	IGF, DACF		SCDA	
19. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	Districtwide	→				560,000		Building materials supplied	DACF/IGF		SCDA	
20. Purchase 2No. Generators for DCE's residence and office.	Nsuta	→				70,000		Generator purchased	DACF/DDF		SCDA	
21. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District.	District Wide	→				85,000		Projects monitored and evaluated.	DACF/DDF		SCDA	

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22.Support to strengthen the DPCU	Nsuta				→	90,000		DPCU organised quarterly	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	
23. Maintain security in the District.  Eg. Jeduako Police Post, Police vehicles	District Wide				→	120,000		Security in the District maintained	DACF		SCDA	
24. Completion of District Police Headquarters	Nsuta				→	85,000		District police headquarters constructed	DDF		Police Service	SCDA
25.Organize National Functions (Celebrations of Independent Day and Republic Day, Senior Citizens)	Selected communities				→	120,000		National/Public functions organized	DACF		SCDA	
26. Support Decentralized	District Wide.				→	90,000		Decentralized departments	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	

Departments financially.							supported financially.				
27. Support District Assembly's Sub-structures.(capacity building)	Districtwide	→			198,000		District Assembly sub-structure supported.	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Town and Area councils.
28. Gazetting of fee fixing/ bye-laws	District Assembly	→			30,000		Fee fixing and bye-laws gazetted	IGF/DA CF		SCDA	Assembly Press
29. Revaluation of properties	District Assembly	→			90,000		Number of properties revaluated	DDF		SCDA	Land Valuation Board
30. Construction of 3No. 15 Units market stalls	Beposo Kyebi Kwamang			→	20,000		Number market stores constructed	DACF		SCDA	Contractors

#### **4.1 BROAD INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN**

The Medium Term Development Plan cannot be effectively implemented if the Assembly does not have adequate financial resources. There is therefore the need to mobilize enough funds to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

The indicative financial plan involves forecasting the amount of revenue that would be generated from different revenue sources of the Assembly each year of the plan so as to determine the amount of resources that would be available to finance the plan.

The main sources of revenue identified in the District are Central Government Grants including Common Fund: the Donors funds, DDF, PPP and Internally Generated Funds (IGFs).

The Indicative Financial Plan shows that **GH¢23,548,809.00** would be needed to finance the plan. The amount of revenue that would be generated from different sources is shown on the table below:

Table 49: Projected Revenue

REVENUE SOURCES	2014 BUDGET	ACTUAL AS AT JUNE 2014	2015	2016	2017
Internally Generated Revenue	343,400.00	101,939.75	368,000.00	404,800.00	445,280.00
Compensation transfers ( for decentralized departments)	1,115,261.23	545,012.76	1,281,669.36	1,409,836.30	1,550,819.93
Goods and services transfer ( for decentralized departments)	70,738.16	-	42,213.49	46,434.84	51,078.32
Assets transfer ( for decentralized departments)	176.48	-	-	-	-
DACF	2,884,751.00	338,387.26	3,473,392.53	3,815,231.78	4,196,754.96
DDF	521,323.00	359,770.27	539,243.83	593,168.21	652,485.03
School feeding programme	891,443.00	238,266.50	797,595.00	980,587.30	1,078,646.03
DACF(MP)	100,000.00	117.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	121,000.00
Other funds	230,000.00	367.00	23,825.79	26,208.37	28,829.21

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,157,092.87</b>	<b>1,583,860.54</b>	<b>6,762,092.00</b>	<b>7,386,266.80</b>	<b>8,124,893.48</b>
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**TABLE 50: PROJECTED INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND 2014-2017**

ITEM	2014		2015	2016	2017
	Budget	Actual as at June	Projection	Projection	Projection
RATE	86,000.00	19,394.00	89,500.00	98,450.00	108,295.00
FEES	90,000.00	40,000.00	164,250.00	180,675.00	198,742.50
FINES	58,000.00	18,608.98	2,700.00	2,970.00	3,267.00
LICENSE	45,000.00	15,944.00	48,400.00	53,240.00	58,564.00
LAND	44,200.00	7,723.66	42,700.00	46,970.00	51,667.00
RENT	3,200.00	30	3,450.00	3,795.00	4,174.50
INVESTMENT	2,000.00	0	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,420.00

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MISCELLANEOUS	15,000.00	239.11	15,000.00	16,500.00	18,150.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>343,400.00</b>	<b>101,939.75</b>	<b>368,000.00</b>	<b>404,800.00</b>	<b>445,280.00</b>

## 4.2 Identification and Filling of Financial Resource Gap

The available resources from various sources of revenue to finance the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 and proposed expenditure to implement the plan are shown on the table below.

**Table 51: Identification and Filling of Financial Resource Gap**

EXPENDITURE ON MTDP THEMATIC AREA	2014 (GH¢)	2015 (GH¢)	2016 (GH¢)	2017 (GH¢)	TOTAL (GH¢)
ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	171,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	175,000.00	<b>496,000.00</b>
ACCELRATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	538,000.00	542,000.00	600,000.00	575,000.00	<b>2,255,000.00</b>
INFRASTURE,ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	547,100.00	951,000.00	1,222,000.00	1,712,000.00	<b>4,432,100.00</b>
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT , EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY	2,751,693.00	2,683,595.00	3,252,595.00	3,459,346.00	<b>12,147,229.00</b>
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE	1,033,480.00	1,314,500.00	1,005,500.00	865,000.00	<b>4,218,480.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,041,273.00</b>	<b>5,666,095.00</b>	<b>6,155,095.00</b>	<b>6,886,346.00</b>	<b>23,548,809.00</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INDICATIVE PLAN</b>					
DACF	2,884,751.70	3,473,392.53	3,820,731.78	4,202,804.96	<b>14,381,680.97</b>
DSTRIC ASSEMBLY'S IGF	343,400.00	314,200.00	404,800.00	445,200.00	<b>1,507,600.00</b>
DDF	521,323.00	539,243.83	593,168.21	652,485.05	<b>2,306,220.09</b>
GOG (DECENTRALISED TRANSFER)	72,000.00	42,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	<b>164,000.00</b>
SCHOOL FEEDING	891,443.00	797,595.00	980,587.00	1,078,646.03	<b>3,748,271.33</b>
OTHERS	305,574.13	305,574.13	305,574.13	305,574.13	<b>1,222,296.52</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,018,491.83</b>	<b>5,472,005.49</b>	<b>6,154,861.12</b>	<b>6,744,710.17</b>	<b>23,390,068.61</b>
<b>FINANCIAL GAP</b>	<b>-22,781.17</b>	<b>-94,089.51</b>	<b>-233.88</b>	<b>-41,635.83</b>	<b>-158,740.39</b>

Comparing the Indicative Financial Plan with the estimates for the implementation of the MDTP, it is observed that there is a funding gap of **GHC158,740.39** as shown in the table, thus the available resources from the various sources would not be adequate to finance the plan. To fill the gap the following measures would be adopted:

Since the Assembly has low IGF, it would be very prudent for the Assembly to improve its internal revenue generation. To achieve this, the Assembly would adopt the following strategies;

- The establishment of revenue database
- All properties would be revalued to correspond to the current prevailing prices
- Revenue mobilization task force would be enforced
- Encourage public Private Partnership in implementing some projects
- Embarking on tax education campaign
- Judicious use of tax to benefit the tax payers (that is, to finance tangible projects used by the people.
- The Assembly should lobby support from investors and donors
- The Assembly should encourage private sector involvement in operation and maintenance of infrastructure

## CHAPTER FIVE

### COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

#### 5.0 Introduction

The Annual Action Plan is a specific set of activities designed to achieve an objective over a defined period of time, mostly one year. It involves the phasing out of the Composite Programme of Action year by year within the plan period.

#### 5.1 Linking the Plan to the MTEF Annual Budget

This section describes the process of linking the budget with the plan. This is based on the MTEF approach.

MTEF involves preparing budget that is based on the goal, objectives, outputs and activities outlined in the District Assembly development plan.

Under the MTEF budget classification provides for integration of the recurrent and development budgets through distinguishing between those costs that relate to the running of the Assembly and those that cover the costs of the development activities for which the MMDAs exist. It is categorized into the following:

- Service Activities (Services in the MMDAs provide to the public)
- Investment Activities ( Capital Projects)
- Compensation (relating to salary and wages paid to established and non-established post by MMDAs)

The linkage of District's plan with the annual budget was based on the goal, objectives, outputs and activities that were the major consideration identified in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

In drawing the annual action plan, the choice of projects was based on the following criteria:

- a) Completion of on-going projects.
- b) Projects that support deficient basic infrastructure.
- c) Previously planned projects which were not implemented
- d) Projects that generate employment and create growth and wealth
- e) Projects that fall within budget limitations.

Details of the annual action plans are thus presented in table 50 in the ensuing page

TABLE 52: COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2014

## ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.

ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET(¢)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	LEAD	COLLABO RATING
1. Train youth with employable skills by BAC	District Wide	Number of artisans trained.				→	10,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
2. Organise skills training for artisans		Number of artisans trained				→	5,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
3. Grade and demarcate Kwagyei Light Industrial Site to artisans	Kwagyei	Artisans acquired site.		→			50,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Dept. of Feeder Roads
4. Support to tourism development in the District	In the Region	Number of adverts made.				→	15,000		DACF/ IGF		SCDA	FM Stations.
5. Acquisition of land for banks development projects.	Nsuta Kwagyei	Compensations paid on lands acquired.				→	40,000		DACF		SCDA	Land Owners

6. Re-Settlement of Artisans at Kwagyei	Nsuta		→				50,000		DACF/DD F		SCDA	Artisans
7. Organise periodic stakeholders meeting with Nananom, community members and development partners on developing Abaasua Tourist site.	District Wide			→			1,000		IGF/DAC F		SCDA	Community members

**ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET(GH ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize extension delivery	District wide	Number of farmers trained in improved farming methods				→	5,000		DACF / DDF		MOFA	SCDA

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2. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	Nsuta	Number of Potential seed growers trained on production techniques.					5,000		DACF / IGF		MOFA	SCDA
3. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccinate them.	Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang.	Livestock vaccinated.					10,000		DACF		MOFA	SCDA
4. Organize 28 field days.	District Wide	The number of filed days organized.					10,000		DA		MOF	SCDA
5. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	Selected Venue	National farmer's day celebrated.					10,000		DACF		MOFA	SCDA
6.Reclaim degraded forest		Number of acres reclaimed					15,000	15,000	DACF	GoG	Forestry Dept.	SCDA & Farmers
7.Support to district waste management	District wide	District waste management supported					100,000		DACF		Env'tal health	SCDA

*DMTDP*

8. Sanitation improvement package (Push, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)	District Wide	Number of refuse dumps cleared	→	150,000		DACF / DDF	MOFA	SCDA
9. Support to National Fumigation	District Wide	National Fumigation supported	→	168,000		DACF	Zoomlion	SCDA
10. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	District Wide.	Number workshops organised.	→	10,000		DACF / IGF	MOFA	SCDA
11. Disaster prevention and management (educate people on bush fire, flooding, tree planting)	District Wide.	Amount spent to support District NADMO programmes.	→	40,000		DACF / IGF	NADMO	SCDA

## INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME (QUARTERS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Spot improvement of 17.5 Ankamadoa-Aframso No.2.	Selected communities attached	Road network improved	→				120,000		DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
2. Spot improvement/maintenance of feeder roads	Selected roads maintained	Feeder roads maintained	→				100,000		DACF/DDF		SCDA	Dept of Feeder Roads
3. Rural Electrification	Selected communities	Number of street lights procured	→				30,000.		DACF		SCDA	ECG
4. Extend electricity and transformer to Kwagyei Industrial Site	Kwagyei	Electricity extended to Kwagyei				→	50,000		DDF		SCDA	ECG

*DMTDP*

5.Promote development control and enforce planning and building regulations	Nsuta	Number of towns visited	→	5,000		DACF		SCDA	Community
6.Support Street Naming and Property Addressing System for 3 towns	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang	Number of communities with their streets named	→	40,000		DACF/DDF	GOG	Town & Country Dept.	SCDA
7. Construct 4 No. New boreholes.	Blackie Maluu Balana	Number of new boreholes constructed.	→	60,000		DACF/DDF	GOG	SCDA	CWSA Community
8. Construct 1No.8 seater aqua privy toilet	Kwagyei	8-seater aqua privy toilet	→	50,100		DDF		SCDA	Works Dept.
9.Complete of 2No.6-seater KVIP toilet	Jeduako and Kyease	Number of KVIPs Constructed	→	62,000		DACF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES

10.Support ICT development	District wide	ICT Supported					30,000		DACF		SCDA	GES
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**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME			INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			2015	2016	2017	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construct 2No. CHPS Compound	Amoamang and Nkujua	Number of CHIPs Compound Constructed				200,000	200,000	DACF		SCDA	DHS
2. Construct 1No. 3-Unit Nurses Quarter	Nsuta	Nurses quarters constructed				120,000		DDF		SCDA	GHS
3. Rehabilitate 1No. 2 Unit K.G and 1No. 6-unit classroom block	Atonsu ,Adutwam	Number of classroom				100,000		DACF		SCDA	GES

		blocks Rehabilitated										
4. Construct 1 No. 6 Unit and 2 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks.	Atonsu , Jeduako and Koduase	Number of 6- unit classroom Blocks Constructed.					300,00 0	320,000	DACF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
5.Support to District Education Fund	District wide	District Education supported					58,000		DACF		SCDA	GES
6. Provide 200 dual desks 50 Tables and Chairs for basic schools in the District.	District wide	The number of dual desk provided.					50,000		DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	Selected Schools.
7. Provide sponsorship to 50 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	District Wide	Number of needy but brilliant students provided with scholarship					15,000		DACF		SCDA	MP
8. Support school feeding programme	District wide	Number of schools benefited from					991,44 3			GOG	Schoo l Feedi	SCDA

		school feeding programme									ng secre tariat	
9.Support sports and culture	District wide	Amount spent on sports and culture					40,000		DACF		GES	SCDA
10. Provide support for Science Technology and Mathematics Education programme annually.	District wide	Science technology and mathematics supported annually					10,000		DACF		GES	SCDA
11. Construct 1No. Staff accommodation for health staff.	Nsuta	Number of health facilities provided with Staff accommodation					160,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	GHS
12. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme		NID and Roll-Back Malaria supported					50,000		DACF	USAI D	DHS	SCDA

*DMTDP*

13. Conduct 3 day training for 50 peer educators to train their peers condom distributors.	District wide	Number of peer's educators trained.	→	10,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
14. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC members to review Action Plan.	Nsuta	Monthly meetings for DACF conducted.	→	3,750		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
15. Register and compile data on PWDs in the District.	District Wide	Data on PWDS.	→	3,500		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
16. Train PWDs on assistance to 100 people with District.	District wide	Number of training conducted	→	15,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
17. Provide financial assistance to 100 People With Disabilities.	District wide	The number of PWDs provided with financial assistance.	→	65,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
18. Train 100 self-employed and	District Wide.	Number of unemployed	→	20,000		DACF	REP	BAC	SCDA, DADU

unemployed women/youth to acquire skills basic book keeping/income generating activities		women/youth trained										
19.Assist 10 groups of self-employed women to access credit facilities	District wide	Number of groups supported with credit					20,000		DACF	SCDA	BAC	Financial Institutions

**TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME (QUARTER)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH (₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborate
1.Embark upon tax education campaign	District wide	Number of Tax Education conducted					10,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	Information Services Dept.

2.Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District	District wide	Additional Revenue potentials identified	→	10,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Assembly Members
3. Train Revenue Collectors.	Nsuta	Number of training programmes organised	→	10,000		IGF DDF		SCDA	Revenue collectors
4.Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	District wide	Number of defaulters prosecuted	→	5,000		IGF		SCDA	Court
5.Procure value books, stationery and office consumables	Nsuta	Amount of money spent on value books, stationery & office consumables	→	20,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Printing Press
6. Procure Office equipment eg. Computers, printers etc.	Nsuta	Number of office equipment procured	→	30,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Suppliers

*DMTDP*

7.Revaluation of properties	Nsuta	Property revalued	→	40,000		DDF		SCDA	Consultant
8. Support to Staff rental Accommodation	Nsuta	Officers provided with accommodation	→	20,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Landlords
9.Operation and maintenance	District wide	Assembly buildings maintained	→	100,000		DACF IGF		SCDA	Works Dept
10. Monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance.	District wide	Quarterly M&E reports prepared	→	15,000		DACF		SCDA	DPCU
11. Organize Community/Public Fora on current developmental issues.	District wide	Community fora organized.	→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	Community
12. Organise capacity building for	Nsuta	Staff capacity improved.	→	20,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Consultants

staff at the District level.												
13. Complete 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	Nsuta	District Chief Executive's accommodation constructed	→				128,880		DACF		SCDA	Consultant
14. Complete 1No. District Co-ordinator Director's bungalow.	Nsuta	DCD's bungalow constructed	→				120,000		DACF		SCDA	Consultant
15. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	Nsuta	3-storey Administration block constructed.	→				109,600		DACF		SCDA	Consultant
16. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment	Nsuta	Office vehicles and equipment maintained	→				50,000		IGF/ DACF		SCDA	Mechanics
17. Servicing of Assembly meeting	Nsuta	Assembly meeting serviced	→				35,000		IGF/D ACF		SCDA	Assembly members

*DMTDP*

18. Gazzeting of fee fixing/bye laws	Nsuta	Fee fixing and bye laws gazetted					10,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	Assembly Press
19. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	District wide	Building materials supplied					100,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	Suppliers
20. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District.	District Wide	Projects monitored and evaluated.					20,000		DACF		SCDA	DPCU
21. Support to strengthen the DPCU/Plan and Budget	Nsuta	DPCU organised quarterly					10,000		DACF/DDF		SCDA	DPCU
22. Maintain security in the District.	District Wide	Security in the District maintained					30,000		DACF		SCDA	Police

*DMTDP*

23. Organize National Functions (celebrations of Independent Day and Republic Day, Senior Citizens)	Selected communities	National/Public functions organized				→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	GES, Department of Agriculture
24. Support Decentralized Departments financially.	District Wide.	Decentralized departments supported financially.				→	50,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Department
25. Support District Assembly's sub-structures.(capacity building)	District wide	District Assembly sub-structure supported.				→	40,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Town and Area councils.

TABLE 53: COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2015

## ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	LEA D	COLLABO RATING
1. Train youth with employable skills	District Wide	Number of artisans trained.	→				5,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
2. Organise skills training for artisans.		Number of artisans trained	→				5,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
3. Develop and advertise tourism potentials in the District	Atwea	Number of adverts made.	→				15,000		DACF/IGF		SCD A	FM Stations.
4. Acquire land banks for development projects.	Nsuta	Compensations paid on lands acquired.	→				50,000		DACF		SCD A	Land Owners

## ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH( ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTE RNAL	Lead	Collabora ting
1. Organize extension delivery	District wide	Number of farmers trained in improved farming methods				→	9,000		DACF/ DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
2. Undertake home and farm visit monthly.	Nsuta, Asubuas, Birem, Kwamang	Number of visits undertaken.				→	5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
3. Organize training workshop for FBOs on how to access credit annually	Nsuta	Number of training organized for FBOs				→	5,000		DACF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
4. Organise stakeholders' forum for farmer-trader operators.	Nsuta	Number of forum organised				→	5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

5. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production annually.	Nsuta	Number of processors trained on post-harvest handlings.					5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
6. Support farmer to establish 20 acres with planting materials.	Nsuta	Number of farmers supported.					10,000		DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
7. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	Nsuta	Number of Potential seed growers trained on production techniques.					5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
8. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips).	District Wide	Number of Processors.					10,000	10,000	DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

*DMTDP*

9. Procure 3 pumping machines for FBOs	Atonsu, Amoaman g, Asubuasu, Birem and Akyease	Number of FBOs supported.	→	10,000	20,000	DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
10. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccinate them.	Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang.	Livestock vaccinated.	→	10,000	10,000	DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
11. Organize 28 field days.	District Wide	The number of filed days organized.	→	5,000		DA		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
12. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	Selected Venue	National farmer's day celebrated.	→	10,000.		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
13.Reclaim degraded forest		Number of acres reclaimed	→	10,000	15,000	DACF	GoG	Forest ry Dept.	SCDA & Farmers

*DMTDP*

14. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	District Wide.	Number workshops organised.				→	10,000		DACF/ IGF		DADU	SCDA
15. Disaster prevention and management (educate people on bush fire, flooding, tree planting)	District Wide.	Amount spent to support District NADMO programmes.				→	60,000		DACF		NADM O	SCDA
16. Support to district waste management	District wide	District waste management supported				→	50,000		DACF		Envtal health	SCDA
17. Sanitation improvement package (Push, Levelling and evacuation of refuse)	District Wide	Number of refuse dumps cleared				→	100,00 0		DACF/ DDF		DADU	SCDA
18. Support to National Fumigation	District Wide	National Fumigation supported				→	168,00 0		DACF		Zoomli on	SCDA

## INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Spot improvement of Atwea-Abaasua feeder road	Atwea-Abaasua	Road network improved.		→			120,000		DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
2. Spot improvement of Kyease Birem feeder road	Kyease-Birem	Road network improved			→		150,000		DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
3. Spot improvement /maintenance of feeder roads	Selected Road	Road network improved			→		100,000		DACF/DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA

4. Rural Electrification (Procure 100 and street lightning)	Selected communities	Number of poles procured.				→	50,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Ministry of Energy
6. Prepare Layout for 3 communities	Nsuta, Kwamang, Beposo	Layouts prepared					20,000	30,000		DACF	SCDA	Community
7. Promote development control and enforce planning and building regulations	Nsuta	Number of towns visited				→	6,000			DACF / IGF	SCDA	Community
8. Support Street Naming and property Addressing system for 12 towns	Beposo	Number of communities with their streets named				→	50,000		DACF/ DDF	GoG	Town & Country Dept.	SCDA
9. Train and support 30 artisans with start- up kits	District wide	Number of artisans supported				→	5,000	5,000	DACF	GoG	BAC	REP

10. Assist 100 farmers, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries to acquire credit	District wide	Number of artisans supported						30,000	DACF	GoG	BAC	REP
11. Construct 4 No. New boreholes.	See DWSP	Number of new boreholes constructed.					60,000	40,000	DACF/ DDF	GoG	SCDA	CWSA Community
12. Provide 1No. Small town water system.	See DWSP	Number of small water system constructed					150,000		DACF	GoG	SCDA	CWSA Community
13. Organise 1 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor WATSAN activities	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang Birem	Number of training programmes organised					10,000		DACF/ IGF		DWST	Communities
14. Complete 2No. 6-seater KVIP and 1 No. 12-seater KVIP Toilets.	Jeduako Kyease Amoamang	The Number of Aqua Privy Toilets Constructed/					100,000	50,000	DACF	GoG	SCDA	Beneficial Communities

		Rehabilitated										
15. Provide 10 No. waste bins in schools.	Nsuta	Number of Refuse waste bins provided.					15,000		DACF	GoG	SCDA	Zoomlion
16.Support ICT development	District wide	ICT Supported					30,000		DACF		SCDA	GES
17Rehabilitated/Construct 10 No. Aqua Privy/KVIP Toilet for communities	See SCDA DESSAP	The number of Aqua Privy toilets constructed/rehabilitated					50,000		DDF/DACF	GoG	SCDA	Beneficial communities.

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>RD</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construct 3No. 6-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Atonsu Koduase	No. of 6-Units/3-Units Classroom					300,000	270,000	DACF	GETFUND	SCDA	GES

		Blocks Constructed.										
2. Construct 3 No. 3-Units K.G Classroom Blocks in the District.	Beposo Atonsu Amangoase	Access to education	→				390,000		DACF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
3. Provide sponsorship to 50 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	District Wide	Number of needy but brilliant students provided with scholarship	→				20,000		DACF		SCDA	MP
4.Support school feeding programme	District wide	Number of schools benefited from school feeding programme	→				797,595			GOG	School Feeding secretariat	SCDA
5. Provide support for Science Technology and Mathematics Education	Districtwide	Science technology and mathematics	→				30,000		DACF		GES	SCDA

programme annually.		supported annually										
6. Construct 1No. 4- Unit Junior Staff Bungalow	Nsuta	Junior staff accommodated				200,000		GOG		Min. of Education	SCDA	
7. Construct 1 No. semi-detached accommodation for District Assembly and health staff.	Nsuta	Number of health staff accommodated				200,000		DDF		SCDA	GHS	
8. Construct 2No. CHPS Compounds	Amoamang Nkujua	Number of health facilities rehabilitated.				200,000	100,000	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	GHS	
9. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme		NID and Roll-Back Malaria supported				10,000		DACF	USAID	DHS	SCDA	
10. Educate pregnant women on the importance of neo-	District wide	Number of women educated on neo-natal and				6,000	5,000	DACF		DHS	SCDA	

*DMTDP*

natal and anti natal monthly		anti-natal activities										
11. Conduct 3 day training for 50 peer educators to constantly train their peers on condom distribution	District wide	Number of peer's educators trained.				→	10,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
12. Conduct Quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the vulnerable groups in 2 communities.		Sensitization programme conducted.				→	10,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	DHS
13. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC & DRMT members to review Action Plan.	Nsuta	Monthly meetings for DACF conducted.				→	10,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
14. Compile data and train PWDs On income generating.	District Wide	Data on PWDS.				→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare

15. Provide financial assistance to 50 People With Disabilities.	District wide	The number of PWDs provided with financial assistance.	→	50,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
16.Support to Sports and Culture Development annually	District wide	Amount of money spent sports and culture annually	→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	GES and Traditional authorities
17.Train 10 groups of self-employed women to acquire skills and access credit facilities	District wide	Number of groups trained and supported with credit	→	15,000	20,000	DACF	SCDA	BAC	Financial Institutions

**TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH (₹)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>RD</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	Lead	Collabor ating

*DMTDP*

1. Embark upon tax education campaign	District wide	Number of Tax Education conducted	→	5,000		DACF/ IGF		SCDA	Information Services Dept.
2. Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District	District wide	Additional Revenue potentials identified	→	5,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Assembly Members
3. Train Revenue Collectors.	Nsuta	Number of training programmes organised	→	10,000		IGF DDF		SCDA	
4. Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	District wide	Number of defaulters prosecuted	→	5,000		IGF		SCDA	Court
5. Revaluation of properties	District wide	Properties revaluated	→	50,000		IGF/DA CF		SCDA	Assembly member
6. Procure value books, stationery	Nsuta	Amount of money spent on	→	20,000		IGF		SCDA	Printing Press

*DMTDP*

and office consumables		value books, stationery & office consumables							DACF			
7. Procure Office equipment eg. computers, printers etc.	Nsuta	Number of office equipment procured	→				17,500		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	
8.Operation and maintenance	District wide	Assembly buildings maintained	→				100,000		DACF IGF		SCDA	Works department
9. Monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance.	District wide	Quarterly M&E reports prepared	→				15,000		DACF		SCDA	Finance department
10. Support to sub-structures.	7 Town and Area councils	Amount of money spent on the sub-structures	→				58,000		DACF		SCDA	Town, Area Council

11. Organize Community/Public Fora on current developmental issues.	District wide	Community fora organized.	→				20,000		DACF		SCDA	Community
12. Organise capacity building for staff at the District level.	Nsuta	Staff capacity improved.	→				60,000		SCDA/ DDF		SCDA	Consultants
13. Complete 1No. District Chief Executive's residence	Nsuta	District Chief Executive's accommodation constructed	→				144,000		DACF		SCDA	Consultant
14. Complete 1No. District Co-ordinator Director's bungalow.	Nsuta	D CD's bungalow constructed	→				60,000		DACF		SCDA	Consultant
15. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	Nsuta	3-storey Administration block constructed.	→				100,000		DACF		SCDA	Consultant

*DMTDP*

16. Construct fence wall and security post at DCE and DCD bungalows	Nsuta	Fence wall and security post constructed					80,000		DACF		SCDA	Works Dept.
17 Support to rent payment Assembly Staff	Nsuta						30,000		DACF		SCDA	Dept
18. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment	Nsuta	Office vehicles and equipment maintained					75,000		IGF/ DACF		SCDA	Mechanics
19. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	District wide	Building materials supplied					150,000		DACF/ IGF		SCDA	Assembly member
20. Purchase 2No. plant/ generator for DCE's Residence.	Nsuta	Generator purchased					70,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Works Department
21. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District.	District Wide	Projects monitored and evaluated.					20,000		DACF		SCDA	DPCU

22.Support to strengthen the DPCU	Nsuta	DPCU organised quarterly	→	25,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	DPCU
23. Maintain security in the District.	District Wide	Security in the District maintained	→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	Police
24. Completion of District Police Headquarters	Nsuta	District police headquarters constructed	→	85,000		DDF		Police Service	SCDA
25.Organize National functions (celebrations of Independent Day and Republic Day, Senior Citizens)	Selected communities	National/Public functions organized	→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	GES, Assembly Members

*DMTDP*

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26. Support Decentralized Departments financially.	District Wide.	Decentralized departments supported financially.	→				40,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Finance Department
27. Gazzeting of fee fixing/bye laws	Nsuta	Fee fixing and bye laws gazetted	→				10,000		DACF/I GF		SCDA	Assemblies Members

TABLE 54: COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2016

## ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1. Train youth with employable skills	District Wide	Number of artisans trained.	→				5,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
2. Organise skills training for artisans.	Nsuta	Number of artisans trained	→				5,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
3. Develop and advertise tourism potentials in the District	Atwea	Number of adverts made.	→				15,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	FM Stations.
4. Acquisition of land banks for development projects.	Nsuta	Compensations paid on lands acquired.	→				50,000		DACF		SCDA	Land Owners

## ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH( ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTE RNAL	Lead	Collabora ting
1. Organize extension delivery	District Wide	Number of farmers trained in improved farming methods				→	9,000		DACF/ DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
2. Undertake home and farm visit monthly.	Nsuta, Asubuas, Birem, Kwamang	Number of visits undertaken.				→	8,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
3. Organize training workshop for FBOs on how to access credit annually	Nsuta	Number of training organized for FBOs				→	10,000		DACF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
4. Organise stakeholders' forum for farmer-trader operators.	District wide	Number of forum organised				→	10,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

*DMTDP*

5. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production annually.	Nsuta	Number of processors trained on post-harvest handlings.	→				5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
6. Support farmers to establish 10 acres with planting materials.	Nsuta	Number of farmers supported.	→				10,000		DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
7. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	Nsuta	Number of Potential seed growers trained on production techniques.	→				5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
8. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips).	District Wide	Number of Processors.	→				10,000	10,000	DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
9. Procure 3 pumping machines for FBOs	Atonsu, Amoaman g, Asubuas,	Number of FBOs supported.	→				10,000	10,000	DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

*DMTDP*

	Birem and Akyease											
10. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccinate them.	Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang.	Livestock vaccinated.	→				10,000	5,000	DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
11. Organize 28 field days.	District Wide	The number of filed days organized.	→				5,000		DA		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
12. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	Selected Venue	National farmer's day celebrated.	→				10,000.		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
13.Reclaim degraded forest		Number of acres reclaimed	→				10,000	15,000	DACF	GoG	Forest ry Dept.	SCDA & Farmers
14. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	District Wide.	Number workshops organised.	→				10,000		DACF/ IGF		DADU	SCDA
15. Disaster prevention and	District Wide.	Amount spent to support District	→				50,000		DACF / IGF		NADM O	SCDA

## DMTDP

management (educate people on bush fire, flooding, tree planting)		NADMO programmes.										
16.Support to district waste management	District wide	District waste management supported					100,00 0		DACF		Envtal health	SCDA
17. Sanitation improvement package (Push, Levelling and evacuation of refuse etc.)	District Wide	Number of refuse dumps cleared					100,00 0		DACF/ DDF		DADU	SCDA
18. Support to National Fumigation	District Wide	National Fumigation supported					188,00 0		DACF		Zoomli on	SCDA

### INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNA L	LOCAL	EXTE RNAL	Lead	Collabo rating

*DMTDP*

1. Spot improvement of Atwea-Abaasua feeder road	Atwea-Abaasua	Road network improved.		→		120,000		DDF	GoG	Dept. of works	SCDA
2. Spot improvement of Issaka Akura – Douda Akura feeder road	Kyease-Birem	Road network improved			→	200,000		DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
3.Rehabilitation of Beposo Wiaso Feeder Road	Beposo-Wiaso	Improve access roads	→			150,000		DACF	GoG	Dept of feeder	SCDA
4. Spot improvement/maintenance of feeder road	Selected roads	Road network improved.	→			100,000		DDF	GoG	Dept. of works	SCDA
5. Rural Electrification (Procure 100 and street lightning)	Selected communities	Number of poles procured.		→		50,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	Ministry of Energy
6.Support development control and enforce planning and building regulations	Nsuta	Number of towns visited	→			5,000			DACF / IGF	SCDA	Community

*DMTDP*

7.Support Street Naming and property Addressing system for 8 towns		Number of communities with their streets named	→			80,000		DACF/ DDF	GoG	Town &Country Dept.	SCDA
8. Train and support 30 artisans with start- up kits	District Wide	Number of artisans supported	→			10,000	10,000	DACF	GoG	BAC	REP
9.Assist 50 farmers, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries to acquire credit	District wide	Number of artisans supported	→			20,000	30,000	DACF	GOG	BAC	REP
10. Construct 8 No. New boreholes.	See DWSP	Number of new boreholes constructed.	→			120,000	60,000	DACF/ DDF	GoG	SCDA	CWSA Community
11. Provide 1No. Small town water system.	See DWSP	Number of small water system constructed.	→			50,000		DACF	GoG	SCDA	CWSA Community
12. Extend water to newly developed areas	Kyebi Kwamang	Extension work carried out to	→			20,000		DACF	GoG	SCDA	GWCL

**DMTDP**

	Nsuta	newly developed areas.										
13. Organise 2 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor WATSAN activities	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang Birem	Number of training programmes organised	→				7,000		DACF/IGF		DWST	Communities
14. Constrict / Rehabilitated of 2No. 6-seater KVIP and 1 No. 12-seater KVIP Toilets.	Selected communities	The Number of Aqua Privy Toilets Constructed/ Rehabilitated	→				160,000		DACF	GoG	SCDA	Beneficial Communities
15. Support ICT development	District wide	ICT Supported	→				30,000		DACF		SCDA	GES

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTE RNAL	Lead	Collabor ating

*DMTDP*

1. Construct 2No. 6-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Bonkwaem Abotareye	No. of 6-Units/3-Units Classroom Blocks Constructed.	→	370,000	470,000	DACF /DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
2. Construct 4 No. 3-Units K.G Classroom Blocks in the District.	Kyebi Boama and Ohemaa Dida	Access to education	→	260,000	260,000	DACF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
3. Construct 2 No. 3-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Adutwam Ohemaa Dida	Access to education	→	260,000		DACF /DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
4. Provide 100 dual desks 50 Tables and Chairs for basic schools in the District.	District wide	The number of dual desk provided.	→	30,000	10,000	DACF/ DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	Selected Schools.
5. Provide sponsorship to 50 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	District wide	Number of needy but brilliant students provided with scholarship	→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	MP

*DMTDP*

6. Increase the number of school feeding programme	District wide	Number of schools benefited from school feeding programme					797,595			GOG	School Feeding secretariat	SCDA
7. Support for Science Technology and Mathematics Education programme annually.	Districtwide	Science technology and mathematics supported annually					15,000		DACF		GES	SCDA
8. Construct 1No. 4-Unit Teacher Bungalow	Nsuta	Teachers' accommodated					200,000		GOG		GES	SCDA
9. Construct 1 No. semi-detached accommodation for District Assembly staff.	Nsuta	Number of District Assembly staff accommodated					200,000		DDF		SCDA	GHS

*DMTDP*

10. Construct 1No. 4-Unit bungalow for District Assembly staff	Nsuta	District Assembly staff accommodated	→				150,000		DDF		SCDA	GHS
11. Construct 1No. CHPS Compounds		Number of health facilities rehabilitated.		→			200,000	100,000	DACF/ DDF		SCDA	GHS
12. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme		NID and Roll-Back Malaria supported	→				10,000		DACF	USAID	DHS	SCDA
13. Educate pregnant women on the importance of neo-natal and anti natal monthly	District Wide	Number of women educated on neo-natal and anti-natal activities		→			10,000	5,000	DACF		DHS	SCDA
14. Conduct 3 day training for 50 peer educators to constantly train their peers on condom distribution	District Wide	Number of peer's educators trained.	→				10,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS

*DMTDP*

15. Conduct Quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the vulnerable groups in 20 communities.		Sensitization programme conducted.				→	5,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	DHS
16. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC & DRMT members to review Action Plan.	Nsuta	Monthly meetings for DACF conducted.				→	5,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
17. Register, compile data and train on PWDs in the District.	District Wide	Data on PWDs compiled.				→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
18. Provide financial assistance to 50 People With Disabilities.	District wide	The number of PWDs provided with financial assistance.				→	50,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
19. Provide support to Sports and Culture	District Wide	Amount of money spent sports and culture annually				→	10,000		DACF		SCDA	GES and Traditional

development annually											authorities	
20.Train 10 groups of self-employed women to acquire skills and access credit facilities	District Wide	Number of groups trained and supported with credit	→				15,000	30,000	DACF	SCDA	BAC	Financial Institutions

**TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH (¢)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	Lead	Collabor ating
1.Embark upon tax education campaign	District wide	Number of Tax Education conducted	→				5,000		DACF/ IGF		SCDA	Informa tion

DMTDP

												Services Dept.
2.Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District	District Wide	Additional Revenue potentials identified				→	5,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Assembly Members
3. Train Revenue Collectors.	Nsuta	Number of training programmes organised				→	10,000		IGF DDF		SCDA	
4.Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	District wide	Number of defaulters prosecuted				→	3,000		IGF		SCDA	Court
5.Procure value books, stationery and office consumables	Nsuta	Amount of money spent on value books, stationery & office consumables				→	20,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Printing Press
6. Procure Office equipment eg.	Nsuta	Number of office equipment procured				→	17,500		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	

*DMTDP*

computers, printers etc.												
7. Support to Staff rental Accommodation	Nsuta	Officers provided with accommodation				→	30,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	
8. Operation and maintenance	District wide	Assembly buildings maintained				→	100,000		DACF IGF		SCDA	
9. Monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance.	District wide	Quarterly M&E reports prepared				→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	
10. Support to sub-structures.	7 Town and Area councils	Amount of money spent on the sub-structures				→	50,000		DACF		SCDA	Town, Area Council
11. Organize Community/Public Fora on current developmental issues.	District wide	Community fora organized.				→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	Community

*DMTDP*

12. Organise capacity building for staff at the District level.	Nsuta	Staff capacity improved.	→			60,000		SCDA/ DDF		SCDA	Consultants
13. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	Nsuta	3-storey Administration block constructed.	→			200,000		DACF		SCDA	
14. Construct fence wall and security post at DCE and DCD bungalows	Nsuta	Fence wall and security post constructed	→			60,000		DACF		SCDA	Works Dept.
15 Support to rent payment Assembly Staff	Nsuta	Number staff provided with accommodation	→			30,000		DACF		SCDA	Dept
16. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment	Nsuta	Office vehicles and equipment maintained	→			75,000		IGF, DACF		SCDA	
17. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	District wide	Building materials supplied	→			160,000		DACF/ IGF		SCDA	

*DMTDP*

18. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District.	District Wide	Projects monitored and evaluated.	→	20,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	
19. Support to strengthen the DPCU	Nsuta	DPCU organised quarterly	→	30,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	
20. Maintain security in the District.	District Wide	Security in the District maintained	→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	
21. Organize National functions (celebrations of Independent Day and Republic Day, Senior Citizens)	Selected communities	National/Public functions organized	→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	Department of Agric.
22. Gazzeting of fee fixing	Nsuta	Fee fixing gazetted	→	10,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	

23. Construction of 3No. 15 Units market stalls	Beposo Kyebi Kwamang	Construction of 3No. 15 Units market stalls					20,000		DACF		SCDA	
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TABLE 55: COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2017

## ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR.

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME SCHEDULE				INDICATIVE BUDGET (GH¢)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	LEA D	COLLABO RATING
1. Train youth with employable skills	District Wide	Number of artisans trained.					10,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
2. Organise skills training for artisans.	Districtwide	Number of artisans trained					10,000		DACF		BAC	SCDA
3. Develop and advertise tourism potentials in the District	Abaasua	Number of adverts made.					15,000		DACF/ IGF		SCD A	FM Stations.

4. Construct Lorry Park at Abaasua Tourist site	Abaasua	Lorry Park constructed					100,000		DACF		SCDA	Nananom
5. Acquisition of land banks for development projects.	Nsuta	Compensations paid on lands acquired.					40,000		DACF		SCDA	Land Owners

**ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH( ₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Organize extension delivery	District wide	Number of farmers trained in improved farming methods					9,000		DACF/DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
2. Undertake home and farm visit monthly.	Nsuta, Asubuasua, Birem, Kwamang	Number of visits undertaken.					8,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

*DMTDP*

3. Organize training workshop for FBOs on how to access credit annually	Nsuta	Number of training organized for FBOs	→	10,000		DACF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
4. Organise stakeholders' forum for farmer-trader operators.	Nsuta	Number of forum organised	→	10,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
5. Support farmers to establish commercial farms for cassava production annually.	Nsuta	Number of processors trained on post-harvest handlings.	→	5,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
6. Support farmer to establish 20 acres with planting materials.	Nsuta	Number of farmers supported.	→	10,000		DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
7. Monitor and collect weekly market information.	Nsuta	Number of Potential seed growers trained on production techniques.	→	10,000		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

*DMTDP*

8. Support processors with processing materials (solar drier for cassava chips).	District Wide	Number of Processors.	→				5,000	10,000	DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
9. Procure 3 pumping machines for FBOs	Atonsug, Amoaman, Asubuasug, Birem and Akyease	Number of FBOs supported.	→				5,000	10,000	DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
10. Carry out livestock surveillance and vaccinate them.	Nsuta, Beposo and Kwamang.	Livestock vaccinated.	→				5,000	5,000	DACF / DDF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
11. Organize 28 field days.	District Wide	The number of filed days organized.	→				10,000		DA		Dep't of Agric	SCDA
12. Organize farmers' day celebration annually.	Selected Venue	National farmer's day celebrated.	→				10,000.		DACF / IGF		Dep't of Agric	SCDA

*DMTDP*

13.Reclaim degraded forest	Jeduako, Amoaming	Number of acres reclaimed					10,000	15,000	DACF	GoG	Forest ry Dept.	SCDA & Farmers
14. Organise 2 workshops on climate change for 100 farmers annually	District Wide.	Number workshops organised.					10,000		DACF/IGF		MOFA	SCDA
15. Disaster prevention and management (educate people on bush fire, flooding, tree planting)	District Wide.	Amount spent to support District NADMO programmes.					50,000		DACF / IGF		NADMO	SCDA
16.Support to district waste management	District wide	District waste management supported					100,000		DACF		Envtal health	SCDA
17. Sanitation improvement package (Push, Levelling and evacuation of refuse etc)	District Wide	Number of refuse dumps cleared					100,000		DACF/DDF		MOFA	SCDA

18. Support to National Fumigation	District Wide	National Fumigation supported					168,000		DACF		Zoomlion	SCDA
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**INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	LOCAL	EXTERNAL	Lead	Collaborating
1. Rehabilitate Town roads feeder road	Kwamang, Beposo, Nsuta	Town road network improved.		→			200,000		DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
2. Rehabilitate Birem Maalou feeder road.	Birem – Maalou road	Road network improved road rehabilitated	→				150,000		DACF/ DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
3. Spot improvement of Kyease Birem feeder road	Kyease- Birem	Road network improved				→	150,000		DACF/ DDF	GOG	Dept. of works	SCDA
4. Spot improvement/maintenance feeder roads	Selected roads	Selected feeder roads maintained				→	100,000		DACF		SCDA	Works Dept.

*DMTDP*

5. Construct culverts and town roads	Beposo, Kwamang	Access roads provide					200,000		DACF		SCDA	Works Dept
Construct bridge over river Dida	Dida						60,000		DDF/DACF		SCDA	Feeder Road D.
6. Construc of bridge at river Yere and river Sene	Birem	Access roads provide					200,000		DACF		SCDA	Works Dept
7. Rural Electrification Procure 100 and street lightning	Selected communities	Number of poles procured.					50,000		DACF/DDF		SCDA	Ministry of Energy
8. Extend electricity, water Newly developed areas	District wide	Electricity extended to newly developed areas					50,000		DDF/DACF		SCDA	ECG
9. Promote development control and enforce planning and building regulations	Nsuta	Number of towns visited					4,000			DACF / IGF	SCDA	Community

*DMTDP*

10.Support Street Naming and property Addressing system for 12 towns	Atonsu	Number of communities with their streets named	→	100,000		DACF/ DDF	GoG	Town &Country Dept.	SCDA
11. Train and support 30 artisans with start-up kits	District wide	Number of artisans supported	→	5,000	5,000	DACF	GoG	BAC	REP
12.Assist 40 farmers, non-farm enterprises and agro-based industries to acquire credit	District wide	Number of artisans supported	→		30,000	DACF	GOG	BAC	REP
13. Construct 10 No. New boreholes.	See DWSP	Number of new boreholes constructed.	→	50,000	150,000	DACF/ DDF	GOG	SCDA	CWSA Community
14.Organise 4 refresher training course for WATSANS and monitor WATSAN activities	Nsuta, Beposo, Kwamang Birem	Number of training programmes organised	→	7,000		DACF/ IGF		DWST	Communities

*DMTDP*

15. Construct /Rehabilitate 2No.12-seater KVIP and 1 No. 12-seater KVIP Toilets.	Nkwabirim Amoamang Ankamado a	The Number of Aqua Privy Toilets Constructed/ Rehabilitated				→	280,000		DACF	GoG	SCDA	Beneficial Communities
16. Provide 10 No. waste bins in schools.	Nsuta	Number of Refuse waste bins provided.				→	15,000		DACF	GOG	SCDA	Zoomlion
17.Support ICT	District wide	ICT Supported				→	30,000		DACF			
18. Support 200 farmers with farm inputs	District Wide	Number of farmer supported				→	10,000	10,000	DACF		SCDA	REP
19. Educate 12 Schools on proper hand washing with soap	Nsuta Kwamang Beposo	Number of schools educated				→	6,000		DACF		SCDA	CWSA

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT.**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	INDICATIVE BUDGET ( ₺ )	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
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*DMTDP*

			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	LOCA L	EXTER NAL	Lead	Collabo rating
1. Construct 2No. 6-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Selected communities	No. of 6-Units Classroom Blocks Constructed.	→				280,000	560,000	DACF /DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
2. Construct 2No. 3-Units Classroom Blocks in the District.	Selected communities	No. of 3-Units Classroom Blocks Constructed.	→				280,000		DACF /DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
3. Construct 2 No. 3-Units K.G Classroom Blocks in the District.	Amangoas e	Access to education	→				260,000		DACF /DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	GES
4. Construct 1 No. 3-Units Teachers bungalow.	Amangoas e	Accommodation for teachers provided	→				200,000		DACF /DDF		SCDA	GES
5. Provide 100 dual desks 50 Tables and Chairs for basic schools in the District.	District wide	The number of dual desk provided.	→				30,000	10,000	DACF/ DDF	GETF UND	SCDA	Selecte d Schools.

*DMTDP*

6. Provide sponsorship to 50 needy but brilliant students especially girls in the District.	District Wide	Number of needy but brilliant students provided with scholarship	→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	MP
7. Support school feeding programme	Districtwide	Number of schools benefited from school feeding programme	→	1,078,646.03			GOG	School Feeding secretariat	SCDA
8. Provide support for Science Technology and Mathematics Education programme annually.	Districtwide	Science technology and mathematics supported annually	→	15,000		DACF		GES	SCDA
9. Support District Education Fund	Districtwide	District education fund supported	→	57,700		DACF		GES	SCDA
10. Construct 1No. 4-Unit Junior Staff Bungalow	Nsuta	Junior staff accommodated	→	200,000		GOG		Min. of Education	SCDA

11. Construct 1 No. semi-detached accommodation for District Assembly staff.	Nsuta	Number District Assembly staff accommodated	→				200,000		DDF		SCDA	GHS
12. Construct staff bungalow for health staff	Birem	Number of health staff accommodated.		→			200,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	GHS
13. Provide support to NID /Roll- Back Malaria programme	District wide	NID and Roll-Back Malaria supported	→				15,000		DACF	USAID	DHS	SCDA
14. Educate pregnant women on the importance of neo-natal and anti natal monthly	District Wide	Number of women educated on neo-natal and anti-natal activities		→			6,000	5,000	DACF		DHS	SCDA
15. Conduct 3 day training for 50 peer educators to	District Wide	Number of peer's educators trained.	→				10,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS

*DMTDP*

constantly train their peers condom distribution												
16. Conduct Quarterly CT and HIV sensitization programme for the vulnerable groups in 20 communities.	District wide	Sensitization programme conducted.		→			2,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	DHS
17. Conduct Quarterly meetings for DAC & DRMT members to review Action Plan.	Nsuta	Monthly meetings for DACF conducted.		→			5,000		DACF	GAC	SCDA	GHS
18. Register, compile data and train PWDs on income generating activities in the District.	District Wide	Data on PWDS.		→			25,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare
19. Provide financial assistance to 60 People With Disabilities.	District wide	The number of PWDs provided with financial assistance.		→			60,000		DACF		SCDA	Soc. Welfare

*DMTDP*

20. Provide support to sports and Culture development annually	Districtwide	Amount of money spent sports and culture annually	→	20,000		DACF		SCDA	GES and Traditional authorities
21. Train 50 self-employed women to acquire skills basic book keeping	District Wide.	Number of unemployed women trained	→	10,000		DACF	REP	BAC	SCDA, MOFA

**TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	INDICATORS	TIME- FRAME (QUARTERS)				INDICATIVE BUDGET GH (₵)		SOURCE OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
			1 <sup>ST</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	LOCAL	EXTERN AL	LOCAL	EXTER NAL	Lead	Collabor ating
1. Embark upon tax education campaign	District wide	Number of Tax Education conducted	→	10,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	Information			

*DMTDP*

											Services Dept.	
2.Explore potential revenue collection areas in the District	District Wide	Additional Revenue potentials identified	→				10,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Assembly Members
3. Train Revenue Collectors.	Nsuta	Number of training programmes organised	→				10,000		IGF DDF		SCDA	
4.Enforce tax payment by prosecuting tax defaulters	District wide	Number of defaulters prosecuted	→				10,000		IGF		SCDA	Court
5.Procure value books, stationery and office consumables	Nsuta	Amount of money spent on value books, stationery & office consumables	→				20,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	Printing Press
6. Procure Office equipment eg.	Nsuta	Number of office equipment procured	→				20,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	

*DMTDP*

computers, printers etc.												
7. Support to Staff rental Accommodation	Nsuta	Officers provided with accommodation					30,000		IGF DACF		SCDA	
8. Operation and maintaince	District wide	Assembly buildings maintained					100,000		DACF IGF		SCDA	
9. Monitoring and evaluation of revenue performance.	District wide	Quarterly M&E reports prepared					20,000		DACF		SCDA	
10. Support to sub-structures.	7 Town and Area councils	Amount of money spent on the sub-structures					50,000		DACF		SCDA	Town, Area Council
11. Organize Com0munity/Public Fora on current developmental issues.	District wide	Community fora organized.					20,000		DACF		SCDA	Commu nity

## DMTDP

12. Organise capacity building for departments at the District level.	Nsuta	Staff capacity improved.	→	60,000		SCDA/ DDF		SCDA	Consultants
13. Complete 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block	Nsuta	3-storey Administration block constructed.	→	100,000		DACF		SCDA	
14. Maintain Office vehicles and equipment	Nsuta	Office vehicles and equipment maintained	→	50,000		IGF, DACF		SCDA	
15. Supply of building materials for self-help projects	District Wide	Building materials supplied	→	150,000		DACF/ IGF		SCDA	
16. Monitor and Evaluate Projects in the District.	District Wide	Projects monitored and evaluated.	→	25,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	
17. Support to strengthen the DPCU	Nsuta	DPCU organised quarterly	→	25,000		DACF/ DDF		SCDA	

*DMTDP*

18. Maintain security in the District.	District Wide	Security in the District maintained				→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	
19. Construct Area and Town council office	Nsuta	Town council constructed				→	85,000		DDF		Works Dep't	SCDA
20. Organize National functions (celebrations of Independent Day and Republic Day, Senior Citizens)	Selected communities	National/Public functions organized				→	30,000		DACF		SCDA	
21. Gazetting of fee fixing	Nsuta	Fee fixing and bye laws gazetted				→	10,000		DACF/IGF		SCDA	

## CHAPTER SIX

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

#### 6.0. Introduction

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) ensure the smooth implementation of the DMTDP (2014 – 2017) and efficiently track progress of programmes and projects. They assist in measuring progress towards achievement of the goal and objectives set in the plan.

#### 6.1 Definition of Monitoring

It is an on-going system of checking to ensure that correct procedures, practices and strategies are followed. It also ensures that resources are allocated and targets achieved within a specified timeframe. In other words, monitoring ensures that the implementation processes stay on course to achieve the expected targets.

It also helps in identifying deviations, causes and the possible solutions to such deviations. Monitoring of the projects and programmes starts with the implementation of the projects and programmes

#### 6.2 Definition of Evaluation

Systematic collection of data on specified indicators conducted to ascertain whether the resources provided are producing the expected output and benefits and these benefits reach the target population.

#### 6.3 Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation, among other things is to promote public sector transparency and accountability. Implementation of such M & E ensures that services are continually improved through informed decision making and social learning, leading to social and economic development.

The district monitoring and evaluation plan is basically meant to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the Sekyere Central District. It will also generate timely report to the NDPC and other stakeholders through the Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit (RPCU).

The following are some of the reasons for the preparation of the M & E Plan.

- It will enable the Assembly to assess whether the DMTDP developmental targets are being met.
- Systematic, monitoring & evaluation of DMTDP and reporting will show the extent of progress made towards the implementation of the MTDP.
- It will help to provide district authorities, the government, development partners, community project management teams and the general public with better means for learning from past experience.
- It will also help provide information for effective coordination of District development at the regional level.
- It will again help improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to Ghanaians and other stake holders.
- It will help to determine the outstanding activities and their continued relevance to the District especially during a policy change of the Government.

### **6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

Section 46, Sub Section 3 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 established the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) to assist the District Assembly to execute designated planning functions. The National Development Planning (Systems) Act 1994, Act 480 empowers the DPCU to be directly responsible for the development and implementation of the District M&E plan.

In carrying out its M&E functions the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) will co-opt representatives from other agencies such as the private sector, Civil Society Organisations, Development Partners, Traditional Authorities, Communities and other stakeholders whose inputs would be needed. The involvement of these stakeholders, among other things, would contribute to hold the District Assembly more accountable and responsible for the delivery of goods and services, as well as, exposing malfeasance and corruption. Again, it would reinforce ownership of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014 -2017).

The Development Partners for example would strengthen the institutional framework for evidence based planning, monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, their involvement in the M&E process of the Assembly would build their confidence to provide support to the development agenda of the Assembly.

## **6.5 M & E CALENDAR**

The monitoring and evaluation calendar features the various actors and their roles and responsibilities. It also indicates the timeframe and budget relating to each activity. It serves as a guide to ensure that the M&E activities are carried out systematically and within the required timeframe.

Table 56: M &amp; E CALENDAR

ACTIVITY	TIME –FRAME	ACTORS	
		LEAD	COLLABORATORS
Periodic site inspection (monthly and bi-annually)	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of every month and June and November of years 2014,2015, 2016 & 2017	DPCU	Contractors, Traditional Authorities, Consultants, Assembly members, Unit committees, Donors etc.
Evaluation of Medium Term Development Plan	Evaluation would take place in the last quarter of 2017	DPCU	Consultants, stakeholders
Medium Term Development Plan Mid-Term Evaluation	2 <sup>nd</sup> week of March 2016	DPCU	Consultants, Partners, stakeholders
Annual Progress Review workshop for stakeholders	1 <sup>st</sup> month of year 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017	DPCU	Heads of Departments
Medium Term Progress Report (preparation and submission to RPCU)	1 <sup>st</sup> week of April 2014,2015, 2016 & 2017	DPCU	Heads of Departments
Preparation of Annual Progress Report to RPCU, NDPC, other MDA’S and other stakeholders	3 <sup>rd</sup> week of August of year 2014,2015, 2016 & 2017	DPCU	Inputs from the heads of department
Dissemination of annual Progress Report to RPCU,NDPC, other MDA’s and stakeholders	November of 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017	DPCU	Assembly members, Heads of Dep’t, Unit committee members and other stakeholders
Quarterly Review meetings with partners	March, June, September and December of years 2014,2015, 2016 & 2017	DPCU	Assembly members, Dep’t of Community Development, CSO and other stakeholders

### **6.6 M&E Reporting**

In order to promote transparency and accountability in the project implementation process and allow the citizens have a role in the governance process, all programme and project actors such as the sub-structure actors (Unit Committees, Area Councils, Traditional Authorities) departments and institutions will be briefed on the key observations and findings. The key implementers such as the DCE, Presiding Member, Member of Parliament (MP), the Conveners of the various sub-committees would also be briefed through reports on progress of work, including observations and gaps identified. The various observations and findings will be documented by the DPCU in the M&E quarterly and Annual Progress Reports.

### **6.7 Dissemination of the M&E Reports**

In order to deepen decentralization and promote good governance through accountability and transparency, the M&E reports will be distributed to all stakeholders at all levels of the District Assembly Structures (Unit Committees, Area and Town Councils), Development Partners, NGOs, CBOs, Departments, MDAs, RPCU, NDPC .During briefings the Media who will be brought on board to carry the report to a larger coverage to enhance public awareness.

### **6.8 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget**

Since M&E activities involve expenditure, the development budget must as a matter of urgency make the necessary budgetary allocation to finance the M&E Plan. The budget will cater for all the financial requirements of the various M&E activities. The success of implementation process will depend on availability of funds and readiness to finance M&E activities.

### **6.9 Evaluation**

The District Assembly will undertake periodic and rigorous evaluation at specified intervals. This is done to ascertain whether the resources provided are producing the expected output and benefits and whether these benefits reach the target population thereby making the desired impact.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY/PLAN**

### **7.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the proposed activities that will enhance the implementation of the DMTDP. The involvement and participation of all stakeholders is very important. To ensure this, a system of communication will be designed based on which information will flow to all stakeholders and also for public awareness creation.

### **7.1 Dissemination of the DMTDP and Annual Progress Reports**

Copies of DMTDP will be made available to the various stakeholders after approval has been given by the District Assembly and endorsed by the NDPC. The Stakeholders include, DCE, Sub-structures, DPCU, RPCU, NDPC and others. The DPCU will also assess and report on the performance of the District Assembly in relation to the plan implementation. This will be presented in the Annual Progress Reports and made available to the RPCU and the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the NDPC. These progress reports will also be subjected to review at the General Assembly of the District.

The Plan will be made available to all the decentralized departments and Development Partners in the district. This will help to promote collaboration from all stakeholders and a unified front and approach to development.

### **7.2 Awareness Creation on the Role of Stakeholders**

Following the adoption of the DMTDP, there will be a District Stakeholders forum where the Plan will be presented to all stakeholders. A workshop will follow to dialogue on the roles and responsibilities of individual stakeholders and the important areas that are necessary for collaborations.

The Public-Private-Partnerships would also be discussed and an appeal made to the private sector to take advantage of the enabling environment that the plan promises.

It is also the hope of the Assembly that regular workshops will be held to re-emphasize the specific roles of all stakeholders, especially those of the public sector and Development Partners. Sustaining these periodic dialogues will enhance the assessment of responsibilities performed.

### **7.3 Promoting Dialogue and Feedback Mechanism**

The DPCU will take it upon itself to perform a lot of stakeholder consultations with the aim of obtaining feedbacks with regards to areas of duty and speciality. All Stakeholders will also be encouraged to forge ahead the various difficulties they may encounter in the performance of their duties. Success will also be noted and strengthened.

The DPCU will also conduct regular field visits to interact with the beneficiaries and people at the grassroots so as to obtain relevant information that will further help shape the implementation process.

Again, it is the hope of the Assembly to build the capacities of Town and Area Council members such that they will be better equipped to conduct monitoring visits and submit quarterly reports to the Assembly. This will also help promote dialogue and needed feedback mechanism.

Feedback mechanism, the annual progress reports, will play a vital role in re-planning the yearly annual plans and yearly budget allocations, such that some uncompleted and lacking projects and programmes can be pushed forward toward realization.

#### **7.4 Public Awareness and Expectations Management**

Through the collaborative efforts of the Area Councils, Unit Committees and the Traditional Authorities, focused community discussions will be held at the local level to create community awareness and involvement on the various projects and programmes that will be rolled out. The sub-structures of the chieftaincy system in the district will also be harnessed to maximize the spread of information on the development activities in the various traditional localities and the expectations that are required of the people.

In relation to managing the expectations of the public, it is hoped that the Assembly and the Information Service Department (ISD) will liaise with the NCCE, CBOs and Civil Society Groups to clarify issues and resolve misconception. The expectations of the public will also be forwarded as feedbacks to the Assembly for further deliberation

#### **7.5 Conclusion**

Lessons drawn from the review of performance of the DMTDP (2010-2013) gave us food for thought in the preparation of the current DMTDP (2014-2017).

The district profile has thrown searchlight on to the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the district and their implications for development.

It is, therefore, expected that programmes and projects in the district will be fully supervised and periodically reviewed to measure performance systematically. Data collection, analysis and storage would be made prominent in the plan period.

It is hoped that funds would be released on time for projects and programmes to take off and that decentralized departments would collaborate effectively with the District Assembly for the successful implementation of the programmes and projects.

**FORMAT FOR PUBLIC HEARING REPORT**

NAME OF DISTRICT: **SEKYERE CENTRAL DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

NAME OF AREA/TOWN COUNCIL: NSUTA    DATE: **30/10/20104**

MEDIUM OF INVITATIONS: **LETTERS AND PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT**

a) Names of Special / Interest Groups invited:

Groups and Individuals invited includes Chiefs of the various communities, Assembly Members, Town and Area Council members and Unit Committee Executives, Heads of Departments, Market Women Association, Mechanics Association, Hairdressers and Beauticians Association, NGOs, and representatives of Political Parties.

b) Total number of people at the hearing: 337

c) Male: 185                      Female: 152

d) Language used at the hearing: Twi and English

e) Major Issues at Public Hearing:

1. Construction / rehabilitation of school buildings
2. Provision of portable water
3. Rehabilitation of feeder roads
4. Construction / rehabilitation of health Centres and Clinics
5. Extension of Electricity to other communities
6. Construction of Area Council blocks
7. Employment creation for the youth
8. Provision of office and residential accommodation for the assembly and decentralized departments.

f) Main controversies / Major areas of complaints:

1. Charcoal burning and its negative impact on the environment
2. Rampant bush fires
3. Illegal chain-saw operations

g) Proposals for resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

1. Streamlining the activities of charcoal burners.
2. Siting projects at neutral and convenient places which would be accessible to all adjoining communities

h) General level of participation:

Generally, the participation was very encouraging as the forum allowed participants to freely contribute to the discussion.

i) Assent to acceptance of Public Hearing Report

**DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE:** EBENEZER AKUAKO FRIMPONG.....

**DISTRICT CO-ORD. DIRECTOR:** KWASI ATAKORAH.....

**PRESIDING MEMBER:** .....

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN**.....

**PLANNING OFFICER:** TWENE K. DONKOR.....