GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

SEKYERE KUMAWU DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

DRAFT DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014 - 2017

UNDER
THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II

Prepared by the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), SKDA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Government launched the 2014-2017 NMTDPF in 2013 after implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda I (GSGDA I). Following from this, the National Development Planning Commission issued guidelines for the preparation of the fifth District Medium Term Development Plan, 2014-2017. The overall goal of the NMTDPF (2014-2017) is to promote and sustain accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status. The GSGDA II 2014-2017 hangs on seven main thematic areas, namely:

- Ensuring and sustaining Macro economic stability
- Enhancing competiveness in Ghana's private sector
- Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human settlement
- Human development, productivity and employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

Objective

The main objective of the District Medium Term Development Plan preparation is to put in place a plan document which, after its implementation, would help increase income levels, reduce poverty and improve the living standard of the populace within and after the planned period.

Thus, the District was required to conduct a performance review of the implementation of its activities under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2010-2013 (GSGDA I), examine its vision, mission, objectives and other programmes and projects that impacted on the livelihood of Sekyere Kumawu District to serve as the basis for preparing the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017.

Methodology

As per the guidelines from NDPC, a participatory approach was adopted by Plan Preparation Team in the preparation of this plan. Information was solicited and obtained from relevant stakeholders through:

- Reconnaissance studies
- Interface with some representatives of the people and heads of departments
- Socio-economic survey (for primary data)
- Secondary data from some periodicals and past development plans.

Key Issues

Key issues that affected the implementation of the last District Medium Term Development Plan were as follows:

Limited funding

Untimely release of funds

External control of development funds

Unstable economic climate

The creation/split of the District

Inadequate logistics

Poor road accessibility

Demand for projects outside the Development Plan

Goal of Sekyere Kumawu DMTDP 2014-2017

The goal of the SKDA Medium Term Development Plan is to promote a vibrant and expanded local economy, ensure adequate access to social services and adequately address the issue of poverty and climate change

Development Agenda relevant to the DMTDP (2014-2017)

As per the functions of the district, programmes, projects and activities in the current plan address issues under six (6) thematic areas of the GSGDA II namely:

- Ensuring and sustaining Macro economic stability
- Enhancing competiveness in Ghana’s private sector
- Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human settlement

- Human development, productivity and employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

Organization of the 2014-2017 MTDP Document

The 2014-2017 DMTDP document is organized into seven major chapters.

Chapter one presents the performance review of the District in the implementation of the previous DMTDP, 2010-2013 (GSGDA I). The reasons for deviation from the goals and objectives of the GSGDA I, problems encountered and lessons learnt were outlined. The profile of the District has also been detailed out in this chapter. Based on the performance review and the situation analysis some key development problems/issues/gaps were brought to the fore. The chapter concludes with a summary of harmonized identified key development problems/issues/gaps of the District after linking the community needs and aspirations with the identified key development issues.

Chapter two consists of the development priorities of the District. These were arrived at by linking the harmonized identified key development issues to the thematic areas of the NMTDPF 2014-2017. The result was then subjected to the development potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the District to stand the test of time.

Chapter three deals with the development goal, objectives and strategies of the District. It outlines in brief, the development focus of the District and clearly states the District goal for DMTDP 2014-2017 is consistent with the goal of NMTDPF 2014-2017. Development projections for 2014-2017 in terms of population and socio-economic services like education, agriculture, water and health among others were made. Based on the projections and the key development issues, specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound objectives and broad strategies were formulated to adequately address these problems.

Chapter four considers the development programmes of the District. Here, the various programmes/projects were presented in a logical framework which serves as a management tool for ensuring the sustainability of the plan. The chapter also talks about the composite programme of action, the programmes that could be jointly implemented with other districts and the sustainability tools formulated for the various projects/programmes.

Chapter five deals with the District annual action plans for 2014-2017. The annual action plan for each year was prepared taking into account the location, time frame, lead and collaborating agencies, estimated cost of the various projects/programmes, source of funds and the M&E actors. The chapter concludes by linking the DMTDP to the District MTEF annual budget.

Chapter six is a brief on the monitoring and evaluation plan, (*detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan would be prepared for the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 based on the guidelines provided by the NDPC*.)

Finally Chapter seven is on the communication strategy of the district. It outlines the various stakeholders and processes that will be employed in disseminating the Development Plan.

Implementation Cost

The projected cost of implementing the current Development Plan from 2014-2017 is estimated at Twenty million, five hundred and forty-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-six Ghana Cedis (GH₵20,549,286.00). The annual requests are incorporated in the Annual Action Plans as contained in this document.

Conclusion

The principal purpose of this plan document is to define the development focus and direction of the District which is in line with the national development agenda. Conscious efforts have been extended to identify the key development problems and gaps of the District. Relevant strategies and techniques to adequately address these problems have been formulated. It is hoped that all the stakeholders identified during the plan preparation stage will offer the needed support during the implementation and management of the plan to achieve the desired goal of promoting a vibrant and expanded local economy, ensuring adequate access to social services and adequately addressing the issue of poverty and climate change in the District.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 General Introduction

District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assemblies nationwide are mandated to prepare Medium Term Development Plans covering 2014 - 2017 for the respective District Assemblies. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) is however responsible for providing guidelines to facilitate the preparation of these plans by the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MM9DAs) in accordance with Section 1(3, 4), 2 to 11 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480). The guidelines are designed to provide focus and direction on national development priorities and enhance harmonization and rationalization of development programmes, projects and activities initiated from the community, district and national levels respectively.

Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is therefore required to prepare its development plans reflecting spatial dimensions in relation to the guidelines provided by the NDPC. The guidelines are to facilitate the translation of the National Policy National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2014-2017) into programmes, projects and activities to be implemented for the benefit of the people.

The broad strategic direction for the National Policy National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2014-2017) focuses on the following seven (7) thematic areas:

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

Each thematic area is however structured around focus areas, issues, policy objectives, strategies, lead implementing and collaborating agencies as well as global and regional linkages. The NMTDPF 2014-2017 also has mainstreamed Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) recommendations, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), migration, gender, climate change and other cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDs, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI).

In order to project accurately into the future in the formulation of policy objectives, strategies, project and activities there is the need to assess past performance and analyze current situations. This chapter therefore seeks to provide a comprehensive review of the performance of the Sekyere Kumawu District Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013) under the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010-2013) and establish the existing situation in the district to serve as relevant inputs into the overall planning process.

1.1 Performance Review:

Since planning cannot take place in a vacuum, the new guidelines from the NDPC mandated all the District Assemblies to visit the last Medium-Term Development Plan prepared in 2010 and implemented until 2013 to review it. The main objectives of the review exercise are to;

(a) Outline yearly, the percentage of programmes /project that were:

- Fully implemented
- On-going and
- Not implemented

(b) Critically examine the extent of achievement of the plan goals and objectives.

(c) Critically examine the reasons for non-achievement of the plan goals and objectives.

(d) Critically examine problems/constraints encountered during the plan implementation.

(e) Outline lessons learnt for the preparation and implementation of the current Medium Term Development Plan being prepared and for future ones.

It must be noted that Sekyere Kumawu (formerly Sekyere Afram Plains District) was born out of Sekyere East District and came into being in 2008. The Afram Plains part of the District was carved out in 2012 and the old name of the District was given to the new District. This led to the adoption of the new name "Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly".

In view of this, Sekyere Kumawu District relied on the Medium-Term Development Plan prepared for Sekyere Afram Plains District in 2010 and implemented some of its projects/programmes in 2012 and 2013. It must also be noted that before the carving out of the Sekyere Afram Plains District in 2012, the Mother (former) District, Sekyere Afram Plains District, also implemented sizable number of projects/programmes that are now within the jurisdiction of the new Sekyere Afram Plains District (Drobonso). In view of this exercise of performance review, all the projects implemented before the carving out of the Sekyere Afram Plains (Drobonso) would be taken as if they were implemented by Sekyere Kumawu District.

Based on the forgoing, the district proposed to undertake two hundred and forty (240) projects/programmes in all in the previous medium-term development plan (2010-2013). 9 projects/programmes corresponding to 3.8 percent were proposed under the thematic area, Ensuring and sustaining Macro-economic stability, 38 projects/programmes representing 15.8 percent were proposed under the Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private sector, 31 programmes/projects corresponding to 12.9 percent were proposed under the Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining natural resources management, 13 projects which make up 5.4 percent of the total programmes/projects were proposed under the thematic area Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement, 121 programmes/projects corresponding 50.4 percent were proposed under the Human development, productivity and employment and finally 28 programmes/projects corresponding to 11.7 percent were also proposed under the Transparent and Accountable Governance. On yearly basis, the district proposed to undertake 63 programmes/projects (26.3%) in 2010, 61 (25.4%) in 2011, 43 (17.9%) in 2012 and 73 (30.4%) in 2013.

In order to ensure in-depth and exhaustive assessment of the performance of the district during the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013, the analysis were looked at under one of three main angles:

- Performance by thematic area;
- Yearly performance assessment and
- Overall performance of the district.

1.1.1 Performance by Thematic Area

A review of the performance along the thematic areas revealed that out of the 9 projects/programmes proposed under the ensuring and sustaining macro-economic stability for the planned period 2010-2013, 44.4 percent (4) were fully implemented, 55.5 percent (5) were not implemented and none of the projects was partially implemented or on-going. Under the Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, a total of 38 projects were proposed. Out of this number 76.3 percent of programmes/projects were fully implemented while 15.8 percent were not implemented. Only 3 programmes/projects accounting for 7.9 percent were partially implemented/on-going. Again 31 programmes/projects were proposed under the Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources. 93.5 percent of programmes/projects were fully implemented and 6.5 percent were not implemented. None of the programmes/projects is partially implemented/on-gong. Under the Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement thematic area, 13 projects were proposed. Out of this number 61.5 percent (8) of the projects were fully implemented, 7.7 percent (1) were partially implemented/on-going and 30.8 percent (4) were not implemented. Finally under the Human Development, Productivity and Employment where majority of programmes/projects (121) were proposed, 90.1 percent (109) were fully implemented and 9.9 percent (12) were not implemented. None of the programmes/projects under this thematic area is partially implemented/on-going. Table 1.1 (A, B, C, D,E,F) and figure 1 provide further information on the performance of the Sekyere Kumawu District by the six main thematic areas.

Table 1.1: Performance by Thematic Area

A. Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	4	44.4
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	0	0.0
Not Implemented	5	55.5
Total	**9**	**100.00**

B. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	29	76.3
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	3	7.9
Not Implemented	6	15.8
Total	**38**	**100.00**

C. Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	29	93.5
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	0	0.0
Not Implemented	2	6.5
Total	**31**	**100.00**

D. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	8	61.5
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	1	7.7
Not Implemented	4	30.8
Total	**13**	**100.00**

E. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

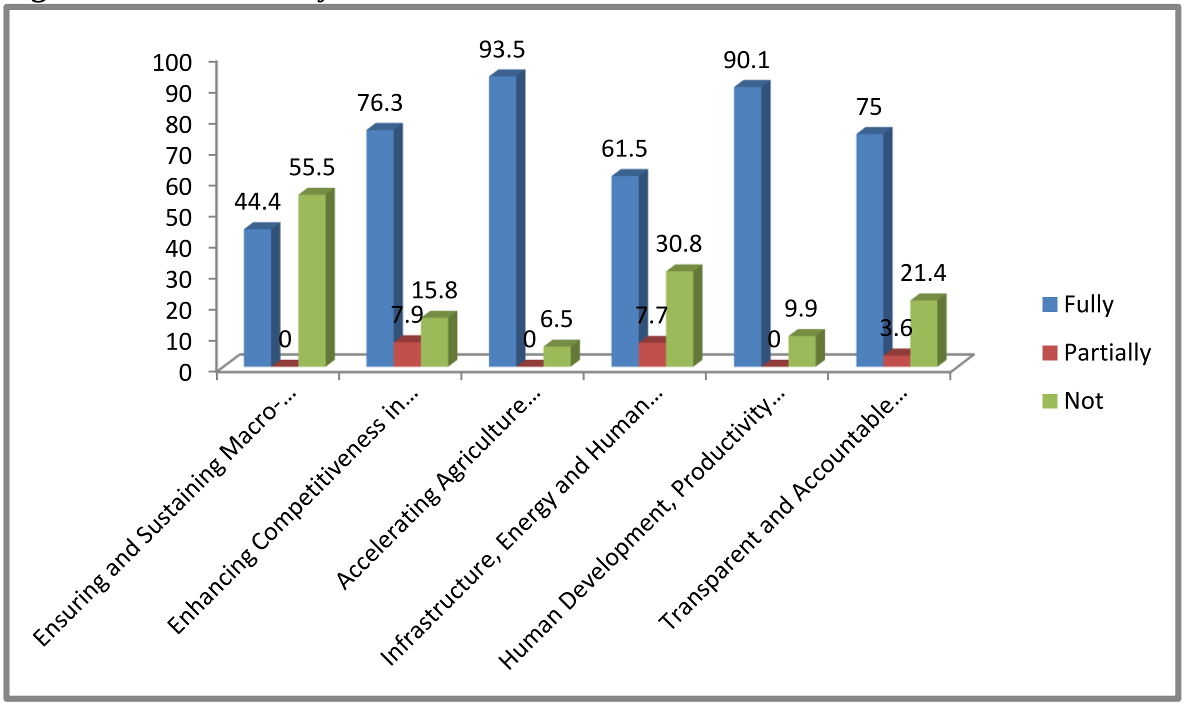
Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	109	90.1
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	0	0.0
Not Implemented	12	9.9
Total	**121**	**100.00**

F. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Implementation Status	Number of Projects	Percentage (%)
Fully Implemented	21	75.0
Partially Implemented/ Ongoing	1	3.6
Not Implemented	6	21.4
Total	**28**	**100.00**

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

Fig 1.1: Performance by Thematic Area



Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

1.1.2 Yearly Performance Review

On yearly basis, 63 programmes/projects were proposed to be implemented in 2010. However, at the end of the period 93.7 percent (59) were fully implemented, 1.6 percent (1) was partially/on-going while the remaining 4.8 percent (3) were not implemented. In 2011 programmes/projects representing 80.3 percent (49) out of the total of 61 programmes/projects were fully implemented whereas 2 programmes/projects (3.3%) were partially implemented leaving the remaining 10 projects/programmes (16.4%) not implemented. It is also worth mentioning that out of the total projects/programmes of 43 proposed for 2012, 65.1 percent (28) were fully implemented, 2.3 percent (1) were partially implemented or are ongoing, while 32.6 percent (14) were not implemented. In 2013, a total of 73 programmes/projects were proposed. Out of the number 87.7 percent (64) programmes/projects were fully implemented, 1.4 percent (1) were partially implemented or on-going and 11.0 percent (8) were not implemented. Table 1.2 (A, B, C, D) and figure 2 below give detail statistics on the annual performance assessment of the district as regards to the implementation of the previous Medium-term Development Plan (2010-2013).

Table 1.2: Annual Performance Review
A. 2010

Thematic Area	Implementation Status						Total	
	Fully Implemented		Partially Implemented/ Ongoing		Not Implemented			
	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	3.2
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	12	19.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	13	20.6
Accelerating Agric. Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources	6	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.5
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	36	57.1	0	0.0	2	3.2	38	60.3
Transparent and Accountable Governance	4	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.3
Total	**59**	**93.7**	**1**	**1.6**	**3**	**4.8**	**63**	**100.0**

B. 2011

Thematic Area	Implementation Status						Total	
	Fully Implemented		Partially Implemented/ Ongoing		Not Implemented			
	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	3.3
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	8	13.1	1	1.6	1	1.6	10	16.4
Accelerating Agric. Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources	8	13.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	13.1

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	8	13.1	1	1.6	4	6.6	13	21.3
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	20	32.8	0	0.0	2	3.3	22	36.1
Transparent and Accountable Governance	4	6.6	0	0.0	2	3.3	6	9.8
Total	**49**	**80.3**	**2**	**3.3**	**10**	**16.4**	**61**	**100.0**

C. 2012

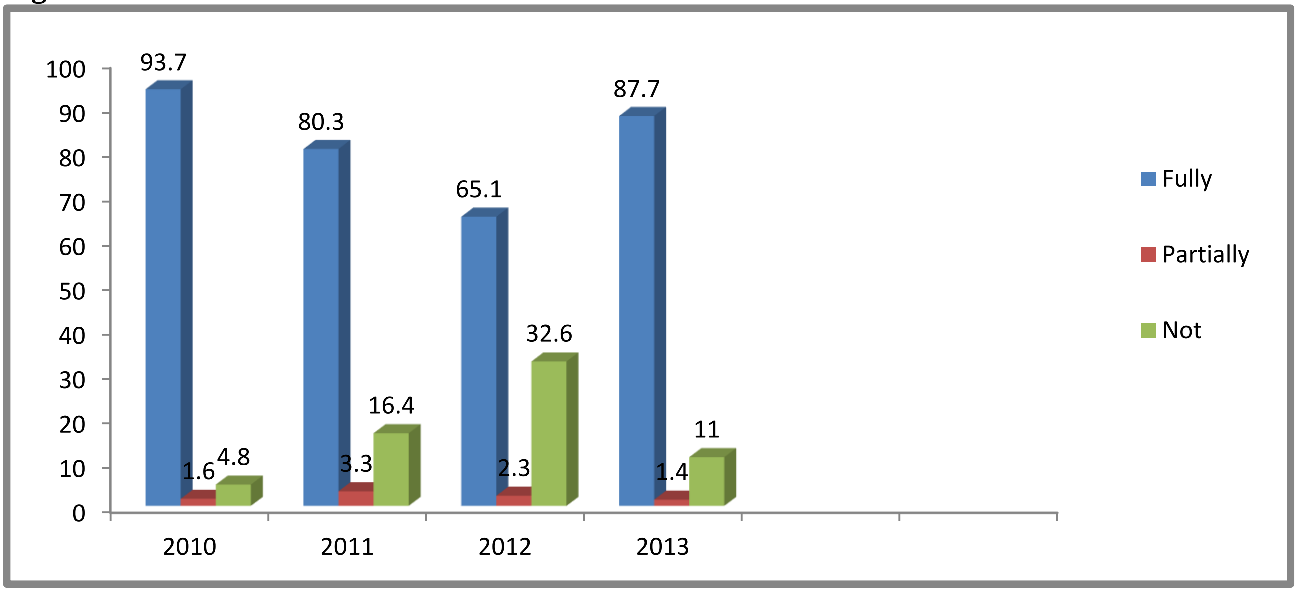
Thematic Area	Implementation Status						Total	
	Fully Implemented		Partially Implemented/ Ongoing		Not Implemented			
	Nº of Projects	%	Nº of Projects	%	Nº of Projects	%	Nº of Projects	%
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.3	2	4.7
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	2	4.7	1	2.3	2	4.7	5	11.6
Accelerating Agric. Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources	6	14.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	7	16.3
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	18	41.9	0	0.0	6	14.0	24	55.8
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1	2.3	0	0.0	4	9.3	5	11.6
Total	**28**	**65.1**	**1**	**2.3**	**14**	**32.6**	**43**	**100.0**

2013

Thematic Area	Implementation Status						Total	
	Fully Implemented		Partially Implemented/ Ongoing		Not Implemented			
	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%	№ of Projects	%
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	1	1.4	0	0.0	2	2.7	3	4.1
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	7	9.6	0	0.0	3	4.1	10	13.7
Accelerating Agric. Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources	9	12.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	10	13.7
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	35	47.9	0	0.0	2	2.7	37	50.7
Transparent and Accountable Governance	12	16.4	1	1.4	0	0.0	13	17.8
Total	**64**	**87.7**	**1**	**1.4**	**8**	**11.0**	**73**	**100.0**

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.2: Annual Performance Assessment



Source: DPCU - SAPDA

1.1.3 Overall Performance Review

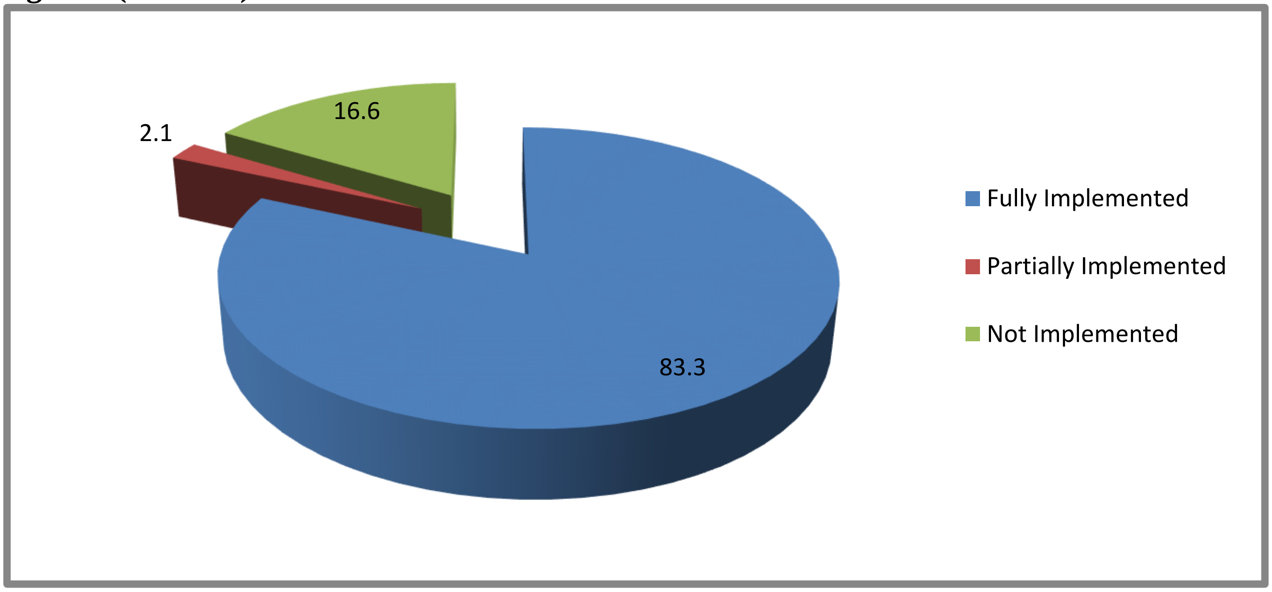
Finally, the overall performance assessment of the district on the implementation of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013 clearly revealed that out of the 240 programmes/projects, only 31.1 percent (23 projects/programmes) were fully implemented while 23.0 percent (17 projects/programmes) were partially implemented or are ongoing. This means that 45.9 percent (33 projects/programmes) were not implemented at all. Table 1.3 and figure 3 show, at a glance, the overall performance assessment of the district for the implementation previous medium-term development plan.

Table 1.3: Overall Performance Assessment of Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013

№	Thematic Area	Implementation Status						Total	
		Fully Implemented		Partially Implemented/ Ongoing		Not Implemented			
		№ of Projects	Percentage (%)	№ of Projects	Percentage (%)	№ of Projects	Percentage (%)	№ of Projects	Percentage (%)
1	Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	4	1.7	0	0.0	5	2.1	9	3.7
2	Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	29	12.1	3	1.3	6	2.5	38	15.8
3	Accelerating Agric. Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources	29	12.1	0	0.0	2	0.8	31	12.9
4	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	8	3.3	1	0.4	4	1.7	13	5.4
5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	109	45.4	0	0.0	12	5.0	121	50.4
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	21	8.8	1	0.4	6	2.5	28	11.7
	Total								**100.0**

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.3: Overall Performance Assessment of Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013



Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

1.1.4 Reasons for Deviations

Several factors or reasons can explain for the drastic deviation between the actual implementation of the plan and what was put on paper. These have been explained below.

a) Limited Funding

The Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous development needs and aspirations of her/its citizens in the face of limited and ever "dwindling financial resources". The District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2010-2013) captured variety of development programmes and projects which were the needs of the people within the plan period. The needs were unlimited but the Assembly had limited means, thus some of the programmes/projects could not be implemented.

b) Untimely release of funds

The manner in which funds or resources were released to the Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation of some programmes and projects. Because funds were not released according to the Assembly's plan, and programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for completion. The implication was that projects costs far exceeded estimated budgets because of inflation. This affected the number of projects implemented within the plan period.

c) External control of development funds

Another important reason is the external control of development fund, especially the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) and the District Development Fund (DDF). The Assemblies have limited control over the utilization of the DACF as it is remotely controlled. The hands of the Assemblies are always tied with increasing number of deductions and unplanned purchases on behalf of the Assemblies at the national level.

d) Commitment to unplanned programs/projects

There were some instances where projects not captured in the plan were implemented because of political control of development activities in the District.

e) Unstable economic climate

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

f) The creation/split of the District

The Afram Plains part of the District was carved out in 2012 and the old name of the District was given to the new District. This led to the adoption of the new name "Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly". This resulted in the deviation from the plan since some of the programmes/projects proposed in the plan fell in the jurisdiction of the new Sekyere Afram Plains District

As a new district a lot of things had to be put in place before the district could function well. Accommodation for staff had to be provided, office equipment like computers, tables, chairs, carpets, etc had to be procured which were originally not part of the plan.

1.1.5 Implementation problems

The implementation of the plan was saddled with a number of problems which included, inadequate logistics, poor accessibility (with its cost implications), low communal spirit, problem of raising matching fund by communities for donor projects, demand for projects outside the plan, lack of political will, occasional political interference and externally awarded contracts.

*a) **Inadequate logistics***

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

b) Poor accessibility

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

c) Demand for Projects Outside the Plan

The transient nature of human needs and interests had a toll on the plan implementation as some projects not included in the plan were demanded and implemented. This did not only affect some planned projects but also added to the financial burden of the Assembly.

1.1.6 Lessons learnt and their implications for present/new DMTDPF

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

- Lack of co-ordination in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It became clear during the review that the decentralized departments were partly or completely left out in the implementation even though specific objectives and targets were set for them in the project planning matrix (Log frame). There was no co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of these departments for greater part of plan implementation. The targets achieved by these departments would have been much better if proper mechanism had been put in place in respect of co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. It is therefore envisaged that, there should be effective co-ordination, monitoring evaluation and annual review mechanism in place to assess performance and progress throughout the implementation period of the new DMTDP.

- There is also the issue of "biting more than one can chew". The review revealed that the Assembly set for itself more objectives and targets with little or no cognizance to the resources at her disposal. This accounted for the reason why the Assembly could not achieve all the objectives and targets, especially the intangibles/programmes within the plan period. There is therefore the need to incorporate in the new plan, programmes and projects with due cognizance to the available human and financial resources.

- There is the need for organizing public hearing during the plan preparation to ensure that the plan is owned by the citizenry

1.2 District Profile (Current Situation)

1.2.1 Background

Sekyere Kumawu District (formerly Sekyere Afram Plains District) is one of the 30 administrative and political Districts in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. It was among the Thirty-Two (32) districts established in the country in 2008 through legislative Instrument (LI) 1838. The district was inaugurated on Friday 29th February, 2008. Before then, it was part of Sekyere East District. The Administrative capital is Kumawu. In 2012, the Afram Plains part of the District was carved out and the old name of the District was given to the new District. This led to the adoption of the new name "Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly".

1.2.2 Vision of the District

The vision of the Assembly is to become an excellent Governmental Institution that is well resourced with qualified and highly motivated personnel and dedicated management to use the scarce resources of the Assembly to improve the living standards of the people as their contribution to growth and poverty reduction of Ghana.

1.2.3 Mission Statement

Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly exists to improve upon the quality of life of the people through effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of resources in partnership with all stakeholders.

1.2.4 The District's Objective

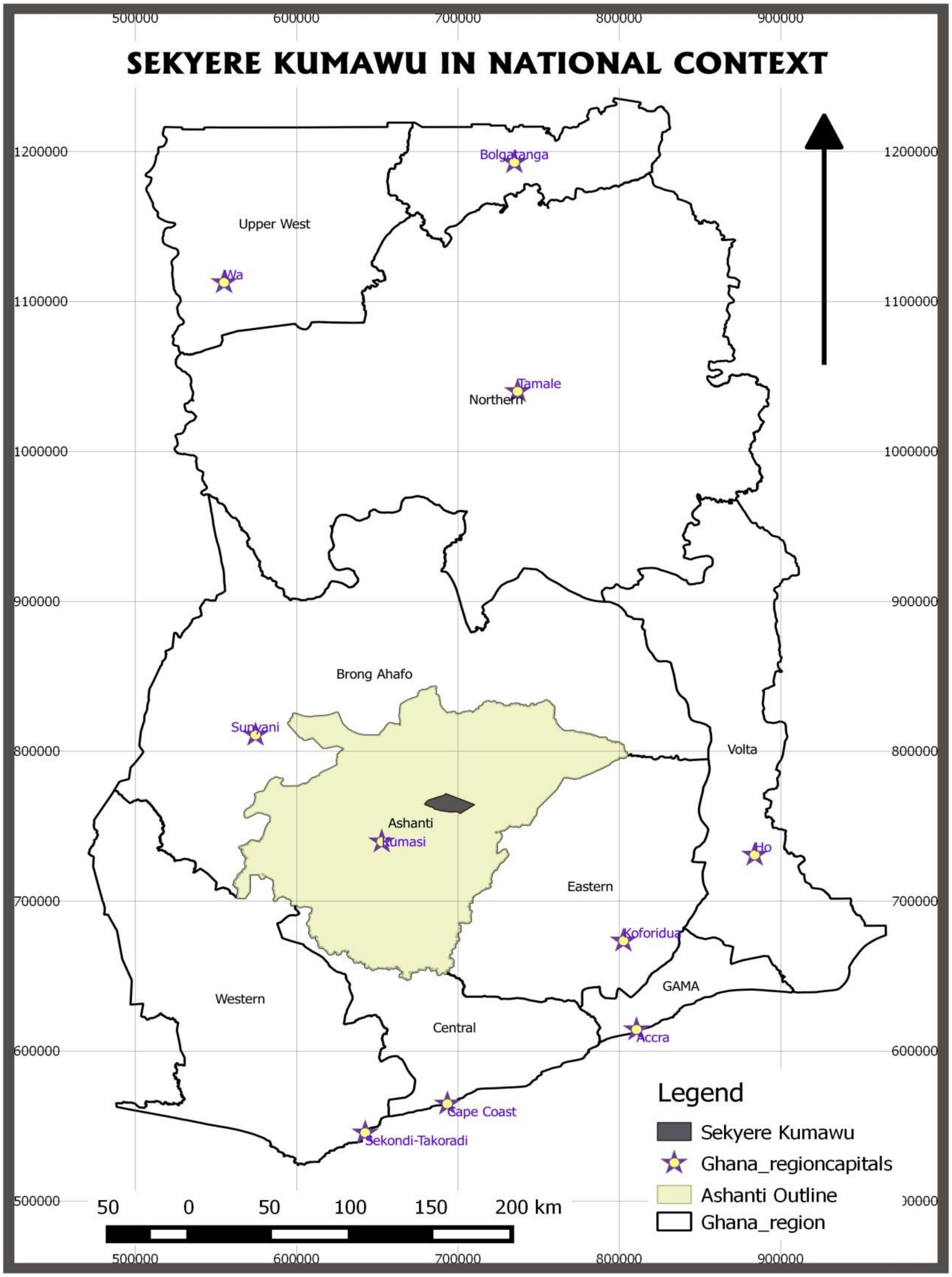
The objective of the District is to work in partnership with all relevant Stakeholders, Traditional Rulers and Local Government structures to ensure community based sustainable development.

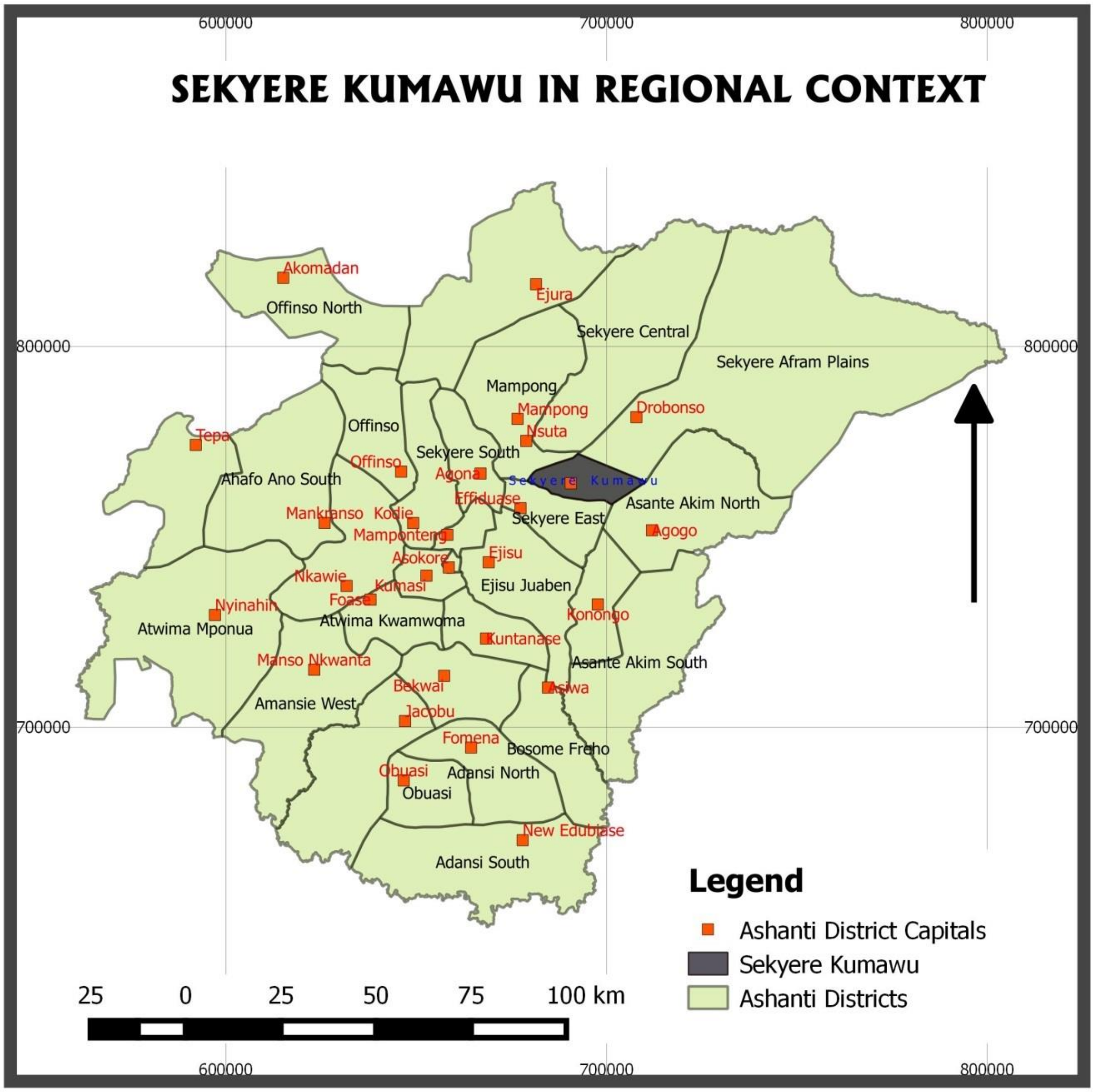
1.2.5 Physical Characteristics

1.2.5.1 Location and Size

The Sekyere Kumawu District is located between Latitudes 0° 20^0 and 1° 20' North and Longitudes 0° 45^0 and 1° 15^0 West. It covers an estimated land area of 576.58 square kilometres, which forms 6.2 percent of the total land size of the Ashanti Region. The District shares common boundaries with other Districts in the region. These are the Sekyere Central District to the west, Sekyere East and Asante Akim North districts to the South and the Sekyere Afram Plains District to the east. Kumawu, the capital is about 54 kilometres north-east of Kumasi, the regional capital.

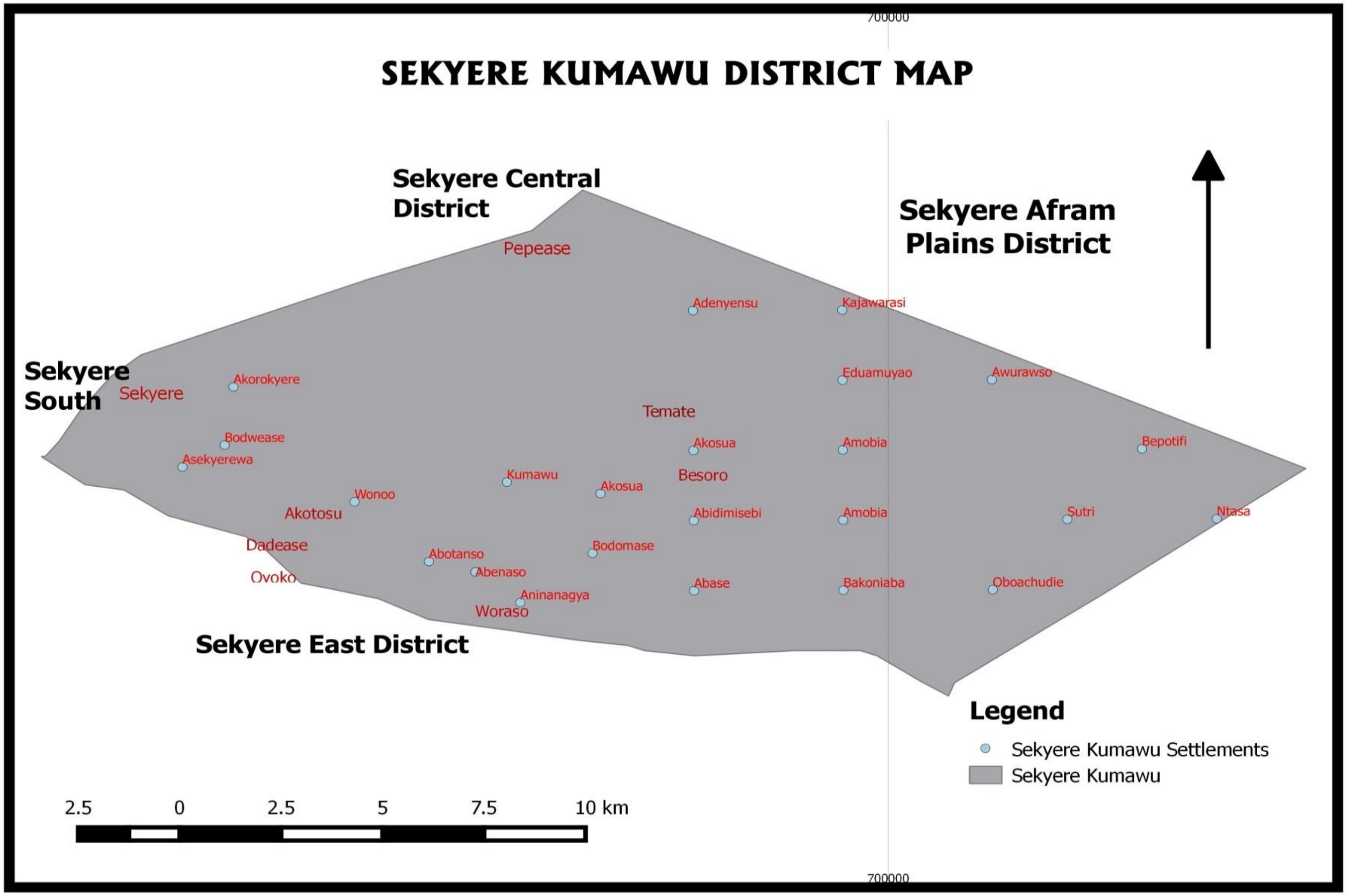
Figures 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6 present the district in the national context, regional context and the district map.





SEKYERE KUMAWU IN REGIONAL CONTEXT
600000
700000
800000
Akomadan
Offinso North
Ejura
Sekyere Central
Sekyere Afram Plains
Mampong
Mampong
Drobonso
Nsuta
Tepa
Offinso
Offinso
Sekyere South
Agona
Sekyere Kumawu
Ahafo Ano South
Effiduase
Asante Akim North
Mankranso
Kodie
Sekyere East
Agogo
Mamponteng
Asokore
Ejisu
Nkawie
Kumasi
Ejisu Juaben
Foase
Nyinahin
Atwima Kwamwoma
Konongo
Atwima Mponua
Kuntanase
Manso Nkwanta
Asante Akim South
Bekwai
Asiwa
Amansie West
Jacobu
Fomena
Bosome Freho
Obuasi
Adansi North
Obuasi
New Edubiase
Adansi South
Legend
Ashanti District Capitals
Sekyere Kumawu
Ashanti Districts
25 0 25 50 75 100 km

Figure 1.6: Sekyere Kumawu District Map



Source:DPCU-SKDA, 2013

1.2.5.2 Climate

The Climatic condition in the District conforms to that of the Middle Belt of Ghana, which is the Forest and Savannah-Transitional Zones. The District has a monthly mean temperature of 24^{o}C. Rainfall comes in two seasons a year, March-April and the major one in June-October. The District has relatively high humidity.

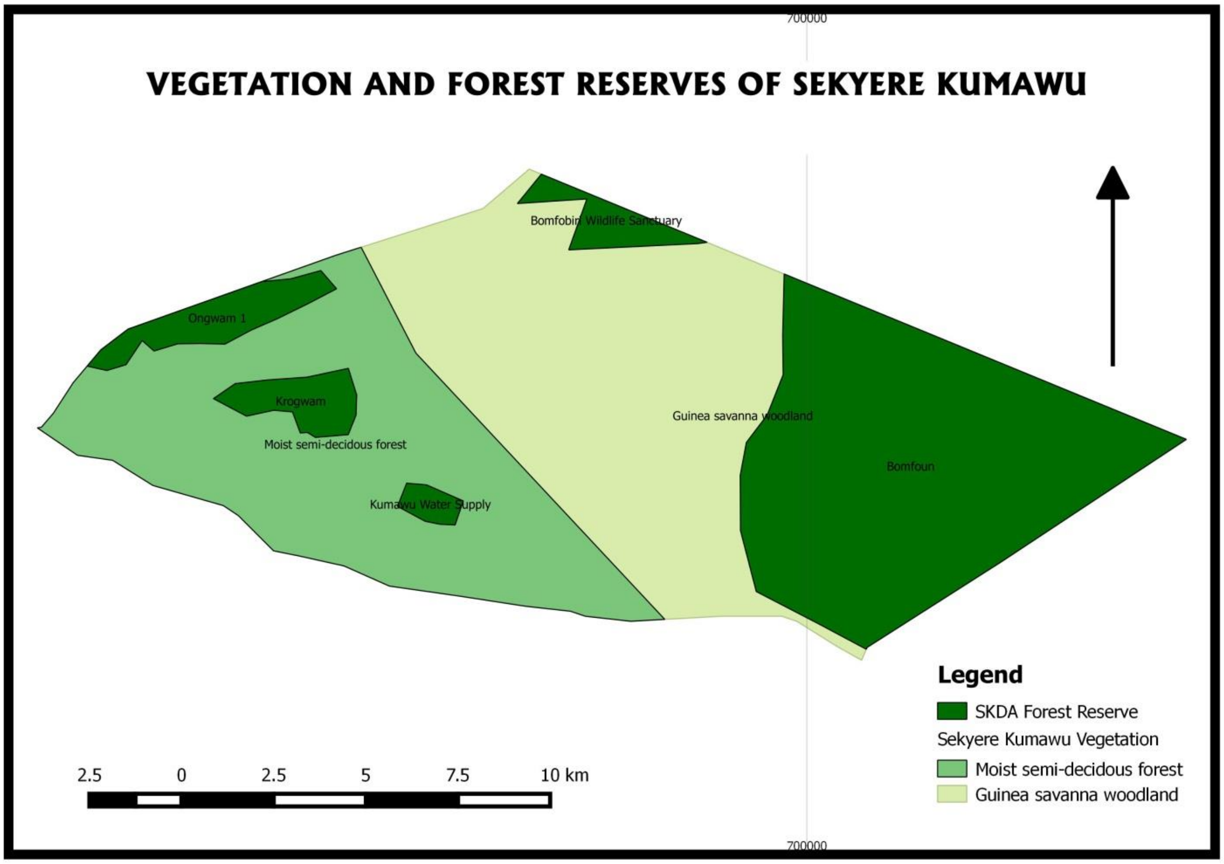
Large scale of clearing of water sheds, particularly around Kumawu is likely to be one of the major causes of dwindling rainfall and effect of acute water supply especially during the dry season. Logging is also another threat to the environment. Removal of larger and smaller tree is also having a negative impact on the Ecosystem.

1.2.5.3 Vegetation and Forest Reserves

Basically, the vegetation consists of Guinea savannah woodland and moist semi-deciduous forest types. This vegetation type supports the growth of big and tall trees of different kinds such as Wawa, Sapele, Odum, and Mahogany. The Northern part of the District is covered with Guinea Savannah and consists of short deciduous fire resistant tree. The savannah region covers about 60 percent of the District while the moist semi-deciduous forest zone accounts for the remaining 40 percent (DPCU 2013).

The district is also endowed with a lot of eco-tourism sites that need to be developed. Some of these sites are Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary and BoumFum Forest Reserve. Information available indicates that Bomfobiri was gazetted in 1975 and protects wildlife such as buffaloes, monkeys and bush dogs. The activities of the encroachers especially hunters have affected the wildlife situation in the district. The activities of sand winners have also affected the environment and the wildlife they disappear entirely in the season. Below is a map showing the vegetation cover and forest reserves in Sekyere Kumawu District.

Figure 1.7: Vegetation Types and Forest Reserves



Source: T&CPD – SKDA, 2013

1.2.5.4 Relief and Drainage

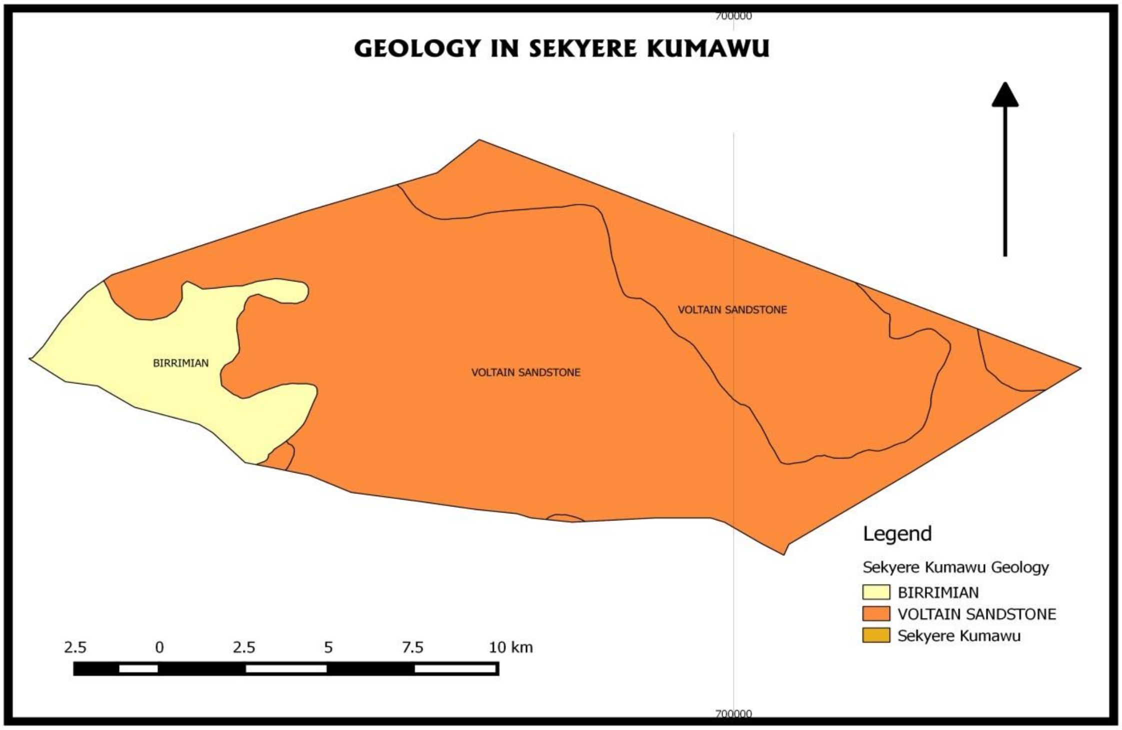
The District is divided into two (2) by a Kwahu scarp running westwards. The southern portion of the scarp has undulating characteristics, with the highest point of about 400 meters at Woraso, around Kumawu. In the south-west portion is the heavily dissected down slope of the Wenchi-Koforidua scarp with hills rising to 330 meters. Overlooking the Ongwam and Boumfum Valleys, a gentle slope extends to the north-east, rising to about 105 meters above sea level.

The northern part of the district, which lies within the basin of the Volta River, is drained by Afram, Ongwam and Boumfum Rivers. Most of the rivers are sea land in nature. They overflow their banks during the rainy season and may disappear entirely in the dry season. Even in the case of river Afram it may become a chain of pools during the dry season.

1.2.5.5 Geology

The main geological formations that cover the district are the Birrimian and Voltain Sandstone tyes. The Birrimian types are found at Southern part of the district whiles the Voltain sandstone are found mostly at the Northern part. These are volcanic rocks, which have been solidified from molten materials (lava). Below is a map showing the main rock formations in Sekyere Kumawu District.

Figure 1.8: Geology in Sekyere Kumawu



Source: T&CPD – SKDA, 2013

1.2.5.6 Soil

These are sub-divided into two namely:

- Kumasi – Offin Compound and
- Bomso –Offin Compound

The Kumasi – Offin Compound Association is made up of Six Members namely: Kumasi, Asuansi, Akroso, Nta, Offin and Densu series. The Kumasi series normally occur on summits to upper slope rites and are followed by the Asuansi, Akroso, Nta, Offin and Densu in that order. The Densu series are normally found within the valley bottoms and are very poorly drained.

The Bomso-Offin Compound has large muscovite mica flakes and less of biotite mica flakes which is characteristics of Kumasi and Asuansi series.

Agricultural Uses

The Kumasi and Asuansi series are ideal for the production of tree crops such as cocoa, citrus, coffee, oil palm and food crops such as maize plantain, cassava and cocoyam. The Akroso series are better suited for mechanized cultivation than the Kumasi and Asuansi series. They are also suitable for both food and cash crops. The soils however, have a low inherent, fertility, moderate water-holding capacity and slight to moderate erosion hazards.

The Offin-Densu series are only suitable for rice, vegetables and sugar cane, especially in the dry seasons under appropriate agronomic practices and fertilization. The Bamso-Offin soils are not as fertile as the Kumasi and Asuansi and are easily prone to drought so that cocoa does not survive on them.

Soils Developed Over Birrimian Rocks

These soils are mainly of the Bekwai-Oda Compound Association. They are well drained to moderately well drained upland simple association of Bekwai-Nzema, Kokofu, Akomadan and Afrancho series. They are imperfectly to very poorly drained lowland, simple association of Temeng and Oda series.

Agricultural Uses

The upland deep to moderately deep concretionary to free soils are suitable for plantation, cocoyam, cassava, maize legumes and vegetables. Plantation crops like oil palm, cocoa, coffee, citrus and pear also do well on these soils.

Solid Developed Over Voltarian Rocks

These are of eight associations and include Bediesi-Suatawa, Yaya-Pimpimso, Damongo-Tanoso, Ejura-Denteso, Kimtampo-Techiman, Kintampo, Nyankpala-Kpelesawgu-volta and Kowani-Kesele.

Agricultural Use

The Bediesi-Suatawa is extensively used to produce wide range of crops such as maize, yam, cassava, plantain, cowpea and groundnut.

The soils of Yaya-Pimpimso are generally shallow and are therefore considered poor for agricultural production. The Damongo-Tanoso soils are low to medium in fertility. The Ejura-Denteso soils are good agricultural soils suited for both hand and machine cultivation. They are used extensively for the production of maize, yams, cassava, groundnut, tobacco, keraf, sorghum, millet, soya beans, cowpea etc. The Kintampo-Techiman soils are not suitable for crop production. They are better utilized for rough grading, soils of Nyankpala-Kpelesawgyu-Volta Association are marginal soils for crop production due to their shallow depth. The Kowani-Kesele series are shallow in depth. They are also gravelly and so not suitable for cultivation. The Kintampo Association soils are found on flat-topped low lying hills with completely bare rocky surfaces. The soils are not suitable for agriculture.

Soil Developed Over Alluvium

These are of two main Associations. They are Denteso-Sene and Dukusen-Poramba Associations. The Denteso-Sene soils are found along streams and river valleys within the transitional zone developed from fine-grained voltarian sandstone.

Agricultural Uses

The Denteso-Sene soils can be used for the production of vegetables, rice and sugarcane. The Dukusen-Bramba soils are suitable for rice and sugarcane production and when drained they can be put to vegetable production.

1.2.6 Environmental Situation

1.2.6.1 Conditions of the Natural Environment

The district is blessed with immense natural resources in the form of fertile lands, forests and wildlife. The exploitation of the arable land in district to meet socio-economic needs of the inhabitants has adversely affected the fragile environment. Uncontrolled bush burning and excessive felling of trees for charcoal burning particularly in the forest zones is fast threatening the bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing potential resources of generation yet unborn.

The district is blessed with many tourist sites such as the Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Bonfuom Forest Reserve. The Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary which covers an area of about 4921 hectares has several species of buffaloes, monkeys, bush dogs and crocodiles (in the Ongwam River).

Figure 1.9: Bomfobiri Waterfalls

Source: DPCU-SKDA

1.2.6.2 Conditions of the Built Environment

Generally speaking most houses in the district are compound with few detached and semi detached in the larger settlements Kumawu, Oyoko, Banko, Sekyere and others. Houses are built with landcrete and few plastered walls.

Roofing in smaller settlements is done with leaves, while few other houses are done with roofing sheets. The foundations of most houses in settlements such as Banko, Temate and Wonoo have been attacked by severe erosion. The condition has been caused by constant erosion from rain and stormy water resulting from poor drainage around houses. Constant weeding and sweeping around houses have contributed to the removal of the topsoil thereby exposing houses to erosions. Most houses have no toilet facilities attached to them and the inmates depended on the public places of convenience. Few houses have kitchen and the main courtyard is normally used as kitchen. Bathrooms are normally provided in the building plan but after approval, improvised structures serving as bathroom are erected just behind the houses. The resultant problem crated by the bathroom is that the waste water (sludge) is not channeled into any proper drainage system and this serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

1.2.6.3 Nature of Physical Development

Physical planning and development in the district can be best described as poor and uncoordinated to the great extent. Almost all the towns including the district capital are without planning schemes and even where one exist, it is not properly applied on the grounds. For instance towns like Oyoko, Bodomase have approved old layout but new sites are not covered. Developers develop without building plans and development permits. Report from the Town and Country Planning unit of the Assembly indicates that since the creation of the Assembly in 2008 only handful or developers have submitted their building applications for approval.

Development control problems in the District include:

1. Inadequate and substantive staff for the unit
2. Inadequate financial and logical support
3. Inadequate and outmoded schemes of some communities
4. Lack of planning schemes for some communities
5. Unauthorized development structures
6. Operation of quack surveyors and draughtsman
7. Encroachment on public right pf space (Nature reserves, open space Roads, Cemeteries, Water courses and others)
8. Inadequate office space
9. Poor public knowledge about physical development and planning

1.2.6.4 Aesthetic Features and Land Management

The aesthetic features of the district are generally beautiful when viewed from a far particularly its vegetations and hills. Major towns like Kumawu, Bodomase, Abotanso and Woraso are surrounded by hills and beautiful vegetations. However, cursory look indicates that as a result of gulley erosion most of the buildings have their foundations hanging.

Most of the towns also have poor drainage system. Also lack of technical know-how on landscaping issues in the communities affected them negatively. Uncontrolled movement of livestock by Fulani herdsmen have also kept on destroying landscape plants and vegetation in the district.

The land Management system in the district is mainly Abusa system where the farmer takes two-thirds of the produce while the land owner takes one-third. This system does not augur well for increased productivity as they serve as disincentive to the farmers. However one advantage of the system is that settlers are allowed to hold their farms for longer period. This creates a situation of security and creation of permanent settlement in the farming areas of the district.

Implications for Development

The physical and natural environments discussed implied that:

- The Rivers and streams in the district cannot be relied upon for any meaningful irrigation agriculture due to their seasonal nature
- The soils in the district are generally good for agriculture
- The effects of human activities on the environment are alarming. For example unwarranted destruction of the forest trees and felling of trees for commercial charcoal burning should be monitored closely.
- The Government and the District Assembly must pay more attention to develop the road network of the district.

1.2.6.5 Impact of Human Activities

Human activities in the district have an adverse impact on the environment and on the lives of the people. Bush burning has destroyed and continues to destroy a greater part of the vegetation cover and the bio-diversity in the district. Thus, the fertility of the soil is at risk and reducing potential resources for future generation. Tree felling for commercial charcoal burning in the Northern portion of the district is another potential activity that has caused and continues to cause great destruction to the vegetation cover in the district. Due to tree felling for charcoal burning, the vegetation in the area has fast degenerated into secondary forest and dried savanna.

1.2.7 Demographic Characteristics

1.2.7.1 Population Size and Distribution

The population census conducted in 2000 indicated that the Mother District, Sekyere East together with Sekyere Afram Plains had a total population of 157,396. With the carving out of Sekyere Afram Plains from the Sekyere East District in 2008, Sekyere Afram Plains together with Sekyere Kumawu had a population 92,857. It was projected that the population will be 110,285 by 2013 with a growth rate of 3.5%. The rapid population increase in the former Sekyere Afram Plains from 2008 partly accounted for the division of the District into Sekyere Kumawu and Sekyere Afram Plains District. (Sekyere Afram Plains, DPCU 2008). According to the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the population size of the district is 65,402 with females recording 34,421 (53.4%) and males 30,981 (46.6%). In terms of distribution by place of residence, the district is predominantly rural with a population of 34,530 (52.8%) as compared with the urban population of 30,872 (47.2%).

Population Projection (2014-2017)

It is projected that the population of the District with a growth rate of 3.5 percent would increase from 75,230 to 83,559 by 2017. The projected annual population of the District from 2014 to 2017 is indicated below:

Table 1.4: Medium Term Population Projection (2014-2017)

POPULATION	2010	2014 (Projected)	2015 (Projected)	2016 (Projected)	2017 (Projected)
MALE	30981	35,057	36,306	37,599	38,938
FEMALE	34421	40,173	41,604	43,086	44,621
TOTAL	65402	75,230	77,910	80,685	83,559

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

There would be the need therefore to put in place socio-economic infrastructure programmes to take care of the increasing population.

1.2.7.2 Spatial Distribution of Population

Spatial distribution of population looks at the extent to which the population has been distributed in the various settlements in the district. This helps to determine where social services and infrastructural facilities are to be located. A critical look at the population distribution of the Sekyere Kumawu District reveals that the population is sparsely distributed with a larger proportion of the population residing in rural areas. According to the PHC 2010, 34,530 (52.8%) of the population lives in the rural areas and 30,872 (47.2%) are found in the urban areas of the District. The rural areas should however be considered more in planning for social services for the District.

Table 4 below shows the distribution of population in the District using some selected communities. From the table it is clear that Kumawu, the district capital, has been leading with a total population of 9,298, 10,600(projected), 10,971(projected), 11,355(projected) and 11,752 for 2010, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 respectively. This is followed by Bodomase and Oyoko with 2010 population of 6,337 and 4,707 respectively.

Table 1.5: Population distribution in some selected settlements

COMMUNITIES	Population Size				
	2010 (PHC)	2014 (Projected)	2015 (Projected)	2016 (Projected)	2017 (Projected)
Kumawu	19,107				
Bodamase	14,827				
Woraso	2,705				
Oyoko	3,657				
Sekyere	1,338				
Dadease	1,980				
Banko	1,163				
Pepease	1,105				
Abotanso	2,585				
Wonoo	1,045				

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

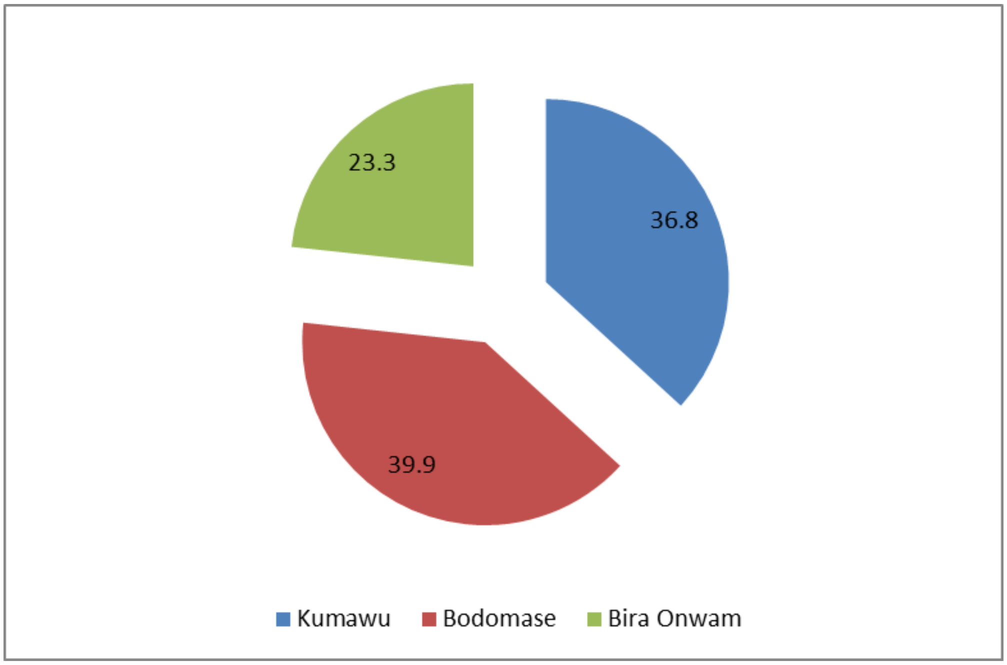
A further look at the distribution of the population in relation to Town/Area Council reveals that Bodomase Area Council has the highest population of 26,134 representing 39.9 percent (2010 PHC). The Kumawu Town Council follows closely with a population size of 24,095 (36.8%). Thus, the Bira Onwam Area Council follows lastly with a population of 15,248 (23.3%). The details of these statistics are shown in table 1.6 and figure 1.10 below.

Table 1.6: Distribution of population on Town/Area Council basis

№	Town/Area Council	Population (2010 PHC)	Percentage
1	Kumawu	24,095	36.8
2	Bodomase	26,134	39.9
3	Bira Onwam	15,248	23.3
Total		**65,477**	**100.0**

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.10: Distribution of population on Town/Area Council basis



Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

1.2.7.3 Population Density

The population density talks about the average number of persons per land area. This is computed by dividing the total population by the total land area. The district has a population density of 113.4 persons per squares kilometres. This is relatively higher than the National population density which stands at 103.4 persons per square kilometre. It is however relatively lower than the Regional density which pegs at 196.0 persons per square kilometres.

1.2.7.4 Households and Household Size

A household constitutes a person or a group of persons, who live together in the same house or compound and share the same house-keeping arrangements. In general, a household may consist of a man, his wife, children and some other relatives or a house help who may be living with them. However, it is important to note that members of a household may not be necessarily related (by blood or marriage) (Ghana Statistical Service, 2010).

There are 14,185 households in the district. This represents 1.4 per cent of the total regional household. Meanwhile, household sizes in the district are large. The average household size in the district is 4.6 as compared to the regional and national averages of 4.2 and 4.4 respectively.

Urban settings constitute 48.4 per cent of the number of households in the district, whiles the rural constitute 51.6 per cent.

The family system in the District is no different from a typical African or Ghanaian setting, thus, it involves all relations especially those from the maternal side, since it is a typical Akan based people. This means that both nuclear family (parents and children) and the extended family (parents, children, uncles, aunties and cousins) dominate the District.

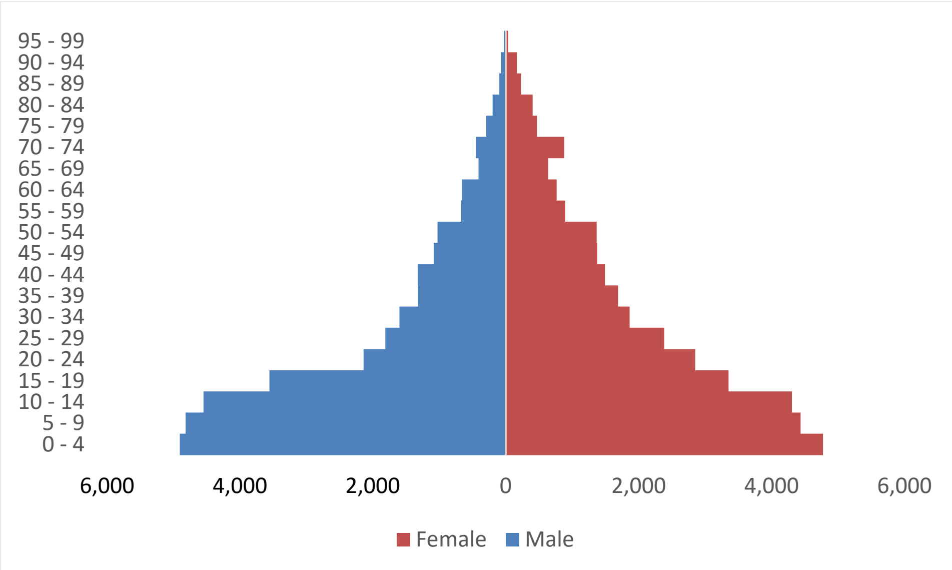
Households using compound houses as a dwelling unit is relatively high (57.8%) in the district. Separate house is the next type of dwelling unit mostly used in the district, accounting for 28.4 per cent. Also households using compound houses constitute 58.6 per cent and 57.1 per cent in the urban and rural localities respectively. In the urban locality, households in separate houses accounted for 30.2 per cent and 26.7 per cent in the rural localities.

1.2.7.5 Age and Sex Structure of the Population

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration. Figure 1.11 is the graphical representation of the age-sex structure of the population of Sekyere Kumawu District. Females dominate in the district except for age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19) where the males dominate. The broad base of the pyramid in Figure 2.1 indicates a youthful structure with more children and youth. The shape narrows from age 50-54 and shrinks significantly from age 85-89 towards the age group, 95-99 years which gives it the conical shape.

The level of reduction in the population is greater among the males especially from the age group of 15-19 to 20-24. This situation applies to the females from the age 10-14 to 15-19.

Figure 1.11: Age - Sex structure of Sekyere Kumawu



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

The shape of the pyramid (broad at the base and narrow at the top) is indication that the district has a youthful population. A total of 53.1 percent of the population is under 20 years. This has serious implication for policy planning and provision of social amenities such as educational facilities, recreational and health facilities. The situation is also likely to impact on the development of the district. This age structure depicts a built-in momentum for the growth of the population. When those currently under 15 years eventually reach reproductive age, there will be a rapid population growth. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed through quality education and training, they would contribute tremendously to accelerate the development of the district and Ghana as a whole.

Furthermore, the broad base of the population pyramid is also implies that there are few people working to support a larger population who are under 15 years of age as well as those 60 years and older.

1.2.7.6 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of people in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 and ages 65 and older) to those in the "economically active ages (15-64 years). The age-dependency is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population should carry- even though some people defined as “dependent” are producers and some people in the “productive” ages are economically dependent (Population Handbook, 2011).

Again from Table 1.7, the district has an age dependency ratio of 96.8 which is lower than the regional one (72.5). In terms of sexes there is a slight difference in the figures as males recorded a ratio of 104.0 and females 90.6. Among the localities (urban and rural) the difference is not much as the urban areas have an age-dependency ratio of 94.4 which is less than the district ratio while in the rural areas the ratio is 98.9. The high dependency ratio in the rural areas is as a result of the fact that the number of economically active population is less than the dependent population due to high birth rate and old-age dependency.

Table 1.7: Population by age, sex and locality

	Sex						Type of locality			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex ratio	Urban		Rural	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	65,402	30,981	100	34,421	100	90.0	30,872	100	34,530	100
0 – 4	9,680	4,904	16	4,776	14	102.7	4,270	14	5,410	15.7
5 – 9	9,253	4,816	16	4,437	13	108.5	4,280	14	4,973	14.4
10 – 14	8,858	4,547	15	4,311	13	105.5	4,357	14	4,501	13.0
15 – 19	6,907	3,554	11	3,353	10	106.0	3,386	11	3,521	10.2
20 – 24	4,991	2,138	7	2,853	8	74.9	2,403	8	2,588	7.5
25 – 29	4,193	1,809	6	2,384	7	75.9	1,950	6	2,243	6.5
30 – 34	3,464	1,600	5	1,864	5	85.8	1,643	5	1,821	5.3
35 – 39	3,015	1,321	4	1,694	5	78.0	1,424	5	1,591	4.6
40 – 44	2,818	1,325	4	1,493	4	88.7	1,340	4	1,478	4.3
45 – 49	2,464	1,084	3	1,380	4	78.6	1,187	4	1,277	3.7
50 – 54	2,392	1,023	3	1,369	4	74.7	1,147	4	1,245	3.6
55 – 59	1,567	669	2	898	3	74.5	698	2	869	2.5
60 – 64	1,428	661	2	767	2	86.2	702	2	726	2.1
65 – 69	1,048	408	1	640	2	63.8	506	2	542	1.6
70 – 74	1,330	446	1	884	3	50.5	617	2	713	2.1
75 – 79	762	291	1	471	1	61.8	380	1	382	1.1
80 – 84	600	195	1	405	1	48.1	266	1	334	1.0
85 – 89	328	95	0	233	1	40.8	162	1	166	0.5

90 – 94	236	67	0	169	0	39.6	114	0	122	0.4
95 – 99	68	28	0	40	0	70.0	40	0	28	0.1
All Ages	65,402	30,981		34,421		90.0	30,872		34,530	
0-14	27,791	14,267		13,524		105.5	12,907		14,884	
15-64	33,239	15,184		18,055		84.1	15,880		17,359	
65+	4,372	1,530		2,842		53.8	2,085		2,287	
Age-dependency ratio	96.8	104.0		90.6			94.4		98.9	

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

1.2.7.7 Rural – Urban Split

1.2.7.8 Labour Force

The 2010 Population and Housing Census of the district indicates that the active labour force (15 – 64 years) are about 33,239 and constitute 50.8 percent of the total population of 65,402. This implies that when there is full employment in the district about half of the population would be engaged in some form of employment.

1.2.7.9 Occupational Distribution

A survey conducted shown that the main economic activities in the district are farming, small scale processing of agricultural produce and trades like hairdressing, tailoring, carpentry and blacksmith. In term of percentages, agriculture employs about 61.9 percent of the economic active population, commerce 14.2 percent, service 7.4 percent, manufacturing 13.1 percent and others 3.5 percent.

With exception of manufacturing and service, women constitute the majority in the rest of the rest of the occupations. The survey also indicated that about 53 percent of the females in the district are in one form of occupation and the males, about 46 percent are in employment.

1.2.7.10 Migration Trends

A migrant is defined as a person whose current place of residence is different from his or her place of birth or previous place of residence. There are two types of migration, namely internal and external. Internal migration refers to the movement of people between geographical boundaries (administrative district) within national borders whiles external migration is the movement of people across geographical boundaries outside their national borders.

Internal migration can be analysed in terms of intra and inter-regional movements. Intra-regional migration refers to the movement of people between localities within an administrative region (between administrative districts within the same region), while inter-regional migration is the movement of people between different administrative regions of the country.

The district is however a net receiver of In-Migrants mainly from the Brong Ahafo and the three Northern regions of the country. They account for 22.6 percent of the total population of the district. This is a result of the predominant farming and cattle rearing in the district, particularly the northern part of the district which is closer and shares boundaries with Sekyere Afram Plains. Also, improvement in the road network and transport sector allows for easy accessibility from Kumasi into towns like Oyoko, Dadiase, Kumawu, Bodomase and others has compelled people who hitherto were living in Kumasi to migrate to these towns and commute from there to Kumasi for business transactions.

Implications for Development

The population growth rate of 3.5 percent per annum is higher than both the regional and national figures. In view of this, there is an urgent need to embark on educational programmes in family planning in order to reduce the high growth rate.

The large pool of youth in the population calls for the provision of socio-economic facilities and services to train the people and to reduce pressure on existing facilities.

The large proportion of the population in the 15-64 years is an indication of a large potential labour force for the district if given the needed training.

1.2.8 Culture of the People in the District

The culture of the people in the district could be viewed from different dimension that differentiates them from other people. This could be seen in terms of their dressing, the food they eat, language spoken, music and dance, art and craft, religious belief, occupation, administration and norms.

1.2.8.1 Language and Dressing

Close to 95 percent of the people in the district speak Asante-Twi. The remaining 5 percent of the people who are mainly migrants speak other languages in addition to the Asante language. Besides, the languages spokes, the people in the district can be identified by their dressing. The use of Kente is typical of the people during important occasion like festivals, outdooring etc.

1.2.8.2 Food, Music/Dance and Games

The cherished food of the people in the district is Fufu. Adowa, Kete, Nwomkoro are largely liked to the people. At funeral, festivals and other important occasions, the people dance to the Adowa, Kete and Nwomkoro. Dame and Oware are also patronized by the males both young and old ones, while ampe are also enjoyed by the females.

1.2.8.3 Religion

Christianity accounts for the largest religious group in the district with a percentage of 82.2 percent. This is made up of Pentecostals (28.1%), other Christians (24.4%), protestants (24.0%) and catholics (5.7%). The 24.4 percent which make up the other Christians are predominantly local African Churches such as the Saviour Mission Church, True Faith and African Tabernacle churches.

Moslems and traditionalist also accounts 7.5 percent and 1.4 percent respectively. A quite number of the population (8.5%) do not belong to any religious sect.

Table 1.8: Religious Affiliations in Sekyere Kumawu District

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION		SIZE OF POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
Christians(82.2%)	*Catholics*	3,707	5.7
	Protestants	15,683	24
	Pentecostals/Charismatic	18,379	28.1
	Other Christian	15,932	24.4
No Religion		5,559	8.5
Islam		4,902	7.5
Traditionalist		935	1.4
Other		305	0.5
TOTAL		**65,402**	**100.0**

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

The differences in religious affiliations have not created any conflict over the years and there is freedom of worship and association in the district. This peaceful atmosphere is crucial for socio-economic development.

1.2.8.4 Chieftaincy and Inheritance

The supremacy of God among the people cannot be underestimated as far as the belief of the people is concerned. The people are incurably religious. This can be seen in daily lifestyles. In all important occasions, libations are pouring before the function. Chieftaincy is an institution practiced by the people; chiefs sit on stool, so they are enstooled or destooled. Matrilineal system of inheritance is what the people practices with few migrants farmers who also observe patrilineal system of inheritance.

1.2.8.5 Traditional Set Up

The district has only one Paramouncy which is in Kumawu. The paramount chief is the head of the traditional area and is known as “Omanhene”. The implementation of the laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behavior are vested in him. Under the Omanhene are divisional chiefs. They assist the paramount chief in the performance of his duties. These sub-chiefs of divisional chiefs are Krontihene (chief's deputy) Akwamuhene, Adontenhene, Nifahene, Benkumhene, Kyidomhene, Gyaasehene and Sanaahene.

Town/Village Chief

In the district, they are leaders of the various clans, lineages and family (Abusuapanin). They assist the town/village chief in performing his duties. They settle family disputes and are the custodians of family lands and properties.

The Queen Mother

The queen mother is one important figure when it comes to the traditional set up. She occupies next important office after the chief. Her authority is mainly limited to women. She wields greater power over the chief who is her son. She nominates a candidate to occupy the stool when it becomes vacant.

Attendants

The chief has many attendants who include linguist, drummers, horn blowers, umbrella carriers, executioners, gun bearers and a host of others.

1.2.8.6 Ethnic Diversity

At a glance, the district is quite homogenous in terms of ethnicity particularly in the southern part where the indigenous people (the Ashantis) and other Twi speaking Akans groups who are in the majority co-exist with the few Northern tribal groups like Dagabaas, Kotokolis, Fulani and others. In the northern part of the indigenous land owners, the Akan co-exist with the predominant migrant farmers mostly Moshies, kokombas and the krachies.

1.2.8.7 Communal Spirit

The communal spirit among the people manifest itself in corporate as well as in the individual level. For instance community members attend ceremonies like marriage, funeral and naming. Donations are usually made to help in the settlement of expenses that are incurred in organizing such ceremonies. Families like together in their family house and eat together. Communal work is done to either clean the environment of build schools, community duties for themselves. The "Nnoboa" system whereby farmers come together to help each other in turns is practiced in some communities in the district.

1.2.8.8 Festivals

The District has a great and historical festival called '*Papa nantwi*' which is celebrated biennial in Kumawu. It is believed that, this festival came about as result of preparing men for war, where an animal (cow) are slaughtered and those who were strong would go and cut a piece. Those who will be able to cut a piece of the meat and survive the beatings would be deemed fit for war. This festival has come to stay and during the period people from far and near troop to Kumawu to witness the festival.

Apart from this, "*Akwasidae"* is also celebrated after every 40 days on the traditional calendar. Naming ceremonies, marriage and funerals are also important celebrations in the District. These celebrations are considered as a social responsibility and require the active participation of the people of the District.

1.2.8.9 Traditional Knowledge

The traditional about the people can be heard and expressed by listening to their myths, proverbs, names, saying, art, songs, poems and stories.

1.2.8.10 Myths, Proverbs and Names

Myths are short sacred stories of the people which explain the mysteries surrounding their concepts like ceremonies, festivals, origin of things like death, creation, procreation. Proverbs on their hands, are short with saying when express truths and moral lessons. Names are identified marks of the people which humanize children. Every name given to a child has meaning and has an impact on the child.

1.2.8.11 Saying and Art

Sayings of the people in the district are expressed in maxims. Experienced old people come out with compositions which give expressions to what are deep within them and actually control their actions. People in the district have a lot of artistic impressions or symbols that tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. Some of these symbols are "Gye Nyame", "Sankofa", etc.

1.2.8.12 Poem and Stories

Poem and stories are usually told during certain ceremonies by the people in the communities. These poems and stories talk a lot of about their traditional Knowledge and throws challenge to people to be serious in life.

1.2.8.13 Attitude and Practices

Some of the attitudes and cultural practices in the district include libation, Belief in the potency of demons, witches, and gods, Ancestral worship, marriage ceremonies, naming ceremonies, funeral etc. All these attitudes and cultural practices go long way in shaping the lifestyle of people in the district.

1.2.8.14 Community Participation

The people's participation in all activities relating to their beliefs and cultural practices has on a positive note. Participation in all kinds of activities like naming and marriage ceremonies, burial, funerals etc. are considered as a social responsibility, which should not be frowned upon.

1.2.8.15 Positive Cultural Practices that Promote Development

"Papa Nantwi" festival in Kumawu is a great and historical heritage that can be developed for both domestic and international tourism to help promote development. During this festivals people from far and near troop to Kumawu to witness the festival.

1.2.8.16 Negative Cultural Practices that Hamper Development

Chieftaincy disputes in some selected communities in the district hampers development. For example protracted chieftaincy dispute at Kumawu has not helped the district as a whole because it is only one Paramouncy in the district.

1.2.8.17 Implication for Development

- The people in the district have rich cultural heritage when tap can enhance development or the district.
- As a matter of urgency, all the communities that have protracted chieftaincy disputes need to be solved particularly Kumawu Township where it has the seat of Paramouncy.
- The traditional authorities should be brought on board if the district is to be developed.

1.2.9 Markets

Almost every settlement in the district has a market of varying sizes in one form or the other, with few having facilities for displaying and selling of wares. Two main daily markets are at Kumawu and Bodomase. These two markets also double as weekly markets, where traders within and outside the district meet to transact business.

1.2.10 Financial Services

Financial services in the district are provided by two main banks namely Kumawuman Rural Bank with its headquarters in Kumawu and Asokore rural bank .The Kumawuman Rural bank also has a branche in Bodomase, while Asokore rural has a branch in Dadease.

1.2.11 Electricity Supply

About 90%, of the settlement/communities have access to electric power from the national grid. The main towns that are connected to the national electrification projects includes Kumawu, the District Capital, Bodomase, Oyoko, Dadease, Asekyerewa, Sekyere and others.

1.2.12 Post and Telecommunication

Most of the settlements in the have access to both post offices and telephone services. Some of telephone services available in the district include, Tigo, MTN, Airtel, Vodafone and GLO.

1.2.13 Spatial Analysis

1.2.13.1 Settlement System and Linkages

Human settlement exists to perform some functions in the development process. They are essential means for development and nation building. The district is made up of 69 Settlements/communities/villages with varying population sizes.

In terms of ranking in respect of facilities available, the District capital Kumawu ranks first,

From the PHC n data collection

The communities are linked by types of roads, footpaths and tractor trails. Currently, the total length of road is ……………….km of which ………(km) are classified as feeder roads. Communities in the north eastern portion of the Sekyere Kumawu are linked mostly by footpaths and tractor trails, even though that portion of the land has greater percentage of land surface in the district.

1.2.13.2 Settlement Hierarchy

Settlements are classified according to the functions they perform in development process. The number and levels of facilities and services available in a settlement determine the function of the settlement thus serving as the basis for determining the hierarchy of settlements. One important tool used in this exercise is the scalogram. A scalogram provides at a glance all the functions or services available in each settlements with their total centrality index based on which a ranking is performed. To carry out this exercise, 20 settlements and 23 functions were selected. After the ranking it was brought to the fore that Kumawu, the district capital emerged first position with total functions of 13. Bodomase and Oyoko followed in second and third positions with total functions of 11 and 9 respectively. Table ……… provides more information on the settlement hierarchy of the Sekyere Kumawu District.

Table 1.9: Functional Hierarchy of Settlements (2014) **Source: DPCU-SKDA**

Services / Settlement	Population	Tertiary Inst.	SHS	JHS	Primary Sch.	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	1st Class Road	2nd Class Road	Feeder Road	Post Office	Postal Agency	Pipe Born Water	Borehole	Hand dug well	Weekly Market	Electricity	Commercial Bank	Rural Bank	Circuit Court	Police Head Quarters	Police Station	Police Post	Total No. of Functions	% of functions	Total Centrality Index	Level of Hierarchy
Kumawu	20468		x	x	x		x			x		x			x		x	x		x	X	x	x		13	10.7	431	1st
Bodomase	9380		x	x	x			x		x		x			x		x	x		x			x		11	9.0	231	2nd
Oyoko	5011		x	x	x		x			x					x	x		x					x		9	7.4	127.7	3rd
Banko	3150		x	x	x		x				x				x			x		x					8	6.6	99.7	4th
Dadease	4079		x	x	x					x					x			x		x					7	5.7	72.7	5th
Sekyere	3438			x	x			x			x				x			x							6	4.9	59.7	7th
Besoro	3764			x	x			x		x					x			x							6	4.9	57.7	8th
Asekyerewa	2003			x	x						x				x	x		x							6	4.9	51.4	10th
Abotanso	2769			x	x					x					x	x		x							6	4.9	49.4	11th
Bodwease	1521			x	x					x					x	x		x							6	4.9	49.4	11th
Wonoo	899			x	x					x					x	x		x							6	4.9	49.4	11th
Pepease	1184			x	x					x						x									4	3.3	36.7	14th
Woraso	4785			x	x					x					x			x							5	4.1	32.7	15th
Akrokyere	1049			x	x					x					x			x							5	4.1	32.7	15th
Akrofonso	1160				x						x				x			x							4	3.3	28.8	17th
Akotosu										x	x				x			x							4			
Temate				x	x					x	x				x			x							6			
Aninanya				x	x					x	x				x			x							6			
Ntarentare											x																	
Bahankra					x					x	x														3			
Total No. of Settlements with Service		-	5	17	20	-	4	4	-	11	9	2	-	-	18	6	2	14	-	5	1	1	3	-	122	100.0		
Total Centrality		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Frequency Weight		-	20	5.9	5	-	25	25	-	9.1	11.1	50	-	-	5.6	16.7	50	7.1	-	20	100	100	33.3	-				

1.2.13.3 Surface Accessibility to Services

Economic and social development can be measured in terms of the ease at which one can move from one destination to another and enjoy a facility or facilities and come back. This is measured by the time one can use to travel (waiting time and traveling time). In the district some locations are more accessible than others in terms of access to health, market, postal services. The acceptable travel time is the maximum time one has to travel to enjoy a particular facility for access to be considered adequate.

Table 1.10: Average speed/waiting time

Road Class/Walk	Speed	Waiting Time
Trunk	60km/hr	10 minutes
Feeder Roads	40km 1hr.	30 minutes
Tractor Trails	20km 1hr	12 hrs
Walk	2km 1hr	-

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping 2004 (Sekyere East)

Table 1.11: Acceptable travel to access selected facilities

Facility/Service	Acceptable Travel Time
SHS/Vocational School	40 minutes
Hospital/Health Centre	20 minutes
Weekly Market	40 minutes
Banks	40 minutes
Agricultural Extension	30 minutes

Source: District Poverty Profiling and Mapping 2004 (Sekyere East)

The range within which people can access the various facilities/services in a good (stipulated) time using the forms of transport (types of road) available to them has also been indicated below:

Table 1.12: Accessibility the various facilities

Facility/Service	Walking Distance(Km)	Tractor Trail Distance(Km)	Feeder Rd. Distance(Km)	Trunk Distance
SHS/Vocational School	2	1	18	34
Hospital/Health Centre	1.5	0.75	13.5	25.5
Weekly Market	2	1	18	34
Banks	2	1	13.5	34
Agricultural Extension	1.5	0.75		25.5

The table for example, shows that in the district only those within 2km radius from the location of second cycle school can reach there in 40minutes. Those travelling on the feeder roads who can reach the Senior High School or Vocational Institution within the same stipulated time of 40minutes are only those within a distance of 18km from the location.

It may be interesting to know that someone on tractor trail would prefer walking to taking a vehicle due to the effect of long waiting time of vehicles.

1.2.13.4 Community Flows

The district is blessed with abundant natural resources in terms of fertile soil which is supportive for production of a variety of crops like cocoa, maize, oil palm, vegetables, rice, plantain and a lot of others. The major economic activities in the district are crop farming, wood carving and agro-processing settlements like Bahankra, Abotanso, Woraso, Banko, Akrofoso and Sekyere for production of maize, rice, yams, plantain and charcoal.

However, due to the lack of market for the produce, produce are sold at cheaper prices and these serve as disincentive for farmers. In south western part of the district, towns like Kumawu, Bodomase and Woraso are noted for the production of vegetables like tomatoes, cabbage, onion and others. Cane products are also produce in commercial quantities at Sekyere and Banko.

1.2.13.5 The Space Economy

There are 3 service centres in the district, which perform economic, political and social functions to themselves and the peripheral communities. Unfortunately, the core and peripheral communities are not integrated. The core centres cannot adequately serve themselves let alone support the peripheries. The peripheries cannot support the core with the necessary raw materials due to some problems which include inadequate road lengths and poor road conditions and network.

Kumawu and Bodomase can serve the space economy of the district. These two towns are easily accessible but cannot be easily accessed by road from the North-East portion of the district. . The economic sector-Agriculture, manufacturing, transportation and service sectors are not interrogated. The economic and social conditions of Kumawu, Bodomase, Dadease and Oyoko can also support other communities such as Banko, Oyoko, Dadease are relatively better than the rest of the service centres.

1.2.13.6 Linkage with other District

The district shares boundaries with 4 districts and it is linked economically, socially and spatially with all four districts, Sekyere East, the mother district, Sekyere Central, Asante Akim North and Sekyere Afram Plains District. In terms of economic activities, trade relationship in these four districts is very strong. This is evident by commodities that flow among the districts. Residents within each of the four district commute from one district to the other. In terms of social activities residents in each district enjoy facilities and services like health, education, social centre and other from other districts. Spatially, the road linking the Sekyere East, Sekyere Central is in good condition. These roads are first class.

1.2.14 Poverty Issues in the District

1.2.14.1 Manifestation of Levels and Locations of Poor and Function Regions 39

Before the creation of the district from the Mother District, Sekyere East and its subsequent split, District Poverty Profiling and Mapping in 2004 indicated that poverty manifests itself in a greater proportion in the district. Based on some criteria of URD, six main poverty pockets were identified. The criteria used to carve the six main pockets of poverty included:

- Access to facilities and services
- Major economic activities
- Potentials available as well as constraints
- Other peculiar characteristics like cultural practices, homogeneity/heterogeneity of areas and others

The six main pockets of poverty included:

Pockets 1:

Key Poverty Problems

- Poor road network and condition
- Poor access to facilities and services
- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Unemployment and
- High birth rate

It is the region of hard core poverty due to the factor mentioned above. Bahankra, Ongwam

Pockets 2:

Key Poverty Problems

- Poor road network and condition
- Poor access to facilities and services
- Large family sizes

- High illiteracy rate
- High birth rate

This is almost the middle part of the district covering Bahankra, Ntarentare, Pepease and Asekyerewa

Pockets 3:

Key Poverty Problems:

- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Low patronage of produce
- Unemployment
- High birth rate
- Fair access to facilities

The area enjoy fair access to facilities and services

Pockets 4:

Key Poverty Problems

- Unemployment
- Large family sizes
- High illiteracy rate
- Social vices
- High birth rate

The region is located in the south western part of the district covering Oyoko, Dadease and other towns. The region has access to all the facilities and services

Function Region

From the identified pockets, two locations can be identified as functional regions. These are pocket 5 and 6. The two regions form part of the south-western portion of the district. The regions cover Kumawu, Bodomase and Woraso (pocket 5) Oyoko and Dadease pocket 6. This is the region where economic and social interactions take place in the district. The people in the two regions enjoy all the services available in the district. The regions together form the core region serving the peripheral region (other pockets).

1.2.14.2 Poverty Profiling/Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

In the year 2004, the Mother District Sekyere East was tasked to prepare a Poverty Profiling and Mapping document for the district, the document provided an insight into how poverty manifests itself among the different socio-economic groups in the district by then and how poverty was spatially distributed in the district.

Views of stakeholders collated on poverty, its manifestation, causes, constraints and potentials when analyzed helped the Assembly to come out with various district specific pro-poor interventions.

The study revealed that poverty in the district manifests itself when:

- There are low income levels
- There is malnourishment
- There are unhygienic environment
- There is deprivation of education and others

It was also shown that poverty in the district is caused by large family sizes, lack of employment and employable skills, lack of credit facilities, ready market for produce and others.

The composite poverty map also shown that there was uneven distribution of population and facilities in the district. The south-western portion is densely populated and has most of the facilities, whilst the northern and central parts of the district are sparsely populated and deprived of most facilities.

Using tools like the composite poverty map analysis and a scalogram, certain areas that need to be developed to open up the district in order to reduce poverty have been identified.

Table 1.13: Poverty Profiling/Mapping and Pro-Poor Programming

Composite Poverty Pocket	Community	Interventions
POCKET 1	Hamidu & Dawia	* Improvement road condition and network * Improve educational facilities * Provision of health centre * Provision of electrical energy (Solar and bio-energy) * Provision of Agric extension services
POCKET 2	Anyinofi & Drobonso	* Improve road accessibility and network * Upgrade health centre * Provision of electricity energy * Improve educational facilities e.g. Provision of accommodation for teachers. * Provide boreholes and water facilities * Provision of Agric extension services

		* Provide credit to farmers
POCKET 3	Seniagya	* Improve road condition and network * Provision of electricity energy * Provide accommodation for teachers
POCKET 4	Sekyere	* Provision of potable water * Improve health facility * Provide teachers quarters
POCKET 5	Kumawu	* Provision of potable water * Intensification of family planning education * Educating the youth on social vices
POCKET 6	Effiduase	* Intensification of family planning education * Educating the youth on social vices

When one looks at the table above for development nodes and interventions, only pocket 4 and 5 falls within the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly

1.2.14.3 Implications for Development

- Bye-laws and regulations on development control in the district should be enforced
- The Assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities should ensure that all the important settlements like Kumawu, Bodomase, Banko, Woraso, Besoro and other have proper base maps and layouts to control spatial development.
- The road network in the north-eastern and central portions of the Afram Plains should attract much attention of the Assembly and other development partners
- The proposals in the 2004 District Poverty Profiling and Mapping by
  Mother District, Sekyere East should be implemented.

1.2.15 The District Economy

1.2.15.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The Sekyere Kumawu District is a predominantly rural economy, with agriculture, small scale processing of agriculture produce and its ancillary activities and trades like hair dressing, tailoring, carpentry and others being the main live stay of the people. Agriculture employs 61.9% of the active population. The annual levels of agricultural production and profitability therefore determine household income levels. Thus it is significant to note a remarkable improvement in household income and expenditure during the food and cash crops harvest seasons, especially during the cocoa buying seasons of September to February.

The District Assembly as the Planning Authority relies heavily on the taxes it collects from rural agricultural producers in generating funds for running its administrative machinery, especially during market days. The main revenue generating centers being Kumawu and Bodomase.

Other activities in the urban sector of the District are trading, banking and teaching. Trading activities in the District is mainly retail in wide range of goods, including both imported and made-in-Ghana goods, second hand clothing and foot ware.

In spite of the abundance of agricultural raw materials, the District cannot boast of any major processing industry. However, few cottage industries engaged in palm oil, palm kennel oil extraction, soap making, shoe making, batik tie and dye, pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing and 'kente' weaving exist in some communities.

There is also a considerable amount of clay deposits found in Woraso, Asekyerewa and a few others.

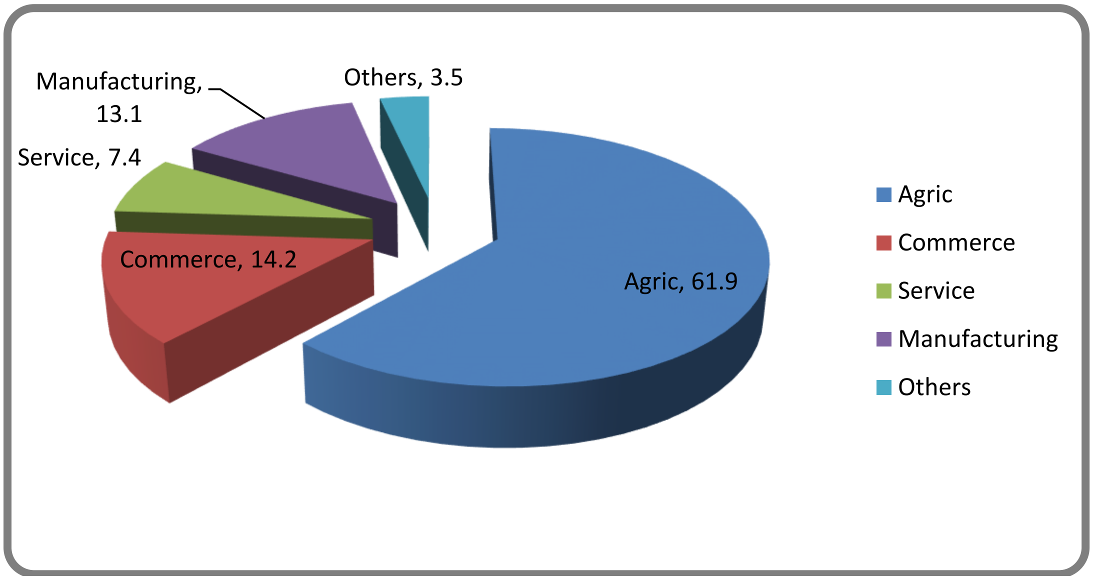
The economy of the District is however spread alongside the following sectors: agriculture, commerce, service, and manufacturing/Industry. Table 1.14 and figure 1.12 portray, at a glance, the structure of the local economy with respect to the employment level of the three major sectors of the economy.

Table 1.14: Employment levels of the major sectors of the economy

Sector	**Percentage Employment**
Agriculture	61.9
Commerce	14.2
Service	7.4
Industry/Manufacturing	13.1
Others	3.5
Total	**100**

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

Figure 1.12: Employment levels of the major sectors of the economy



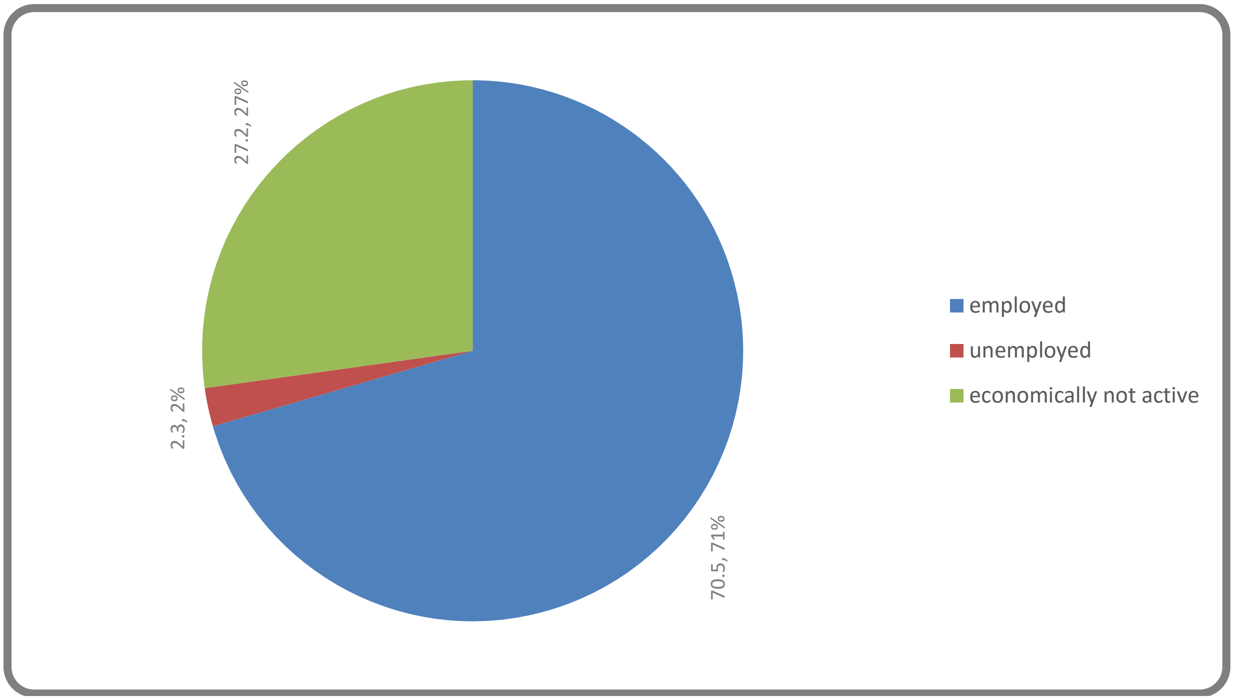
Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.15.2 Employment Situation in the District

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, 70.5 percent of the total population are employed, 2.3 percent are unemployed and 27. 2 percent are economically not active. The economically not active population are those engaged in full time education and pensioners/retired persons

The major problem of the district in relation to employment however has to do with underemployment.

Figure 1.13: Employment Situation in the District



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.15.3 Major Economic Activities

The main economic activities in the district centres on farming, small scale processing of agriculture produce, trades like hair dressing, tailoring, carpentry, service and others.

A. Agriculture

About 61.9 percent of total active labour force in the district is engaged in agricultural production as indicated earlier. The farmers are into both food and cash crops farming. The structure of agriculture in the district is peasant in nature and the farmers rely on traditional labour intensive method of production and the weather. Livestock and poultry production is done on small scale at times under free range system.

Crops Production

The district has a total cultivable land of about 40,360 hectares (as at 2013). Out of this figure only 26,566.90 hectares representing 65.82 percent is under cultivation. This means that about 34.1 percent (13,793.1 hectares) of land is uncultivated. For the district to derive its full potential in the agricultural sector there is the need to put in place sufficient mechanisms to address these issues. Information available also indicates that the average farm size in the district as at 2013 is 0.7 hectares with an average farm distance of 3.0 kilometers which is quite far.

Major food crops grown by farmers are maize, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and yam. Cash crops are grown on a smaller scale in the district. Some of these cash crops include cocoa, rice, and palm nut. Vegetables such as tomatoes, garden eggs, pepper and onions are also cultivated. Table 1.15 below shows the production levels of some of the major crops in the district.

Table 1.15: Crop Production levels of some major crops in the district (2013) - Metric Tonnes

Major Crop	Yield (2013) –MT
Maize	4211.0
Cassava	515450.0
Plantain	33174.0
Cocoyam	411.9
Yam	1119.9
Rice	7.3

Source: MOFA, Kumawu, 2013

Figure 1.14: Some major crops and vegetables cultivated in the district

Certain farming practices are adopted by farmers in the production of the above mentioned crops. These farming practices include mixed farming, mixed cropping, mono cropping and crop rotation. Information from MOFA indicates that mixed cropping is the predominant farming practice in the district. About 68 percent of the farmers practicing adopt this method. This can be attributed to the advantages derived from the practice such as the assurance of food security in case of failure of one particular crop. The information further reveals that agro forestry however, is not encouraging and need to be encouraged in the district to maintain the forest reserves and good environment. There is therefore the need to formulate policies that will encourage farmers to go into agro forestry.

Table 1.16: below throws more light on the type of farming practices in the district and the percentage of farmers that adopt the a particular practice.

Table 1.16: Type of farming practices in the district

Type Of Farming	Percentage (2013)
Mixed Farming	0.01
Mixed Cropping	68.98
Mono Cropping	31.0
Crop Rotation	0.01
Agro-Forestry	0.0
Total	**100**

Sources: MOFA, SKDA, 2013

Livestock Productions

The major livestock productions in the district are poultry, sheep, goat, cattle, rabbit, grass-cutter and pigs. This agricultural sub-sector of the district is not well developed. This is due to the substantial amount of capital required for investment. Farmers in this sector therefore operate on a smaller scale. For instance, the total number of commercial poultry farms in the district in 2009 was 20. Certain interventions such as provision of credit facilities and subsidies among others should be put in place to absorb more investment into this particular sub-sector since it is a very high potential for growth in the district.

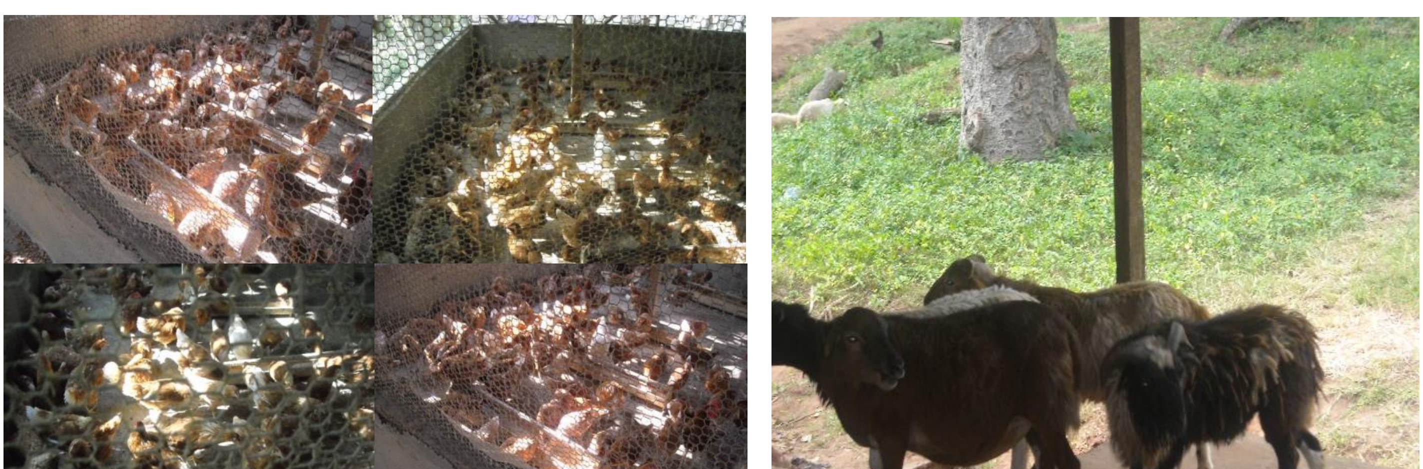
Table 1.17 provides details of the average production levels of the major livestock in the district.

Table 1.17: Average production levels of the major of livestock in the district

Type of Livestock	Average Production (2013)
Poultry	64498
Sheep	35322
Goat	47463
Cattle	2207
Rabbit	109
Grass-Cutter	347
Pigs	573

Source: MOFA, SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.15: Some major livestock in the district



Extension Services

There are 9 Extension Service Officers in the district. This implies that the extension service to farmer ratio in the district is 1:3866. This is not encouraging as compared to the national ratio of 1:1500. There is urgent need for more and effective Extension Service Officers in order to address this situation.

Major Problems of the Agricultural Sector

The major problems confronting the agricultural sector in the district are bulleted below;

- Poor road network, especially in the Afram basin.
- Low price for farm produce.
- Lack of credit facilities for farmers.
- Lack of appropriate agro-processing machinery.
- Inadequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes.
- Low extension farmer ratio.
- Lack of storage facilities.
- Lack of transport for agricultural technical staff.
- Erratic rainfall pattern.
- Low adoption of agricultural technologies by farmers.
- Late reportage of animal ill health.
- Untimely funding of agricultural activities.
- Low level irrigation development.
- Misuse of agro-chemicals by farmers.
- Poor linkage of farmers to buyers, processors and other stakeholders.

B. Commerce and Service

This sector of the district both employs about 21.6 percent of the active labour force. Major activities under this sector of the district economy is trading, banking and teaching. Trading activities in the district is mainly retail with wide range of goods and services including both imported and made-in-Ghana goods, second hand clothing and foot ware.

There is 1 hotel and 2 guest houses operating in the district. They are Manhattan hotel, located in Kumawu, No. 10 Downing Street Guest House at Nkwanta and Dankari Guest House located in Besoro. Traditional caterers, restaurants operators, drinking bars, petrol dumps and postal services are also available in some towns such as Kumawu, Bodomase, Oyoko, Banko etc.

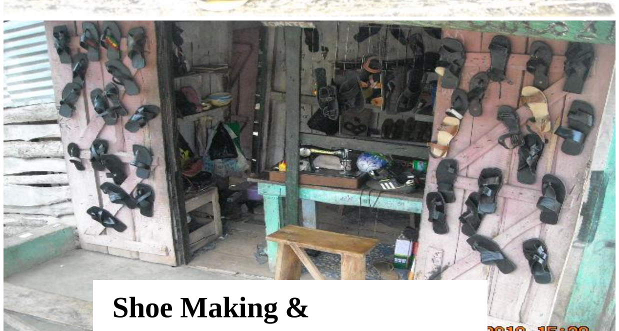
Financial services are also provided by two rural banks namely Asokore Rural Bank and Kumawuman Rural Bank. These two banks have branches and agencies in Kumawu, Dadease, Bodomase and others. Other economic activities undertaken by the people are tailoring, dress-making and hairdressing.

C. Manufacturing/Industry

This sector of the district economy employs about 13.1 percent of the labour force. Despite abundance of agricultural raw materials, the district cannot boast of any major processing industry. However few cottage industries such as palm oil, palm kennel oil extraction, soap making, shoe making, batik tie and dye pottery, carpentry, blacksmithing and 'kente' weaving exist in some communities. A considerable amount of clay deposits are found at Woraso. Sand winning activities are also wide spread in the district. Some of the areas noted for these activities are Sekyere, Asekyerewa, Akrofoso, Woraso and Banko.

Figure 1.16: Some major industries in the district

Kente Weaving



Shoe Making &

1.2.15.4 Poverty and Income Levels in the District

Poverty manifests itself in the district in a greater proportion according to District poverty profiling and mapping conducted in 2004 by the mother district, Sekyere East. With exception of few urban centres, most communities in the district have either less or no access to water and sanitation facilities.

The DMTDP 2006-2009 also indicates that the average income level in the District is GH¢162.60 per annum for 2006 as against GH¢155.30 in 2002. The plan also indicates that 47 percent of the population earn below the average income of GH162.60 per annum whilst about 24 percent falls within the average income bracket of GH¢150.10 – GH¢175.00 per annum. It has also revealed that 29 percent of the population earn more than GH¢175.00 per annum. The average income level of the people is an indication of the fact that greater proportions of the population of the District are poor. Most of the people living in the Afram Plains portion of District have income levels far below the District average. They include Dawia, Anyinofi, Fumsua, and Drobonso areas.

1.2.16 Revenue and Expenditure Status of the District

The main sources of income to the Assembly are Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and Government Grants. The IGF is made up of rates, lands fees and fines, licenses, rates investment and miscellaneous. The contribution of both government grants and IGF since the creation of the district in 2008 are as follows:-

1.2.16.1 Internally Generated Funds (2010-2013)

The Local Government Act, (Act 462) enjoins District Assemblies to levy sufficient rates to provide for part of its total expenditure. Sekyere Kumawu District is not an exception. In addition to the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), the district also generates revenue internally for its developmental programmes and projects. The table below indicates the revenue situation of the district over the last four years and since its creation in 2012.

Table 1.18 Locally Generated Revenue

Sources	2010 (GH¢)	%	2011 (GH¢)	%	2012	%	2013	%
Rates	36,877.40	18.90	43,583.51	24.76	51,747.91	21.34	59,630.82	22.63
Lands	58,807.90	30.14	16,837.10	9.57	22,950.30	9.47	34,378.00	13.05
Fees & Fines	68,433.47	35.07	72,461.25	41.16	81,257.16	33.51	57,339.68	21.76
Licenses	24,777.31	12.70	23,411.30	13.30	27,359.40	11.29	34,052.50	12.92
Rents	628.00	0.33	372.00	0.22	1,345.00	0.56	659.00	0.25
Investment	4,839.00	2.48	18,343.00	10.42	45,856.50	18.91	58,720.00	22.28
Miscellaneous	805.80	0.42	1,060.00	0.61	11,982.93	4.95	18,772.54	7.13
Total	195,168.88	100%	176,068	100%	242,499.20	100%	263,552.54	100%

Source: District Finance Office, SKDA, 2013

Table 1.19 Total Grants and Locally Generated Revenue

Revenue	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Grant	1,883,570.16	2,561,900.85	2,765,255.67	2,080,046.41
Total L. G. R.	195,168.88	176,068.16	242,499.20	263,552.54

Source: District Finance Office, 2013

The tables above show an increasing flow of funds (both grants from Central Government and Locally Generated Revenue) for the development agenda of the district. It is however important to state that, even though, the above trend implies increase in development, the late release of the Government Grant, affects the cost of development especially, physical projects. The late release of funds puts the projects at the mercy of price fluctuations thereby increasing original costs of projects.

Again, there is the need for the district to set realistic targets for the collection of its Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and also to mobilize enough revenue so as to reduce the over reliance on the Common Fund.

1.2.16.2 Revenue Base

The Assembly performs numerous functions that requires fund .As a result,it has been authorized and mandated to raise revenue internally to cater for its expenditure requirement to supplement the District Assemblies Commonfund .The major source of the IGF are the following;

- Rates
- *Lands*
- Fees/fines
- Investment

1.2.16.3 External Sources

Central Government Grants and the interventions from external donors constitute the external sources of the Assembly. The grants include the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), the Ceded Revenue and the Reimbursements (salaries/wages). The interventions are made up of the District Development Fund, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) and others.

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

1.2.16.4 Expenditure/Prudent Fiscal Management

In the case of expenditure from the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the Assembly complies with all the financial regulations governing expenditure with Public Funds. The following measures are put in place:

1. Expenditure are incurred in accordance with the Rules and Regulations governing the operations of District Assemblies. These are the Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654), Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663), Internal Audit Agency Act 2003 (Act 658), Financial Administration Regulation (FAR) of 1979,(L.I 1234), Financial administration Decree (FAD) of 1979 (SMCD 221), Financial Memorandum of Local Government Act 54 of 1961 and the Local Government of Act 1993 (Act 462).
2. Although the Expenditure are incurred in accordance with the above stated Rules and Regulations, the assembly also has its own internal control systems in place for proper financial management. All claims and expenditure are addressed to the District Chief Executive through the District Coordinating Director. However, claims with smaller values below One Hundred Cedis (GH¢100.00), especially those which are of routine nature, are authorized by the District Coordinating Director for payment. After approval by the District Chief Executive or the District Coordinating Director, the claim is sent to the District Finance Officer who prepares Payment Vouchers and sent to the Internal Auditor for pre-auditing. After satisfying himself of the payment vouchers appropriateness, the Internal Auditor passes the Payment voucher for the cheque to be written which is receipted by the recipients and all store items are routed through the stores for proper documentations and taken in custody after delivery.

3. In the case of development Programmes and Projects, all procedures stated in the Tender Board Regulations (L.I 1616) and the new procurement Act of 2003 (Act 663) are strictly complied with in awarding contracts.
4. It is worthy of note that before the beginning of each Financial Year, Revenue and Expenditure Estimates are prepared and approved by the General Assembly and signed by the Presiding Member and the District Coordinating Director to guide the Administration in the Revenue Collection and the direction of Expenditure. Before the Estimates are prepared, Fee Fixing Resolutions are prepared and approved by the General Assembly and Gazette.
5. In addition to this, Supplementary Estimates for the utilization of the District Assemblies' Common Fund are also prepared and approved by the General Assembly in the course of the year, using the Guidelines provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The Common Fund Budgets are signed by the Presiding Member, the District Coordinating Director and the District Chief Executive and duly endorsed by the Ashanti Regional Coordinating Council before implementation.

1.2.17 Governance

This section focuses on the administrative structures put in place for the management of the district.

1.2.17.1 Administration Structures

1.2.17.1.1 The District Assembly

The District Assembly as governance institution has a legislative, deliberative, executive and administrative structures and functions. The District Assembly by the mode of its creation and responsibilities has governance role, service delivery role, planning community development role. These roles are performed through established institutional structures and key personnel. By law, the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body in the district. It is made up of 36 Assembly Members (25 elected and 11 appointees), 1 Member of Parliament for Kumawu Constituency and a District Chief Executive. The Assembly exercises political and administrative authorities within its area of jurisdiction. It provides guidance to and supervises all other administrative authorities in the district. By so doing, it exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions.

1.2.17.1.2 Committee Systems

The District Assembly operates through a committee system. A member of a committee can however belongs to more than one committee except that the Presiding Member of the Assembly who is not a Member of the Executive Committee. The main or the major committee of the District Assembly is the executive committee which is responsible for the performance of the executive and administrative function of the Assembly. The Executive Committee which is made up of the conveners of the various sub-committees of the Assembly co-ordinates plans and programmes of the Sub-Committees and submits these as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly. It also implements resolutions of the Assembly.

The Executive Committee is headed or better still chaired by the appointee of the President of the nation whose appointment is to be confirmed by two thirds majority of the Members of the General Assembly present. The Executive Committee has these sub-committees:

- Development Planning Sub-committee
- Social Services Sub-committee
- Works Sub-committee
- Justice & Security Sub-committee
- Finance & Administration Sub-committee
- Such other committees and sub-committees of the District may deemed it necessary

1.2.17.1.3 Departments

The department serves as Technocrats/Expertise base for the Assembly through the provision of technical advice ad active participation during planning and implementation of development programmes and projects of the Assembly.

The departments under the District Assembly as provided under the Local Government Act, Act 462 are as follows-:

- Central Administration

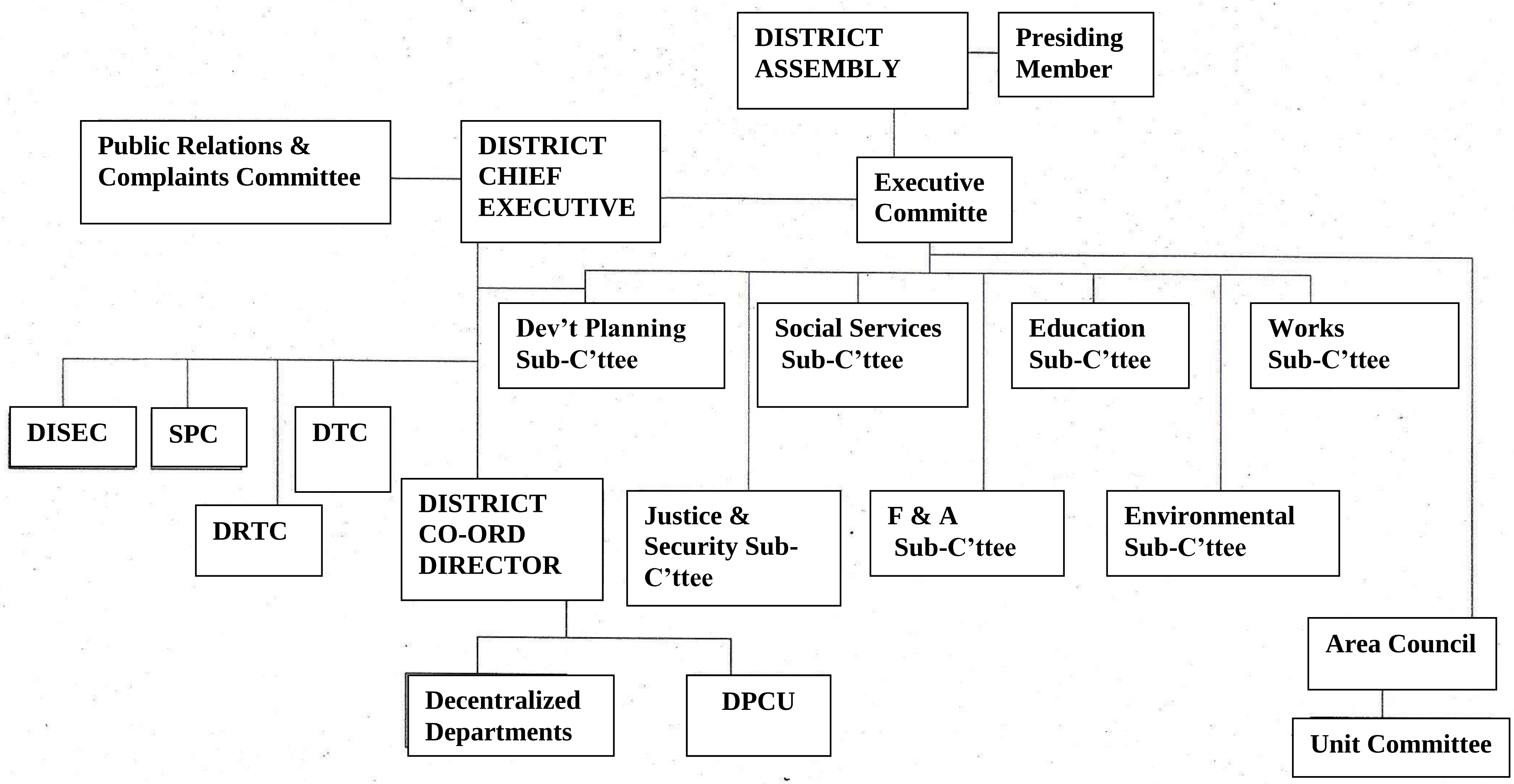
- Finance
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Agriculture
- Physical (Spatial) planning
- Social Welfare & Community Development
- Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry, Game & Wildlife Division
- District Health Department
- Works
- Industry & Trade
- Disaster Prevention

All the departments listed above exists in the district and are well established except Department of Trade and Industry. Also some of existing departments do not have substantive staff and as a result those working here are officers from the Mother District Sekyere East and Ejisu-Juaben Municipal Assembly who oversight responsibility in Sekyere Kumawu. A case in point is Ejisu-Juaben Town & Country Officer who has oversight responsibility in the district.

1.2.17.1.4 Organogram of the District Assembly

The organogram of the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is presented in figure 12 below.

Figure 1.17: Organogram of Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly



1.2.17.2 Sub-District Structures

The District Assembly has 1 Urban council, 2 Area Councils and 78 Unit Committees which facilitate effective communication between the Assembly and the various communities. These Town/Area Councils oversee the activities of the unit committees as well as assist the Assembly in the administration of the towns. The three (3) Urban /Area Councils in the district are:

- Kumawu Urban Council
- Bodomase Area Council
- Bira Onwam Area Council

Almost all the area councils are not functional which is due to lack of personnel to man them. They are therefore assisted by officers from the Central Administration whenever the Area Councils meet.

1.2.17.3 Traditional Authority

The District has one paramouncy, which is the Kumawu Traditional Council. Under the Paramouncy are sub-chiefs. The traditional authorities ensure physical development of their respective areas as well as to serve as arbitrators in their area of jurisdiction whenever there is any misunderstanding among the people. They channel their grievances through the chiefs for amicable settlement.

1.2.17.4 Accountability

For the District Assembly to ensure accountability, transparency and probity, certain structures have been put in place. Structures like District Tender Committee, District Tender Review Board, Procurement Unit, Ad-hoc Tender Evaluation Committee, Budget Preparation Committee Monitoring and Evaluation Team among others. The essence of these structure are to ensure that the District Assembly is accountable to people they serve. Hence officials and Assembly Members must cultivate the culture of openness and transparency in award of contracts for the construction of projects, collection of revenue, purchase of equipment, machinery and stationary and the distribution of development programmes and projects within the district. To ensure openness and accountability the Assembly has put in place the under listed structures.

- District Tender Committee
- District Tender Review Board
- District Procurement Committee
- District Tender Evaluation Committee

- District Budget Preparation Committee
- District Monitoring & Evaluation Team & Others

These structures are to ensure that transparency, openness and accountability are promoted in the district.

1.2.17.5 Participation of Citizenry

Major stakeholders like G.P.R.T.U. Trade Association, operators of restaurants, bar keepers, beauticians and other identification bodies are made an integral part of the Assembly's discussion. They express their opinions on rates and fees to be charged in the coming year. By so doing, they make important inputs into the budget. The citizenry are also involved in programmes and projects implementation. For instance opinion leaders such as chiefs, unit committee members as well as beneficiary communities are involved in meetings, projects inspection, monitoring and evaluation.

Also events like public hearing and peoples assemblies are organised in the district at some communities for the people to express their views about governance.

Again, through their elected representatives at the Assembly, some community members are able to express their views on issues like armed robbery, Fulani herdsmen and environmental sanitation in the district.

1.2.17.6 Application of Communities Strategies/Public Hearing

For proposals, policies and programmes to be sold out to the general public, one effective way to reach out to people and the communities for their inputs into the development agenda of this district is through public hearing and discussions. By so doing, members of the public views are solicited. Other communication strategies that are sued by the Assembly to reach out to the people and also receive their response include seminars, workshops and interviews. Then mediums are adopted to sensitize and to receive responses from the citizenry.

1.2.18 Security

There are five (5) police stations in the district. They are located at Kumawu, Bodomase, Oyoko, Sekyere and Banko. These stations have numerical strength of 23 personel in totality.When one considers the population coupled with the land size of the district, one can see that the staff strength is woefully inadequate. To ensure that there is peace and harmony in the district, the

Assembly is making an effort to construct a police station at other communities such as Woraso. Besides, the assembly collaborates with the security agencies in maintaining law and order. The Assembly provides logistics and technical support necessary to assist the police to carry out their duties. The Assembly also resources the Disaster Management of the Assembly by providing the management with funds to purchase needy items to assist people who are affected by disaster in the district. The organisation also organises education on disaster for the people in the district.

1.2.19 Social Services

1.2.19.1 Education

The Ghana Education Service has oversight responsibility over the day to day administration of education in the district. The District Assembly however, plays a facilitative role through the provision of certain basic infrastructure and the creation of enabling environment for the progress of education in the district.

1.2.19.1.1 Type of Educational Facilities in the District

The socio-economic development of any district is largely depended on the quality of its educational delivery. This is inherent in the quality and adequacy of educational facilities and infrastructure within the district. In all the district has 55 Kindergarten, 55 Primary Schools, 45 Junior High Schools, 4 Senior High Schools, 1 Vocational/Technical School, 2 tertiary 6 ICT Centres and 3 Libraries..

A survey conducted in 2014 in the district revealed that some of the basic schools have educational facilities such as classrooms, urinals and toilet facilities. However ancilliary facilities such as computer laboratories, water tanks, football pitches, furniture, kitchen, staff common rooms and new classroom blocks need to be provided to create condusive atmosphere for teaching and learning.

The survey also revealed that Amadu, Akaka, Soboyo and Mobia communities in the Temate Electoral Area ought to be provided with basic school facilities to spare the pupils from travelling as far as Temate/Nkwanta to access education. This has however resulted in the increased enrolment in the A.M.E Zion Educational Complex in Nkwanta

The Assembly should however make plans of increasing and improving the educational facilities in the District to hold the growing population of the school-going age. The siting of educational facilities should also be considered in order to provide for communities/settlements which lack these facilities. Table 1.20 Provides analysis of the types of educational facilities in the district.

Table 1.20: Educational Facilities in the district

No.	Level	No. of Facilities		
		Public	**Private**	**Total**
1	K. G	38	17	55
2	Primary	38	17	55
3	Junior High School	34	11	45
4	Senior High School	3	1	4
5	Vocational/Technical	1	0	1
6	Tertiary	0	2	2
6	ICT	3	3	6
7	Library	3	-	3

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.1.2 School Enrolment

Basic School Enrolment

The total enrolment in basic schools in the district for the 2013/2014 academic year is 17,823 of which 9,362 corresponding to 53.0 percent are boys and 8,461 representing 47.0 percent are girls. Out of the total basic school enrolment of 17,823, 4,323 which represent 24.0 percent are in the pre-school (KG). This is made up of 51.0 percent (2,196) boys and 49.0 percent (2,127) girls. Also 9,807 (55.0%) pupils constituting 53.0 percent of boys (5,170) and 47.0 percent of girls (4,637) are in the Primary School. Thus, the total enrolment in the Junior High School is 3,693 (21.0%) comprising of 1,996 (54.0%) boys and 1,697 (46.0%) girls.

It could be observed that girls' enrolment in all levels of basic education is generally lower than the boys' enrolment. Regardless of the gap between boys and girls enrolment in basic schools in the district is very narrow which explains that girls' participation in basic schools in the district is encouraging.

Table 1.20 and figure 1.18 below provide more detailed analysis on basic school enrolment in the district for both private and public basic schools.

Senior High/Vocational/Technical School Enrolment

The total enrolment in Senior High School and Vocational/Technical School in the district as at 2013/2014 academic year is 4,775 constituting of 57 percent (2,736) males and 43 percent

(2,039) females. Out of this number, 4,738 (99%) comprising of 57 percent (2,701) males and 56.7 percent (2,037) females are in the Senior High School. The remaining 37 (1.0%) consisting of 96 percent (35) males and 4.0 percent (2) females are in the Technical/Vocational School.

It is clear from this analysis that the boys-girls enrolment in the basic schools follows the same trend in boys-females' enrolment in Senior High School in the district. The data also indicates that parents are gradually accepting the need to educate their girl child which is a great potential for the district in addressing the issue of gender inequality and ensuring full participation of both sexes in active decision making for sustainable development.

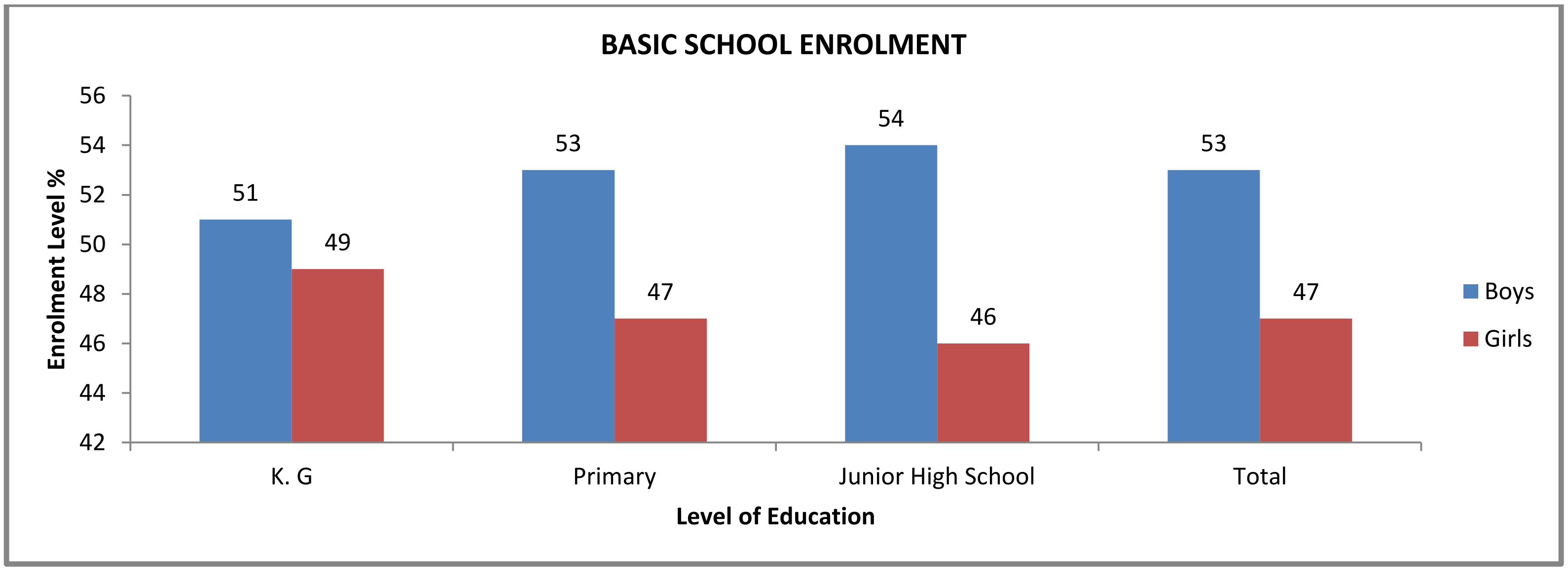
Table 1.19 and figure 14 present analysis of Senior High School and Technical/Vocational School in the both public and private institutions in the district.

Table 1.21: Basic School Enrolment

No.	Level	Enrolment (2013/2014)												Total Enrolment	
		Public				Private				Total					
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	K. G	1760	52	1,644	48	436	47	483	53	2,196	51	2,127	49	**4,323**	**24**
2	Primary	4211	53	3,687	47	959	50	950	50	5,170	53	4,637	47	**9,807**	**55**
3	Junior High School	1,743	54	1,456	46	253	51	241	49	1,996	54	1,697	46	**3,693**	**21**
TOTAL		**7,714**	**53**	**6,787**	**47**	**1,648**	**50**	**1,674**	**50**	**9,362**	**53**	**8,461**	**47**	**17,823**	**100**

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.18: Basic School Enrolment



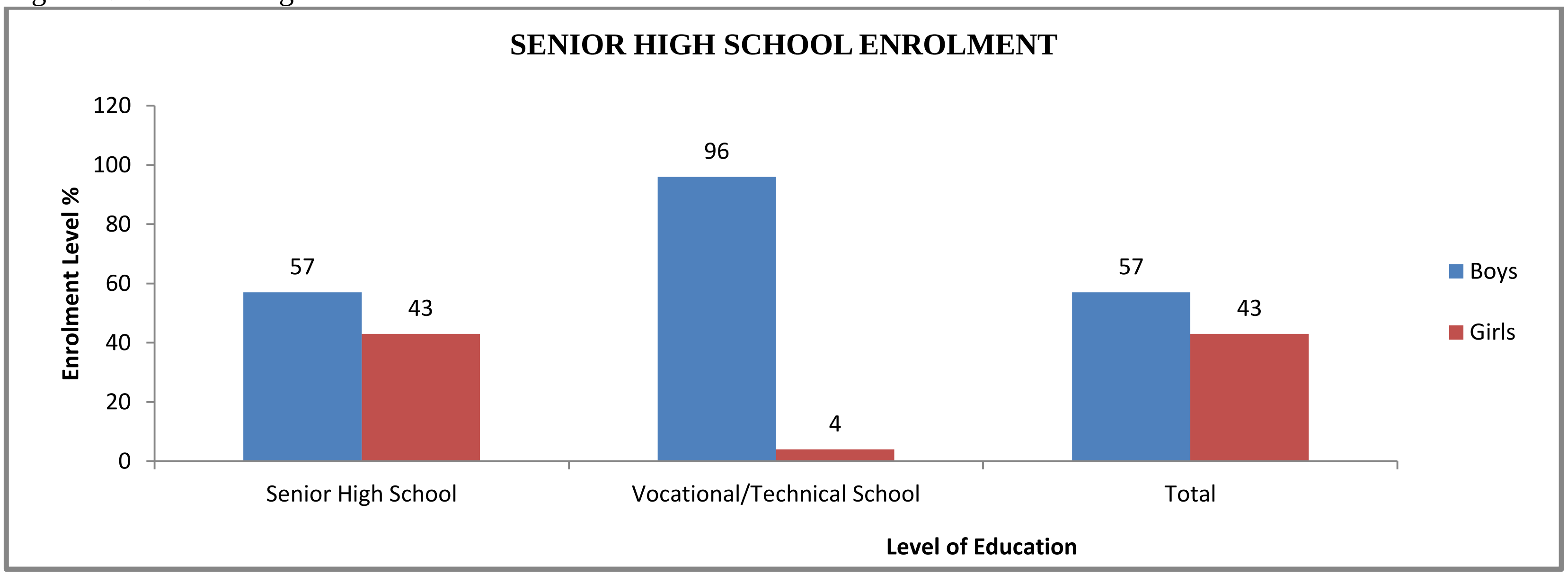
Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

Table 1.22 Senior High/Vocational/Technical School Enrolment

No.	Type	Enrolment (2009/2010)												Total Enrolment	
		Public				Private				Total					
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Senior High School	2,588	58	1,869	42	113	40	168	60	2,701	57	2,037	43	**4,738**	**99**
2	Vocational/Technical School	35	95	2	5	0	0	0	0	35	96	2	4	**37**	**1**
TOTAL		**2,623**	**58**	**1,871**	**42**	**113**	**40**	**168**	**60**	**2,736**	**57**	**2,039**	**43**	**4,775**	**100**

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.19: Senior High School Enrolment



Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.1.3 Number of Teachers

Data gathered revealed that the district has a total number of 1,324 teachers. In effect, the teacher-pupils' ratio in the district is 1:16 and the teacher-students ratio is 1:18 which show that teachers are more than available in the district. There is an issue however, to do with the geographical distribution of teachers in the district in that greater percentages of these teachers are located in the Southern part of the district to the neglect of the Northern part. There is the need to put in place certain conscious mechanisms in the form of incentives such as allowances and accommodations among others to attract teachers to these deprived areas.

Of the total number of teachers 60.0 percent corresponding to 792 teachers are trained whilst the remaining 40.0 percent corresponding to 532 teachers are untrained. In general, it could be concluded that the district has more trained teachers than untrained teachers and for that matter the issue of trained teachers should be taken on a lighter weight. However, further analysis indicates that trained teachers in the district are skewed in terms of the level of school (i.e. Pre-School, Primary, JHS or SHS), type of school (i.e. Secondary or Vocational/Technical), type of institution or ownership (i.e. private or public) and geographical distribution or location (i.e. Southern or Northern part). With respect to the level of school the JHS has the highest proportion of trained teachers of 253 followed by primary with 239 teachers. Thus, the vocational level has the lowest number of trained teachers of 6 teachers.

It is also obvious from the analysis that whereas the public institution (school) has 68.0 percent trained teachers the private sector has only 16.0 percent trained teachers. This situation calls for immediate intervention from the government. This could be in the form of intensive training workshop to abreast these untrained teachers with the vital professional and pedagogical skills required to promote quality teaching and effective learning.

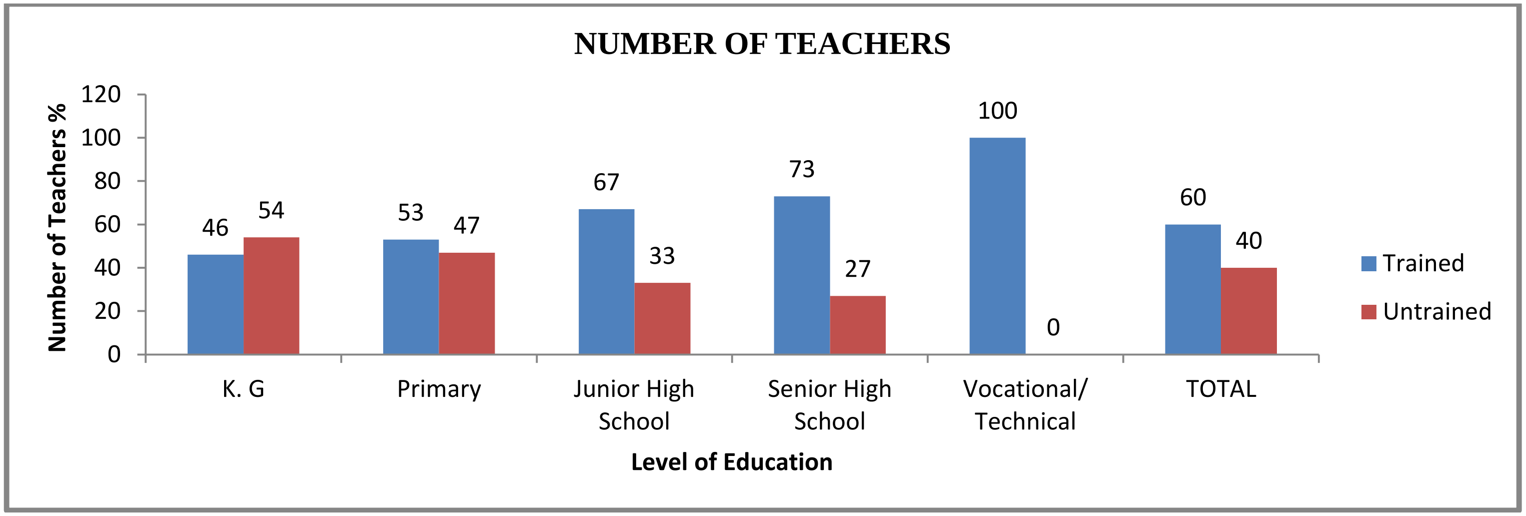
Table 1.23 and figure 1.20 below provide detailed analysis of the teacher situation in the district.

Table 1.23: Number of teachers

No.	Level	No. of Teachers												Total Teachers	
		Public				Private				Total					
		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained		Trained		Untrained			
		No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
1	K. G	101	51	98	49	3	11	25	89	104	46	123	54	227	17.1
2	Primary	233	66	120	34	6	6	93	94	239	53	213	47	452	34.1
3	Junior High School	248	75	83	25	5	10	43	90	253	67	126	33	379	28.6
4	Senior High School	188	76	60	24	2	17	10	83	190	73	70	27	260	19.6
5	Vocational/ Technical	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	100	0	0	6	0.5
TOTAL		**776**	**68**	**361**	**32**	**16**	**9**	**171**	**91**	**792**	**60**	**532**	**40**	1324	100

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.20: Number of Teachers



Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.1.4 Classroom blocks

The district has 80 Nº 3 unit, 263 Nº 6 unit and 124 Nº 3 unit classroom blocks for public K.G. Primary and Junior High Schools respectively as shown in table 1.21 below. Comparing these figures to the number of public K.G. Primary and Junior High schools in the district (i.e. 55, 55 and 45 respectively) it is apparent that these classroom blocks are woefully inadequate. Notwithstanding this, most of these classrooms especially in the Northern part are dilapidated and in very poor conditions. There is the need to provide additional stock of classroom blocks and rehabilitate existing ones that are in very poor conditions.

Table 1.24: Public classroom blocks

No.	Level	Number
1	K.G. (3-unit)	80
2	Primary (6-unit)	263
3	JHS (3-unit)	124

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.1.5 Circuits in the District

There are 5 circuits in the district. Table 1.22 below gives names of circuits in the district and the number of schools under each circuit.

Table 1.25: Circuit, number of schools and enrolment level

No.	Name of Circuit	No. of Schools/Enrolment Under Circuit												Total	
		KG				Primary School				JHS					
		No.	Enrolment			No.	Enrolment			No.	Enrolment			No.	Enrolment
			Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total		
1	Kumawu	17	710	735	1,445	17	1,744	1,586	3,330	13	731	646	1,377	47	6,152
2	Bodomase	9	384	340	724	9	982	843	1,825	9	420	318	738	27	3,287
3	Dadease	11	440	396	836	11	1030	974	2,004	11	364	331	695	33	3,535
4	Banko	10	348	332	680	10	880	778	1,658	7	325	263	588	27	2,926
5	Besoro	6	314	367	681	6	534	456	990	5	156	139	295	17	1,966
Total		**53**	**2196**	**2170**	4,366	**53**	**5,170**	**4,637**	9,807	**45**	**1,996**	**1,697**	3,693	151	17,866

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

It could be observed from the above table that there are seven (7) and five (5) Junior High School in the Banko and Besoro Circuits respectively. It is therefore possible that these Junior High Schools in these circuits cannot contain the enrolments levels of pupils from the primary schools. To curb this situation more JHS should be provided in these areas. It is also highly recommended that most of the schools should be considered for the School Feeding Programme to boost the enrolment level in these deprived areas.

1.2.19.1.6 Furniture Situation in the District

The total number of furniture in the district does not commensurate with the number of enrolment in the various schools. There is the need to provide additional furniture stock. Table 1.26 shows the furniture situation in the district on circuit basis.

Table 1.26: Furniture Situation Based on Circuits

No.	Name of Circuit	No. of Furniture Available					
		KG		Primary		JHS	
		Seating Place	Writing Place	Seating Place	Writing Place	Seating Place	Writing Place
1	Kumawu	1203	909	3179	3,179	670	670
2	Bodomase	517	425	1206	1,206	525	525
3	Dadease	422	332	1210	1210	682	682
4	Banko	269	269	532	532	455	455
5	Besoro	622	444	1362	1362	233	233
Total		**3033**	**2379**	**7489**	**7489**	**2565**	**2565**

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.1.7 Capitation Grant and School Feeding Programme

The free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) took effect from the 2005/2006 Academic year, which gave all children free access to Basic Education. In addition, a pilot School Feeding programme was also initiated in 2005/2006 to give one hot meal per child in selected Basic Schools. These programmes have resulted in significant increase in enrolment in the district.

Table 1.27: Schools benefiting from the school the school feeding programme

No.	Name of School	No. of Beneficiary Students (2013/2014)	Enrolment in 2006	Percentage Change
1	Wonoo D/A Primary/KG	295	-	-
2	Sekyere D/A Primary/KG	303	-	-
3	Oyoko D/A No. 2 Primary/KG	524	-	-
4	Kumawu R/C Primary/KG	588	551	6.7
5	Kumawu Anglican Primary/KG	565	431	31.1
6	Kumawu Presby Primary/KG	799	755	5.8
Total		**3,074**	**1,737**	

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

Table 1.28: Number of schools that need minor and major repairs

No.	Name of Circuit	Level						Total
		KG		Primary		JHS		
		Minor Repairs	Major Repairs	Minor Repairs	Major Repairs	Minor Repairs	Major Repairs	
1	Kumawu	9	6	5	14	10	11	**55**
2	Bodomase	3	6	7	19	2	3	**40**
3	Dadease	2	2	6	6	2	20	**38**
4	Banko	0	7	4	4	12	0	**27**
5	Besoro	2	2	18	9	3	3	**37**
Total		**16**	**23**	**40**	**52**	**29**	**37**	**197**

Source: GES, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.1.8 Problems and Challenges of Education

1.2.19.2 Health Care

1.2.19.2.1 Health Facility

In all, there are 11 health facilities in the district. This is made of 6 health centres, 1 hospital (eye care clinic) 1 clinic, 1 maternity homes and 2 CHPs compound. In terms of ownership, the government controls 6 health centres and 2 CHPs compound. There are also 2 private clinics and 1 private maternity homes.

In effect, there is no true hospital in the district. Considering the total population of the district and the fact that every district is supposed to have a district hospital, there is however the construction of a multi-purposed district hospital and it is expected to be completed by the end of 2015. The Sekyere Kumawu District Hospital will also serve surrounding districts such as Sekyere Afram Plains, Sekyere Central and Sekyere South District Assemblies. Notwithstanding the on-going construction of the district hospital, other levels of health facilities in the district are also inadequate. This calls for additional health facilities of other levels to ensure adequate health delivery.

Table 1.29: Types of health facilities in the district

Ownership	**Type/Number of facility**					**Total**
	Hospital	**Health center**	**Clinic**	**Maternity Home**	**CHPs Compound**	
Government	-	6	0	0	2	8
Mission	-	-	0	-	-	0
Private	1	-	1	1	-	3
Total	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**11**

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.2.2 Staff Strength

The staff strength in the district is shown in table 1.28 below.

Table 1.30: Staff strength

Category	**Number**
Medical Doctor	0
Medical Assistants	1
Nurses/Midwives	114
Para, Technical and other Staff	28
CBSV	40

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2013

The above table indicates categorically that there is a shortfall in the staff strength in the district. For instance, there is no Medical Doctor in the district. This is affecting health delivery in the district. Efforts are being made to provide the district with adequate health personnel, especially Medical Doctors.

1.2.19.2.3 Common diseases in the District

The most common disease in the district is malaria with 18,468 (47.3%) reported cases as at end of 2013. This can be partly explained by the insanitary conditions in most communities resulting in the breeding of mosquitoes. The second most common disease in the district is acute respiratory infections with reported cases of 4,146 (10.6%) followed by rheumatism with reported cases of 2,619 (6.7%). The least reported case is acute UTI with 362 (0.9%) reported cases in 2013.

Table 1.31 below shows the top ten (10) common diseases in the district.

Table 1.31: Top ten common diseases in the district

No	**Diseases**	**No. of Reported Cases**	**Percentage(%)**
1	Malaria	18,468	47.3
2	Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)	4,146	10.6
3	Rheumatism & Joint pains	2,619	6.7
4	Anaemia	2,482	6.4
5	Diarrhoea	1,911	4.9
6	Intestinal worms	1,180	3.0
7	Skin diseases	927	2.4
8	Hypertension	558	1.4
9	Pneumonia	433	1.1
10	Acute UTI	362	0.9
Total		**39,010**	**100**
All others		**5,924**	**115.2**

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.2.4 State of health delivery

The state of health delivery and performance in the district in 2013 is shown in table 1.32 below.

Table 1.32: State of health delivery in 2013

No.	Indicator	Performance
1	Population	66,038
2	WIFA (23% of Population)	17,632
3	Expected delivery (4% of population)	2,642
4	Total deliveries	801
5	Live Birth	792
6	Still Birth	9
7	Below 2.5kg	64
8	Over 2.5kg	0
9	Infant death (0-1 month)	0
10	Infant death (1-11month)	3
11	Maternal Death	0
12	Maternal Death Audited	0
13	Mode of Delivery (Normal)	801
14	Mode of Delivery (c/s)	0
15	Mode of Delivery (vacuum)	0
16	Mode of Delivery (Forceps)	0
17	% of supervised delivery (total deliveries/expected delivery x 100)	30.3%
18	% of still birth (still birth/total deliveries x 100)	1.1%
19	% of weight < 2.5kg (weight < 2.5kg/live birth x 100)	8.0%
20	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Maternal Death/Live Birth x 100)	0%
21	% of c/s/total deliveries x 100)	0%
22	% of vacuum (vacuum/total deliveries x 100)	0.0%

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.2.5 Vehicles

There are 17 Nanfang Motorbikes and 2 Nissan Pickups for Medical staff for the purpose of health delivery in the district. These vehicles are inadequate. The motorbikes are also weak and breakdown frequently. To ensure effective and efficient health delivery there is the need to furnish the directorate with additional vehicles.

Table 1.33: Vehicles of the District Health Directorate

No.	Type of Vehicle	Number
1	Wimple pickup	1
2	Nanfang motorbikes	4
3	Tractor	-

Source: DHD, SKDA, 2013

1.2.19.2.6 HIV/AIDS

The district has set up a Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Project (MSHAP) office. There is also an MSHAP Plan in place. This plan is the blueprint for the decentralized response to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the district. The district has been receiving support from the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC). In addition to the support from GAC, the Assembly also contributes 0.5 % of its share of the Common Fund to the MSHAP Account. It has provided support to PLHIV Associations in the district.

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is high, except that it has not been translated into positive Behaviourial change. People still engage in high risk sexual behavior. However, the practice of high risk sexual behaviour still remains high with low condom use and multiple sexual partners. Indeed there is a big gap between knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its effects and the people's readiness to change their negative lifestyles.

Behaviourial change takes a long time to effect. It is a difficult and a gradual process achieved through vigorous and a sustained education over a long period of time. In pursuit of effecting a positive behaviourial change therefore, the DAC, NGOs and CBOs are currently working in the district on HIV/AIDS in collaboration with GHS.

From 2008 to 2009, HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in the district. Data gathered from the District Directorate of Health gives the situation of disease in the district obtained through PMTCT, CT and during "Know Your Status Campaigns". The district has no sentinel survey centre. Stigma is also quite high. The implication for development is grievous as the human resource which is the most critical stands being wiped out. The human being is the object of development and must be protected at all cost. This therefore calls for intensified and concerted effort by all stakeholders in the provision of education through regular durbars to demystify the condition. Awareness creation should be carried out amongst herbalists, bone setters and spiritualists on the disease.

The following are some of the activities carried out in the fight against the disease in the district;

- Know Your Status Campaign
- Counseling and Testing
- Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
- Screening of Blood Donors

1.2.19.2.7 Opportunistic Infections and STIs

Mostly there is co-infection of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. All patients tested for tuberculosis are tested for HIV/AIDS and vice versa. The following are other opportunistic infections from HIV/AIDS apart from tuberculosis;

1. Herpes Zooster
2. STIs
3. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections
4. Diarrhoea

The following are the STI cases reported in the district;

1. Gonorrhea
2. Syphilis
3. Hepatitis B

All though the district is new there is an effective disease surveillance system on the ground to capture these diseases.

1.2.19.2.8 Characteristics of vulnerable population subgroups, particularly children orphaned made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS

The population subgroups in the district vulnerable to HIV/AIDS are women (including girls who are sexually active). The most vulnerable women are between the ages of 25-29. The predisposing factors are poverty, illiteracy, lack of parental care and control .Women are also more vulnerable than their men counterparts because of the nature of their genitals.

Most parents who die as a result of HIV/AIDS often have their children infected. However as a result of stigmatisation such children are not taken for testing.

1.2.19.2.9 High Risk and Transmission Areas

Based on the “Know Your Status Campaign” carried out in 2009, the Sraneso Zone has been classified as the highest risk area for HIV/AIDS infection.

1.2.19.2.7 District Health Insurance Scheme

The Scheme is yet to establish an office in the District. For now people of the district rely on the services of the mother District for registration and renewal of their status as beneficiaries of the scheme.

1.2.19.2.9 Problems and challenges of health sector

The problems and challenges facing the health sector in the district are bulleted below.

- Lack of office accommodation
- Weak motorbikes
- Inadequate staff accommodation
- Lack of potable water
- No referral facility within the district
- Low performance in service indicators
- Inadequate medical equipment
- High aneamia rate among pregnant women
- High teenage preganancy/birth rate
- Inadequate laboratory services (Low TB detection rate)
- Inadequate transport
- High prevalence of malaria

1.2.19.3 Water and Sanitation

1.2.19.3.1 Water Situation in the District

Water is essential to the existence of man and other living things. Lack of portable water, occurrence of drought or flood exposes man to water borne and sanitation related diseases. A critical analysis of data collected in 2014 by the Assembly on water and sanitation facilities in the district vis- avis the population revealed that access to potable water is woefully inadequate. The District has a total of 74 boreholes, out of which 21 are not functional. The District has two Small Water Town Projects at Pepease and Abotanso.

Also, Kumawu, Konongo and Kwahu water project popularly known as the “3K Project” is under construction when completed will benefit 26 communities within the district. By planning standards, one borehole is supposed to serve 300 people. The implication is that, the 53 functional boreholes are serving 74,558 people in the district. This means that one borehole serves 1,406 people.

The negative effect of the situation is that people are compelled to fetch water from streams to prepare their household chores. It is therefore not a surprise that 3 diseases out of the top ten diseases in the district are water related diseases. These are Diarrhea, skin diseases and ulcers and intestinal worm’s diseases which are ranked 5, 6 and 8 respectively in the 10 top diseases in the district. Also the existing water facilities are always overstretched by the people. This has accounted for about 21 boreholes that have presently broken down.

It must be noted that various houses also have boreholes that have been constructed for household usage and therefore the impression that one borehole serves 1,406 people may not be accurate.

1.2.19.3.2 Sanitation

According to the UN policy, toilet facilities should meet three main criteria. These are;

- There should be privacy in usage.
- The facility should be odorless.
- The facility should be covered.

Based on the forgoing criteria and the health risk associated with toilet facilities, there is a radical shift from the provision of public toilet. The emphasis now is on encouraging and sensitizing households to construct their own toilet facilities. Consideration is however given to the construction of public toilet for certain places such as market, lorry parks, hospitals, health centres, clinics, schools, etc.

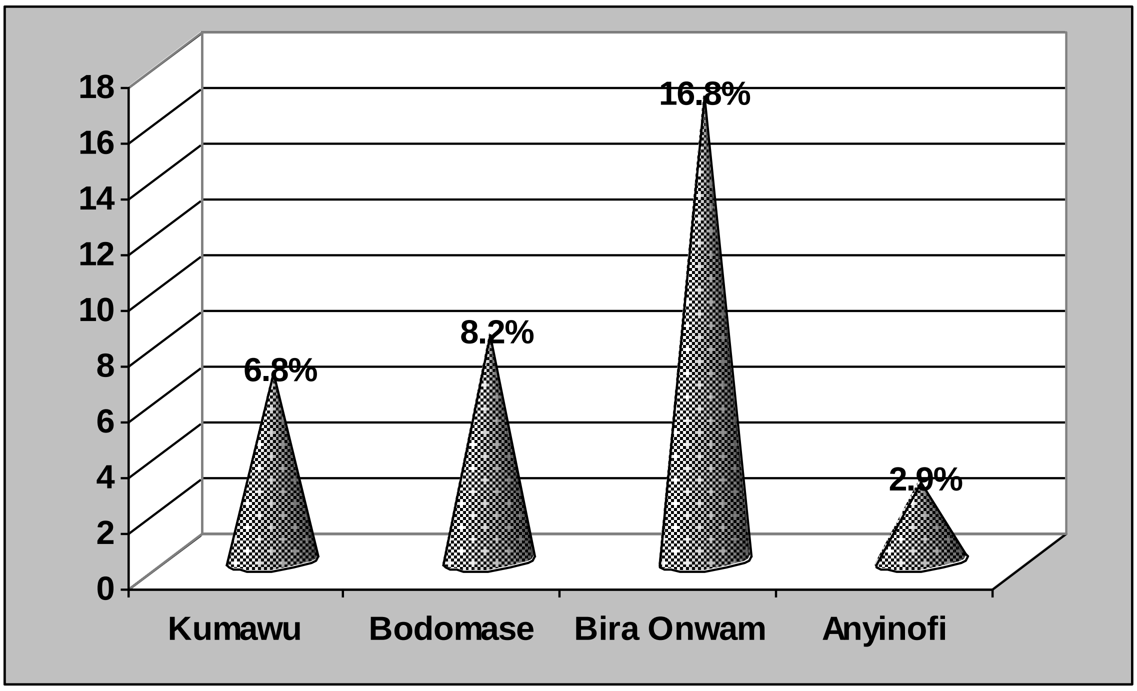
The data collected revealed that household toilet facilities in the district are woefully inadequate considering the rapid population growth in major settlements like Kumawu, Bodomase, Banko and Oyoko.

Table 1.34: Distribution, access and percentage coverage of household toilet facilities in the district on Town/Area Council basis

No.	Town/Area Council	Population (2010 - Projected)	Type of Toilet Facility			Population Covered (Access)	Percentage Coverage
			WC	**VIP**	**KVIP**		
1	Kumawu	25,621	31	62	20	1,744	6.8
2	Bodomase	26,491	40	45	30	2,180	8.2
3	Bira Onwam	24,119	61	70	60	4,048	16.8
Total		**99,591**	**132**	**199**	**120**	**8,648**	**8.7**

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

Figure 1.21: Percentage coverage of toilet facilities on Town/Area Council basis.



Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

It is clear from the above analysis that the Bira Onwam Area Council has the highest access to household toilet facility with percentage coverage of 16.8 followed by Bodomase Area Council with 8.2 percent and Kumawu with 6.8 percent. Thus, Anyinofi Area Council has the least household toilet coverage of 2.9 percent. On the whole only 8,648 representing 8.7 percent of the total population have access to household toilet facilities in the district. This is nothing to write home about. Households should be encouraged to construct their own toilet facilities. This can be done through the provision of subsidies and enforcement of bye laws such as providing room for toilet in building plans.

1.2.19.4 Housing

One of the major problems confronting Ghana is housing and Sekyere Kumawu District is no exception. According to the 2010 PHC, the housing stock in the district is 10,120 representing 1.7 percent of the total houses in the Region. The number of households living in these houses is 14,185, which is 1.2 percent of the total percentage of households in the region. The average household in the district is 1.4. per house which is lower than the regional figure (2.0). Also the average household size (4.6) for the district is higher than the regional figure (4.2), whiles the population per house in the district is 6.5 is also lower than the regional figure (8.3)

At the urban locality, population per house stands at 7.0 with 6.0 in the rural localities. Average household size for the urban localities is 4.5 persons and 4.7 persons for rural aress. The Average household per house for both localities is 1.4.

The Assembly and development partner should however collaborate to provide more and adequate housing facilities in the district to attract more workers into the district.

Table 1.35: Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	%	Rural	%
Total population	24,658,823	4,780,380	65,402	30,872	47.2	34,530	52.8
Total household population	24,076,327	4,671,982	64,469	30,290	47.0	34,179	53.0
Number of houses	3,392,745	574,066	10,120	4,393	43	5,727	56.6
Number of households	5,467,054	1,126,205	14,185	6,860	48	7,325	51.6
Average households per house	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6		1.3	
Population per house	7.3	8.3	6.5	7.0		6.0	
Average household size	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.5		4.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.2.20 Vulnerability Analysis

Social Welfare Department is one of the decentralised departments charged with the responsibility of championing the course of the vulnerable groups. Some of the identifiable vulnerable groups in the district include:

- The Physically challenge
- Children
- And Women

Some children are considered as most vulnerable group in the district. This is because their biological fathers fail to send them to school. Sizable number of them also roam about in the communities without been cared by anybody, not even their extended family members. Some of the identifiable problems confronting the children are:

(a) Inadequate care, maintenance and supervision of children by their parents
(b) Broken homes
(c) Single parenthood in the case of females
(d) Child delinquency
(e) Lack of Juvenile calls for children in conflict with the law

Also some of the problems of the vulnerable groups in the district are:

(a) Lack of skill training for the physically challenge to make them more employable
(b) Lack of support to get up business in the case of those who have already acquired some skills
(c) Discrimination among disable persons
(d) Difficulty in getting life partners in marriage.

1.2.21 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

Early childhood care and development is a range of services to promote survival, growth, development and protection of young children up to the age of six years. These services are nurseries and kindergartens.

1.2.21.1 Problems of the ECCD in the District

Some of the problems identified in the district in early childhood care and development are as follows:-

- Poverty among most parents. Some of the children are not fed at home before they leave for the centres, which also do not feed them.
- Inadequate facilities such as furniture, accommodation and others in most centres.
- Lack of and inadequate trained staff, particularly at the private centres.

1.2.21.2 The way forward

- More centres should be built to accommodate the increasing number of children in the district.
- The centres, both private and public, should be well equipped with suitable furniture and teaching and learning aids.
- Lastly, periodic workshop should be organised for the caretakers of ECCD Centres to upgrade their services at the centres.

1.2.22 Summary of Identified Key Development Issues/Gaps/Problems of GSGDA I

After reviewing the previous District Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA I and also carrying out a comprehensive analysis of the existing situation the following development gaps/problems/issues were brought to bare:

A. <u>ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMY STABILITY</u>

1. Low level of Internally Generated Fund
2. Late release of DACF

B. <u>ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR</u>

3. High cost of borrowing
4. Inadequate access to subsidies for farmers
5. Lack of vibrant co-operative societies
6. Low NGO activities in the district
7. High rate of unemployment and under employment

C. <u>ACCELERATING AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u>

8. Low price of farm products
9. High rate of post harvest loses
10. Low agricultural productivity

11. Low technological know how
12. Poor environmental management/deforestation

D. **OIL & GAS**

E. **INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETLLEMENT**

13. Poor road network and bridges
14. Inadequate potable water
15. Inadequate sanitation facilities
16. Poor drainage system

F. **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY & EMPLOYMENT**

17. Lack of managerial and entrepreneur skills for SME
18. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure
19. Poor performance of students in the BECE
20. Low level of educational enrolment
21. Inadequate number of trained teacher
22. Low literacy rate
23. Inadequate vocational/technical centres
24. High prevalence of malaria and water borne disease
25. Poor perception on the use of family planning methods
26. Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods

G. **TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

27. Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments
28. Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration & decentralized depts..
29. Inadequate staff for decentralized department
30. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly
31. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council.

1.2.23 Community Needs and Aspirations

For a proper planning to be carried out in the district, needs assessment was done in all the communities that constitute the district. The following were the main felt needs and aspirations given by the various communities to serve as the basis for planning, programming and implementation of development interventions in the district.

1. Provision of potable water
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure
4. Supply of electricity
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities
7. Provision of educational infrastructure
8. Provision of market infrastructure

9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneur and SMEs
11. Provision of community and computer libraries
12. Provision of lorry parks
13. Provision of data bank for communities
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes
16. Employment creation

1.2.24 Harmonization of Community Needs with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues of GSGDA I

To ensure that the community needs and aspirations are not in conflict with the identified key development gaps/problems/issues of GSGDA I, a harmonization exercise was performed. This was done using a scale of 0, 1 and 2 that represent no linkages, weak and strong respectively. Table 1.35 provides details of the community needs and aspirations and the development issues harmonisation exercise.

Table 1.36: Harmonisation of Community Needs with Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues of GSGDA I

Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues / **Community Needs and Aspirations**	**ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMY STABILITY**		**Total Scores**
	1	**2**	
1. Provision of potable water	2	1	**3**
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure	2	1	**3**
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure	2	2	**4**
4. Supply of electricity	2	2	**4**
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities	2	2	**4**
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities	2	2	**4**
7. Provision of educational infrastructure	2	2	**4**
8. Provision of market infrastructure	2	2	**4**
9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs	2	2	**4**
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneur and SMEs	1	1	**2**
11. Provision of community and computer libraries	2	2	**4**
12. Provision of lorry parks	2	2	**4**
13. Provision of data bank for communities	2	2	**4**
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station	1	1	**2**
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes	2	2	**4**
16. Employment creation	2	2	**4**
TOTAL	30	28	**58**

Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues Community Needs and Aspirations	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR					Total Scores
	3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	
1. Provision of potable water	0	1	0	1	1	**3**
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure	2	0	0	1	2	**5**
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure	2	1	0	0	1	**4**
4. Supply of electricity	1	0	0	0	1	**2**
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities	2	0	0	1	1	**4**
7. Provision of educational infrastructure	1	0	0	1	2	**4**
8. Provision of market infrastructure	2	1	1	1	2	**7**
9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs	2	2	2	2	2	**10**
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneurs and SMEs	1	2	2	2	2	**9**
11. Provision of community and computer libraries	2	0	1	1	1	**5**
12. Provision of lorry parks	2	0	1	1	1	**5**
13. Provision of data bank for communities	2	2	2	1	2	**9**
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station	1	0	0	0	1	**2**
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes	1	2	1	2	2	**8**
16. Employment creation	2	2	2	2	2	**10**
Total	**23**	**13**	**12**	**16**	**23**	**87**

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues — Community Needs and Aspirations	ACCELERATING AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					Total Scores
	8	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	
1. Provision of potable water	0	1	1	2	2	**6**
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure	0	0	0	2	1	**3**
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure	2	2	2	2	1	**9**
4. Supply of electricity	1	1	1	1	1	**5**
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities	0	0	0	1	1	**2**
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities	0	0	0	2	2	**4**
7. Provision of educational infrastructure	0	1	1	1	1	**4**
8. Provision of market infrastructure	2	2	2	1	1	**8**
9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs	2	2	2	1	0	**7**
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneur and SMEs	1	2	2	2	2	**9**
11. Provision of community and computer libraries	0	0	0	2	1	**3**
12. Provision of lorry parks	2	2	2	1	2	**9**
13. Provision of data bank for communities	1	2	2	1	1	**7**
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes	2	2	2	1	0	**7**
16. Employment creation	1	2	2	2	2	**9**
Total	**14**	**19**	**19**	**22**	**19**	**93**

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues Community Needs and Aspirations	INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETLLEMENT				Total Scores
	13	14	15	16	
1. Provision of potable water	1	2	2	2	**7**
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure	1	1	2	2	**6**
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure	2	1	2	2	**7**
4. Supply of electricity	2	1	1	1	**5**
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities	2	2	2	2	**8**
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities	1	1	2	2	**6**
7. Provision of educational infrastructure	1	2	2	1	**6**
8. Provision of market infrastructure	2	0	1	1	**4**
9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs	0	0	0	0	**0**
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneur and SMEs	0	0	0	0	**0**
11. Provision of community and computer libraries	1	0	0	0	**1**
12. Provision of lorry parks	2	0	1	1	**4**
13. Provision of data bank for communities	1	0	0	0	**1**
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station	2	1	1	1	**5**
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes	2	2	1	0	**5**
16. Employment creation	2	2	2	2	**8**
Total	**22**	**15**	**19**	**17**	**73**

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues / Community Needs and Aspirations	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY & EMPLOYMENT										Total Scores
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1. Provision of potable water	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	**5**
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	**8**
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	**8**
4. Supply of electricity	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	**6**
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**3**
7. Provision of educational infrastructure	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	**13**
8. Provision of market infrastructure	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneur and SMEs	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**3**
11. Provision of community and computer libraries	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	**12**
12. Provision of lorry parks	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	**4**
13. Provision of data bank for communities	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**3**
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	**4**
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	**11**
16. Employment creation	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	**13**
Total	**8**	**13**	**12**	**15**	**12**	**11**	**12**	**9**	**3**	**3**	**98**

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

Identified Key Development Gaps/Problems/Issues Community Needs and Aspirations	TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE					Total Scores
	27	28	29	30	31	
1. Provision of potable water	1	1	1	0	1	**4**
2. Provision of adequate health facilities and infrastructure	0	1	1	0	0	**2**
3. Provision of road network and infrastructure	1	1	1	0	0	**3**
4. Supply of electricity	2	1	1	1	0	**5**
5. Preparation of development planning schemes for communities	2	1	0	1	0	**4**
6. Construction of adequate public and household toilet facilities	0	1	1	1	1	**4**
7. Provision of educational infrastructure	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
8. Provision of market infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
9. Provision of credit facilities for farmers and SMEs	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
10. Building the capacity of entrepreneur and SMEs	0	0	1	1	1	**3**
11. Provision of community and computer libraries	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
12. Provision of lorry parks	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
13. Provision of data bank for communities	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
14. Provision of adequate security post/police station	1	1	1	1	0	**4**
15. Increase access to school feeding programmes	1	1	1	1	0	**4**
16. Employment creation	2	2	2	2	2	**10**
Total	**11**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**5**	**45**

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

From table 1.36 the total scores is 454 (i.e. 58+87+93+73+98+45) and the total number of community needs and aspirations is 16. Dividing the total scores by the total number of community needs and aspirations we obtain 28.4. This high value implies that there is strong relationship between the community needs and aspirations and the identified key development gaps/problems/issues.

1.2.25 Harmonized Identified Development Gaps/Problems/Issues

The harmonized identified development gaps/problems/issues are listed below:

1. High rate underemployment
2. Poor road network
3. Inadequate market centres
4. Limited and unreliable supply of electricity
5. Low managerial and entrepreneurial skills trainnig for SMEs
6. Low price of farm products
7. High rate of post harvest losses
8. Low agricultural productivity.
9. Inadequate access to subsidies and credit faclities for farmers
10. Low technological know how
11. Soil erosion
12. Poor environmental management/deforestation
13. Lack of vibrant co-operative societies
14. Low capital formation for investment.
15. Low N.G.O. activities in the district
16. Inadequate potable water
17. Inadequate sanitation facilities
18. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure
19. Low level of educational enrolment
20. Poor drainage system
21. Low literacy rate
22. Inadequate vocational/technical training centers

23. High prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases
24. Poor perception on the use of family planning methods
25. Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods
26. High population growth rate
27. Low level of Internally Generated Fund
28. Late release of DACF
29. Inadequate office accommodation for decentralized departments
30. Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration and decentralized departments
31. Inadequate staff for decentralized departments.
32. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly.
33. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council

CHAPTER TWO

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.0 Introduction

Having come out with the harmonized development problems/issues in the Sekyere Kumawu District, it is necessary to link these issues to the national development policy framework Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) (2014-2017) to ensure compatibility of district and national agenda and avoid conflict of interest. In view of this, this chapter basically seeks to carry out this exercise. It also talks about the prioritization of these issues and the application of potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges (POCC) analysis.

2.1 Linking Harmonized Development Problems/Issues to the NATIONAL Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2014 – 2017

The harmonized identified development problems/issues/gaps in the Ghana's shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) 2010-2013 is to be linked to the relevant thematic areas of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2014-2017. This is necessary to ensure conformity, harmony and prevent conflict between district and national goals. The emphasis of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 is mainstreaming Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) recommendations, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), migration, gender, climate change and other cross-cutting in the preparation of DMTDPs. This will also help to address the economic imbalances, re-stabilize the economy and plan it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards sustaining and improving the middle income status. To achieve this, each harmonized identified development problem was scored against the issues of each thematic area of the NMTDPF 2014-2017 using the scale defined in table 2.1 below:

Table 2.1: Scoring

Definition	Score
Strong linkage	2
Weak linkage	1
No linkage	0

The thematic areas of the GSGDA II 2014 – 2017 are:

Ensuring and Sustaining Macro economy Stability (ESMS)

Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector (ECGPS)

This seeks to ensure that private sector plays an important role in infrastructural and economic development.

Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources Management (AAMS& NRM)

The policy objective under the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework is to reduce the risk associated with agricultural production thereby addressing the age long issues such as low productivity, over reliance on weather and inadequate supply of improved inputs and credit facilities. Another objective is to ensure rapid industrialisation driven by strong relationship to agriculture development and ensuring the restoration of degraded national resources

Oil and Gas development (OGD)

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement (IEHS)

The main thrust of this thematic area is to provide the needed infrastructure that supports the agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors of the economy. The objective here is to ensure increased access to reliable and adequate energy taking advantage of modern technologies to ensure efficiency and improving the transport sector to facilitate trade.

Human Development, Productivity and Employment (HDPE)

It is widely accepted that people are the instruments and tools of development. Development of the people is thus vital in every development agenda. The key focus areas under this component are education, youth and sports development and health.

Transparent and Accountability Governance (TAG)

This ensures that public institutions are strengthened to give way for transparent and accountability.

For the sake of convenience in the course of tabulation, the seven thematic areas have been abbreviated as follows;

Table 2.2 below shows the linkage of the harmonized identified development gaps/problems/issues to the GSGDA II 2014-2017.

Table 2.2: Linkage of the harmonized identified development gaps/problems/issues to the MTDPF 2014-2017

MTDPF 2014-2017 / Harmonized Identified Development Gaps/Problems/Issues		NMTDPF 2014-2017 Thematic Areas							Total Scores
		ESMES	**ECGPS**	**AAMSS& NRM**	**OGD**	**IEHS**	**TAG**	**HDPE**	
1	High rate underemployment	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**14**
2	Poor road network	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	**12**
3	Inadequate market centres	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	**12**
4	Limited and unreliable supply of electricity	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**14**
5	Low managerial and entrepreneurial skills training for SMEs	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	**10**
6	Low price of farm products	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	**11**
7	High rate of post-harvest losses	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	**8**
8	Low agricultural productivity.	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	**11**
9	Inadequate access to subsidies and credit facilities for farmers	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	**11**
10	Low technological know how	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	**10**
11	Soil erosion	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	**8**
12	Poor environmental management/deforestation	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	**12**
13	Lack of vibrant co-operative societies	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	**11**
14	Low capital formation for investment.	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	**12**
15	Low N.G.O. activities in the district	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	**8**
16	Inadequate potable water	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	**12**
17	Inadequate sanitation facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	**7**
18	Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructu	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	**11**
19	Low level of educational enrolment	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	**9**
20	Poor drainage system	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	**7**
21	Low literacy rate	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**14**
22	Inadequate vocational/technical training centers	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	**12**

23	High prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	**6**
24	Poor perception on the use of family planning methods	2	1	0	1	1	2	1	**8**
25	Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	**8**
26	High population growth rate	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	**11**
27	Low level of Internally Generated Fund	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**14**
28	Late release of DACF	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	**14**
29	Inadequate office accommodation for decentralized departments	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	**7**
30	Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration and decentralized departments	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	**8**
31	Inadequate staff for decentralized departments.	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	**8**
32	Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly.	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	**9**
33	Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	**8**
Total		**53**	**51**	**48**	**45**	**50**	**31**	**60**	**338**

Source: DPCU-SKDA, 2013

From table 2.2 above, the total scores (338) divided by the total number of identified harmonized development gaps/issues/problems (33) gives an average score of 10.2 This high value implies that there is a strong relationship between the identified harmonized development gaps/problems/issues and the 2014-2017 NMTDPF.

2.2 Adopted Issues Relating to the GSGDA II 2014-2017

The adopted issues from the GSGDA II 2014-2017 and the harmonized development issues relating to the GSGDA I 2010-2013 are listed below:

Table 2.3: Adopted issues from the GSGDA II 2014-2017 and the harmonized development issues relating to the GSGDA I 2010-2013

NMTDPF 2014 – 2017 THEMATIC AREA	ADOPTED ISSUES OF GSGDA II 2014-2017	HARMONISED ISSUES 2010 - 2013
Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economy Stability	1. Leakages in revenue collection 2. Weak budget formulation and implementation	1. Low level of Internally Generated Fund **2.** Late release of DACF
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	1. Limited access to finance 2. Weak linkages between agriculture and industry 3. Inadequate job creation 4. Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector 5. Inadequate promotion of domestic tourism	1. Inadequate access to subsidies and credit facilities for farmers 2. Lack of vibrant co-operative societies 3. Low level of NGO activities in the district 4. Undeveloped tourist potentials
Accelerating Agriculture Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management	1. Poor storage and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds 2. High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall 3. Low adoption of technology 4. Poor rural road infrastructure 5. High incidence of bush fires 6. High levels of environmental degradation 7. Inefficient use and management of natural resources	1. Low prices of farm products 2. High rate of post-harvest loses 3. Low agricultural productivity 4. Low technological know how 5. Incidence of seasonal bush fires 6. Poor environmental management/deforestation
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	1. Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks	1. Poor road network 2. Inadequate potable water

	2. Inadequate access to quality and affordable wate 3. Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities	3. Inadequate sanitation facilities 4. Poor drainage system
Human Development, Productivity & Employment	1. Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level 2. Lack of entrepreneurial skills for self-employment 3. Low levels of Technical/vocational skills 4. Inadequate training and skills development 5. High level of under-employmen 6. Emerging health concerns from climate change, and the recurrent threats of diseases of epidemic potential (Cholera, Haemorrhagic fevers including Yellow fever, CSM, epidemic influenza viruses, etc). 7. Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) services	1. Lack of managerial and entrepreneurial skills training for SME 2. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure 3. Low level of educational enrolment 4. Low literacy rate 5. Inadequate vocational/technical training centres 6. High rate of under employment 7. High prevalence of malaria and water borne disease 8. Poor perception on the use of family planning methods 9. Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1. Inadequate infrastructure at the MMDA level especially the newly created districts 2. Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in deprived areas 3. Non-functioning sub-district structures	1. Inadequate office accommodation for decentralized departments 2. Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration decentralized depts. 3. Inadequate staff for decentralized department 4. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembl 5. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council.

2.3 Prioritization of Identified Issues Linked to Multiplier, Widespread and Linkage Effects

It is often said that human wants are unlimited, but the means (resources) to satisfy them are limited. There is therefore the need to prioritize these wants in order to ensure effective and efficient use of resources. This calls for the prioritization of the above identified problems/issues to identify which one to be addressed first and so on. The prioritization was done with scores of 0-3 using the following criteria:

- Impact on a large proportion of the citizens, especially the poor and the vulnerable.
- Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights.
- Significant multiplier effect on the local economy (e.g. job creation, increases in incomes and growth).

Key:

3 = Higher effect

2 = High effect

1 = Low effect

0 = No effect

Table 2.4: Prioritization of Identified Issues

Nº	Problems/Issues	Criteria for Scoring (0-2)			Total Scores
		Impact on a large proportion of the citizens	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs	Significant multiplier effect on the local economy	
1	Poor road network	3	3	3	9
2	Inadequate of market centres	2	2	3	7
3	Limited and unreliable supply of electricity	3	3	3	9
4	Lack of managerial and entrepreneurial skills training for SMEs	2	2	3	7
5	High rate of underemployment	3	3	3	9
6	Low price of farm products	3	3	3	9
7	High rate of post-harvest losses	3	3	3	9
8	Low agricultural productivity.	3	3	3	9
9	Inadequate access to subsidies and credit facilities for farmers	3	3	3	9
10	Low technological know how	3	3	3	9

11	Soil erosion	1	1	1	3
12	Poor environmental management/deforestation	2	2	2	6
13	Lack of vibrant co-operative societies	2	2	3	7
14	Low capital formation for investment.	3	3	3	9
15	Low N.G.O. activities in the district	2	2	2	6
16	Inadequate potable water	3	3	3	9
17	Inadequate sanitation facilities	3	3	3	9
18	Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	3	3	3	9
19	Low level of educational enrolment	3	3	3	9
20	Poor drainage system	2	1	2	5
21	Low literacy rate	3	3	3	9
22	Inadequate vocational/technical centers	3	3	3	9
23	High prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases	3	3	3	9
24	Poor perception on the use of family planning methods	3	2	3	8
25	Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods	3	2	3	8
26	High population growth rate	3	3	3	9
27	Low level of Internally Generated Fund	3	3	3	9
28	Late release of DACF	3	3	3	9
29	Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments	1	1	1	3
30	Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration and decentralized departments	1	1	1	3
31	Inadequate staff for decentralized departments.	1	1	1	3
32	Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly.	1	1	1	3
33	Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council	1	1	1	3
Total		**81**	**78**	**84**	**243**

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

2.4 List of Prioritized Issues

The following are the list of prioritized issues of the district based on the above analysis (multiplier, widespread and linkage effects):

1. High rate underemployment
2. Poor road network
3. Inadequate market centres
4. Limited and unreliable supply of electricity
5. Low price of farm products
6. High rate of post harvest losses
7. Low agricultural productivity.
8. Inadequate access to subsidies and credit faclities for farmers
9. Low technological know how
10. Soil erosion
11. Poor environmental management/deforestation
12. Lack of vibrant co-operative societies
13. Low capital formation for investment.
14. Low N.G.O. activities in the district
15. Inadequate potable water
16. Inadequate sanitation facilities
17. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure
18. Low level of educational enrolment
19. Poor drainage system
20. Low literacy rate
21. Inadequate vocational/technical training centers
22. High prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases
23. Poor perception on the use of family planning methods
24. Low level of awareness and use of family planning methods
25. High population growth rate
26. Low level of Internally Generated Fund
27. Late release of DACF
28. Inadequate office accommodation for decentralized departments

29. Poor and inadequate logistics for both central administration and decentralized departments
30. Inadequate staff for decentralized departments.
31. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly.
32. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at area council

2.5 Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

The above prioritized issues were further subjected to POCC analysis to determine their strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in addressing them.

Definition of key terms

Potentials: Refer to factors, advantages and resources within the district which when utilized can enable the district to enhance its sustained socio-economic development or overcome its challenges.

Opportunities: These are external factors which are beyond the district that positively influence development of the district.

Constraints: Disadvantages emanating from internal factors that act against development in district.

Challenges: External factors or obstacles that may hamper smooth development effort.

Table 2.5: POCC Analysis

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1. High rate of underemployment	• A vibrant informal sector. • Availability of vocational /technical training centers. • Existence of Business Advisory Centre.	• Implementation of the National Youth Employment policy • Assistance from Rural Enterprises Project and NBSSI.	• High number of unskilled labour. • High illiteracy rate.	Unfavorable economic environment.
<u>Conclusion:</u> Increasing employment is a viable programme. There exist a host of potentials and opportunities to support the programme. Constraint can be addressed through massive workshop training and seminars. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders' dialogue.				
2. Poor road network	• Existence of Department of Feeder Roads	• Support from GSOP, GoG, DACF	• Presence of many rivers, streams and mountainous nature of the topography.	• Inadequate and late release of funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Construction of roads are viable projects. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The Constraints can be addressed through synergies in programme design. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders' dialogue.				
3. Inadequate potable water	• Support from NGOs • Existence of DWST	• Support from GSOP, DACF. • GoG 3k water project	• Low water table • Inadequate funds	• Spells of drought • Absence of aquifer in the rock structure • Low water yield • Late release of funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Potable water supply is a laudable project. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. The constraints can be addressed through appropriate strategies and project design. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders' dialogue.				
4. Limited and unreliable supply of electricity	• Willingness of the people to contribute funds.	• Willingness of citizens outside the country to contribute.	• Absence of layouts for settlements.	• Late release of funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Supply of electricity to communities is a viable project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be addressed through the preparation of development planning schemes for settlements. Challenges can be addressed by mobilizing human and financial resources.				

5. Low level of Internally Generated Fund	• Availability of revenue collection staff. • Availability of more revenue collection items	Large volume of goods and services entering the district.	• Inadequate data on revenue items. • Low public education on payment of taxes.	• Inability of the Assembly to recruit permanent revenue collectors. • Uncommitted revenue collection staff.
Conclusion: Improving the level of internally generated funds is a feasible programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to promote the programme. Constraints can be addressed by developing synergies in the programme design. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with the MLGRD educating, motivating the revenue collection staff.				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
6. Low agricultural productivity	• Availability of fertile arable land for cash and food crops • Existence of rivers for irrigation e.g. R. Afram, Ongwam, etc. • Availability of vibrant labour force. • Existence of Department of Food and Agricultural.	• Mass cocoa spraying exercise and fertilizer subsidies • Increased in the prices of cocoa. • Existence of research institution at Kumasi • Support from GSOP and other Development Partners.	• Poor surface condition of feeder roads. • Low percentage of tarred roads • Inadequate storage facilities. • Limited access to good market • Lack of vibrant co-operative societies.	• High cost of road construction /rehabilitation • Unstable prices of agriculture produce • High cost of labour and farm inputs
<u>Conclusion:</u> There are quite a number of potentials and opportunities to help solve the problem of low agricultural productivity. Constraints will be tackled through the routine maintenance of feeder roads.				
7. Low price of farm produce	• Existence of market. • Availability of vibrant labour force. • Existence of Department of Food and Agricultural. • Proximity of district to Kumasi (regional capital).	Government interventions	• Inadequate storage facilities. • Limited access to ready market. • Lack of technical know-how.	• High cost of storage facilities. • Inadequate funds.
<u>Conclusion:</u> Ensuring good price of farm produce is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through synergies in programme design. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders' dialogue.				

8. High rate of post harvest losses	• Existence of market. • Existence of traditional methods of preservation. • Proximity of district to Kumasi (regional capital).	• Government programme on food security. • Support from Development Partners	• Poor nature of roads. • Inadequate storage facilities. • Limited access to ready market. • Limited access of electricity. • Lack of technical know-how.	• Slow implementation of government policy and programme. • High cost of storage facilities. • Inadequate funds.
Conclusion: Reducing the rate of post harvest losses is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through synergies in programme design. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders' dialogue.				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
9. Low technological know how	• Availability of ready market. • Availability of extension services. • Availability of land, pastures and feed.	• Availability of NGOs who have the expertise. • Implementation of Government policy. • Availability of modern technology.	• High illiteracy rate • Conservatism on the part of farmers.	• High cost of modern technology. • Inadequate funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Increasing technology is a feasible programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to promote the programme. Constraints can be addressed through education and sensitization. Challenges can be managed through mobilization of adequate resources.				
	•	•	•	
10. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	• Availability of teachers. • Readiness of Nananom to release land. • High communal spirit. • Existence of District Educational Directorate.	• Existence of GET Fund. • Support from NGOs and other Development Partners (e.g. UNFPA, Word Vision Int)	Poor maintenance culture among the beneficiary communities.	Inadequate/Late release of funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Provision of adequate educational infrastructure if a feasible project. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the project. Constraints can be overcome through the sensitization of the beneficiary communities. Challenges can be managed through raising enough funds from diverse sources.				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
11. undeveloped tourism potentials	• Avalaibility of tourism potentials Eg Papa Nantwi festival, Bomfobiri waterfalls, Bomfobiri Wildlife sanctuary etc • Presence Forestry Commission and Wildlife Division.	• .Support Ministry of Tourism • Support from NGOs and Development Partners. Eg UNESCO	• Conservatism on the part of the Communities • Unclear District boundaries	• Inadequate funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Developing the tourism potentials of the District is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support this programme. Constraints can be addressed through the provision of incentives for teachers. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with key stakeholders.				
12. Low level of educational enrolment	• Availability of all levels of school in district (both public and private). • Availability of trained teachers.	• Implementation of School Feeding Programme and Capitation grant. • Government agenda of improving quality education for all.	• Prevalence of teenage pregnancy. • Low interest in education.	• Ever changing school curriculum and calendar.
<u>Conclusion:</u> Increasing enrolment in education is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through enhancing the coverage of the School Feeding Programme, counseling and education. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with educational experts and other key stakeholders.				
13. Inadequate number of trained teachers	• Existence of sponsorship for teacher trainees. • Willing of untrained teachers to receive training (e.g. NYE).	• Support from NGOs and other Development Partners • Availability of several Teacher Training Colleges in the region.	• Inability of parents/guardians to sponsor teacher trainees.	• Unwillingness on the part of trained teachers to accept postings to the district.

		• Implementation of distance learning Programmes for untrained teachers.		
<u>Conclusion:</u> Increasing the number of trained teachers in the district is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through education and sponsoring of teacher trainees. Challenges can be managed through dialogue with stakeholders and improvement of conditions in the district to attract trained teachers.				

Key Development Issue	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
14. Low literacy rate	• Availability of school facilities in the district. • Existence of Non-formal Education Department in the district.	• Implementation of Capitation grant and School Feeding Programme. • Implementation of Adult Education policy. • Support from NGOs (e.g. World Vision International)	Inadequate and poor nature of educational facilities.	Inadequate funds
<u>Conclusion:</u> Reducing illiteracy level is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints and challenges can be addressed or managed through the usage of local materials and mobilization of adequate human and financial resources from various sources.				
15. High prevalence of malaria and water borne diseases	• Existence of health centers and clinics • Qualified medical personnel. • Existence of District Health Directorate.	Implementation of the malaria control programme.	• Poor environmental health practices. • Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria. • Inadequate health facilities and medical personnel.	Inadequate funds.
<u>Conclusion:</u> Reducing the incidence of malaria and water borne diseases is a viable programme. Potentials and opportunities exist to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed by sensitizing the general public and complimenting the existing service delivery through the recruitment of community health nurses under the NYEP. Challenges can be managed by mobilizing adequate human and financial resources.				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECCTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

In the previous chapters of this report, efforts were made to identify and prioritize the development problems/issues of the district which were further subjected to POCC analysis. In order to address these problems/issues there is the need to put in place conscious steps and techniques. In the light of this, this chapter considers the development focus and goals of the district taking into consideration the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2014-2017). It also talks about the development of specific objectives to realize the broad goal as well as the formulation of strategies to be implemented to achieve these objectives. Population projections and projections of the various facilities and services have also been covered here.

3.1 National Development Focus

The underlying theme of the Ghana's shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017 is socio-economic transformation. This entails:

- Changing the structure and composition of the national output in ways that enhance broad-based, inclusive and sustainable growth;
- Innovating the process of production through skills and technological upgrading;
- Enhancing the competitiveness of industry and trade;
- Putting the economy on a growth path that creates jobs, opens up decent work opportunities for all, alleviates poverty and reduces income and social inequalities;
- Leverage our natural resource endowments, agriculture potential and relatively large human resource base;
- Accelerate socio-economic transformation through value addition and industrial production starting with light manufacturing and diversification and
- Lifting workers from low-productive agriculture to higher productive activities.

These will be underpinned by partnership with the private sector to expand development of critical infrastructure including Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The development focus concentrates resources within the priorities and prospect for growth which are the based on the seven thematic areas (GSGDA II).They are as follows;

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private sector
- Accelerating agriculture modernization and sustaining natural resources management
- Oil and gas
- Infrastructure, energy and human settlement
- Human development ,productivity and employment
- Transparent and accountable governance

The development focus of the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly is to ensure that people in the district, irrespective of their socio-political status, tribe, gender, sexual orientation, creed or economic status have equal access to social services such as health care, quality education, portable water, decent housing, and security from crime and ability to participate in decision making that affect them.

3.3 District Development Goal

The district development goal focuses on the anticipated desired state that the district aspires to attain in the medium term. This was formulated by stakeholders' consultation after taking into consideration the various identified development problems/issues of the district and the thematic areas of NMTDPF 2014-2017.

Thus, the development goal of the Sekyere Kumawu District for the Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 is to promote vibrant and expanded local economy, ensure adequate access to social services and adequately address the issue of poverty and climate change.

3.4 District and National Goal Compatibility Analysis

The District/National goal compatibility is used to ensure that the DMTDP is compatible with GSGDA II (2014-2017). Thus the national goal was matched against the district goal in order to establish their compatibility or otherwise.

The District-National goal compatibility analysis was done using scores of -2 to 2 as defined in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Definition of scores

Definition	Score
Strongly compatible	2
Weakly compatible	1
Not compatible	0
Weakly incompatible	-1
Strongly incompatible	-2

Table 3.2: Medium-Term Development Policy Framework and District Goal compatibility matrix

	GSGDA II (2014-2017) Goal:- To ensure socio-economic transformation through changing the structure and composition of the national output through skills and technological upgrading, enhancing the competitiveness of trade and industry and lifting agriculture to higher productive activities.
	Scoring
District Goal:- To promote a vibrant and expanded local economy, ensure adequate access to social services and adequately address the issue of poverty and climate change	2

A score of 2 indicates that the district development goal is strongly compatible with the GSGDA II (2014-2017) goal.

3.5 Development Projections for 2014-2017

Knowledge relating to the current and future needs of the district is very vital for informed decision making, regarding the kind of interventions required by the district for 2014-2017 which in turn will go a long way to ensure the attainment of the district goal. It is in this direction that this section of the plan seeks to throw more light on the development projections of the Sekyere Kumawu District.

The projections of population and services were carried out by taking into consideration various underlying assumptions.

3.5.1 Population Projection

The population forecast of a given district or region or country is dependent on three main demographic variables, namely; fertility rate, mortality rate and migration rate. Good assumptions made about these variables provide a fertile ground for good projection. However, due to the split of the District, Sekyere Kumawu District lacks data on these vital demographic statistics.

Due to this deficiency, the exponential method was used to project the population of the District. The key assumption held here is that there will be no significant change in the population growth rate of 3.5 percent over the 4-year planned period (2014-2017). Table 3.3 below shows the projected population of the district for each of the 4 years under consideration.

Table 3.3: Population projection for 2014-2017

Year	Population
2014	75,230
2015	77,910
2016	80,685
2017	83,559

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

Thus, it is expected that the population of the district will increase from 75,230 in 2014to 83,559 in 2017 resulting in an increment of 11.3 percent in 4 years. This increment in population calls for an equal matching of social services and infrastructural facilities as projected in the subsequent sections.

3.5.2 Educational Projections

3.5.2.1 School Enrolment

Basic School Enrolment

The estimated enrolment levels for basic schools in the district are highlighted in table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4: Projected enrolment in public basic school education for 2014-2017

Year	Level			
	Pre-School	**Primary**	**JHS**	**Total**
2014	4,323	9,807	3,693	17,823
2015	4477	10156	3825	18,458
2016	4636	10518	3961	19,115
2017	4802	10893	4102	19,796
Total	**18,238**	**41,374**	**15,580**	**75,192**

Source: District Educational Directorate, SKDA, 2013

It is observed from table 3.4 above that the total enrolment of basic school education in the district is likely to increase from 17,823 in 2014 to 19,796 in 2017 with an increment of about 11.1 percent (1,973).

SHS Enrolment

Senior High School enrolment is expected to rise from about 4,738 in 2014 to about 5,263 in 2017 with difference of about 525 (11.0%) as given in table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5: Projected enrolment in public SHS for 2014-2017

Year	Enrolment	Total
2014	4,738	4,738
2015	4,907	4,907
2016	5,082	5,082
2017	5,263	5,263
Total	**19,989**	**19,989**

Source: District Educational Directorate, SKDA, 2013

3.5.2.2 Estimated Demand for Teachers, 2014-2017

Demand for Teachers in Public Basic Schools

Table 3.6 below gives the analysis of demand for teachers in basic schools in the district over the planned period 2014-2017.

Table 3.6: Estimated demand for teachers for public basic schools (2014-2017)

Year	Pre-School			Primary School			JHS		
	Available	Required	Backlog	Available	Required	Backlog	Available	Required	Backlog
2014	199	68	-	353	198	-	331	80	-
2015	199	70	-	353	205	-	331	83	-
2016	199	73	-	353	212	-	331	86	-
2017	199	76	-	353	220	-	331	89	-
Total			**-**			**-**			**-**

Source: District Educational Directorate, SKDA, 2013

Standards: Maximum pupils per teacher in Pre-School = 50
Maximum pupils per teacher in Primary School = 40
Maximum pupils per teacher in JHS = 40

Quantitatively, basic school teachers are not a problem in the district as portrayed by the analysis in table 3.6 above. Thus, all other things being equal, there will be no need for additional teachers in basic schools in the district over the planned period 2014-2017 as the analysis indicates surplus in the existing teachers. The problem however has to do with the quality and geographical distribution of teachers in the district. Most of the teachers, especially at the pre-school level, are untrained as revealed in the profile. Also the distribution of teachers in the district is in favour of the Southern part of district to the disadvantaged of the Northern part. It will therefore be necessary to put in place a mechanism within the planned period to ensure quality teachers rather than the mere number. Effort should also be made to ensure the attraction of more trained teachers to the Northern portion of the district to avoid the imbalances in the distribution of teachers.

Demand for Teachers in Public SHS

The analysis in table 3.7 below also indicates that there will be no additional demand for teachers in public Senior High Schools within the planned period 2014-2017.

Table 3.7: Estimated demand for teachers for public SHS (2014-2017)

Year	Number of Teachers		
	Available	Required	Backlog
2014	248	127	-
2015	248	132	-
2016	248	136	-
2017	248	141	-
Total			

Source: District Educational Directorate, SKDA, 2013

Standards: Maximum students per teacher in SHS = 35

3.5.2.3 Estimated Demand for Classrooms for Public Basic Schools (2014-2017)

It is estimated that, all other things being equal, the district will need additional 27 No. 3 unit, 6 No. 6 unit and 2 N 3 unit classroom stocks for Pre-schools, Primary Schools, and Junior High Schools respectively by 2017. Details of this analysis are provided in table 3.8 below.

Table 3.8: Estimated demand for classroom blocks for public basic schools (2014-2017)

Year	Projected Enrolment	Pre-School (2 unit)			Primary School (6 unit)				JHS (3 unit)			
		Available	Required	Backlog	Projected	Available	Required	Backlog	Projected	Available	Required	Backlog
2014	4,323	160	86	-	9,807	1578	245	-	3,693	372	92	-
2015	4477	160	90	-	10156	1578	254	-	3825	372	96	-
2016	4636	160	93	-	10518	1578	263	-	3961	372	99	-
2017	4802	160	96	-	10893	1578	272	-	4102	372	103	-
Total												

Source: District Educational Directorate, SKDA, 2013

Standard: Maximum pupils per classroom for Pre-school = 50
Maximum pupils per classroom for Primary School = 40

Maximum pupils per classroom for JHS = 40

3.5.2.4 Estimated Furniture Needs for Public Basic Schools (2014-2017)

The estimated furniture demand for public basic schools within the planned period 2014-2017 have computed in table 3.9 below.

Table 3.9: Estimated furniture needs for public basic schools (2014-2017)

Year	Pre-School			Primary School			JHS		
	Available	Required	Backlog	Available	Required	Backlog	Available	Required	Backlog
2014	2379	4323	1944	7489	9,807	2318	2565	3,693	1128
2015	2379	4477	2098	7489	10156	2667	2565	3825	1260
2016	2379	4636	2257	7489	10518	3029	2565	3961	1396
2017	2379	4802	2423	7489	10893	3404	2565	4102	1537
Total									

Source: District Educational Directorate, SKDA, 2013

It could be observed from table 3.9 above that given the projected enrolment levels for the 4 year period 2014-2017, there will be the need for additional furniture stock of 2423, 3404 and 1537 respectively for Pre-Schools, Primary Schools and Junior High Schools by 2017.

3.5.3 Health Projections

3.5.3.1 Estimated Demand for Hospitals, 2014-2017

Table 3.10 shows the estimated demand for hospital over the planned period 2014-2017.

Table 3.10: Estimated demand for hospital

Year	Population	No. of Hospitals		
		Available	Required	Backlog
2014	75,230	-	1	1
2017	83,559	-	1	-

Standard: Minimum population for hospital = 1:75,000

By policy, every district is supposed to have a district hospital. And also by requirement, a district with a minimum population of 75,000 is supposed to have a hospital. Therefore the construction of a 138-bed district hospital is in the right direction to provide for the health needs of the people in the district.

3.5.3.2 Estimated Demand for Doctors, 2014-2017

Considering the national standard of 1 doctor serving population of 20,000, there will be the need for 4 doctors to ensure quality delivery of health services in the district within the planned period (2014-2017). The detail of this analysis is provided in table 3.11 below.

Table 3.11: Estimated Demand for Doctors

Year	Population	No. of Doctors		
		Available	Required	Backlog
2014	75,230	-	4	4
2015	77,910	-	4	-
2016	80,685		4	-
2017	83,559	-	4	-
Total				4

Standard: Maximum Doctor/Patient Ratio = 1:20,000

3.5.4 Potable Water Need

As highlighted in the district profile, inadequate access to potable water is one of the major problems facing the district. Access to potable water is therefore one of the most priority needs of the district. On the basis of the projected population and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency's standard of 300 people to one borehole, the district's water needs over the planned period are indicated in table 3.12 below. It is observed that by 2017, 205 boreholes would be required, implying large investments in the provision of water to serve the growing population. Even though the district have a backlog of 177 boreholes for 2014, it must be stated that there are two small water projects in Pepease and Abotanso which serves these two communities and other borehole facilities for individual households which makes the picture of misleading. It must be noted that currently the 3K water project under construction, when completed will serve potable water to 26 communities in the district.

Table 3.12: Estimated demand for potable water (2014-2017)

Year	Population	Existing	Needed	Backlog
		BH	BH	BH
2014	75,230	74	251	177
2015	77,910	74	260	186
2016	80,685	74	269	195
2017	83,559	74	279	205
Total				

Standard: Maximum number of people for a borehole = 300

3.5.5 Agricultural Projections

The estimated productions levels of major crops and livestock in the district are given in table 3.13 and 3.14 respectively below. The projections were made taking into account the fact that there will be adequate and efficient extension services to farmers, access to credit facilities and subsidies for farmers, application of proper farming practices and technologies, and improvement in the transportation network among other factors over the planned period. This will go a long way to enhance productivity and production in the agricultural sector.

Table 3.13: Estimated production levels of major crops

Crop	Yield (Metric Tons)				
		Projections			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maize	4211.0	4295.22	4381.12	4468.75	4558.12
Cassava	515450.0	52759.50	536274.2	546999.7	557939.7
Plantain	33174	33837.48	34514.23	35204.51	35908.6
Yam	1119.9	1142.29	1165.14	1188.44	1212.22
Cocoyam	411.9	420.14	428.54	437.11	445.15
Rice	7.3	7.45	7.60	7.74	7.90

Source: MOFA – SKDA, 2013

Table 3.14: Estimated production levels of major livestock

Type of Livestock	Average Production				
		Projections			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poultry	64498	65272	66055	66848	67650
Sheep	35322	35746	36175	36609	37048
Goat	47463	48033	48609	49192	49783
Cattle	2207	2233	2260	2287	2315
Rabbit	109	110	112	113	114
Grass-cutter	347	347	355	366	364
Pig	573	573	587	594	601

Source: MOFA – SKDA, 2013

3.5.6 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

The current IGF base of the district is GH¢195,168.88. This is expected to increase to GH¢264,760,572.00(30%) by 2017. The details are presented in the table below.

Table 3.15: Estimation of IGF base for 2014-2017

Year	Estimated Revenue Base(GH₵)
2014	195,168.88
2015	214,685.76
2016	240,691.43
2017	264,760.57

Source: District Finance Office, 2013

3.6 Objectives and Strategies

The following objectives and strategies are relevant to adequately address the development problems of the district which will ultimately lead to the realization of the overall goal of the district.

Table 3.16: Objectives and Strategies

Thematic Area: .Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Stability

Key Development Problem/Issue	Objective	Strategies
1. Low Internally Generated Revenue base	To identify 10 new internally generated revenue items by 2017.	• Update data on ratable revenue items for the Assembly. • Valuate landed properties in 8 communities. • Conduct street naming and property addressing system
2. Late release of DACF	To identify other sources of funds for the implementation of projects within the planned period.	• Advertise the development potentials of the district for Public Private Partnership

Thematic Area: Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Key Development Problem/Issue	Objectives	Strategies
1. Inadequate market facilities	To increase the market facilities in the district by the end of 2017	• Completion of 2No. 10 unit market stores/sheds • Completion of 1st & 2nd floor of 14 unit lockable stores and paving of lorry park (phase II)
2. High rate of employment and underemployment	To train and support 1000 youth in skills training and income generating activities by the end of 2017	• Train 100 youth in skills training and income generating activities • Train 400 women in soap and pomade making in 12 communities • Support 80 PWDs in skills training and income generating activities

3. Undeveloped tourism potentials/sites	To identify and develop the 4 tourism potentials in the district within the planned period	• Advertise the tourism potentials of the district for PPP • Support the development of Bomfobiri Forest Reserve/Waterfalls
4. Lack of managerial and entrepreneurial skills for SMEs.	To improve upon the management skills of 200 small scale businessmen by 2017.	Conduct management skills training for 200 small scale businesses/local contractors and suppliers

Thematic Area: Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources Management.

Key Development Problem/Issue	Objectives	Strategies
1. Low price of farm produce.	To identify and introduce improved crop varieties to 1000 farmers across the district by 2017	• Identify, update and disseminate existing technological package • Introduce improved crop varieties
2. High rate of post-harvest losses	To reduce post-harvest losses from current 40 to20 percent by 2017.	• Intensive extension services by providing adequate logistics. • Train 200 farmers in FBOs in technologies to disseminate information • Train 200 farmers on cash crop cultural practices
3. Low agricultural productivity/low technological know-how.	To increase output per acre by 10.% by 2017.	• Assist farmers to access farm inputs (e.g. fertilizer, chemical) • Provide extension services to farmers. • Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management • Sponsor 20 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestification, rabbit and snail training • Support training in aquaculture
4. Incidence of seasonal bushfires	To reduce the incidence of seasonal bush fires by 2017	• Monitor activities of farmers to check

		unnecessary bush burning • Sensitize farmers on the effects of bush-fires
5. Poor environmental management and deforestation.	To ensure that at least 600 farmers adopt agro-forestry practices by 2017.	• Motivate youth groups and farmers to adopt agro-forestry practices. • Support climate change activities • Support training in aquaculture

Thematic Area: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

Key Development Problem/Issue	Objectives	Strategies
1. Poor road network	1. To rehabilitate a total of 50km Feeder road by 2017. 2. To reshape a total of 80km feeder road by 2017.	• Rehabilitation of 50km feeder road. • Reshape 80km feeder road
2. Limited and unreliable supply of electricity	1. To extend and expand electricity supply to 10 communities and educational/health facilities	• Expansion/extension of electricity in 10 communities and educational/health facilities • Maintenance of street lights within the District
2. Inadequate potable water	To increase potable water coverage from 37.2% to 50% by 2017.	• Construct 3k water project. • Rehabilitate 21 boreholes.
3. Inadequate sanitation facilities	To increase sanitation coverage from 8.7% to 13.5% by 2017.	• Construction of 10 No modern toilet facilities. • Rehabilitation of 12 No modern toilet facilities • Procure 15 No refuse containers
4. Poor drainage system	To construct adequate drainage systems in the district by 2017	Construction of drainage systems

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Key Development Problem/Issue	Objectives	Strategies
1. Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	1. To construct 6 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KG by 2017 2. To construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS by 2017. 3. To construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary Schools by 2017. 4. To rehabilitate 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks by 2017. 5. To rehabilitate 10 No. 6 unit classroom blocks to schools by 2017. 6. To provide 1,000 mono and 1,000 dual desks by 2017. 7. To provide 100 tables and 100 chairs for teachers within the planned period.	• Construct 6 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KG. • Construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS. • Construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary Schools. • Rehabilitate 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks. • Rehabilitate 10 No. 6 unit classroom blocks to schools • Provide 1,000 mono and 1,000 dual desks. • Provide 100 tables and 100 chairs.
2. Low level of educational enrolmen	1. To increase enrolment by 30% in the district by the end of 2017	• Supply 600 needy girl-child with school uniforms, bags and sandals • Procure 150 computers for distribution to basic schools • Provide capacity building workshops for 210 headteachers • Provide support for school feeding project • Complete of 1No dormitory block • Construct 2 No semi-detached

		staff quarters
3. Inadequate health facilities	To construct a district hospital by the end of 2017 To improve health facilities in the district	•Construct and complete 138 bed district hospital •Construct 4 No CHP compound •Convert cocoa sheds to CHPs compound •Construct DHMT office accommodation
4. High prevalence of malaria and water bore diseases	To reduce malaria OPD cases from 44% to 34% by 2017.	•Intensify malaria education campaign in all communities. •Conduct 8 NIDs against polio
5. Poor perception/low level of awareness on the use of family planning methods	To increase the awareness on the use of family planning nethods	•Carry out 1968 outreach services
6. High teenage pregnancy/birth rate		•Create awareness on different methods of family planning •Intensify HIV/AIDS education •Train peer educators on HIV/AIDs, family planning methods
7. High population growth rate	To organize public education on population and family planning in all 3 Town/Area Council by 2017	•Organize public education on population and family planning in 3 Town/Area Council by 2017. •Create awareness on different methods of family planning.

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Goal: To ensure effective centralized, decentralized and district sub-structures

To ensure peace and security.

Key Development Problem/Issue	Objectives	Strategies
2. Lack of permanent office accommodation for the District Assembly.	To construct permanent office complex for DA.	• Construct DA office complex.
1. Inadequate accommodation for decentralized departments.	To construct 3 No. office accommodation for 3 decentralized departments.	• Provide office accommodation for DHMT, MOFA and GES.
3. Lack of motivation to attract and retain staff at the area councils.	To provide adequate personnel to all 4 Town/Area Councils.	• Recruit and train 6 support staff for 3 Town/Area Councils.
4. Inadequate police station and personnel in the district	To construct 2No police station by thhe end of 2017	• Construct 2No. police station • Construct 2No. police post

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

This chapter basically talks about the development programmes of the district. Programmes can be seen as a set of projects intended to achieve a particular objective. The various goals, objectives, outputs and inputs have also been presented in the logical framework to provide a fertile ground for effective monitoring. The chapter also deals with the joint district programmes, application of sustainability tools, composite programme of action and financial budget to support these programmes.

4.1 Development Programmes in Logical Framework

The logical framework is the management tool that is meant to facilitate the effective implementation and monitoring of the various projects/programmes outlined in the plan. It clearly states the overall goal and objectives to be achieved, outputs to be produced as well as the various activities to be undertaken during the implementation process. It also looks at the relevant indicators that can be used as yardstick for measuring performance, the means or source of data for verification and the necessary conditions that can provide the bases for important assumptions. The detail of this is provided in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: The Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Ensuring and sustaining Macroeconomic Stability			
Goal: To improve local revenue generation and management	10 new internally generated revenue items identified.	Trial Balance of the Assembly	• Adequate and competent staff. • Availability of logistics.
Objective: To identify 10 new internally generated revenue items by 2017.	Number of revenue items identified.	Trial Balance of the Assembly	• Adequate and competent staff. • Availability of logistics.
Results/Outputs: 1. Data on ratable revenue items for the Assembly updated.	Number of new ratable revenue items identified.	Fee Fixing Resolution.	Availability of funds and logistics.
2. 4 communities valuated.	Number of communities valuated.	Report DA Accounts Sections	Availability of funds and logistics.
Activities/Inputs: 1. Update data on ratable revenue items for the Assembly.	Number of new ratable revenue items identified.	Fee Fixing Resolution.	Availability of funds and logistics.
2. Valuate landed properties in 4 communities.	Number of communities valuated.	Report DA Accounts Sections	Availability of funds and logistics.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement			
Goal: To provide adequate infrastructure to boost investment.	• 150km surface road 50km feeder road constructed. • 250km feeder road reshaped. • Market stores and sheds in 2 communites constructed. • Existing market stores and sheds in 3 communities rehabilitated.	• Records of DA/ Ghana Highways Authority. • Records of Dept. of Feeder Roads. • Records of DA/ECG. • Progress report of Unit	• Adequate and timely release of funds. • Commitment from community members.

		Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit.	
Objectives: 1. To construct a total of 150 km surface road by 2017.	Increased length of surface road constructed.	Records of DA/ Ghana Highways Authority.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. To construct a total of 50km feeder road and 10 culverts by 2017.	• Increased length of feeder road constructed. • Increased number of culverts constructed.	Records of Dept. of Feeder Roads.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
3. To reshape a total of 250 km Feeder road by 2017.	Increased length of feeder road reshaped	Records of Dept. of Feeder Roads.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
4. To increase electricity coverage from 90% to 100% by 2013.	Increased percentage coverage of electricity.	DA/ECG reports	Adequate and timely release of funds.
5. To construct market store and sheds in 2 communities and rehabilitate 3 existing markets within the planned period.	• Increased number of markets provided. • Increased number of markets rehabilitated.	Progress report of Unit Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit. Progress report of Unit Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Results/Outputs: 1. 150km surface road constructed.	Length of surface road constructed.	Records of DA/ Ghana Highways Authority.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. 50km feeder road constructed.	• Length of feeder road constructed.	Records of Dept. of Feeder Roads.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
3. 50km feeder road reshaped.	• Length of feeder road reshaped.	Records of Dept. of Feeder Roads.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
4. Electricity in 10 communities expanded.	Number of communities with expanded electricity.	DA/ECG reports	Adequate and timely release of funds.
5. Market stores and sheds constructed.	Number of market stores and sheds constructed.	Progress report of Unit Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.

6. Existing market stores and sheds renovated.	Number of existing market stores and sheds renovated.	Progress report of Unit Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Activities/Inputs: 1. Rehabilitate 50 km surface road.	Length of surface road constructed.	Records of DA/ Ghana Highways Authority.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. Reshape 50 km feeder road.	Length of feeder road reshaped.	Records of Dept. of Feeder Roads.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
3. Expand/Extend electricity in 10 communities/education/health facilites	Number of communities with expanded electricity.	DA/ECG reports	Adequate and timely release of funds.
4. Construct market sheds in 1 community.	Number of market stores and sheds constructed.	Progress report of Unit Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
5. Renovate existing market stores and sheds in 3 communities.	Number of existing market stores and sheds renovated.	Progress report of Unit Committee/ DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining natural resources management			
Goals: 1. To increase agricultural productivity	Output per acre increased by10%.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Favourable weather condition.
2. To create an enabling environment for easy access to investment capital	At least 1000 farmers linked to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners to obtain subsidies.	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	Good conditions of credit.
3. To add value to agricultural produce	• 3 No. agro-processing machines acquired. • Post harvest losses reduced from 40% to 20%.	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	• Availability of funds. • Readily access to market.
4. To promote environmental protection and sustainability.	• Best farming practices adopted by at least3000 farmers. • Agro-forestry practices adopted by at least600farmers.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Co-operation from farmers.
Objectives:			

1. To increase output per acre by10.% by 2017.	Percentage increment in output per acre.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Favourable weather condition.
2. To reduce post-harvest losses from current 40 to 20percent by 2017.	Post-harvest losses reduced.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	
3. To ensure that at least 5000 4. farmers adopt best practices to check soil erosion by 2017.	Number of farmers adopting best farming practices.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Co-operation from farmers.
5. To ensure that at least 600 farmers adopt agro-forestry practices by 2017.	Number of farmers adopting agro-forestry practices.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Co-operation from farmers.
6. To facilitate the acquisition of 6 No. agro-processing machine by 2017.	Number of agro-processing machines acquired.	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric. Records.	Availability of funds.
7. To link 1000 farmers to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners to obtain subsidies by 2017.	Number of farmers linked to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners.	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	
Results/Outputs: 1. Adequate logistics provided	Types and number of logistics provided	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	Availability of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
2. Farmers assisted to access farm inputs.	Number of farmers with access to farm inputs.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Availability of logistics and funds.
3. Extension services provided and intensified.	• Number of Extension Service staff. • Number of farmers with access to extension services.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Availability of logistics and funds.
4. Activities of farmers monitored.	• Number of farmers monitored. • Monitoring Frequency.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Availability of logistics and funds.
5. Existing market stores and sheds renovated.	Number of existing market stores and sheds renovated.	Progress report of Unit Committee/DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
6. Youth groups and farmers motivated to adopt agro-forestry practices.	Number of youth and farmers adopting agro-forestry practices.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	• Government policy on Youth in Farming remains unchanged. • Adequate and timely

			release of funds.
7. 3 No. agro-processing machines provided.	Number of agro-processing machines provided.	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	Availability of funds.
8. 1000 farmers linked to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners.	Number of farmers linked to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Co-operation from farmers.
Activities/Inputs: 1. Intensive extension services by providing adequate logistics.	Types and number of logistics provided	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	Availability of funds.
2. Assist farmers to access farm inputs (e.g. fertilizer, chemical)	Number of farmers with access to farm inputs.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	• Availability and competent staff. • Co-operation from farmers.
3. Provide extension services to farmers.	• Number of Extension Service staff. • Number of farmers with access to extension services.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	• Availability and competent staff. • Co-operation from farmers.
4. Monitor activities of farmers to check unnecessary erosion.	• Number of farmers monitored. • Monitoring Frequency.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	• Availability and competent staff. • Co-operation from farmers.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
5. Renovate existing market stores and sheds.	Number of existing market stores and sheds renovated.	Progress report of Unit Committee/DPCU/Works Unit.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
6. Motivate youth groups and farmers to adopt agro-forestry practices.	Number of youth and farmers adopting agro-forestry practices.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	• Government policy remains unchanged. • Availability of funds.
7. Provide 3 agro-processing machines.	Number of agro-processing machines provided.	Records of DA/Dept. of Agric.	Availability of funds.
8. Link 1000 farmers to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners to obtain subsidies.	Number of farmers linked to Government Agencies, NGOs and Development Partners.	Records of Dept. of Agric.	Vibrant district economy to attract NGOs and Development Partners.
Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector			
Goal:			

1. To promote local economic development	• At 30 co-operative societies formed. • At least 20 existing co-operative societies revived. • At least 5 NGOs attracted into the district.	Records of DA/Department of Co-operative.	
2. To create an enabling environment for easy access to investment capital	200 SMEs linked to financial institutions.	Records of DA/BAC	
Objectives: 1. To form at least 30 Co-operative Societies and revive 20 existing ones by 2017.	Number of co-operative societies formed. Number of existing co-operative societies revived.	Records of DA/Department of Co-operative.	
2. To attract at least 5 NGOs/Donors into the district by 2017.	Number of NGOs/Donors attracted.	Records of DA	
3. To identify and develop the 4 tourism potentials in the district by 2017	Number of potential tourist sites identified Number of tourist sites developed	Records of DA	
4. To link 200 SMEs to financial institutions by 2017.	Number of SMEs linked to financial institutions.	Records of DA/BAC	
Results/Outputs: 1. 30 co-operative societies formed and trained.	Number of co-operative societies formed and trained.	Records of DA/Department of Co-operative.	
2. 20 existing co-operative societies revived.	Number of existing co-operative societies revived.	Records of DA/Department of Co-operative.	
3. The economic and tourism potentials of the district marketed at various platforms.	Projected image of the district.	Records of DA	
4. 4 tourist sites identified and developed	Increased number off tourist sites	Records of DA	
5. Platform created for financial institutions and SMEs to interact	• Number of platforms created • Number of SMEs linked to financial institutions.	Records of DA/BAC	
6. 5 SME Associations formed.	Number of SME Associations formed.	Records of DA/BAC	
Activities/Inputs: 1. Form and train at least 30 co-operatives.	Number of co-operative societies formed and trained.	Records of DA/Department of Co-operative.	

2. Revive 20 existing co-operatives.	Number of existing co-operative societies revived.	Records of DA/Department of Co-operative.	
3. Market the economic potentials of the district at various platforms.	Projected image of the district.	Records of DA	
4. Create a platform where financial institutions and SMEs meet and interact.	• Number of platforms created • Number of SMEs linked to financial institutions.	Records of DA/BAC	
5. Facilitate the formation of 5 SME Associations.	Number of SME Associations formed.	Records of DA/BAC	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
<u>Goal:</u> To improve access to quality education, health, water and sanitation	• Potable water coverage increased from 37.2% to 50%. • Sanitation increased from 8.7% to 13.5%. • Kumawu health centre upgraded. • District Hospital constructed. • 6 No. 2 unit, 6 No. 3 unit and 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks constructed. • 2 No. teachers' bungalows constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports. • Records of DHD • Records of GES	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water and sanitation remain unchanged. • Households willing to construct their own latrines. • Co-operation from beneficiary communities.
<u>Objectives:</u> 1. To increase potable water coverage from 37.2% to 50% by 2017.	Increased access to potable water.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
2. To increase sanitation coverage from 8.7% to 13.5% by 2017.	Increased access to sanitation	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Households willing to construct their own latrines.
3. To improve upon the management skills of 200 small scale businessmen by 2017.	Increased number of small scale businessmen trained.	Records of DA/BAC	Availability and early release of funds.

4. To construct 6 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KG by 2017.	Increased number of classrooms provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
5. To construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS schools by 2017.	Increased number of classrooms provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
6. To construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary Schools by 2017.	Increased number of classrooms provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
7. To rehabilitate 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks by 2017.	Increased number of classrooms rehabilitated.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
8. To rehabilitate 10 No. 6 unit classroom blocks by 2017.	Increased number of classrooms rehabilitated.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
9. To provide 1,000 mono and 3,000 dual desks by 2017.	Increased number of desks provided	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
10. To provide 1000 tables and 1000 chairs for teachers within the planned period.	Increased number of teachers' tables and chairs provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
11. To set up 1 No. vocational/ technical school within the planned period.	Number of vocational/technical schools set up.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
12. To equip 2 existing vocational/ technical school with equipment by 2017.	Number of vocational/technical schools equipped.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
13. To construct 10 teachers' bungalows and provide scholarship to 20 untrained teachers to upgrade their skills within the planned period.	• Increased number of teachers' bungalows • Number of untrained teachers provided with scholarship.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	• Availability and early release of funds. • Teachers willing to teach in the District, especially remote areas, after training
14. To set up District Scholarship Scheme for brilliant but needy students by 2017.	District Scholarship Scheme set up.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	• Availability and early release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
15. To provide training for 500 adults through Non-formal Education by 2017.	Number of adults trained	Records of DA/Dept. of Non-formal Education.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Adults willing to receive non-formal education.
16. To reduce malaria OPD cases 44% to 34% by 2017.	Percentage reduction in malaria OPD cases.	Report of DHD/DA	• Availability and early release of funds.
17. To upgrade Kumawu Health Centre to District Hospital by 2017.	Types and adequacy of facilities, logistics and personnel provided.	Report of DHD/DA	• Availability and early

			release of funds.
18. To reduce new HIV/AIDS Cases.	Percentage reduction in HIV/AIDS cases.	Report of DHD/DA	• Availability and early release of funds.
Results/Outputs: 1. 42 No. boreholes constructed.	Number of boreholes constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
2. 2 STWS constructed.	Number of STWS constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
3. Potable water provided to 20 communities.	Number of communities provided with potable water.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
4. 10 hand dug wells constructed.	Number of hand dug wells constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
5. 20 boreholes rehabilitated.	Number of boreholes rehabilitated.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
6. 8 No. public toilets constructed.	Number of public toilet constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on sanitation remains unchanged.

7. 8 No. institutional latrines constructed.	Number of institutional latrines constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on sanitation remains unchanged.
8. 1 No. cesspit emptier procured.	Number of cesspit emptier procured.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	Availability and early release of funds.
9. 10 No. $24m^3$ containers and 24 No. dust bins procured.	Number of containers and dust bins procured.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	Availability and early release of funds.
10. Management skills training conducted for 200 small scale businesses.	Number of small scale businessmen trained.	Records of DA/BAC	Availability and early release of funds.
11. 16 No. 2 unit classroom blocks constructed for KG.	Number of classrooms constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
12. 2 No. 3 unit classroom blocks constructed for JHS.	Number of classrooms constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
13. 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks constructed for Primary Schools.	Number of classrooms constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
14. 10 No. 3 unit classroom bocks rehabilitated.	Number of classrooms rehabilitated.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
15. 10 No. 6 unit classroom bocks rehabilitated.	Number of classrooms rehabilitated.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
16. 1,000 mono and 3,000 dual desks provided.	Number of desks provided	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
17. 1000 tables and 100 0chairs provided for teachers.	Number of teachers' tables and chairs provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
18. Adequate number of equipment and tools	Number of equipment and tools	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release

provided to equip vocational/technical schools.	provided.		of funds.
19. Establishment of 1 vocational/ technical school facilitated.	Number of vocational/technical school established.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
20. 10 No. teachers' bungalows constructed.	Number of bungalows constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
21. 40 teacher trainees sponsored.	Number of untrained teachers provided with training	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
22. 500 adults trained through Non-formal Education.	Number of adults trained.	Records of DA/Dept. of Non-formal Education.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Adults willing to receive non-formal education.
23. Malaria education campaign intensified in all communities.	• Number of malaria education campaign organized. • Number of communities educated.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
24. Doctor's bungalow constructed.	Number of Doctor's bungalows constructed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
25. Male and female wards constructed.	Number of wards constructed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
26. Operation theatre constructed.	Number of operation theatres constructed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
27. 1 No. ambulance provided.	Number of ambulance provided.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
28. HIV/AIDS education intensified.	Number of HIV/AIDS educations organized.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
29. 1000 packets of condoms distributed.	Number of condoms distributed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
<u>Activities/Inputs:</u> 1. Construct 42 No. boreholes.	Number of boreholes constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged. • Favourable water table.

2. Construct 2 STWS.	Number of STWS constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged. • Favourable water table.
3. Provided potable water to 26 communities.	Number of communities provided with potable water.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
4. Construct 10 hand dug wells.	Number of hand dug wells constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged. • Favourable water table.
5. Rehabilitate 21 boreholes.	Number of boreholes rehabilitated.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • WATSAN/WSDBs reports.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on water remains unchanged.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
6. Construct 8 No. public toilets.	Number of public toilet constructed.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Government policy on sanitation remains unchanged.
7. Construct 8 No. institutional latrines.	Number of cesspit emptier procured.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports. • Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	Availability and early release of funds.
8. Procure 15 No. 24m^3 containers and 24 No. dust bins.	Number of containers and dust bins procured.	• DA/DPCU/DWST quarterly reports.	Availability and early release of funds.

		• Records of District Environmental Health Unit.	
9. Conduct management skills training for 200 small scale businessmen.	Number of small scale businessmen trained.	Records of DA/BAC	Availability and early release of funds.
10. Construct 6 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KG.	Number of classrooms constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
11. Construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS.	Number of classrooms constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
12. Construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary.	Number of classrooms constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
13. Rehabilitate 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks.	Number of classrooms rehabilitated.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
14. Rehabilitate 8 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for primary	Number of classrooms rehabilitated.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
15. Provide 1,000 mono and 3,000 dual desks.	Number of desks provided	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
16. Provide 100 tables and 100 chairs for teachers.	Number of teachers' tables and chairs provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
17. Facilitate the establishment of 1 vocational/technical school.	Number of vocational/technical school established.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
18. Provide equipment and tools to 2 vocational/technical schools.	Number of equipment and tools provided.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
19. Construct 10 No. teachers bungalows.	Number of bungalows constructed.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
20. Provide sponsorship to 40 teacher trainees.	Number of teacher trainees sponsored.	Records of DA/DPCU/GES	Availability and early release of funds.
21. Train 500 adults through Non-formal Education.	Number of adults trained.	Records of DA/Dept. of Non-formal Education.	• Availability and early release of funds. • Adults willing to receive non-formal education.
22. Intensify malaria education campaign in all communities.	• Number of malaria education campaign organised.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.

	• Number of communities educated.		
23. Construct Doctor's bungalow.	Number of Doctor's bungalows constructed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
24. Construct male and female wards.	Number of wards constructed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
25. Construct operation theatre.	Number of operation theatres constructed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
26. Provide 1 No. ambulance.	Number of ambulance provided.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
27. Intensify HIV/AIDS education	Number of HIV/AIDS educations organised.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.
28. Distribute 1000 packets of condoms.	Number of condoms distributed.	Report of DHD/DA	Availability and early release of funds.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Transparent and Accountable Governance			
Goals: 1. To ensure effective centralized, decentralized and district sub-structures	• No. office accommodation constructed for 3 decentralized departments. • Permanent office complex constructed for DA. • Adequate personnel provided to all 4 Town/Area Councils.	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU/Town Area Councils.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. To ensure peace and security.	• Development planning schemes provided for 2 communities. • Existing development planning schemes for 2 communities revised and updated. • Public education on land use planning scheme organized in 6 communities. • 4 Technical staff trained and equipped with modern technology.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.

Objectives: 1. To construct 3 No. office accommodation for 3 decentralized departments.	Number of office accommodations constructed	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. To construct permanent office complex for DA.	Number and type of office constructed	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU	Adequate and timely release of funds.
3. To provide adequate personnel to all 4 Town/Area Councils.	Number of personnel provided.	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU/Town Area Councils.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
4. To provide development planning schemes for 4 communities by 2017.	Number communities provided with development planning schemes.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
5. To revise and update existing development planning schemes for 2 communities.	Number of existing planning schemes revised and updated.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
6. To organize public education on land use planning/management for 6 communities within the planned period.	• Number of public education on land use planning/management organized. • Number of communities educated on land use planning/management organized.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
7. To train 4 Technical staff in basic computer technology, draughtsmanship skills and advanced training in GIS application in land use planning/management by 2017.	Number of technical staff trained.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Results/Outputs: 1. Office accommodation provide for DHMT, MOFA and GES.	Number of departments provided with office accommodation	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. DA office complex constructed.	Number and type of office constructed	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU	Adequate and timely release of funds.
3. 8 support staff for 4 Town/Area Councils recruited and trained.	Number of staff recruited and trained	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU/Town Area Councils.	Adequate and timely release of funds.

4. Development planning schemes for 2 communities prepared.	Number communities provided with development planning schemes.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
5. Existing development planning schemes for 2 communities revised and updated.	Number of existing planning schemes revised and updated.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
6. Public education on building regulations and land use management/planning in 6 communities conducted.	• Number of public education on land use planning/management organized. • Number of communities educated on land use planning/management organized.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Activities/Inputs: 1. Provide office accommodation for DHMT, MOFA and GES.	Number of departments provided with office accommodation	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. Construct DA office complex.	Number and type of office constructed	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU	Adequate and timely release of funds.
3. Recruit and train 8 support staff for all 4 Town/Area Councils.	Number of staff recruited and trained	Records of DA/Works Dept./DPCU/Town Area Councils.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
4. Prepare development planning schemes for 8 communities.	Number communities provided with development planning schemes.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
5. Revise and update existing development planning schemes for 8 communities.	Number of existing planning schemes revised and updated.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
6. Train 2 Technical staff in advanced GIS application in land use planning/ management	Number of technical staff trained.	Records of DA/Town and Country Planning Dept.	Adequate and timely release of funds.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities			
Goal: To protect and improve the wellbeing of the vulnerable	• Productive and gainful employment created for 250 youth. • 100 youth recruited and trained under the NYEP. • Public educated on population and family planning organised in all 4	Records of DA/DPCU/ NYEP/BAC/DHD	Adequate and timely release of funds.

	Town/Area Councils.		
Objectives: 1. To create employment for 250 youth by 2017.	Number of youth gainfully employed.	Records of DA/DPCU/ NYEP/BAC.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. To recruit and train 100 youth under the NYEP within the planned period.	Number of youth recruited and trained under the NYEP.	Records of DA/DPCU/ NYEP.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
3. To organise public education on population and family planning in all 3 Town/Area Council by 2017.	• Number of public education on population and family planning organized. • Number of people sensitized.	Records of DA/DPCU/DHD	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Results/Outputs: 250 youth trained in soap making, butik tie and die and shoe making and enhanced access to start-up kits.	Number of youth trained. Number of youth with access to start-up kits.	Records of DA/DPCU/BAC	Adequate and timely release of funds.
100 youth recruited and trained under the NYEP.	Number of youth recruited and trained under the NYEP.	Records of DA/DPCU/ NYEP.	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Public education on population and family planning organized in 4 Town/Area Council by 2017.	• Number of public education on population and family planning organized. • Number of people sensitized.	Records of DA/DPCU/DHD	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Awareness on different methods of family planning created.	• Number of public education on population and family planning organized. • Number of people sensitized. • Attitudinal change of populace	Records of DA/DPCU/DHD	Adequate and timely release of funds.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively Verifiable Indicators**	**Means of Verification**	**Important Assumptions**
Activities/Inputs: 1. Provide training in soap making, pomade making, butik tie and die and shoe making to 250 youth and facilitate access to start-up kits.	Number of youth trained. Number of youth with access to start-up kits.	Records of DA/DPCU/BAC	Adequate and timely release of funds.
2. Recruit and train 100 youth	Number of youth recruited and trained under the NYEP.	Records of DA/DPCU/ NYEP.	Adequate and timely release of funds.

3. Organize public education on population and family planning in 3 Town/Area Council by 2017.	• Number of public education on population and family planning organized. • Number of people sensitized.	Records of DA/DPCU/DHD	Adequate and timely release of funds.
4. Create awareness on different methods of family planning.	• Number of public education on population and family planning organized. • Number of people sensitized. • Attitudinal change of populace	Records of DA/DPCU/DHD	Adequate and timely release of funds.

Source: DPCU – SKDA, 2013

4.2 Joint District Development Programmes

The district shares boundaries with a number of districts in the Ashanti. Development programmes that could be jointly implemented with these districts are in the areas of roads and tourism development. (See table 4.2)

Table 4.2: Joint District Development Programme

CONTIGUOUS DISTRICT	SEKYERE EAST DISTRICT
	Joint Development Programme
1. Sekyere Afram Plains	Bomfobiri Forest Reserve, Bomfobiri Waterfalls
2. Sekyere Central	Oyoko-Banko-Nsuta feeder road
3. Sekyere East	Effiduase-Kumawu Highway
4. Sekyere Central	Kumawu-Pepease-Kwamang Highway
5. Asante Akim North	Bahankra-Agogo feeder road

Source: DPCU, SKDA, 2013

4.3 Sustainability Tools for the Programmes

The application of sustainability analysis of the proposed programmes/projects took into consideration three (3) key sustainability factors namely, effects of natural resources, effects on social and cultural conditions and effect on the District economy. Each activity was matched against these factors to see whether they are very compatible, neutral or incompatible. Points were awarded as follows;

Very compatible - 2

Compatible - 1

Neutral - 0

Incompatible - -1

Table 4.2: Sustainability matrix

Programmes/ Project	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	**Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions**	**Effect on the District Economy**
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability			
1. Update data on ratable revenue items for the Assembly.	0	2	2
2. Valuate landed properties in 8 communities.	0	1	2
3. Support preparation of layout/schemes in 8 communities	0	2	2
4. Undertake Street naming and property addressing activities	0	2	2

Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector			
5. Completion of 2No. 10 unit market stores/sheds	-1	2	2
6. Completion of 1st & 2nd floor of 14 unit lockable stores (phase II)	-1	2	2
7. Train 100 youth in skills training and income generating activities	-1	2	2
8. Support 80 PWDs in skills training and income generating activities	1	2	2
9. Train 400 women in soap and pomade making in 12 communities	-1	2	2
10. Tourism development	2	2	2
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement			
11. Reshape 80 km feeder road.	-1	2	2
12. Rehabilitation of 50km feeder road	-1	2	2
13. Expansion/extension of electricity in 10 communities.	-1	2	2
14. Rehabilitation of 1No market centre	-1	2	2
15. Construction of drainage systems	2	2	2
16. Procure 15 No refuse containers	2	2	2
17. Construction of 10 No modern toilet facilities	2	2	2
18. Rehabilitation of 12 No modern toilet facilties	2	2	2
19. Construction of 3k water project	2	2	2
20. Rehabilitation of 16 No boreholes	2	2	2
Human development, productivity and Employment			
21. Construct 6 No Pre-school	-1	2	2
22. Complete of 1No dormitory block	-1	2	2
23. Construct 2 No semi-detached staff quarters	-1	2	2
24. Construct 4 No CHP compound.	-1	2	2
25. Rehabilitate 8 No. school blocks	-1	2	2
26. Construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS.	-1	2	2
27. Construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary Schools.	-1	2	2
28. Rehabilitate 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks.	0	2	2
29. Rehabilitate 10 No. 6 unit classroom blocks to schools	0	2	2
30. Rehabilitate and convert community centre to a health post	0	2	2

31. Convert cocoa sheds to CHPs compound	1	2	2
32. Construct DHMT office accommodation	-1	2	2
33. Completion of 1No. 2 storey building office complex for GES	-1	2	2
34. Construct and complete 138 bed district hospital	1	2	2
35. Provide 1,000 mono and 1,000 dual desks.	-1	2	2
36. Procure 150 computers for distribution to basic schools	0	2	2
37. Supply 600 needy girl-child with school uniforms, bags and sandals	-1	2	2
38. Provide capacity building workshops for 210 headteachers	0	2	2
39. Construct 10 No teachers' bungalows.	-1	2	2
40. Provide sponsorship for 40 teacher/health trainees.	0	2	2
41. Train 200 teachers in ICT to equip them with skills relevant	0	2	2
42. Conduct 8 NIDs against polio	1	1	2
43. Carry out 1968 outreach services	1	2	2
44. Intensify HIV/AIDS education	0	2	2
45. Fumigate 12 refuse dumps	0	2	2
Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources Management			
46. Support climate change activities			
47. Intensify extension services in 40 communities by providing adequate logistics.	1	2	2
48. Assist farmers to access farm inputs (e.g. fertilizer, chemical)	1	2	2
49. Provide extension services to farmers.	1	2	2
50. Train 800 farmers on cash crop cultural practices	1	2	2
51. Train 800 farmers on animal disease management	1	2	2
52. Monitor activities of farmers to check unnecessary erosion.	2	1	2
53. Train MOFA staff in decentralized planning	0	2	2
54. Sponsor 80 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestication, rabbit and snail training	2	2	2
55. Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest handling technologies	1	2	2
56. Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	1	2	2
57. Organize farmers day activities	-1	1	1

58. Motivate youth groups and farmers to adopt agro-forestry practices.	2	2	2
Transparent and Accountable Governance			
59. Construction of District Administration Block	-1	2	2
60. Provide office accommodation for MOFA.	-1	2	2
61. Support sub districts to organize meetings.	-1	2	2
62. Construction of police post.	-1	2	2
63. Recruit and train 8 support staff for all 4 Town/Area Councils.	0	2	2
64. Procurement of one 4x4 pick up for District Assemly	2	2	2
65. Procurement of 18-seater bus for workers	-1	1	1

It can be seen from the above analysis that most of the programmes and projects to be undertaken are very compatible, compatible or neutral with the criteria given. However, some of the programmes/projects that basically involve construction have negative effect on the natural resources. It means that natural resources such as land, vegetation, etc. need to be destroyed before such projects/programmes can be embarked upon. Thus, mitigation measures such as planting of trees and filling of pits where sands are winned for construction among others need to be put in place to ensure that the natural resources destroyed in the process are replaced.

4.4 Composite Programme of Action

The matrix below shows the composite programme of action for Sekyere Kumawu District for the planned period, 2014-2017.

Table 4.3: Composite Programme of Action

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
Goal: To improve local revenue generation and management

Programme Objective	Strategies	Location	Time Frame 2014	2015	2016	2017	Implementing Agencies Lead	Collaborating	Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
To identify 10 new internally generated revenue items by 2017	Update data on ratable revenue items for the Assembly.	Kumawu	←	—	—	→	Revenue Dept	DA	12,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Valuate landed properties in 8 communities.	Selected communities	←	—	—	→	TCPD	Works Dept	80,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Support preparation of layout/schemes in 8 communities	Kumawu	←	—	—	→	TCPD	DA	160,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	Undertake Street naming and property addressing activities	District Wide	←	—	—	→	TCPD	DA	30,000	GoG	DPCU
To identify other sources of funds for the implementation of projects within the planned period.	Advertise the development/tourism potentials of the district for Public Private Partnership	District wide	←	—	—	→	Procurement Unit	DA	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Goal: To promote local economic development

To create an enabling environment for easy access to investment capital

Programme Objective	Strategies	Location	Time Frame				Implementing Agencies		Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Lead	Collaborating			
To increase the market facilities in the district by the end of 2017	Completion of 2No. 10 unit market stores/sheds	Bomeng	←			→	DA	Works Dept	40,000.00	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	Completion of 1st & 2nd floor of 14 unit lockable stores and paving of lorry park (phase II)	Kumawu	←			→	DA	Works Dept	350,000.00	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 1No market centre	Selected Community	←			→	DA	Works Dept	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To train and support 1000 youth in skills training and income generating activities by the end of 2017	Train 100 youth in skills training and income generating activities	District Wide	←			→	BAC	DA	40,000.00	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	Support 80 PWDs in skills training and income generating activities	District Wide	←			→	DSW	DA	40,000.00	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	Train 400 women in soap and pomade making in 12 communities	Selected communities	←			→	Dept of Community Dev't	DA	12,000.00	DACF/IGF	DPCU
To identify and develop the 4 tourism potentials in the	Support the development of Bomfobiri Forest Reserve/Waterfalls	District wide	←			→	Wildlife Dept	DA	80,000.00	DACF	DPCU

district within the planned period	Advertise the tourism potentials of the district for PPP		←			→	Wildlife Dept	DA	40,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

Infrastructure, Energy and Human settlement
Goal: To provide adequate infrastructure to boost investment

Programme Objectives	Strategies	Location	Time Frame				Implementing Agencies		Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Lead	Collaborating			
To reshape a total of 80km feeder road by 2017	Reshape 80 km feeder road.	District wide	←			→	DA	WORK DEPT	150,000.00	DACF	DPCU
To rehabilitate a total of 50km Feeder road by 2017	Rehabilitation of 50km feeder road	Selected Communities	←			→	Feeder Roads Dept	Works Dept	800,000.00	DACF	DPCU
To extend and expand electricity supply to 10 communities and educational/health facilities	Expansion/extension of electricity in 10 communities.	District wide	←			→	MOE	DA/ECG	100,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Maintenance of street lights within the District		←			→	DA	Works Dept	160,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To increase potable water coverage from 37.2% to 50% by 2017.	Construction of 3k water project	District Wide	←			→	MWR	DA		GoG	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 16 No boreholes	Selected Communites	←			→	Works Dept	WATSAN	10,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
To increase sanitation coverage from	Construction of 10 No modern toilet facilities	Dadease, Oyoko Mission,	←			→	Works Dept	DA	500,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU

8.7% to 13.5% by 2017.		Sekyere, Zongo										
	Rehabilitation of 12 No modern toilet facilities	District wide					DA	WORKS DEPT	280,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Procure 15 No refuse containers	District wide					DA	DEHD	600,000.00	DACF/DDF	DPCU
To construct adequate drainage systems in the district by 2017	Construction of drainage systems	District wide					DA	Works Dept	400,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

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

Programme Objective	Strategies	Location	Time Frame				Implementing Agencies		Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Lead	Collaborating			
To construct 6 No. 2 unit classroom blocks for KG by 2017	Construct 6 No 2-unit Pre-school	Temate, Islamic Benevolent, Wonoo					DA	GES	86,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
To construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS by 2017	Construct 6 No. 3 unit classroom blocks for JHS.	Selected Communities					DA	GES	540,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
To construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary Schools by 2017	Construct 6 No. 6 unit classroom blocks for Primary Schools.	Selected Communities					DA	GES	1,200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU

To rehabilitate 20 No. classroom blocks by 2017	Rehabilitate 8 No. school blocks	Asekyerewa, Oyoko, Kumawu					GES	DA	160,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Rehabilitate 10 No. 3 unit classroom blocks.	Selected Communities					GES	DA	600,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Rehabilitate 10 No. 6 unit classroom blocks to schools	Selected Communities					DA	GES	300,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
To construct a district hospital by the end of 2017	Construct and complete 138 bed district hospital	Kumawu					MoH	DA/DHD		MOH/SKDA	GoG
To improve health facilities in the district	Construct 4 No CHP compound.	Bahankra					DA	GHS	100,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Convert cocoa sheds to CHPs compound	Abotanso Bamang					DHD	DA		MP Common fund	DPCU
	Construct DHMT office accommodation	Kumawu					DHD	DA	500,000.00	GoG	DPCU
	Rehabilitate and convert community centre to a health post	Selected Community					DHD	DA	100,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Construct 2 No semi-detached staff quarters	Kumawu					Works Dept	DA	200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
To increase enrolment by 30% in the district by the end of 2017	Provide 1,000 mono and 1,000 dual desks.	District wide					GES	DA	327,000	DACF	DPCU
	Complete of 1No dormitory block	Dadease					DA	GES	80,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Procure 150 computers for	District wide					GES	DA	150,000.00	GETFund	DPCU

	distribution to basic schools										
	Supply 600 needy girl-child with school uniforms, bags and sandals	District Wide					DA	GES	150,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Provide capacity building workshops for 210 headteachers	District wide					GES	DA	60,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Construct 10 No teachers' bungalows.	Selected communities					GES	DA	8,000,000	DACF	DPCU
	Provide sponsorship for 40 teacher/health trainees.	Selected communities					DA	GES	50,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Train 200 teachers in ICT to equip them with skills relevant	District wide					GES	DA	1,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
To reduce malaria OPD cases from 44% to 34% by 2017.	Conduct 8 NIDs against polio	District Wide					DHD	DA	480,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Intensify malaria education campaign in all communities						DHD	DA	20,000.00	GoG	DPCU
To increase the awareness on the use of family planning nethods	Carry out 1968 outreach services	District Wide					DHD	DA	320,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Intensify HIV/AIDS education	District Wide					DHD	DA	5,000.00	DACF	DPCU

Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resources Management

Goal: To increase agricultural productivity

To create an enabling environment for easy access to investment capital

To add value to agricultural produce

To promote environmental protection and sustainability

Programme Objective	Strategies	Location	Time Frame				Implementing Agencies		Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Lead	Collaborating			
To identify and introduce improved crop varieties to 1000 farmers across the district by 2017	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological package	District Wide	←	→	→	→	MOFA	DA	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Introduce improved crops varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance, and nutrient-fortified)	District Wide	←	→	→	→	MOFA	DA	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To reduce post-harvest losses from current 40 to20 percent by 2017.	Train 600 farmers in FBOs in technologies to disseminate information	District Wide	←	→	→	→	MOFA	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Provide extension services to 10 farming communities.	Selected Communities	←	→	→	→	MOFA	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	Train 800 farmers on cash crop cultural practices	District Wide					MOFA	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To increase output per acre by 10.% by 2017.	Train 800 farmers on animal disease management	District Wide					MOFA	DA	20,000.00	DACF /IGF	DPCU
	Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management	District Wide					MOFA	DA	30,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Sponsor 80 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestication, rabbit and snail training	District wide					DA	MOFA	80,000	IGF	DPCU
	Train 40 people from 30 communities to assist in primary animal health care	Selected Communities					MOFA	DA	5,760.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Support training in aquaculture	Kumawu					BAC	MOFA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To reduce the incidence of seasonal bush fires by 2017	Monitor activities of farmers to check unnecessary erosion.	District wide					MOFA	DA	40,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To build the capacity of technical staff to improve productivity by 2017	Train MOFA staff in decentralized planning	District Wide					MOFA	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train and resource extension staff in post-harvest	Kumawu					MOFA	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	handling technologies										
	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling						MOFA	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Organize farmers day activities	District Wide					MOFA	DA	17,565	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Organize one day training for 20 teachers/matrons in school feeding in 8 communities on the fortification of staples						MOFA	DA, GES	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
To ensure that at least 600 farmers adopt agro-forestry practices by 2017.	Support climate change activities	District wide					FORESTRY DEPT	DA	40,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Motivate youth groups and farmers to adopt agro-forestry practices.						MOFA	DA	50,000.000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

Transparent and Accountable Governance

Goal: To ensure effective centralized, decentralised and district sub-structures

To ensure peace and security

Programme Objective	Strategies	Location	Time Frame				Implementing Agencies		Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
			2014	2015	2016	2017	Lead	Collaborating			
To construct permanent office complex for DA	Construction of District Administration Block	Kumawu					DA	Works Dept	9,000,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
To construct 3 No. office accommodation for 3 decentralized departments	Construct office accommodation for MOFA.	Kumawu					DA	Works Dept, MOFA	2,000,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Construct office accommodation for DHD	Kumawu					DA	Works Dept, MOFA	2,000,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Completion of 1No. 2 storey building office complex for GES	Kumawu					DA	GES	800,000.00	DACF	DPCU
To construct 2No police station by thhe end of 2017	Construction of 2No. police post.	Bodomase Woraso					DA	Works Dept	100,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
To provide adequate personnel to all 4 Town/Area Councils	Recruit and train 6 support staff for all 3 Town/Area Councils.	Kumawu Bodomase Bira Onwam					DA	Presiding Member, Assembly members	10,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Support sub districts to organize meetings.	Kumawu					DA	Presiding Member, Assembly members	1,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Procurement of one 4x4 pick up for District Assembly	Kumawu					DA	Procurement Unit	80,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	Procurement of 18-seater bus for workers	District wide					DA	Procurement Unit	250,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

4.5 Indicative Financial Plan

The Indicative Financial plan throws light on the total programme cost of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2014-2017and how the plan would be financed within the plan period.

The total programme cost within the plan period would cost 20,549,286.00. The breakdown is as follows:

Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability =607,000.00

Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector=3,000,000.00

Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement=3,000,000.00

Accelerating Agriculture Modernization and Sustaining Natural resources Management=13,429,000.00

Human Developments, Productivity and Employment=498,325.00

Transparent and Accountable Governance=14,961.00

4.6 Financing Gap

The Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly would have to mobilize additional resources elsewhere to make up the financial shortfall. In view of this, the following strategies would have to be adopted to correct these imbalances

1. Intensifying tax education, widening the tax net to cover all aspects of informal sector and by also revaluing all commercial and residential properties in the district.
2. The Assembly should advertise the development and tourism potentials in the district for Public-Private Partnership
3. Development partners should be lobbied to pre-finance some projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.0 Introduction

This chapter seeks to present the detailed annual action plans for the district for the planned period of the GSGDA II (2014-2017). For the purpose of quick and easy review the various projects have been grouped under the major thematic areas of the GSGDA II 2014-2017 with emphasis to the location of the projects, period of implementation (in month), Implementing agencies, estimated cost of the projects, possible sources of funding and the M&E actors. Efforts were also made to link the annual action plans to the annual composite budget of the district to ensure harmony and effective utilization funds.

5.1 Annual Action Plan

In selecting projects/programmes for implementation for the planned period 2014-2017, some considerations were made which among others include

1. The performance review of the previous District Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2013 with respect to partially implemented and not implemented projects/programmes.
2. On-going programmes/ projects initiated by the Assembly
3. Priority of the programmes/projects based on the needs and aspirations assessment of the various communities constituting the district.
4. Number of beneficiaries of the programmes/project etc.

Based on the above criteria the following activities were selected for implementation in 2014-2017. The 2014 annual action plan is presented in table 5.1 below:

Table 5.1: Annual Action Plan – 2014

Thematic Area	Projects	Location	Time Frame (Month)												Implementing Agencies		Budget (GH¢)	Source of Funding	M&E Agencies
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Lead	Collab.			
Ensuring and sustaining Micro. Economic stability	1. Prepare layout and schemes	Kumawu													TCPD	DA	20,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	2. Undertake street naming and property addressing activities	District Wide													TCPD	DA	30,000	GoG	DPCU
	3. Valuate landed properties in 2 communities	Selected communities													TCPD	Works Dept	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private sector	4. Rehabilitation of market	Kumawu													DA	Works Dept	120,000	DACF	DPCU
	5. Construction and completion of 1st and 2nd floors of the 14 unit lockable stores at Kumawu lorry park	Kumawu													DA	Works Dept		DACF/DDF	DPCU
	6. Complete 1No. 10 unit market stores	Bomeng													DA	Works Dept	40,000	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	7. Train 25 youth in skills	District Wide													BAC	DA	10,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU

	training and income generating activities																		
	8. Support 20 PWDs in skills training and income generating activities	District Wide													DSW	DA	10,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	9. Train 100 women in soap and pomade making in 12 communities	Selected communities													Dept of Community Dev't	DA	3,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	10. Sensitize 24 unit committee members to initiate self-help projects in 20 communities	Selected communities													Dept of Community Dev't	DA	850	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	11. Train 50 people in soap production	Pepease Woraso													BAC	DA	5,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	12. Organize quarterly SME sub-com meeting														BAC	DA	6,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	13. Organize 3 technical training workshops for	Kumawu													BAC	DA	7,500	DACF/IGF	DPCU

	Hairdressers and dressmakers																		
	14. Regular visit to all the societies that are moribund to revitalize the co-op spirit in them	District Wide													Dept. of Co-operatives	DA	224	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	15. Formation of credit union in the communities	District Wide													Dept. of Co-operatives	DA	360	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	16. Update the knowledge of staff and management of co-operative groups through training and workshop on financial management	District wide													Dept. of Co-operatives	DA	1190	DACF/IGF	DPCU
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	17. Rehabilitation of Abotanso by-pass road	Abotanso													Feeder roads	DA	60,000	DACF	DPCU
	18. Rehabilitation of 25km feeder road	District Wide													Dept of Feeder roads	DA	40,000	DACF	DPCU
	19. Rehabilitati	Nkwanta and													Feeder	DA	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU

	on of Nkwanta and Old Gyidi by-pass roads	Old Gyidi by-pass													Roads				
	20. Extend and expand electricity to selected communities and institutions	District Hospital, Bahankra													MoE	ECG/DA	100,000	DACF	DPCU
	21. Construction of 4 No 14-seter modern toilet facilities	Dadease, Oyoko Mission, Sekyere, Zongo													Works Dept	DA	200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	22. Rehabilitation of 6No. toilet facilities	District wide													DA	Works Dept	30,000	DACF	DPCU
	23. Rehabilitation of 4 No boreholes	Selected Communites													Works Dept	WATSAN	10,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	24. Construction of 3K water project	District Wide													MWR	DA		GoG	GoG
Human development, productivity and Employment	25. Construction of 3No. 3 Pre-School classroom blocks	emate, Islamic Benevolent, Wonoo													GES	DA	150,000	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	26. Construction of 1No. CHP compound	Bahankra													GHS	DA	40,000	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	27. Rehabilitati	Akrofoso													GHS	DA	30,000	DACF/D	DPCU

	on and convert community centre to a health post																	DF	
	28. Rehabilitation of 3No. 3-unit JHS blocks	Oyoko, Akrofoso, Besoro													GES	DA	180,000	DACF	DPCU
	29. Construct 5No. 6-unit institutional toilet facilities	District wide													DA	Works Dept	60,000	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	30. Construction of 1No. 3 JHS block	Bodomase Presby													GES	DA	100,000	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	31. Construction of I No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Community													DA	GES	200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	32. Rehabilitation of 4No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Communities													DA	GES	120,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	33. Support Teacher and Health Trainees	District Wide													DA	GES/DHS	40,000	IGF	DPCU
	34. Provide 250 mono and 250 dual desks to basic schools	District Wide													DA	GES	100,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU

	35. Support brilliant and needy students	District Wide													DA	GES	40,000	IGF	DPCU
	36. Provide logistics to youth and sports development	District Wide													DA	GES	30,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	37. Organise workshop for school health coordinators on sanitation and food hygiene	District Wide													SHEP Coord	GES	1,250	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	38. Distribute long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets to all basic schools	District Wide													GES	GHS/DA	1,200	IGF	DPCU
	39. Form HIV/AIDS and Peace clubs in all Public JHS	District Wide													GAC	GES	1,000	DACF/GAC	DPCU
	40. Organise workshops for school based SHEP Coordinators on School HIV Alert Model	District Wide													GAC	GES	1,350	DACF/GAC	DPCU
	41. Organise community	District Wide													GES	DA	1,350	DACF/IGF	DPCU

	durbars to sensitise parents to the importance of girls education																		
	42. Visit teenage mothers and bring them back to school	District Wide													GES	DA	300	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	43. Organise inter-school and inter-circuit cultural activities	District Wide													GES	DA	1,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	44. Visit schools to ascertain the environmental conditions are prevailing	District Wide													GES	DA	470	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	45. Strengthen inspectorate unit of the District Education office and undertake school monitoring	District Education Office													GES	DA	5,850	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	46. Train 200 teachers in ICT to equip them with skills relevant to ICT	District wide													GES	DA	1,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU

	education																		
	47. Hold best teacher award programme	District wide													GES	DA	8,900	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	48. Prepare Annual District Education Operational Plan (ADEOP)	District Wide													GES	DA	500	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	49. Organise quarterly DEOC meetings and school monitoring and evaluation activities	District Wide													GES	DA	2,880	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	50. Conduct educational programme on Environmental Sanitation	District Wide													DEHD	DA	2,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	51. Organise educational programmes on Personal hygiene and medical screening for food vendors in at least 80% of the communities	District Wide													DEHD	DA	2,400	DACF/DDF	DPCU

	52. Procure a refuse container for dump site	District wide													DA	DEHD	600,000	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	53. Evacuate refuse from at least 2 over heap refuse dumps	District wide													DEHD	DA	16,000	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	54. Inspect and ensure proper management of public toilets in the District	District wide													DEHD	DA	2,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	55. Procure wellington boots, cutlasses, insecticides and broom dusters	District Wide													DA	DEHD	2,000	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	56. Conduct routine premises inspection and report	District Wide													DEHD	DA	21,600	DACF/IGF	DPCU
	57. Provide equipment to Kumawuman Institute of Skills Training														DA	BAC	10,000	DACF/DDF	DPCU
	58. Train 40 people from 40 communities to assist in primary health care	40selected communities													MOFA	DA	1,440	DACF/DDF	DPCU

	59. Convert cocoa sheds into CHPS compound	Abotanso Bamang													DHD	DA		MP Common fund	DPCU
	60. Construct DHMT office accomodation	Kumawu													DHD	DA		GoG	DPCU
	61. Establish adolescent health corners	District Wide													DHD	DA		DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	62. Build a health centre at Akrofonso	Akrofonso													DHD	DA		DACF/DDF	DPCU
	63. Construct a septic tank and toilet for quarters no. 1at Kumawu Health	Kumawu													DHD	DA		DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	64. Furnish Aseyerewa CHPS compound to start operating	Asekyerewa													GHS	DA		DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	65. Construct 138 bed district hospital	Kumawu													MOH	DA	2,000,000	GoG	DPCU
	66. Build CHPS compound at Dadease and Bahankra	Dadease Bahankra													GHS	DA		DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	67. Provide	District wide													DHD	DA	600	DACF/	DPCU

	health education on common diseases and health problems (eg malaria, diarrhoea, TB, HIV, meningitis, H1N1, etc)																	IGF	
	68. Train health workers on EPI (cold chain, vaccine & immunisation, injection safety, data management) support sub districts to carry out immunisation at outreach points	District Wide													DHD	DA	1,200	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	69. Visit guinea worm endemic sub districts/communities	District Wide													DHD	DA		DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	70. Support sub districts to organize meetings and durbars on	District Wide													DHD	DA	300	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	communicable diseases																	
	71. Completion of abandoned classroom block	Akrokyere													Works Dept	GES	80,147.38	GETFUND	DPCU
	72. Renovating of Besoro Methodist Primary School	Besoro Methodist School													Works Dept	GES	75,800.00	GETFUND	DPCU
	73. Renovation of Health facilities at Abotanso	Abotanso													Works Dept	DHS	45,500.00	Health Fund	DPCU
	74. Construction of a bungalow for Health Assistants at Oyoko	Oyoko													Works Dept	DHS	85,000.00	Health Fund	DPCU
	75. Construction of water closet toilet facilities at Kumawu and Bodomase	Kumawu Bodomase													Works Dept	DA	160,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	76. Construction and rehabilitation of health facilities in the following towns and villages	Bomeng Wonoo Akrokyere													Works Dept	DHS	185,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	77. Purchase of sand, cement	District wide													Procurement	Works Dept	35,000.00	SIF	DPCU

	and other building materials for community initiated projects														Dept				
Accelerating Agriculture modernization & sustaining Natural Resources Management.	78. Intensify extension services in 10 communities	District Wide													MOF A	DA	10,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	79. Sponsor 20 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestification, rabbit and snail training	District wide													DA	MOFA	20,000	IGF	DPCU
	80. Support climate change activities in tree planting in 20 selected institutions	District Wide													MOF A	DA	10,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	81. Educate people on bush fire, causes, effects and prevention	District wide													NAD MO	GNFS, Forestry, MOFA, Wildlife Dept	1,500	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	82. Educate people on keeping healthy environment	District wide													NAD MO	Environ mental Health	1,200	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	83. Educate people on the effects of windstorm/rainstorm disasters	District Wide													NADMO	D.A	1,500	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	84. Sensitize people on the advent of the dry season and its negative effects	District Wide													NADMO	GNFS, Forestry, Game and Wildlife	1,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	85. Train 600 farmers on animal disease management	District wide													MOFA	DA	5,500	DACF /IGF	DPCU
	86. Train 200 people on off-farm livelihood (bee keeping, grasscutter rearing, soap making etc) in 10 communities	10 selected communities													MOFA	DA	11,400	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	87. Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	District Wide													MOFA	DA	3,200	DACF/ IGF	
	88. Train and resource extension staff	Kumawu													MOFA	DA	2,488	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	in post-harvest handling technologies																		
	89. Train 200 farmers on cash crop cultural practices	District Wide													MOFA	DA	4,680	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	90. Train MOFA staff in decentralized planning	District Wide													MOFA	DA	1,364	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	91. Organize farmers day activities	District Wide													MOFA	DA	17,565	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
Transparent & Accountable Governance	92. Construction of District Administration Block	Kumawu													DA	Works Dept	700,000	DACF	DPCU
	93. Procurement of 8 No. computers and accessories for the Assembly																15,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	94. Procurement of office furniture																4,000		
	95. Construction of security post in between Akotosu and Wonoo area of Kumawu	Between Akotosu and Wonoo													Works Dept	DA	35,000.00	DACF	DPCU

	96. Regrassing of Kumawu Chief Park	Kumawu Chief Park													Works Dept	DA	40,000.00	SIF	DPCU

Table 5.2: Annual Action Plan – 2015

Thematic Area	**Projects**	**Location**	**Time Frame (Month)**												**Implementing Agencies**		**Budget (GH¢)**	**Source of Funding**	**M&E Agencies**
			1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**Lead**	**Collab.**			
Ensuring and sustaining Macro. Economic stability	1. Support preparation of layout / schemes in 2 communities	Selected Communities													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	80,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	2. Undertake street naming and property addressing system	District wide													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	30,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	3. Valuate landed properties in 2 communities	Selected Communities													TCP& WORK DEPT	DA	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	4. Update data on ratable items	Kumawu													Revenue Dept	DA	3,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private sector	5. Completion of 2No. 10 unit market store/ sheds	Sekyere Bomeng													DA	WORKS DEPT	120,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	6. Completion of 1st & 2nd floor of 14 unit lockable stores and paving of lorry park (phase 11)	Kumawu.													DA	WORKS DEPT	350,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	7. Support	Bomfobiri													WILD	DA	20,000.00	DACF	DPCU

	development of Bomfobiri Waterfall	Waterfalls													LIFE DEPT				
	8. Advertise the development/ Tourism potentials of the district for Public-Private Partnership	Kumawu													DA	Procure ment Unit	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	9. Support training of carpenters in T&J	Kumawu													BAC	DA	3,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	10. Support for training of women in cassava processing	Kumawu													BAC	DA	3,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	11. Train women in palm oil extraction	Kumawu													BAC	Comm Dev't	3,000.00	NBSSI	DPCU
	12. Train women in soap making	Kumawu													BAC	Comm. Dev't	4,000.00	REF	DPCU
	13. Organize 8 orientation workshops for District local contractors and suppliers	Kumawu													Works Dept	DA	8,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
Infrastructure, Energy and Human	14. Reshaping of 30km feeder roads	District wide													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	50,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU

Settlement	15. Extension / expansion of electricity to communities/ Schools	District wide												MOE	DA/ ECG	100,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	16. Maintenance of street lights within the District	District Wide												DA	Works Dept	40,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	17. Rehabilitation of Sekyere junction – Oyoko Gyidi Mission (1.5km) feeder road	Sekyere junction – Oyoko Gyidi Mission												Works Dept	Feeder roads	600,000.00	GSOP	DPCU
	18. Construction of 2No modern toilet facilities	Selected Communities												Works Dept	DA	10,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	19. Construction of 1 NO semi-detached staff quarters	Kumawu												DA	WORKS DEPT	100,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	20. Construction of drainage systems	District wide												DA	Works Dept	400,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	21. Procure 5 refuse containers	Selected Communities												Env. Health	DA	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	22. Rehabilitation	District wide												DA	WORKS	140,000.00	DACF	DPCU

	of 6NO toilet facilities															DEPT			
	23. Rehabilitation of 4 No boreholes	Selected Communites													Works Dept	WATSAN	10,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	24. Completion of 3K water project	District Wide													MWR	DA		GoG	GoG
Human development, productivity and Employment	25. Construction of 1 No 3 unit classroom block for JHS	Adventist Oyoko													DA	GES	90,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	26. Construction of 3 No. modern toilet facility	District wide													DA	WORKS DEPT	240,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	27. Construction of 2 No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Community													DA	GES	400,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	28. Construction and completion of 3No. preschool block	Temate, Islamic Benevolent, Wonoo													DA	GES	86,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	29. Completion of dormitory block at Dadease Agric. SHS	Dadease													DA	GES	80,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	30. Construction of 2No CHP compound	Bahankra Abotanso													DA	GHS	100,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU

	31. Rehabilitation of 3NO 3-unit school blocks.	Asekyerewa, Oyoko, Kumawu													GES	DA	160,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	32. Construct 2 No semi-detached staff quarters	Kumawu													Works Dept	DA	200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	33. Rehabilitation of 2No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Communities													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	34. Completion of 1No. 2 storey building office complex for GES	Kumawu													DA	GES	800,000.00	DACF	
	35. Construction of 2 No. 3 unit classroom for JHS	Nkwanta D/A Woraso D/A													DA	GES	100,000.00	DACF/D DF	DPCU
	36. Supply 200 needy girl-child with school uniforms, schools bags and sandals	District Wide													DA	GES	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	37. Organize community durbars to sensitize parents on the importance of	District Wide													DA	GES	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	educating their girl-chilld																		
	38. Provide training for all teachers in special education need to equip teachers to handle children with special needs	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	39. Provide capacity building workshop for 69 headteachers	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	40. Procure 50 computers for distribution to basic schools	District wide													GES	DA	50,000.00	GETFun d	DPCU
	41. Provide 250 dual desk for primary	District wide													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	42. Provide 250 mono desk for JHS	District wide													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	43. Train 50 teachers in ICT to equip them with skills relevant to ICT	District Wide													DA	GES	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	education																		
	44. Educate 11 communities on causes,effects and solutions of bushfires	District Wide													NADMO	Comm. Devt	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	45. Resettle about 40 disaster viictims	District Wide													NADMO	Comm. Devt	200,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	46. Establish 4 disaster volunteer groups	District Wide													NADMO	Comm. Devt	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	47. Construct 138 bed district hospital	Kumawu													MoH	DA/DHD		MOH/ SKDA	GoG
	48. Construction of an office accommodation block for DMHT	Kumawu													DA	DHD	100,000.00	GETFUND	DPCU
	49. Carry out 492 outreach services	District Wide													DHD	DA	80,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	50. Conduct 2 NIDs against polio	District Wide													DHD	DA	120,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	51. Fumigate 12 refuse dumps in the district	Selected Communities													Env. Health	DA	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	52. Procure computers, printers, tables and chairs for the Environmental Health Office	Kumawu													DA	Env. Health	3,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	53. Conduct routine premises in all communities	Distict Wide													Env Health	DA	2,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	54. 55. Support brilliant and needy students	District wide													GES	DA	10,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
Accelerating Agriculture modernization & sustaining Natural Resources Management.	55. Support climate change activities	District wide													FORES TRY DEPT	DA	10,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	56. Identify, update and disseminate existing technological package	Distrie wide													MOFA	DA	3,340.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	57. Introduce improved crops varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance, and nutrient-	District wide													MOFA	DA	15,200.00	DACF/ IGF	

	fortified)																		
	58. Train 200 farmers in FBOs in technologies to disseminate information	District Wide													MOFA	DA	3,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	59. Monitor activities of farmers to check unnecessary erosion	District Wide													MOFA	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	60. Support training in aquaculture	Kumawu													BAC	MOFA	5,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	61. Train 40 people from 40 communities to assist in primary animal health care	Selected Communities													MOFA	DA	1,440.00	DACF	DPCU
	62. Train 600 farmers on livestock disease management	District wide													MOFA	DA	5,500.00	DACF	DPCU
	63. Train 200 farmers on cash crop cultural practices	District Wide													MOFA	DA	4,680	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	64. Train MOFA staff in decentralized	District Wide													MOFA	DA	1,364	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	planning																		
	65. Organize farmers day activities	District Wide													MOFA	DA	17,565	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	66. Organize one day training for 20 teachers/matrons in school feeding in 8 communities on the fortification of staples	Selected Communities													MOFA	GES/ Comm Devt/ DA	1,200.00	DACF	DPCU
	67. Sponsor 20 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestification, rabbit and snail training	District wide													DA	MOFA	20,000	IGF	DPCU
Transparent & Accountable Governance	68. Construction of District Administration block complex	Kumawu													DA	WORKS DEPT	900,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	69. Construction of 2No. police station	Bodomase Woraso													DA	WORKS DEPT		DDF/ DACF	DPCU

Table 5.3: Annual Action Plan - 2016

THEMATIC AREAS	PROJECTS	LOCATIONS	TIME FRAME (MONTHS) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES LEAD	COLLAB	BUDGET GH.	SOURCES OF FUNDING	M&E AGENCIES
Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	1. Undertake street naming and property addressing activities	District wide													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	30,000.00	DACF	**DPCU**
	2. Support preparation of layout / schemes in 2 communities	District wide													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	80,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	3. Valuate landed properties in 2 communities	Selected Communities													TCP& WORK DEPT	DA	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	4. Update data on ratable items	Kumawu													Revenue Dept	DA	3,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
Enhancing competiveness in Ghana private sector	5. Completion of 1st 2nd floor of 14 unit lockable stores and paving of lorry park (phase 11)	Kumawu													DA	Works Dept			**DPCU**
	Rehabilitation	Woraso													DA	WORK			**DPCU**

	of 1 No. Market															DEPT			
	Skills training & income generating activities for PWDs/ other youth	District wide													BAC	DA			**DPCU**
	Support development of Bomfobiri Waterfall	Bomfobiri Waterfall													WILD LIFE DEPT	DA	20,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Support training of carpenters in T&J	Kumawu													BAC	DA	3,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Advertise the development/ Tourism potentials of the district for Public-Private Partnership	Kumawu													DA	Procureme nt Unit	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train women in palm oil extraction	Kumawu													BAC	Comm Dev't	3,000.00	NBSSI	DPCU
	Train women in soap making	Kumawu													BAC	Comm. Dev't	4,000.00	REF	DPCU
Infrastructure, Energy and Human	Reshaping of 20km feeder road	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT			**DPCU**

Settlement	Expansion / extension of electricity to communities/ Schools	District wide	+												DA	ECG			**DPCU**
	Rehabilitation of 25km feeder road	Selected Communities													Feeder Roads Dept	Works Dept			
	Maintenance of street lights within the District	District Wide													DA	Works Dept	40,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Construction of 2 No. modern toilet facilities	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT			**DPCU**
	Rehabilitation of 3 No Modern toilet facilities	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT			**DPCU**
	Procure 5 refuse containers	Selected Communities													Env. Health	DA	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 4 No boreholes	Selected Communites													Works Dept	WATSAN	10,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Completion of 3K water project	District Wide													MWR	DA		GoG	GoG
Human development,	Completion of dormitory	Dadease													GES	DA			**DPCU**

productivity and employment	block at Dadease Agric. Senior High School																		
	Construction of 3 No. Preschool blocks	Selected communities													GES	DA	200,000.00		**DPCU**
	Rehabilitation of 2 No.3-unit school blocks	District wide													GES	DA			**DPCU**
	Construct and complete 2 No semi-detached staff quarters	Kumawu													Works Dept	DA	200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Construction of 3 No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Community													DA	GES	600,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 2No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Communities													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Support brilliant / needy students	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00		**DPCU**

	Consteuction of 3 No 3-unit classroom block for JHS	Selected Communti es													DA	GES	300,000.0 0	DACF/ DDF	**DPCU**
	Supply 200 needy girl-child with school uniforms, schools bags and sandals	District Wide													DA	GES	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Organize community durbars to sensitize parents on the importance of educating their girl-chilld	District Wide													DA	GES	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Provide training for all teachers in special education need to equip teachers to handle children with special needs	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Provide capacity	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	building workshop for 70 headteachers																		
	Procure 50 computers for distribution to basic schools	District wide													GES	DA	50,000.00	GETFund	DPCU
	Provide 250 dual desk for primary	District wide													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Provide 250 mono desk for JHS	District wide													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Train 400 teachers in ICT to equip them with skills relevant to ICT education	District Wide													DA	GES	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Educate 11 communities on causes,effects and solutions of bushfires	District Wide													NAD MO	Comm. Devt	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Resettle about 40 disaster viictims	District Wide													NAD MO	Comm. Devt	200,000.0 0	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Establish 4 disaster	District Wide													NAD MO	Comm. Devt	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	volunteer groups																		
	Construction and completion of 138 bed district hospital	Kumawu													MoH	DA/DHD		MOH/SKDA	GoG
	Construction of an office accommodation block for DMHT	Kumawu													DA	DHD	100,000.00	GETFUND	DPCU
	Carry out 492 outreach services	District Wide													DHD	DA	80,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Conduct 2 NIDs against polio	District Wide													DHD	DA	120,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Fumigate 12 refuse dumps in the district	Selected Communities													Env. Health	DA	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Procure computers, printers, tables and chairs for the Environmental Health Office	Kumawu													DA	Env. Health	3,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Conduct routine														Env Health	DA	2,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	premises in all communities																		
	Support brilliant and needy students	District wide													GES	DA	10,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
Accelerating agriculture modernization & sustaining natural resources management	Support climate change activities	District wide													FORE STRY DEPT	DA			**DPCU**
	Identify, update and disseminate existing technological package	Districe wide													MOFA	DA	3,340.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Introduce improved crops varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance, and nutrient-fortified)	District wide													MOFA	DA	15,200.00	DACF/ IGF	

	Train 200 farmers in FBOs in technologies to disseminate information	District Wide													MOFA	DA	3,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Monitor activities of farmers to check unnecessary erosion	District Wide													MOFA	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Support training in aquaculture	Kumawu													BAC	MOFA	5,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train 40 people from 40 communities to assist in primary animal health care	Selected Communiti es													MOFA	DA	1,440.00	DACF	DPCU
	Train 200 farmers on cash crop cultural practices	District Wide													MOFA	DA	4,680	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train 600 farmers on livestock disease	District wide													MOFA	DA	5,500.00	DACF	DPCU

	management																		
	Train MOFA staff in decentralized planning	District Wide													MOFA	DA	1,364	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Organize farmers day activities	District Wide													MOFA	DA	17,565	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Sponsor 20 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestification, rabbit and snail training	District wide													DA	MOFA	20,000	IGF	DPCU
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Procurement of 4×4 pick up	Kumawu													DA	WORK DEPT			**DPCU**
	Construction of 1 NO. semi-detached staff quarters	Kumawu													DA	WORK DEPT			**DPCU**
	Completion of administration block complex	Kumawu													DA	WORK DEPT			**DPCU**
	Completion of 2No police station	Bodomase													DA	WORKS DEPT		DDF/ DACF	DPCU

Table 5.4 Annual Action Plan - 2017

THEMATIC AREAS	**PROJECTS**	**LOCATIONS**	**TIME FRAME**												**IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES**		**BUDGET (GH)**	**SOURCE OF FUNDING**	**M& E AGENCIES**
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	LEAD	COLLAB			
Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability	Conduct street naming and property addressing exercise	District wide													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	30,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Support preparation of layout / schemes in 2 communities	District wide													DA	TCP& WORK DEPT	80,000.00	DACF	DPCU
Enhancing competiveness in Ghana private sector	Completion of 10 unit market store/ sheds	Sekyere Bomeng													DA	WORKS DEPT	120,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Completion of 1st & 2nd floor of 14 unit lockable stores and paving of lorry park (phase 11)	Kumawu.													DA	WORKS DEPT	350,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Support development of Bomfobiri Waterfall	Bomfobiri Waterfall													Wildlife Dept	DA	20,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Support training of carpenters in	Kumawu													BAC	DA	3,000.00	DACF	DPCU

	T&J																		
	Advertise the development/ Tourism potentials of the district for Public-Private Partnership	Kumawu													DA	Procurement Unit	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train women in palm oil extraction	Kumawu													BAC	Comm Dev't	3,000.00	NBSSI	DPCU
	Train women in soap making	Kumawu													BAC	Comm. Dev't	4,000.00	REF	DPCU
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Reshaping of 30km feeder road	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Extension / expansion of electricity to communities/ schools	District wide													MoE	DA/ECG	100,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Construction of 2 No modern toilet facilities	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT	200,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 3 no toilet facilities	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT	150,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Maintenance of street lights within the District	District Wide													DA	Works Dept	40,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	Procure 5 refuse containers	Selected Communities													Env. Health	DA	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 4 No boreholes	Selected Communites													Works Dept	WATSAN	10,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Completion of 3K water project	District Wide													MWR	DA		GoG	GoG
Human development, productivity and employment	Construct and complete 2 No semi-detached staff quarters	Kumawu													Works Dept	DA	200,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Construction and completion of 3 no preschool block	Selected communities													GES	DA	600,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 2 no 3-unit school blocks	District wide													GES	DA			DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 2No 6-unit classroom block for Primary school	Selected Communities													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Construction and completion of 3 No 6-unit classroom block for Primary	Selected Community													DA	GES	600,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU

	school																		
	Consteuction and completion of 3 No 3-unit classroom block for JHS	Selected Communti es													DA	GES	300,000.00	DACF/ DDF	DPCU
	Rehabilitation of 2No. 3-unit JHS blocks	Selected Communitie s													GES	DA	90,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Support brilliant/ needy students	District wide													GES	DA			DPCU
	Supply 200 needy girl-child with school uniforms, schools bags and sandals	District Wide													DA	GES	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Organize community durbars to sensitize parents on the importance of educating their girl-chilld	District Wide													DA	GES	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Provide training for all teachers in special education need to equip	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	teachers to handle children with special needs																		
	Provide capacity building workshop for 71 headteachers	District wide													GES	DA	20,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Procure 50 computers for distribution to basic schools	District wide													GES	DA	50,000.00	GETFun d	DPCU
	Provide 250 dual desk for primary	District wide													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Provide 250 mono desk for JHS	District wide													DA	GES	60,000.00	DACF	DPCU
	Train 400 teachers in ICT to equip them with skills relevant to ICT education	District Wide													DA	GES	15,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Educate 11 communities on causes,effects and solutions of bushfires	District wide													NAD MO	Comm. Devt	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Resettle about 40 disaster viictims	District wide													NAD MO	Comm. Devt	200,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	Establish 4 disaster volunteer groups	District wide													NADMO	Comm. Devt	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Complete 138 bed district hospital	Kumawu													MoH	DA/DHD		MOH/S KDA	GoG
	Carry out 492 outreach services	District Wide													DHD	DA	80,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Conduct 2 NIDs against polio	District Wide													DHD	DA	120,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Fumigate 12 refuse dumps in the district	Selected Communities													Env. Health	DA	50,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Procure computers, printers, tables and chairs for the Environmental Health Office	Kumawu													DA	Env. Health	3,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Conduct routine premises in all communities														Env Health	DA	2,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Support brilliant and needy students	District wide													GES	DA	10,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
Accelerating Agriculture modernizatio	Support climate change activities	District wide													Forestry Dept	DA	10,000.00	DDF/ DACF	DPCU
	Identify, update	Districe wide													MOF	DA	3,340.00	DACF/	DPCU

n & sustaining Natural Resources Management.	and disseminate existing technological package														A			IGF	
	Introduce improved crops varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistance, and nutrient-fortified)	District wide													MOF A	DA	15,200.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train 200 farmers in FBOs in technologies to disseminate information	District Wide													MOF A	DA	3,000	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Monitor activities of farmers to check unnecessary erosion	District Wide													MOF A	DA	10,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Train 200 farmers on cash crop cultural practices	District Wide													MOF A	DA	4,680	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Support training in aquaculture	Kumawu													BAC	MOFA	5,000.00	DACF/ IGF	DPCU

	Train 40 people from 40 communities to assist in primary animal health care	Selected Communities													MOFA	DA	1,440.00	DACF	DPCU
	Train MOFA staff in decentralized planning	District Wide													MOFA	DA	1,364	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Organize farmers day activities	District Wide													MOFA	DA	17,565	DACF/ IGF	DPCU
	Sponsor 20 farmers to undergo grasscutter domestification, rabbit and snail training	District wide													DA	MOFA	20,000	IGF	DPCU
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Completion of administration block complex	Kumawu													DA	WORKS DEPT		DACF	DPCU
	Procurement of 18 seater bus for workers	District wide													DA	WORK DEPT		DACF/ IGF	DPCU

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (M & E)

6.0 Introduction

Monitoring is a systematic and continuous documentation, analysis and communicating information about the performance of a project to decision makers/implementers and beneficiaries. Monitoring is always an internal project activity .It is the measurement of progress toward achieving project /programme objectives and targets.

Evaluation is a systematic examination of a planned on-going or completed project. It normally seeks to determine the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance of the project or organisation's objectives.

However, the main result that M & E seeks to achieve is that the district's economy improved continually through informed decision-making and social learning, leading to improved quality of life.

6.1 Monitoring & Evaluation Schedules / Indicators

One of the key features of the M&E system is M & E indicators / schedules which provide a format for presenting the inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts indicators for resources, activities, objectives and the broad goal of a development plan. The M & E schedules / matrix show the linkage of the broad goal of the District Medium Term Development Plan to the policy objectives and activities / strategies as indicated in the Project Planning Matrix or Logical frame.

6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

One of the main characteristics of the development effort is a strong commitment towards conducting thorough impact evaluations and as indicated investment plan, some of the specific activities that will be undertaken in the implementation of the DMTDP include; community animation/visits, hygiene education/, water supply, sanitation provision etc.

Based on that, the district will conduct the following M & E activities in the implementation of the DMTDP 2014-2017:

i. Ex-ante evaluation

ii. Quarterly site visits

iii. Quarterly review meetings

iv. Quarterly progress report preparation

v. Mid-term evaluation

vi. Mid-term progress report preparation

vii. Terminal evaluation (Annual performance review workshop)

viii. Annual progress report preparation

ix. Quarterly progress report dissemination

x. Mid-year progress report dissemination

xi. Annual progress report dissemination

The above M & E activities will be conducted throughout the plan period 2014 – 2017. The DPCU will lead the M & E exercises together with all the above identified stakeholders.

This M & E activities will help improve operations and management of the plan and provide insights for effective programme design and implementation.

6.3 M & E Format

To ensure continuous participation in M & E activities in the district, all project actors, communities, NGOs, Donors, Sector departments and all stakeholders which were involved, are made aware of key observations and findings at the end of each M & E exercise. It is the responsibility of the DPCU to also brief the Hon. DCE, P.M and other DA actors on the progress of work, observations and gaps identified. To do this, the NDPC has developed a structured M & E Format / Outline to be followed by all MMDAs.

The M & E Format is as follow:

a. Title page

i. District

ii M & E Report for (time period)

b. Introduction

i. Purpose of the M & E for the stated period

ii Processes involved and difficulties encountered

iii Status of implementation of MTDP

c. M & E Activities Report

i Programme / project status for the quarter or year

ii Update on disbursements from funding sources

iii Update on indicators & Targets

iv. Update on critical Development and Poverty issues

v. Participatory M & E and other studies.

d. The Way Forward

i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

ii Recommendations

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

7.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with how to disseminate the content of the Sekyere Kumawu District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP 2014-2017). It also discusses the expected responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as all the collaborating agencies in the implementation of the District plans. Strategies for promoting dialogue to generate feedback from the public regarding the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and related services are also discussed.

7.1 Dissemination of DMTDP and Annual Progress Report of Implementation

To solicit for support for funding, logistic, and human resources for effective implementation of the DMTDP, the Assembly will disseminate the plans to all stakeholders at the following levels:

- **District Assembly Level**

The development goal, objectives, and strategies stated in the medium term development plans would be known to all Assembly Members, decentralised departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation.

- **Town/ Area Council/ Unit Committee Level**

All stakeholders at the Area Council and Unit Committee levels, specifically the leaders need to be enlightened on the content of the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plans to enable them carry the message to their people. This will be done through the following:

1. The chiefs, community based/ youth associations, market women, non-governmental organizations, transport unions and other members of the private sector about their roles/responsibilities and benefits to themselves and the entire society at large.
2. Durbars, seminars, community fora, workshops would be organized on the plans to sensitized all stakeholders
3. Investment opportunities in the district would be promoted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan.

- **Regional and National Organizations/Institutions**

It is important to disseminate the plans beyond the borders of the district so as to serve as a means of informing the public /private institutions, and the general public on the potentials that exist in the district. This approach will also serve as a means of soliciting for financial and materials supports for the plan implementation. This will also involve the members of parliament in the district.

- **International Organizations**

The District Assembly would also promote the plans through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's need. The plans would be summarized into brochures and leaflets whilst a website will also be created for the wider international community.

7.2 Expected Roles/Responsibilities of stakeholders in the plan implementation

The role of all key stakeholders in the implementation on the plans is very important. Hence, the anticipated role that each stakeholder will play is highlighted as follows:

7.2.1 Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly

The decentralization policy coupled with the Local Government Act 462 designates District Assemblies as planning Authorities and not responsible for the preparation/ formulation of plans but also their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This implies that the Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly in collaboration with departments and agencies as well as other non-governmental organizations are responsible for the day to day running of the district and the assessment of projects after implementation. To, implement these projects/programmes; it is necessary that the district assembly mobilizes funds both from within and outside the district. The Local revenue base needs to be fully assessed and restructured to give the assembly a sound financial footing for projects implementation.

The District Assembly is charged with the overall responsibility for the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development projects/programmes. This role can best be performed by tapping the available human and technical resources of the Expanded District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Departments and Agencies, Sub-Committees, Executive Committee, NGOs and development partners

The technical skills of the assembly/departments/agencies need to be tapped for the performance of the following functions:

- Generation and provision of funds for implementation of programmes/projects
- Setting up of terms of reference and framework for co-ordination and collaboration among institutions involved in the implementation of the development plans
- Identification and due response to implementation issues such as legal, administrative and traditional bottlenecks
- Identification and invitation/attraction of potentials investors in the area of Public-Private Partnership in the District.
- Periodic revision of plan implementation, procedure and effective adjustments in the response to the changing circumstances

7.2.2 Executive Committee

The Executives Committee would have to play the leading role of informing the Assembly members about the content of the plans, status of projects implementation and problems being encountered during the implementation to enable the electorates understand issues.

7.2.3 Sub-Committee

The various sub-committees need to be strengthened with the requisite personnel; skills knowledge and experience to enable the members participate actively in the implementation of the development plans

7.2.4 Decentralized Departments/Agencies

There are major actors in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The departments/agencies will provide technical guidance and facilitate the implementation of desirable projects/programmes.

7.2.5 Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities

The chiefs, Opinion Leaders, Traditional Authorities and Religious Leaders need to be part of the process of the plan implementation to enable them have informed decisions on their responsibilities in implementing the programmes/projects designed in the plan.

7.2.6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Development Partners

The District is mindful of the crucial roles played by Non-Governmental Organizations in support of various projects/programmes in the district. The role of NGOs and other development partners has been very crucial for the successful implementation of planned programmes/projects. It is hoped that the development partners will bite into the plan to enhance the overall development of the district.

7.2.7 Communities

Communities offer a lot of support starting from project identification, design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They also play important roles by providing counterpart funds towards projects implementation. This is to enhance the principle of community ownership and management for sustainability. In this direction, communities provide labour, land, local expertise and counterpart funds, etc for projects implementation. It is hoped that communities would continue to offer their best through project identification, implementation, and evaluation for sustainability.

7.3 Strategies for promoting dialogue/ management of public expectations concerning services

The District Assembly has adopted several strategies for promoting dialogue and eliciting information from the public regarding the implementation of planned programmes and projects in the plan. Stakeholders meetings would be held periodically at the Town/Area Council level to update the people on progress of work.

Also, the Assembly would hold meeting with identified civil society organization, Artisans, Religious Groups, etc to discuss the implementation of the plan and receive feedback.

The District Assembly would to a large extent involve the people in the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects to quickly respond to the concern and expectation of the people during the implementation of the plan. Progress reports on plan implementation would be discussed at sub-committee meetings and quarterly review meetings would also be held to address people's concern in the process of implementation. Furthermore, the Public Relations and Complaint Committee of the Assembly would provide a platform for the hearing of issues regarding the implementation of the programmes/projects in the District.