

**GOVERNMENT OF GHANA**

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**SENE WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(2014-2017)**

**AUGUST, 2014**

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## ACRONYMS

APRM	-	African Peer Review Mechanism
BACCSOD	-	Brong Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development
BECE	-	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CBHSVs	-	Community Based Health Surveillance Volunteers
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBPRP	-	Community Based Poverty Reduction Project
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Project
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CHRAJ	-	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CHPS	-	Community-based Health Planning and Service
CBR	-	Crude Birth Rate
CWSA	-	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CLTS	-	Community Led Total Sanitation
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	-	District Development Facility
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DBA	-	District Budget Analyst
DCD	-	District Co-ordinating Director
DDHS	-	District Director of Health Service
DEHO	-	District Environmental Health Officer
DFO	-	District Finance Officer

DHIS	-	District Health Insurance Scheme
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	-	Development Partners
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
ECG	-	Electricity Company of Ghana
FM	-	Frequency Modulation
FCUBE	-	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GFR	-	General Fertility Rate
GPRTU	-	Ghana Private Transport Union
GSGDA I & II	-	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda I&II
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
GSOP	-	Ghana Social Opportunity Project
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
HIPC	-	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technologies
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
ILO	-	International Labour Organization

IDA	-	International Development Association
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LE	-	Life Expectancy
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LG	-	Local Government
LI	-	Legislative Instrument
JHS	-	Junior High School
KG	-	Kindergarten
KM2	-	Kilometer square
KVIP	-	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
LVB	-	Land Valuation Board
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
UTDBE	-	Untrained Teacher Diploma in Basic Education
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
DFR	-	Department of Feeder Road
DHMT	-	District Health Management Team
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDA	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MEST	-	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MOFEP	-	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

DMHIS	-	District Mutual Health Insurance Scheme
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
DRI	-	District Response Initiative
DSWO	-	District Social Welfare Officer
FBO	-	Farmer Based Organization
DISEC	-	District Security Committee
NFED	-	Non-Formal Education Division
NDPC	-	National Development Planning Commission
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OPD	-	Out-Patient Department
PO	-	Partner Organization
PoA	-	Programme of Action
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPO	-	Physical Planning Officer
PPM	-	Poverty Profiling and Mapping
RCC	-	Regional Coordinating Council
RPCU	-	Regional Planning Coordinating Unit
RWSP IV	-	Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SMC	-	School Management Committee
SHS	-	Senior High School
SRWSP	-	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
SDCP	-	Sub-District Council Plans
SDDP	-	Sub-District Development Plans

SDS	-	Sub-District Structures
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
UN	-	United Nations
WSMT	-	Water and Sanitation Management Team
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Team
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GPS	-	Ghana Police Service
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DDA	-	District Director of Agriculture
DADU	-	District Agriculture Development Unit
T&AC	-	Town and Area Council
DDE	-	District Director of Education
REP	-	Rural Enterprises Project
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
REDP	-	Rural Enterprises Development Programme
GHA	-	Ghana Highway Authority
MDA	-	Ministries, Departments, Agencies/Assemblies
TA	-	Traditional Authorities
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendance
TCPD	-	Town and Country Planning Department
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TMR	-	Total Mortality Rate
WC	-	Water Closet
WHO	-	World Health Organization

- VCT - Voluntary Counseling Initiative
- VIP - Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

## **VISION OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

The vision of the Assembly is to create an enabling environment to enhance the development of Human Resource to explore the District's natural resource potentials.

## **MISSION STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

Sene West District Assembly exists to improve on the standard of the living of the people by collaborating with the communities and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of policies and programmes within the national development framework to address issues of unemployment, poor health delivery, inaccessibility to education, poor sanitation, untapped agricultural potentials and inadequate potable water on a sustainable basis.

## **FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

The functions of the District Assemblies are spelt out in detail in the Section 10 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) and Section 2 of the National Development Planning Act, 1994 (Act 480). The Sene West District is one of the twenty-seven (27) administrative districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The District was established in 1988 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1488 and now established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2088 of 2012.

The District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body and its main function is to facilitate the implementation of the national development policies of decentralization of the national development. Broadly, the functions of the Assembly are deliberative, legislative and executive in nature. Section 10 (1) of Act 462 provides details of the functions of the District Assembly as follows:

1. Responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council;
  - development plans of the district to the National Development Planning Commission for approval and;
  - budget of the district related to the approved plans to the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning for approval.
2. Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacle to initiative and development;
4. Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the district;
5. Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the district;
6. Cooperation with appropriate national and local security agencies responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;

7. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or any other enactment and;
8. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

In addition, Section 10 (4) of Act 462 urges the District Assembly to take such steps and measures as are necessary to the execution of approved development plans of the district. This includes encouraging and supporting other bodies such as NGOs, local communities and decentralized departments to execute approved development plans.

The functions stipulated in the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) are broad. It basically entails the Assembly taking responsibility for the overall development of the district. The Assembly therefore has an interest in every development activity that takes place in the district. Legally, administratively and policy wise, the District Assembly is therefore a key partner in all development activity including water and sanitation.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Sene West District is one of the twenty-seven (27) districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The district was established in 1988 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1488 and now created by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2088 of 2012. It has Kwame Danso as the district capital, which is about 245km from Sunyani, the capital of the Brong Ahafo Region via Techiman/Nkoranza and 190km from Kumasi. The District is located in the North/Eastern portion of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The district has a land size of about 3,262.1 square kilometers.

According to the results of 2010 Population and Housing Census, the district has a total population of 57,734 representing 2.5 percent of the Brong Ahafo regional population of 2,310,983. The District has an annual population growth rate of 2.2 percent. The population consists of 50.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. This is one of the few districts in the country with more males than females. The current population is projected at 62,799 (2013). The total dependency ratio of the district is about 91.4.

The district is sparsely populated with population density of about 18 persons per square kilometer. There are about one hundred and thirty-seven (137) communities in the district. The district is predominantly rural with rural-urban split of about 74.1:25.9.

The district has three main religions namely, Christianity, Islam and Traditionalist. The Christian community account for about 56.8% of the total population whereas the Islam and Traditionalist account for 15% and 8.2% of the total population respectively. Other religion constitutes about 2% and people without religion forms about 18% of the total population of the district.

The district has a high illiteracy rate of about 49.3%. Thus the literacy rate is about 50.7%. People with Basic Education qualification constitute about 38% while people with tertiary education forms only 0.2%.

Crop farming is the predominant economic activity and thus serves as the source of livelihood for over 75.7 percent of the population and contributes about 50 percent of the internally generated funds of the district.

The main development problems facing the district include poor and deplorable road network, inadequate potable water, inadequate access to electricity, inadequate sanitation facilities, poor and inadequate educational infrastructure, inadequate trained teachers, poor and inadequate health infrastructure, inadequate health professionals, poor housing conditions, inadequate market for farm produce, inadequate employable skills, low agriculture production and productivity, poor access to

credit facilities, low revenue generation, low participation of women in decision making, dysfunctional sub-district structure and inadequate private sector investment. These factors have resulted in a high incidence of poverty, deprivation and generally low standard of living among the people. There are, however, several potentials in the district which could be harnessed for development. They include good arable land, water resources, forest reserve and human resources.

To address these problems, the Sene West District Assembly has since its creation carried out a number of development programmes and projects that seek to secure better livelihood and alleviation of poverty in the district. Prominent among these was the Fourth District Medium Term Development Plan (2010 – 2013) which was prepared and implemented in line with the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA).

Overall, the GSGDA is targeted at accelerating employment creation and income generation for poverty reduction and shared growth. Policy measures identified to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in seven thematic areas. The design and preparation of GSGDA II (2014 – 2017) is guided by the practical lessons and experience drawn from the implementation of GSGDA (2010 – 2013).

To achieve these goals, the District Chief Executive, the District Co-ordinating Director, the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) and the Planning Task Force consisting of the District Planning Officer, Assistant Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, District Directors of Agriculture, Education and Health, and Statistical Service Officer were tasked to prepare the DMTDP according to GSGDA II framework. The process involved a series of workshops involving the taskforce and working sessions involving sub-teams and individuals.

To ensure community participation, all the twenty (20) electoral areas in the district were made to provide their problems and needs through community forums organized by the Assembly members. These were then collated and incorporated into the plan. There were also public hearings, during which residents and other stakeholders had the opportunity to make various contributions to the content of the plan.

## **1.2 SCOPE AND DIRECTION OF THE PLAN**

The District Medium Term Development Plan planning process was prepared under seven thematic areas. The focus of development of the Sene West District Assembly is to address structural problems, ensure equity, increase employment opportunities and reduce poverty, thereby improving the standard of living of the people

The goal of the Medium-Term Development Plan itself is to increase agricultural production, enhance non-farm employment, improve social and technical infrastructure, improve the institutional and financial capacity of the Assembly, and ensure ecological balance. The District Development focus is as follows:

1. To ensure that majority of the people enjoy high quality of life and the distance and cost for accessing health services reduced

2. Road, energy and communication infrastructure which to a large extent reduce poverty and ensure growth and increase income
3. Good and safe water and proper sanitation which lead to better health and quality of life.
4. Good governance through the deepening of decentralization programmes as well as supporting the institutions that provide security, rule of law, social quality to function properly.
5. Agriculture modernization and access to credit will lead to the improvement of productivity through application of science, technology and research. This will improve farmer income and thereby ensuring the improvement in the living standards of the people in the district.
6. To increase income of the Assembly through vigorous revenue mobilization and investment, thereby creating job opportunities for the people.
7. To ensure the participation of the vulnerable and excluded

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter captures the status of the performance of the District from 2010-2013 in relation to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). It further introduces the Sene West District and its position in the National, Regional and District context. The chapter also discusses the physical and natural environment, demographic characteristics, culture, environmental situation, spatial analysis including human settlement patterns.

It also shows the analysis of the District economy, social services, vulnerability analysis, HIV and AIDS as well as their implications of the development of the district. The chapter concluded with the harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues identified.

#### **1.1 Performance Review in Relation to GSGDA I (2010-2013)**

The preparation of the 2014-2017 DMTDP started with a review of the 2010-2013 DMTDP. The review gave a fair picture of the District's performance under the various sectors and departments over the period.

The Sene West District in collaboration with various stakeholders implemented various programmes/projects to improve the living conditions of the people. These programmes/projects cut across various sectors including health, agriculture, education, water and sanitation, energy, ICT and good governance. The programmes/projects, which were captured into the Annual Action Plans for the years 2010-2013, were indicated under the seven (7) thematic areas namely;

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
- Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector;
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
- Oil and Gas Development;
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements;
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

In all, the Sene West District Assembly targeted 441 programmes/projects. Under the Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability component of GSGDA within the years 2010-2013 were 34 programmes/projects, 44 programmes/projects under Enhancing Competiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, 67 programme/projects under Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 5 programmes/projects under Oil and Gas Development, 48 programmes/projects under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements, 142 programmes/projects under Human Development, Productivity and Employment, and 101 programmes/projects under Transparent and Accountable Governance.

### **1.1.1 State of Implementation of 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan**

The matrix below gives a summary of the state of implementation of the 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan indicating the thematic areas, policy objective, proposed programmes, indicators, target, level of achievement and remarks (i.e. state of completion and reason for variances if any).

Table 1.1 Performance of the District from 2010-2013

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Programme/Project	Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	1. Develop comprehensive database on revenue sources and other basic socio-economic issues	Availability of database on revenue items	Develop database on revenues and other basic socio-economic issues	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
		2. Develop strategies to minimize revenue collection leakages	Availability of revenue strategies to improve revenue collection	Develop strategies to minimize revenue collection leakages	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
	Improve public expenditure management	3. Implement asset management register	Availability of asset register	DA has compiled asset register	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		4. Comply with internal control mechanisms for the utilization of public funds	Availability of internal audit reports, procurement manual etc	Ensure pre-audit of all vouchers for payment.	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		5. Comply with approved guidelines for the utilization of public funds	Availability of internal audit reports	Internal audit reports produced for management discussion quarterly	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		6. Develop a more effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Availability of data on mechanism for monitoring public expenditure	Develop effective data collection mechanism for monitoring public expenditure.	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of Small, Medium Enterprises	Link registered and viable SMEs to banking and non-banking financial institutions for credit	Number of SMEs supported by financial institutions	Link registered SMEs to financial institutions for credit	x	-	-	-	Fully implemented

		Support Women Groups with simple tools for food processing	Number of women groups supported with tools for food processing	Support women groups with simple tools for food processing	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
Ensuring Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally	Organise Businessmen into manageable groups and cooperatives	Number of businesses organized	Organized Businesses into manageable groups and cooperatives	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
		Develop land banks to facilitate acquisition of land for commercial use.	Availability of site plans on hectares of land acquired	Land banks developed to facilitate acquisition of land for commercial purposes	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
	Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other resource endowments	Facilitate the establishment of plantations for cultivation and processing of plant into fuel	Availability and operation of plant	Tree plantations established by the end of 2013	-	x	x	X	Fully implemented in Wiase traditional area
		Facilitate the establishment of mango plantations for cultivation and processing of mango into mango juice	Availability and operation of mango processing plant	Mango plantations established by the end of 2013		x	x	X	Fully implemented under GSOP
	2.Pursue accelerated industrial development	Establish industrial zone in the district	Availability of land for the project	Industrial zone established	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
	5.Develop tourism as a major industry	Develop documentary and brochure on district investment potentials	Availability of tourism development plan	Tourism development plan prepared by the end of 2012	-	-	-	-	Not implemented

Accelerated Agric. Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Improve agricultural productivity	Facilitate the establishment of mechanization services and lease schemes with back-ups spare parts.							
		Train 5 people in maintenance of farm machinery	Number of people trained in maintenance of farm machinery	Five people trained in the maintenance of farm machinery	-	-	-	-	Not implemented because the tractors were not procured
Accelerated Agric. Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Improve agricultural productivity	Facilitate farmers to access credit facilities	Number of farmers given credit	Farmers linked to credit facilities	x	x	x	X	Implemented under SADA programme
		Conduct measurement and establish yield study plots in 6 enumeration areas	Report on the exercise	Yield study plots measured established	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Train 400 farmers in 4 communities on the use of improved crop varieties and improved breed of livestock	Number of farmers trained on the use of improved crop varieties and breed livestock	Crop varieties and livestock improved	x	x	x	X	Programme fully implemented
		Conduct listing of Agric. Households and holders in 20 Enumeration Areas	Number of farm households listed in each enumeration area	Listing of farm households and holders conducted in 20 enumeration areas	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Train 300 farmers on safe use of agro-chemicals	Number of farmers trained on use of agro-chemicals	300 farmers trained in safe handling of agro-chemicals	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Undertake 4 demonstrations in 4 communities on yam mini-sets technology.	Number of demonstration plots on yam mini-sets technology	Demonstration plots established	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented

	Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	Promote farmer training on new technology	Number of farmers trained on new technologies	Farmer training on new technologies promoted	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
		Build the capacity of 50 cash crop farmers to improve productivity and quality	Number of cash crop farmers trained	Capacity of 50 cash crop farmers built to improve productivity and quality	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	Train 160 farmers in 4 communities on the need to integrate crops with livestock	Number of farmers trained on crop and livestock integration.	160 farmers trained on crop and livestock integration	-	x	x	-	Fully implemented
		Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing and sanitation	Number of livestock farmers trained on housing and sanitation	100 livestock farmers on housing and sanitation trained	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
		Vaccinate 10,000 small ruminants against PPR, 8,000 local birds against NCD, 2,000 animals against rabies, anthrax and other diseases	Number of ruminants and other animals vaccinated against PPR, NCD, Rabies, anthrax etc.	Vaccinate 10,000 small ruminants, 8,000 local birds, 2,000 animals annually	-	-	-	-	Fully implemented
		Carry out disease surveillance annually	Report on disease surveillance carried out	Disease surveillance carried out annually	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Conduct livestock census in the district including grasscutter	Number of livestock and grasscutter to be counted	Livestock census conducted	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Train 100 livestock farmers on feeding formulation and proper watering	Number of livestock farmers trained on feeding formulation and proper watering	100 livestock farmers trained on feeding formulation and proper watering	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due lack of funds
	Adapt to impacts and reduce vulnerability to								

	climate variability and change								
	Maintain and enhance the protected area system	Rehabilitate 40 hectare degraded land with mangoes in Wiase Traditional Area	Number of hectares of mango plantation cultivated	40 hectare degraded land rehabilitated with mango	x	x	x	X	40 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated with mangoes at Wiase and Mframa
		Rehabilitate 60 hectares of degraded land with mangoes in Dwan Traditional Area	Number of hectares of mango plantation cultivated	60 hectares degraded land rehabilitated with mangoes	x	x	x	X	60 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated with mangoes at Akyeremade, Drobe and Kofi Gyan.
		Rehabilitate 20 hectare degraded land with teak in Wiase Traditional Area	Number of hectares of teak plantation cultivated	20 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated with teak	x	x	x	X	20 hectares of degraded land rehabilitated with teak at Wiase
Oil and Gas Development	1.To support any exploration of natural resources in the district	Map up potential areas of natural deposits	Potential areas of natural resources to be mapped	Map up potential areas of natural deposits	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
	2.To develop the capacity of at least three local business to engage in the emerging oil and gas industry	Organize quarterly workshops to brief local dealers on the challenges and management of petroleum and gas product	Number of Local Dealers to be briefed	Challenges and management of petroleum product addressed	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
		Facilitate establishment of 4 No. LPG stations	Number of LPG stations to be established	Access to petroleum product increased	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement	Create and sustain efficient transport system that meets user needs	Develop water and improve safety nets of water transport		Water transport accidents reduced	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
		Facilitate the acquisition of ferry on the Volta Lake	Number of ferry acquired	Water transport accidents reduced	-	-	x	-	Fully Implemented
		Facilitate the tarring of Atebubu-Kojokrom highway	Reports on the tarring of the road	Reduction in travel time	-	-	-	-	Not implemented because of lack of funds
		Construction and drilling of 68 No.	Number of boreholes to be	Affordable safe water provided in					Partially implemented under AFD projected

	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	boreholes in selected communities	constructed and drilled	selected communities	-	x	x	-		
		Repair 20 No. broken down boreholes	Progress reports on number of borehole repaired	Affordable safe water provided in selected communities	-	-	-	-	Not implemented because of lack of funds	
		Construction of 1 No. peri-urban small town water supply and sanitation	Progress reports on construction of small town water system	One community provided with affordable water	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented under AFD project	
	Promote rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure.	Facilitate the coverage of telephone facilities	Number of telecommunication services in the district	Other telecommunication services not in the district now operating	x	x	-	-	Partially implemented	
		Construct 2 No. Community Information Centre with Internet facilities	Number of Community Information Centres to construct	30% of population have access to information	-	-	-	-	Not implemented	
	Ensure increased access of households to efficient, reliable and adequate energy supply	Construct 1 No. Computer Learning Center	Number of Computer Learning Center constructed	1 No. computer learning center constructed by 2012	-	-	-	-	Not implemented	
		Extend electricity to selected communities without lights	Number of communities without electricity	Electricity extended to selected communities	x	x	x	X	Project is on-going	
		Increase surface accessibility	Reshaping of 15km Kyeamekrom-Chaboba feeder road	Reports on reshaping of feeder road	Accessibility to major market centers improved	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
			Construct 154.2km length of feeder road to major farming and fishing communities	Number of km length of feeder road constructed	154.2km length of road constructed	-	-	-	-	Not implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Improve quality of teaching and learning	Construct 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with office and store at Kanto	Number of school block constructed	1 No. school block constructed	-	-	-	X	Fully implemented under DDF
		Rehabilitate 1 No. 3-unit classroom block at Bantama	Number of school block rehabilitated	1 No. 3-unit classroom block rehabilitated	-	-	-	X	Fully implemented under DDF
		Construct 1 No. 6-unit classroom blocks for Lemu Methodist Primary	Number of school block constructed	1 No. 6-unit classroom block constructed	-	-	-	X	Fully implemented under DDF
		Provide 2,000 desks to primary schools	Number of desk provided	2,000 desks provided	-	-	X	X	Fully implemented under GETFund
		Provide 4,000 mono desks to JHS	Number of mono desks provided	4,000 mono desks provided	-	-	X	X	Fully implemented under GETFund
		Institute in-service training schemes for science, mathematical and technical/vocational teachers.	Number of in-service training schemes instituted	Institute in-service training schemes for science, mathematics and technical/vocational teachers	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
	Improve management of education service delivery	Provide management training for Basic School teachers	Number of management training for Basic School teachers provided.	Provide management for basic school teachers	x	x	X	X	Fully implemented
	2.To bridge the Gender gap of access to education.	Facilitate the establishment of Girl child clubs in schools.	Number of Girl Child clubs established	Girl Child clubs established	-	x	X	-	Fully implemented
		Provide scholarships for Needy Girls	Number of sponsorship provided for needy girls	Sponsorship for needy girls provided	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds
		Create awareness for parents on the importance of girl							

		education							
	3.To increase access to quality health delivery	Construct 3 No. CHPS Compound	Number of CHPS Compound constructed	3No. CHPS Compound constructed	x	x	x	-	3No. CHPS Compounds constructed at Kyeamekrom, Davakope and Gyasipo under DACF, CBRDP & DDF
Human Development, Productivity and Employment		Construct 1 No. District hospital theatre	Number of Hospital theatre constructed	1 No. Hospital theatre constructed by 2013	-	x	x	-	Fully implemented
		Support malarial control programme		Malarial control programme supported	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Support NID Programme		NID programme supported	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Sponsor 5 SRN and 10 Community Health Nurses	Number of health professionals sponsored	5 SRN and 10 Community Health Nurses sponsored	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
	Increase public knowledge on water, hygiene and sanitation	Facilitate the construction of household latrines	Number of households to construct latrines	Access to sanitation facilities improved	-	-	-	-	Lack of funds
		Train environmental health officers and DWST in community Led Total Sanitation	Number of Environmental Health Officers and DWST trained.	Environmental Health Officers trained in CLTS	-	-	-	X	Fully implemented
		Organize public education on hand washing and provide logistics to schools	Number of public education on hand washing organized.	Personal hygiene improved	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
	Improve environmental sanitation	Organize sensitization for food vendors and butchers on proper handling of food and meat.	Number of sensitizations on proper handling of food and meat	Sanitation conditions improved	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Organize Quiz competition on environmental sanitation for second cycle	Number of Quiz Competition on environmental sanitation	Sanitation conditions improved	-	-	x	-	Fully implemented

		institutions	organized						
		Acquire and develop 5 No. final waste disposal site	Number of waste disposal sites acquired	5 no. solid waste disposal site acquired and developed	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds.
		Construct 5 No. 12-seater public toilets	Number of public toilets constructed	5 no. public toilets constructed	x	x	x	X	5 No. public toilets constructed at Kanto, Wilikofi, Donkore Akenten and Wiase
Transparent and Accountable Governance	1.Encourage public-private participation in socio-economic development								
	. Ensure effective implementation of Local Government Service Act	Support establishment of Human Resource Unit of the Assembly		Human resource unit established	-	-	x	-	Fully implemented
		Construct 1 No. District Assembly Office Complex	District Assembly Office complex constructed	Decentralization enhanced	x	x	x	X	Fully implemented
		Construct Temporal accommodation for newly created District	Temporal accommodation for newly created district constructed	Construct temporal accommodation for newly created district	-	-	x	-	Fully implemented
		Organize training for decentralized departments on the preparation of Action Plans and Reporting	Number of training on the preparation of Action Plans and Reporting for decentralized departments organized	Harmonized departmental action plans and reporting	-	-	x	-	Fully implemented under DDF Capacity building component
	Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participation processes at all levels	Organize training workshop for heads of decentralized departments on the new planning system and composite budgeting	Number of training workshops organized	District level planning and budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process	-	-	x	-	Fully implemented
			Number of National Service	National Service					

Transparent and Accountable Governance	Strengthen and operationalise the sub-district structures and ensure consistency with Local Government Laws	Post National Service Personnel to man Town/Area Councils	Personnel to man Town/Area Councils	Personnel posted to man Town/Area Councils	-	-	-	-	Not implemented
		Construction of 1 No. Area Council Office	Number of Area Council Office constructed	Decentralization enhanced	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds.
		Furnishing of offices of Town/Area Councils	Number of Town/Area Council Offices furnished	Town/Area Council offices furnished	-	-	-	-	Not implemented due to lack of funds.

Source: DPCU, 2013



### **1.1.2 Programs/Projects Implementation (fully implemented, abandoned/suspended, on-going, not implemented and implemented but not in the DMTDP)**

The assessment of performance of the District between the years 2010-2013 shows remarkable performance especially between the years 2011-2013. For the year 2010, 85% of the programs/projects captured in the Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability theme of the GSGDA were implemented while 78% were also completed in the 2011 and 2012. For the year 2013, only 75% of the projects earmarked for implementation were done.

Under Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector, 80% of the programs/projects captured in the Annual Action Plan for the year 2010 were done whereas 75% and 78% of programs/projects were fully implemented between the years 2011-2012. Again 80% of programs/projects were implemented for the year 2013.

Under Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management 75% of programs/projects were implemented in 2010, while 78% were completed in the years 2011 and 2012. For the year 2013, 76% of the programs/projects earmarked for implementation were carried out.

Under Oil and Gas Development none of the programs/projects were implemented in all the years (2010 - 2013).

Under Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement 75% of programs/projects captured in the 2010 Annual Action Plan were carried out whereas 80% and 90% of programs/projects were fully implemented between 2011 and 2012. Again, 79% of the programs/projects were executed in the year 2013.

Also, under Human Development, Productivity and Employment theme 70% of the programs/projects were executed in the year 2010 while 65% and 70% of the programs/projects were fully executed and completed in the years 2011 and 2012. For the year 2013 85% of the programs/projects were also fully completed.

Under Transparent and Accountable Governance 66% of the programs/projects were executed in 2010 whereas 70% and 80% of the programs/projects were carried out fully completed in the years 2011 and 2012. In the year 2013 only 45% of the programs/projects were implemented.

### **1.1.3 Achievement of Set Objectives and Targets**

Between the years 2010-2013, most of the objectives set up for implementation of programs/projects under each of the thematic area of the GSGDA were achieved as indicated in the table above. There were however some challenges in the implementation of programs/projects in the years 2010 and 2012. Most of these challenges were discussed below.

### **1.1.4 Reasons for any deviations regarding achievements of set targets**

There were limited deviations in programs/projects implementation, during the plan period. Some of these deviations were attributed to emergency programs/projects arising from disasters or human errors and security issues. For, instance in the year 2010, there was Chieftaincy litigation in Nkomi Traditional Area. On 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2010, the Keleta and Kelempota Gates each installed their candidates, a move which had the propensity to cause mayhem and chaos. Then in 2012, the Dwan Youth demanded immediate enstoolment of an Omanhene for the Traditional Area. To press home their demand, a demonstration was staged on Wednesday, 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2012 culminating into a scuffle between the police and the demonstrators leading

to the death of two persons and the near lynching of a police officer. These called security personnel in the district to calm down situations. Also in the year 2012, there was some boat disaster on the Sene River which resulted in the death of twenty (20) people. A rainstorm also hit school blocks and houses in some communities namely Mframa, Menkor, Bantama, Wiase and Akyeremade which were quickly re-roofed.

### 1.1.5 Actions taken to remedy the situation during implementation period

The Assembly carried out lot of disaster prevention activities to reduce the occurrence of disaster in the district. These activities were implemented through the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and other Departments/Agencies. Security personnel were brought in from the regional capital, Sunyani and other towns in the region to curb the security situation in the district.

## 1.2. Output of District Performance Review (2010-2013)

### 1.2.1 Performance of the District under the thematic areas of GSGDA I

The performance of the District under the thematic areas of the GSGDA I namely; Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability, Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Oil and Gas Development, Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement, Human Development, Productivity and Employment, Transparent and Accountable Governance has been outlined in table 1.1.

Tables 1.2 and 1.3 shows a statement of income and expenditure as well as funds disbursement between years 2010 - 2013. Also Table 1.4 indicates statement of budgetary allocations in percentage terms between years 2010 - 2013.

### 1.2.2. Revenue and Expenditure Patterns (2010-2013)

Table 1.2 Statement of Income (2010 - 2013)

INCOME SOURCES	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
DACF	656,414.00	1,208,782.61	499,737.06	492,252.31	2,857,185.98
IGF	110,147.41	198,038.08	267,220.69	164,205.98	739,612.16
HIPC FUNDS	4,729.47	25,000.00	-	-	29,729.47
GOG GRANTS	291,807.15	252,884.90	538,083.52	1,094,586.89	2,177,362.46
DONOR GRANTS	524,410.23	1,034,483.88	3,647,282.85	1,406,067.68	6,612,244.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,587,508.26</b>	<b>2,719,189.47</b>	<b>4,952,324.12</b>	<b>3,157,112.86</b>	<b>12,416,134.71</b>

Source: District Finance Department, 2013

Table 1.3 Statement of Disbursement (2010-2013)

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ADMINISTRATION	263,486.07	279,190.75	1,092,768.93	574,823.87	2,210,269.62
SERVICE	36,869.04	87,462.81	793,737.52	147,041.36	1,065,110.73
INVESTMENT	1,103,318.90	2,180,356.62	1,794,369.60	3,749,657.69	8,827,702.81
MISCELLANEOUS	43,281.72	85,776.48	1,008,659.45	64,283.02	1,202,000.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,446,955.73</b>	<b>2,632,786.66</b>	<b>4,689,535.53</b>	<b>4,535,805.94</b>	<b>13,305,083.86</b>

Source: District Finance Department, 2013

Table 1.4 Statement of Budgetary Allocation in Percentage Terms (2010-2013)

<b>INCOME SOURCES</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
DACF	656,414.00 (41.4%)	1,208,782.61 (44.5%)	499,737.06 (10.1%)	492,252.31 (15.6%)	2,857,185.98 (23.0%)
IGF	110,147.41 (6.9%)	198,038.08 (7.3%)	267,220.69 (5.4%)	164,205.98 (5.2%)	739,612.16 (5.9%)
HIPC FUNDS	4,729.47 (0.30%)	25,000.00 (0.92%)	-	-	29,729.47 (0.2%)
GOG GRANTS	291,807.15 (18.4%)	252,884.90 (9.3%)	538,083.52 (10.9%)	1,094,586.89 (34.7%)	2,177,362.46 (17.5%)
DONOR GRANTS	524,410.23 (33.0%)	1,034,483.88 (38.1%)	3,647,282.85 (73.7%)	1,406,067.68 (44.5%)	6,612,244.64 (53.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,587,508.26</b>	<b>2,719,189.47</b>	<b>4,952,324.12</b>	<b>3,157,112.86</b>	<b>12,416,134.71</b>

Source: District Finance Department, 2013

### **1.2.3 Problems Encountered During Plan Implementation**

The Sene West District Assembly encountered several problems during the implementation of the prioritized programmes/projects captured in the Annual Action Plans of the DMTDP 2010-2013.

#### **Key problems identified during the implementation period include the following:**

1. Untimely and unreliable releases of funds. Over the period releases of funds for plan implementation especially from the District Assemblies Common Fund has been untimely and unreliable. Apart from short falls in amounts released, the scheduled quarterly releases tended to be, in some cases, half yearly releases. This made planned implementation of projects cumbersome.
2. Apathy in attendance at public hearing. Even though discussion at the public hearing was exciting and generated public support for project implementation, attendance at such fora left much to be desired.
3. Difficulty on the part of communities to release land for development projects coupled with high cost of land compensation.
4. Weak internally generated revenue which was unable to support capital expenditure projects for development.
5. The inaccessible nature of roads in the district, particularly during the rainy season made it difficult to travel.
6. Inadequate logistic and budget support for monitoring and evaluation of programmes/projects

### **1.2.4 Lessons Learnt Which Have Implications for the DMTDP (2014-2017)**

- The lesson learnt here is not to take on board too many programs/projects at a time or to take on programs/projects as and when funds are released.
- There is the need to harmonize the interventions with a view to issuing out common implementation strategies.
- Intensify public education on the need to get the general public to patronize public hearing.
- Vigorous marketing of the DMTDP 2014-2017 to attract more funding from other development partners.
- Continuous sensitization/dialogue with stakeholders to release and protect land earmarked for community projects.
- Strengthening of the revenue task force and mobilization of revenue for development.

## **Analysis of Existing Situation/Compilation of the District Profile**

### **1.3.1 Establishment of the District**

Sene District was created out of the then Atebubu District in 1988 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1488. The Sene West District, which is one of the twenty-seven (27) districts in the Brong Ahafo Region, was established in 2012 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2088. It has Kwame Danso as the district capital, which is about 245km from Sunyani, capital of the Brong Ahafo Region via Techiman/Nkoranza.

### **Physical Characteristics**

To a large extent, the physical environment in which man finds himself determines and affects the socio-economic conditions of the population who live in it.

This section provides background information on the district and forms the basis for the development proposals of the district. It provides baselines, which can be used to assess the impact of the plan implementation on the development of the district. It highlights the development potentials and constraints of the district.

### **1.3.2 Location and Size**

Sene West District is situated in the North/Eastern part of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The district is located between longitudes 0° 15'E and 0° 15'W and latitudes 7° N and 8° 30'N. In all, the district occupies a total land area of about 3,262.1 sq. km. It therefore constitutes about 8.2% of the region's land area, which is 39,557.08 sq. kms. It extends from the Volta Lake in the north to River Obosom in the south. The Sene West District shares common boundaries with the East Gonja District to the north (in the Northern Region), Sene East District to the East (in the Brong Ahafo Region), to the South; and South/West by Kwahu Afram Plains North and Sekyere Afram Plains Districts in the Eastern and Ashanti Regions respectively, and to the West and North-West by Atebubu-Amanten and Pru Districts respectively. (all in the Brong Ahafo Region).

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 show the location of the district in the national and regional context. Figure 1.3 shows the map of Sene West District

Figur. 1.1 Sene West in Natioanl Context

# SENE WEST IN NATIONAL CONTEXT

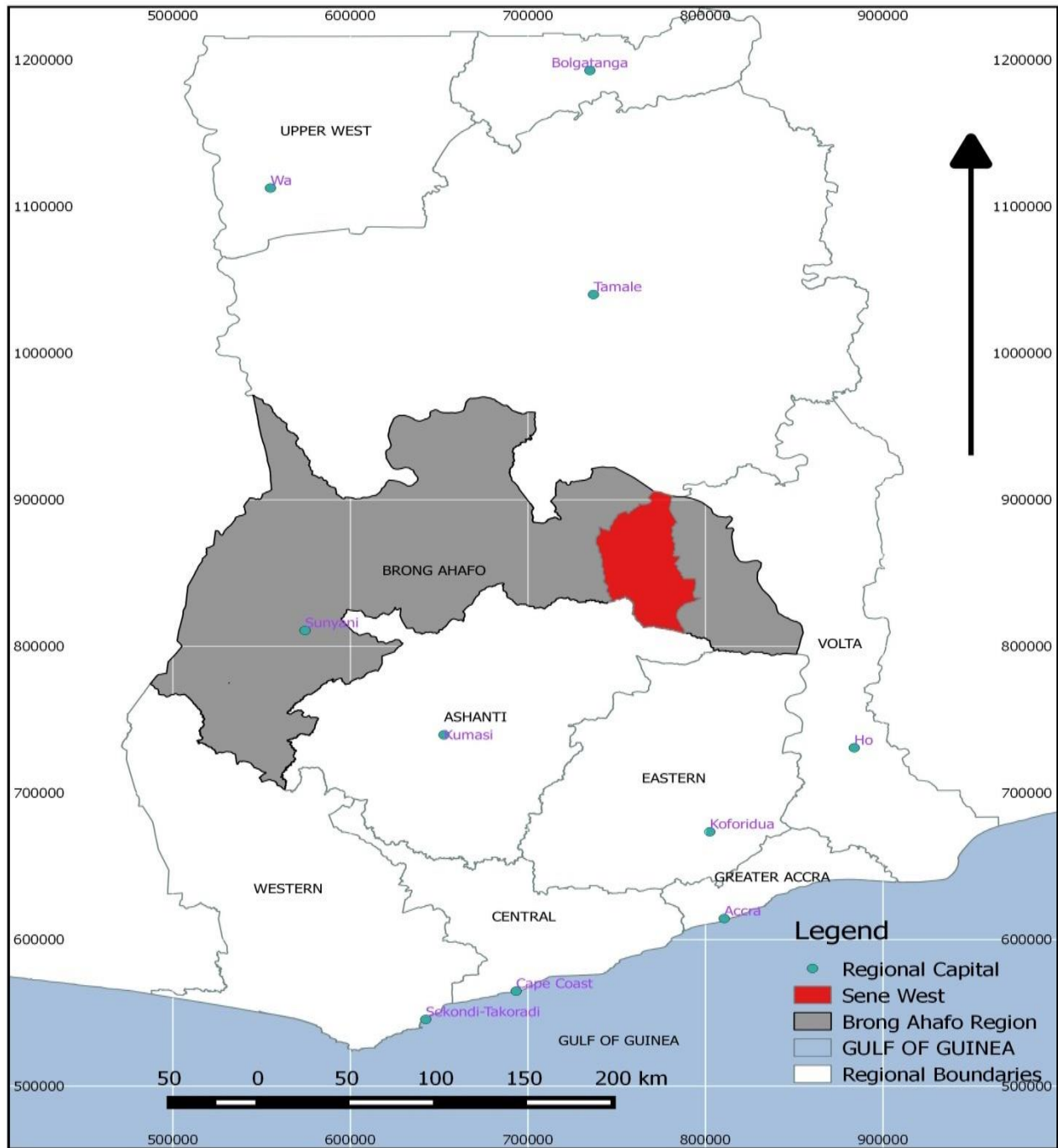


Figure. 1.2

## SENE WEST IN REGIONAL CONTEXT

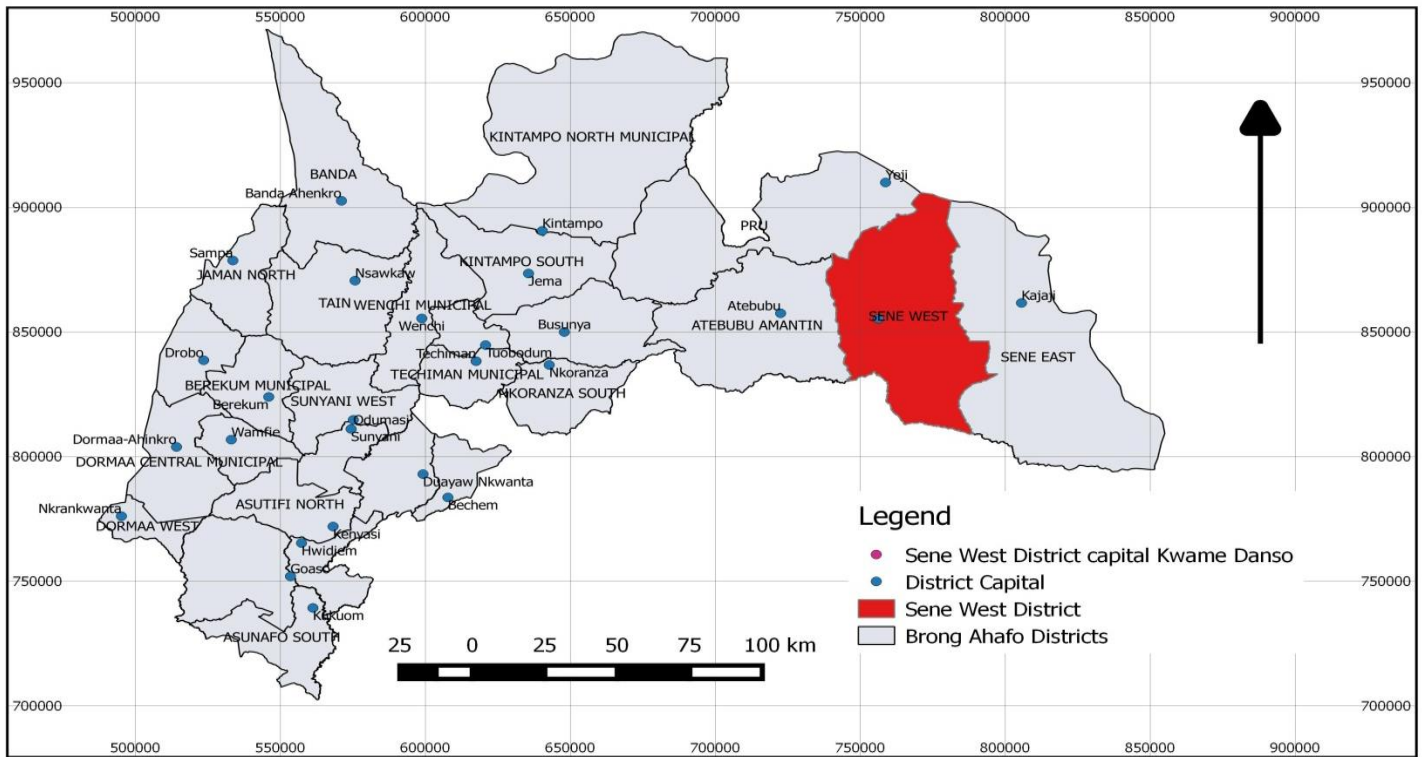
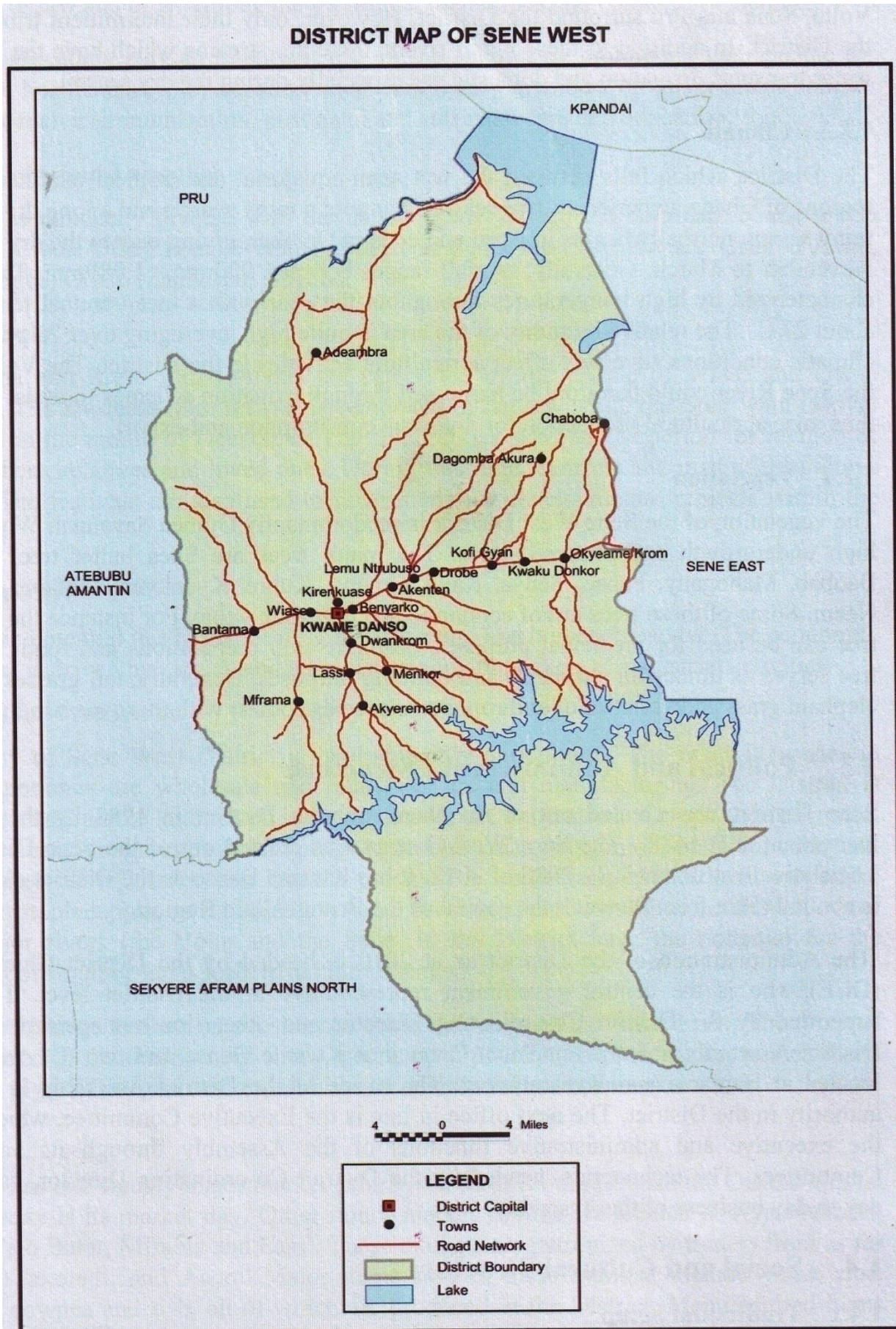


Figure 1.3



### **1.3.3 Topography and Drainage**

The district forms part of the Voltaian sandstone basin, which is the most extensive physiographic region of the country. The landscape of the district is generally flat and low-lying with an average height of 166 meters above sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. However there are outcrop of rocks in certain parts of the district.

This is a potential for mechanized agricultural development. This is also an opportunity for the promotion and adoption of Intermediate Mode of Transport (IMT) in the district.

The district lies within the Sene-Obosom river basins and the Volta Lake. The district is not well drained as no major rivers are found except the intermittent tributaries of the Volta Lake and the Sene River .Three major rivers drain the district. These are the Volta, the Pru and Sene Rivers. This has provided opportunities for the emergence of fishing as a major economic activity in the district.

In addition to these major rivers, there are streams/tributaries which dry up during the dry season leaving the district with no surface water for domestic and agricultural purposes. The valleys of these streams/tributaries are however suitable for the development of small-scale irrigation dams and dugouts for dry season gardening, fishing and watering of animals, especially cattle and sheep.

The Volta Lake covers a considerable portion of the district. The formation of the Volta Lake has resulted in the creation of a number of Islands in the district. These islands represent opportunities for tourism development, which has not yet been exploited.

Because of the low elevation of the district, in terms of its location in the flood plains of the Volta, Sene and Pru rivers, a considerable proportion of the district is liable to flooding during heavy rains. Coupled with the existence of a number of swamps, this has provided opportunities for rice farming in the district. Future development of the district could therefore focus on large-scale rice cultivation.

The great potential of the Volta Lake in the development of the district has not been fully harnessed. For instance, it could aid irrigated agricultural development in the district, and treated water supply. To some extent, the lake has provided opportunities for water transport in the district.

The Sene River, which has currently become an arm of the Volta Lake in the district, acts as a barrier separating the South/Eastern part from the rest of the district. This has become a major problem for the development of that part of the district as it affects transportation.

### **1.3.4 Climate**

In conformity with other parts of the region, the district has uniformly high temperature throughout the year. The district falls between the Wet Semi-Equatorial and Tropical Continental Climatic Regions of Ghana and experiences two seasons – rainy season and a long dry spell. That is the district is part of the transitional zone between the two major climatic regions. In March and April, before the rainy season, a maximum temperature of about 30oc is recorded. The minimum temperature of about 23oc is recorded in August, the coolest month of the year. The mean monthly temperature is about 27oc. The Relative Humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75 percent. It, however, varies generally between the wet and dry months. The main rainy season usually occurs between April and July, reaching its climax in August. The minor season occurs between September and mid November. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 1500mm and 1700mm. However of recent (for the past three years) rainfall pattern has changed. Mean annual rainfall has reduced to 900mm-1,098mm. The rainfall distribution however, varies from year to year, sometimes with intermittent droughts and floods. This has impacted negatively on Agricultural production. The dry conditions during this period promote bushfires, which sometimes consciously started by farmers and hunters, or unconsciously by improper handling of fire. The dry season is quite pronounced with the main season beginning around mid-November and ending in March. This condition predisposes the area to rampant bushfires.

### **1.3.5 Vegetation:**

Vegetation is one of the main factors that help greatly in the determination of resources and character of an area. The geographical location, rainfall pattern, soils and others determine the vegetation of an area. The vegetation of the Sene West District is predominantly Guinea Savanna Woodland with light under growth and scattered trees. The major and economic trees are shea, dawadawa, baobab, mahogany, papao, senya, kane, onyina, kubre, kyenkyen, watapor, wama and neem species.

Generally, tall grasses such as the elephant grasses and varieties of anthropogenic species mixed with these trees can be identified in the district. The vegetation opens up gradually and the trees reduce in height as one travels to the northern end of the district.

Human activities such as bush burning, tree felling for fuel, poor farming practices, sand and gravel winning contribute immensely to the destruction of the vegetation and consequently the environment.

### **1.3.6 Geology and Soils**

The rocks underlying the Sene West District form part of the Voltaian formation which covers about two-fifths (2/5) of the surface area of Ghana. The rocks belonging to this formation are mainly sedimentary and

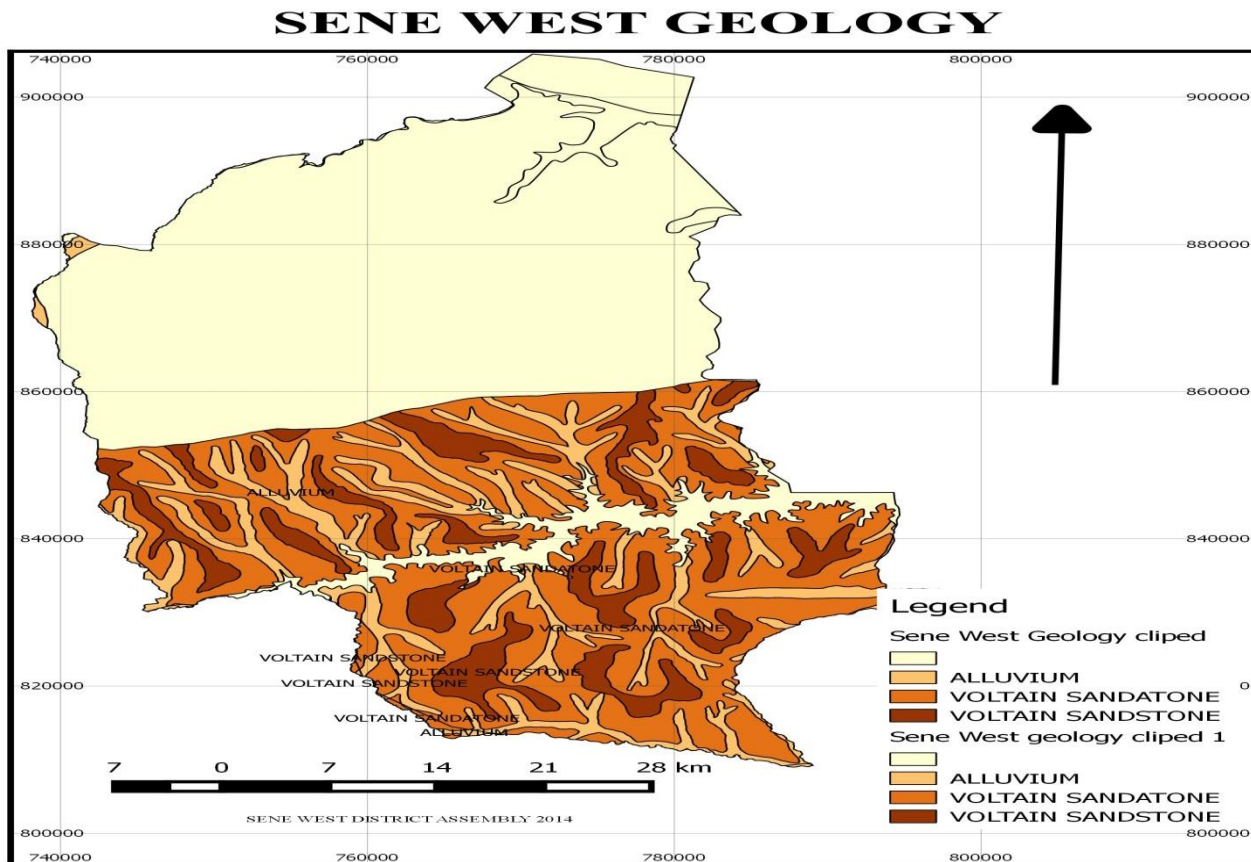
exhibit horizontal alignments. Sandstone, shales, mudstone and limestone are the principal examples of these rocks.

The capability of any soil to support plant life depends on its water-holding capacity, its depth and fertility. The soil type in the Sene West district is the savannah ochrosol, which is generally well drained, friable and porous in nature. The soils in the area are generally medium-textured ochrosols, which moderately contain organic matter.

Gravel and clay deposits abound in the district providing a promising potential for the construction, brick and tile, and pottery industries. There is however narrow strips of alluvial soils along the numerous dry valleys of the streams, the Volta Lake and Sene River suitable for rice farming.

Generally, the soils are very fertile and enhance large-scale cultivation of crops such as yam, maize, groundnuts, rice and cowpea, as well as vegetables such as tomatoes and garden eggs.

Figure 1.4 Geology Map of Sene West



### **1.3.7 Natural Resources**

The most abundant natural resources in the district are land, water bodies and forest. Only about a third of the district's land size of 3,478.1 km<sup>2</sup> is habited. The rest are available for agricultural production and investment. Indeed, the land could be seen as potential for commercial agriculture. Many water bodies drain the district. Notable among them are the Volta Lake, the Pru and Sene rivers. The water bodies in the district serve as a potential source of fishing, irrigation schemes and small town piped system for potable water. The water resources potential has provided opportunities for emergence of fishing as a major economic activity in the district. The Volta Lake offers water transport opportunities for the inhabitants.

### **1.3.8 Forest Reserve:**

The Digya National Park (Forest Reserve) has a size of about 3,478.1 sq. km. This forest reserve provides a natural habitat for wildlife, including the African Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Antelope and others. The reserve also provides protective cover for streams in the district. The Forest Reserve which spans to the district could be developed and protected to attract tourists to the area. The attraction of tourists to the area could be a driving force to further development of the area tagged 'deprived'. Apart from these natural resources, the District is undertaking afforestation programmes to help curb the menace of climate change on the people. These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment opportunities from both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits.

### **1.3.9 Environmental Situation**

#### **a). Conditions of the Natural Environment**

The vegetation consisting of both tall and short trees and grasses constitute the critical element of the natural environment in the district. Over the years, however, over reliance on fuel wood for cooking, smoking of fish and pito brewing on the one hand, annual bush fires, charcoal burning, the activities of chainsaw operators and poor farming practices (slash and burn method of clearing the land) on the other constitute the major activities, which degrade the environment. The activities of a large number of contractors who win sand and gravel for various constructional projects also cause considerable degradation to the district's environment. This does not only leave the farming land bare and exposed to erosion but it is gradually destroying the vegetation and changing the ecology of the district. It has been reported that, the type of fishing practice in some parts of the district leads to environmental damage. For instance, it is said that some anglers fell down trees and dump them in the river or lake as a way of attracting and catching fish. The commonest among them is the use of bamboo trees.

## **(b).Conditions of the Built Environment**

Human activities do not only impact on the natural environment as have been portrayed vividly under natural environment discussed above; the impact manifests itself perhaps more pungently in areas where humanity lives. Most activities of man in settlements he creates as permanent abode more often impact negatively on the environment. This aspect highlights on the way of life of the people, in terms of their shelter, and living conditions and practices that have direct bearing on the environment.

### **1.3.10 Housing Characteristics**

Most of the houses are of the “Atakwame” type with no foundation and roofed with corrugated metal sheets and thatch. Materials used especially in the small and remote communities to build houses are thatch, mud and sticks. Houses in the big settlements are often plastered and painted.

According to the survey conducted in 2010, about 71.1% of dwelling units in the district are roofed with thatch. Most of the houses in the district are constructed with mud or mud bricks, accounting for about 87.4% of dwelling units. The conditions of houses are generally poor, especially in the rural areas. Poor drains, exposed foundation and roof leakages, especially in the villages, characterize the housing environment.

### **1.3.11 Land Management/Land Tenure System**

Land management in the District is vested in the Paramount Chiefs and therefore become the custodians of all lands under the jurisdiction of the traditional area. Family heads do not own land but rather the Sub-chiefs in the various communities manage the land on behalf of the paramountcies. Access to land is mainly by ownership on the part of the indigenous people, while the settlers rent from individuals or pay stool land rates annually. Methods of land acquisition in the district are of two folds. The first one and which is the commonest way of land acquisition for farming and other agricultural purposes in the district is to consult the Sub-chiefs for a piece of land and pay a token. The second method is lease for large scale farming for a period of fifty years. After its use the purpose of acquisition, the land is reverted to the paramountcy.

For agricultural purposes, stool accounts for 68% of land holdings in the district. Share cropping and leasehold account for 21.5% and 11% respectively. This has created a problem of land fragmentation which does not encourage large-scale commercial venture.

The impact of human activities on the built environment like housing, road construction is also enormous. All the above stated human activities call for proper land management. Unfortunately the Town and Country-Planning Department does not have an office in the district. The District Works Department and Environmental Health Unit of the District Assembly handle issues on land use, which are ill equipped to do.

### 1.3.12 Implication for Development-Physical and Natural Environment

The levels of interactions among the various features and characteristics show both positive and negative developmental implication. The district abounds in natural resources such as land, water bodies, forest, gravel and sand which are suitable for constructional works.

There is also favourable climatic condition, fertile land/soil and forest reserve which attract more people into the district to do farming, fishing, quarrying, lumbering and other activities.

### 1.3.13 Demographic Characteristics

The district's population in terms of its numbers, age structure and sex distribution reflects on indicators such as growth rate, doubling time, labour force and dependency ratios. Changes in any population are brought about through the dynamics of fertility, mortality and migration. This section of the report provides information on the population size of the district, the sex and age structure and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the district. Population distribution by rural-urban residence is also discussed in addition to fertility and mortality. This section of the report therefore focuses on the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the Sene West District and their implications for the socio-economic development of the district.

### 1.3.14 Population size, Structure and Density

**The District has a total population of 57,734 representing 2.5 percent of the Brong Ahafo regional population of 2,310,983. The population of the district consists of 50.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. The District has a sex ratio of 102.8 indicating male dominance over female for the total population. This is one of the few districts in the country with more males than females. In terms of density, with a land area of 3,262.1 square kilometers and a population size of 57,734, the population density of the District is 17.7 persons per square kilometer.**

**Almost four out of every five (74.1%) of the population in the District live in rural area, indicating that the District is largely rural in nature. The concentration in the rural areas can be attributed to the agrarian nature of the district. The dependency ratio of the District stands at 91.4 meaning approximately 100 persons in the productive ages of 15 to 64 years have 91 persons to care for in the dependent population (0 to 14 years and 65 years above).**

Table 1.5 shows the total population of the District between the 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and year 2010 and 2013. It also captures the projected population for the plan period 2014-2017 based on the growth rate of 2.2% per annum.

Table: 1.5: Sene and Sene West District Population and Population Projections 1960-2017

No.	Year	Total Population
1.	1960	24,435
2.	1970	31,112

3.	1984	61,858
4.	2000	82,166
After the split of the District into two (2)		
5.	2010	57,734
6.	2013	61,312
7.	2014	62,799
8.	2015	64,242
9.	2016	65,731
10	2017	67,261

**Source: Actual figures are based on Population Census Reports. Projections are computed from 2010 PHC, GSS**

Table: 1.6: Population Size and Growth Rates

AREA	POPULATION SIZE					GROWTH RATE %		
	1970	1984	2000	2010	1970-84	1984-2000	2000-2010	
SENE WEST DISTRICT	24,435	31,112	61,858	82,166	57,734	5.0	1.8	2.2
BRONG AHAFO REGION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*SOURCE: Population Census Reports for 1960, 1970, 1984 and 2000.and 2010*

### 1.3.16 Population Density

In terms of density with a land area of 3,262.1 square kilometers and a population size of 57,734, the population density of the district is eighteen (17.6) persons per square kilometer. Almost four (4) out of every five (74.1%) of the population in the district live in rural areas, indicating that the district is largely rural in nature. The concentration in the rural areas can be attributed to the agrarian nature of the district.

The population is however, concentrated along the main Atebubu – Kojokrom Highway especially in the largest communities like Kwame Danso, Lemu, Krenkuase, Bantama, Kyeamekrom, Wiase, Banyarko, Akenten, Drobe, Kofi Gyan and Kwaku Donkor. Another significant feature of the district is that the southern portion of the district, especially the Digya National Park is virtually empty without any settlements. There is therefore not much pressure on land.

The low density implies that land is relatively abundant in the district when compared with other parts of the region. This, together with the high agronomic value of soils in the district, is a great potential for sustainable agricultural development and natural resource management.

Table:1.7: Population Density of Sene and Sene West (1960 – 2017)

Year	Population	Population Density (Per sq.km)
1960	24,435	2.85
1970	31,112	3.62
1984	61,858	7.20
2000	82,166	9.57
2010	57,734	1.7
2013	61,312	1.87
2014	62,799	1.92
2015	64,242	1.96
2016	65,731	2.0
2017	67,261	2.1

Source: 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 figures are based on Population Census Reports. The rest were computed from 2010 PHC, GSS

### Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. <sup>1</sup>The sex ratio at birth for most countries is about 105 or 106 males per 100 females. After birth, sex ratio varies because of different patterns of mortality and migration for males and females within the population. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate that there are more females than males.

Throughout life, it is expected that at every age, mortality rates for females will be lower than that of males. Therefore the sex ratio(s) for any population should decline from one age group to the other with advancing age.

Table 2.1 shows that Sene West Districts has an overall sex ratio of 102.8, meaning for every 100 female there are approximately 103 males. The sex ratio for the District is below 100 for age group 0-4, 20-24 to 35-39 age groups and for 70 and above age groups. The large and fluctuating sex ratios with visible trough may suggest age misreporting, under-enumeration, out-migration or differential mortality.

### **1.3.17 Age Dependency**

According to the Population and Housing Census Report conducted in the district in 2010, males make up 29,263 of the total population (51.7 per cent) and females 28,471 of the population (48.3 per cent). This conforms to the proportion obtained from the 2000 census, which is a 51 per cent male to 48 per cent females. This gives a sex ratio of 102.8 males for every 100 females). Again the District's age structure is characterized by high fertility rate.

The dependency ratio (the proportion of the population of ages 0-14 and 65+ years put together, to the economically active population (15-64 years) obtained from the household survey is 91.4 per cent while those from the 1984 and 2000 rose to 79 per cent. These figures mean that almost every economically active person has one dependent to cater for. The dependency ratio (81.4) for Sene West District urban areas is lower than that of rural areas (95.2). Again the 2010 Population and Housing Census report shows variation of the age dependency ratio by sex, indicating that, for males in the

The school-going age population is another area of concern for planning purposes. This age group constitutes 50.7 per cent of the population, according to the household survey. This high percentage denotes that increased supply of technical and social infrastructure (especially those related to education and health) would be required to cope with extra demands of the dependent population. In 2000, 43% of persons over 6 years in the District have never been to school, while 50% of persons above 15 years were not literate. However this picture is different now especially with the introduction of the capitation grant and the school feeding programme as the numbers kept swelling up at the time of writing this report.

### **Population Pyramid**

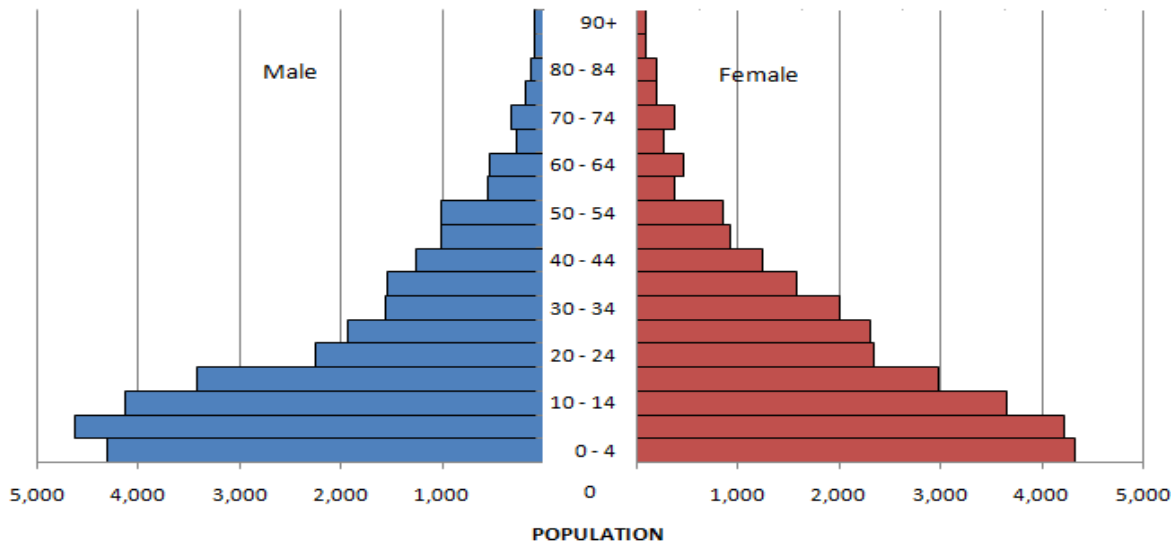
A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age-sex composition of a population and its shape is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality, migration and coverage and content errors such as digit preference and exaggeration of age. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the shape is determined by mortality and to some extent migration.

Figure 1.2 is a pyramid representing the structure of the total population by sex and age groups of the Sene West District. The population pyramid of Sene West District has a typical broad-base and narrow top. In general, the population reflects the broad-base pattern, characteristic of a developing nation with over half of its population (54.9) being young and under 20 years of age. Children under five years constitute the second largest group (15.0).

This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come. However, if the socio-economic potentials of the youth are properly harnessed and directed, they could contribute significantly to development of the district and the nation as a whole.

The pyramid generally shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age. However, some ages do not follow this expected pattern. For instance, the bars for the age group 0-4 are shorter than those for 5-9 males. Figure 2.1 also shows that the district has more females than males from age 0-4. This situation reverses the male population dominates from age groups 5-9 to 15-19.

Figure 1.4 Population Pyramid



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Nationality

Approximately 97.4 percent of the persons in the District are Ghanaians; 93.7 percent by birth; 1.0 percent by naturalization and 2.7 percent have dual nationality status. The proportion of Ghanaians males by birth (50.7%) slightly outweighs the proportion of female Ghanaian by birth (49.3%). Nationals from ECOWAS Countries account for 1.8 percent, other African nationals who are not ECOWAS states constitutes 0.5 percent of the population of the district. Nationals of non-African countries number only 312 out of the District’s population of 57,734 constituting 0.3 percent of the population.

### 1.3.18 Fertility, Mortality and Migration

#### Fertility

Sene West District has a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 3.7. This means that a woman in the district who lives through all the reproductive ages and follows the age-specific fertility rates of a given time is likely to have about four children in her lifetime. The district’s total fertility rate is about equal of the region (3.6). Sene West District has a General Fertility Rate (GFR) of 108.1. This rate is higher than the regional GFR (105.9). The District also has Crude Birth Rate (CBR) of 25.0. The district’s CBR is slightly lower than that of the region (26.3).

## Mortality

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors such as age, sex, race, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.

Sene West District recorded 344 deaths in all households in the 12 months prior to census night. With a population of 57,734 the crude death rate of the district is 6.0. This is same as that of the region (6.1). This means that in the 12 months prior to the census night the district recorded about 6 deaths per 1000 population.

Table: Total Population, Deaths in households and Crude Death Rate in Sene West and Brong Ahafo

District	Total Population	Deaths in households	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000)
Region	2,301,983	14,189	6.1
Sene West	57,734	344	6.0

Source: Computed from the 2010 Population and Housing Census

## Migration

Sene West District has a total number of 11,844 migrants representing 20.5 percent of the total population (57,734). Among the 11,844 migrants, 4,101 representing 34.6 percent are in-migrant born elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo Region, and 7,346 persons representing 62.0 percent were born elsewhere in other regions of Ghana, 3,278 or 44.6 percent come from the three Northern Regions (Upper West, Upper East and Northern Region); 2,512 or 34.2 percent come from the Volta Region and those from the Region are 753 or 10.3 percent.

### 1.3.19 Age and Sex Distribution/Dependency Ratio

Sene West has a population of 57,734 (According to 2010 Population and Housing Census), made up of 29,263 males and 28,471 females. Males represent the dominant sex in the district, constituting 50.7 per cent of the population whilst females make up 49.3 per cent. This gives a sex ratio of 102.8 males to 100 females, as against the regional ratio of 98.2.

The age distribution shows that the population of the district is considerably youthful, with a median age of 19.1 years, which is below the national average of 19.4. Over half of the population (i.e. 54.86%) is below 20 years of age while children below 15 years constitute as much as 43.78%. Those aged 15-64 years, who form the potential labour force, constitute about 52%, giving an age **dependency ratio of 91.4** meaning approximately 100 persons in the productive ages has 91 persons to care for in the dependent population. The youthful nature of the population for the development of the district so far as labour supply is

concerned. However, it also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and interventions that are geared towards human resource development. It also calls for conscious efforts to expand avenues for gainful employment.

Females of childbearing age (15-45 years) constitute 45.7% of the total female population, which is poses potential for high fertility in the district. Therefore to ensure effective population management, there is the need to encourage female education, employment, family planning and other fertility control measures.

Table: 1.8: Population Distribution by Age and Sex

AGE (YEARS)	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 – 4	4,313	14.7	4,322	15.18	8,635	14.96
5 – 9	4,624	15.78	4,227	14.85	8,851	15.33
10 – 14	4,138	14.12	3,649	12.82	7,787	13.49
15 – 19	3,422	11.67	2,976	10.45	6,398	11.08
20 – 24	2,264	7.72	2,343	8.23	4,607	7.98
25 – 29	1,935	6.60	2,301	8.08	4,236	7.34
30 – 34	1,559	5.32	2,009	7.06	3,568	6.18
35 – 39	1,541	5.26	1,584	5.56	3,125	5.41
40 – 44	1,264	4.31	1,239	4.35	2,503	4.34
45 – 49	1,019	3.48	926	3.25	1,945	3.37
50 – 54	1,006	3.43	857	3.01	1,863	3.23
55 – 59	554	1.90	372	1.31	926	1.60
60 – 64	541	1.85	452	1.58	993	1.72
65 – 69	261	0.90	260	0.91	521	0.90
70 – 74	329	1.12	371	1.30	700	1.21
75 – 79	182	0.62	199	0.70	381	0.66
80 – 84	182	0.62	199	0.70	381	0.66
85-89	92	0.31	93	0.33	185	0.32
90-94	55	0.19	60	0.21	115	0.20
95 – 99	31	0.11	33	0.12	64	0.11
Total	29,312	100.00	28,472	100.00	57,784	100.00

Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census Report

### **1.3.20 Rural-Urban Split /Spatial Distribution**

The Sene West District can be described as more rural, than urban. According to the 2010 population and housing census, as many as 42,797 people (74.1%) live in the rural areas; while 14,937 people (25.9%) live in the urban areas. The district depicts a rural-urban split of 74.125.9 as against 71.7:89.8 for the region. Results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the district has only two urban settlements, namely Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntrubuso, with population of 9,014 and 5,923 respectively. The projected population figures for 2017 still put Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntrubuso as the only urban centres. This means that the proportion of the urban population is only 25.9%; that is, as much as 74.1% of the population live in rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants). Table 1.4 shows the populations of the 20 largest settlements in the district.

The rural nature of the district implies that poverty reduction interventions in the district have to focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder road improvements, the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

### **1.3.21 Distribution of Settlements and Spatial Analysis**

Sene West District generally has a linear settlement pattern with almost all the major towns and villages located along the main Atebubu – Kojokrom Highway through Kwame Danso. The major settlements in the district are Kwame Danso, Lemu Ntrubuso, Kerenkuase, Bantama, Kyeamekrom, Lassi, Drobe, Adeambra, Banyarko, Mframa, Wiase, Akenten, Akyeremade, Kwaku Donkor, Kofi Gyan, Menkor, Chaboba, Dagomba Akura and Dwankrom. Figure 6 shows the spatial distribution of the district's population. In line with the national standard, settlements with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban. With this definition, Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntrubuso are the only urban settlements out of the 135 communities in the district.

Table 1.9: Population by sex, number of households and houses in the 20 largest communities

<i>No.</i>	<i>Community Name</i>	<i>Both Sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Houses</i>
1.	<i>Kwame Danso</i>	9,014	4,421	4,593	2,038	1,261
2.	<i>Lemu Ntobuso</i>	5,923	2,973	2,950	1,034	862
3.	<i>Kirenkuase</i>	4,998	2,408	2,590	1,019	834
4.	<i>Bantama</i>	4,493	2,287	2,206	850	653
5.	<i>Kyeamekrom</i>	2,424	1,243	1,181	473	384
6.	<i>Lassi</i>	1,845	925	920	378	332
7.	<i>Drobe</i>	1704	878	826	316	242
8.	<i>Adeambra</i>	1,580	870	710	222	206
9.	<i>Banyarko</i>	1,535	733	802	165	176
10.	<i>Mframa</i>	1,506	743	763	295	285
11.	<i>Wiase</i>	1,424	665	759	336	287
12.	<i>Akten</i>	1,081	542	539	169	160
13.	<i>Kyeamekrom</i>	1,043	511	532	185	180
14.	<i>Akyeremade</i>	999	496	503	180	177
15.	<i>Kwaku Donkor</i>	900	448	452	152	134
16.	<i>Kofi Gyan</i>	874	461	413	136	111
17.	<i>Menkor</i>	847	427	420	166	170
18.	<i>Chaboba</i>	783	388	395	111	181
19.	<i>Dagomba Akura</i>	776	398	378	149	181
20.	<i>Dwankrom</i>	713	314	399	140	128

*SOURCE: 2010 Population and Housing Census \*2013 is projected at 2.2% growth rate of the District*

### **1.3.22 Distribution of Settlement and Spatial Analysis in the District**

There are about 135 settlements in the Sene West District. Distributions of these settlements are mainly along the main Atebubu – Kojokrom Highway. About 74.1% of the settlements are rural and lack basic services for life, thus promoting migration to the cities such as Kumasi and Accra.

The analysis of the settlement system in the district offers an insight into the functional characteristics of the settlements, a vivid description of the settlement hierarchy, and the physical accessibility to services or facilities located in the district by the populace. This approach to development planning is concerned

primarily with the social development in the district as a whole. The approach uses a combination of methods to determine the spatial pattern or system of the district's development. Tools employed for the analysis of the spatial pattern were:

- Scalogram and Weighted Centrality Index
- Surface Accessibility
- Commodity Flow Analysis

### **Scalogram and Weighted Centrality Index**

The scalogram is mainly a graphic tool that illustrates in the form of a matrix the spatial distribution of services or facilities of all selected settlements in a locality or district by their frequency of presence or absence. In effect, the scalogram presents a good pictorial impression about the functions that settlements perform in a particular district or geographical area. This graphical device assists in the determination of settlements that lack some key services or facilities. It is also an effective tool for the selection of projects for implementation in the various settlements. Based on the number and type of services and facilities available in a given district, the weighted centrality indices of selected settlements can be analyzed which eventually leads to the ranking of the settlements.

The scalogram also provides information on the population sizes of settlements. In constructing the district's scalogram (Table..), a total of 23 services were considered on 'absence' or 'presence' basis for all selected settlements. The settlements included in the analysis were selected using population size of 500 and two (2) services as the cur-off point. The settlements were initially ranked based on the total centrality index. The centrality index is an assumed numerical value that represents the centrality of a facility or service. Such a value, usually taken as 100 (as used in this study) is the same for all the facilities and services considered in the scalogram.



# Scalogram Analysis

	Population	Hand Dug Well	Borehole	Daily Market	Nursery/ K.G	Primary School	J.H.S	KVIP	Weekly Market	Filling Station	Rural Clinic/CHPS Compound	Agric. Ext. Service	Police Post	S.H.S	Telecomm.	Postal Agency	Banks	Garages	Electricity	Health Centre	Police Station		Post Office	Circuit Court	Total Function	% of Function	Total Centrality Index	Hierarchy
Kwame Danso	9,014	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x									
Lemu Ntrubuso	5,923	X	x		x	x	x	x	x			x							x									
Kirenkuase	4,998	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										x									
Bantam a	4,493	X	x		x	x	x	x			x	x							x									
Kyeamekrom	2,424	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x								x									
Lassi	1,845	X	x		x	x	x	x				x								x								
Drobe	1,704	X	x		x	x	x	x			x	x							x									
Adeambra	1,580		x																									
Banyarko	1,535	X	x																									
Mframa	1,506	X	x																									
Wiase	1,081	X	x																									
Akenten	1,081	X	x																									
Okyeamekrom	1,043		x																									
Akyeremade	999	X	x																									
Kwaku Donkor	900	X	x																									
Kofi Gyan	874	X	x																									
Menkor	847	X	x																									
Chaboba	783	X	x																									
Dagomba Akura	776	X	x																									
Dwankrom	713	X	x			x	x																					
Total Function																												
Weight																												

### 1.3.23 Hierarchy of Settlements

The hierarchy of settlements in the Sene West District was determined by calculating the centrality index of each of the selected settlements as a percentage of the total weighted index of 861.4 as illustrated in Figure .... Using the following quartile bands as criteria, the hierarchy of the selected settlements of the district was identified as follows:

- (i). **LEVEL I** all settlements whose total centrality index falls between 75 to 100 percent of the total weighted centrality index 861.4.
- (ii). **LEVEL II** all settlements whose total centrality index falls between 50 and 74 percent of the total weighted centrality index of 861.4
- (iii). **LEVEL III** all settlements whose total centrality index falls between 25 and 49 percent of the total centrality index of 861.4.
- (iv). **LEVEL IV** all settlements whose total centrality index falls below 24 percent of the total weighted centrality index of 861.4

Figure... shows the existing hierarchy of settlements within the Sene West District. The district consists of four levels of settlement hierarchies. From Figure.., the district is dominated by the fourth-level functional settlements with inadequate facilities. Most of the services are concentrated in four largest towns, Kwame Danso, Lemu Ntruboso, Kerenkuase, Bantama, and Kyeamekrom with the highest population, 9,014, 5,923, 4,998, 4,493 and 2,424 respectively. However, the size of the population in the settlements does not necessarily relate to the services provided. This is because, in the lower level service settlements, more services are available in some settlements with lower population than the others.

There are four main hierarchy of settlements in the district. These are Kwame Danso and Lemu as the 1<sup>st</sup> Order followed by Kirenkuase, Bantama and Kyeamekrom as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Order, Lassi, Drobe, Banyarko, and Mframa as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Order and Other Settlements as shown on Table 1.10 and the Scalogram (Functional Matrix in Table 1.7) below.

Table 1.10: Hierarchies of Settlements

Level	Settlement
Level I	Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntruboso
Level II	Kerenkuase, Bantama and Kyeamekrom
Level III	Lassi, Drobe, Banyarko and Mframa
Level IV	(Other Settlements)

Source: DPCU, 2013

The analysis from the above table and the Scalogram reveals that the district is characterized by the predominance of low order settlements. These settlements are relatively functionally deficient in terms of infrastructure provision. They thus serve as a limitation to the development of manufacturing enterprises.

The distribution of the higher order settlements with Kwame Danso to the central, Bantama to the west and, Lemu, and Kyeamekrom to the east all along the main road present good spatial arrangements in terms of their relative locations. This arrangement is indicative of the fact that the more economically active higher order centres can support the lower order places seeking town- base facilities and services. The lower order centres can tap town-based services and facilities in their respective vicinities rather than spending their incomes outside the district.

Apart from Kwame Danso, all the lower order settlements show few basic services with little functional differentiation due presumably to the predominance of subsistence agriculture and low income in the district.

### **1.3.43 Functional Hierarchy of Settlement and Implications- Scalogram Analysis**

Twenty (20) settlements and 20 functions were used in preparing the scalogram. X sign was used to identify the facilities in each settlement. Where there is no x sign indicates that particular settlement has no such facilities (see Scalogram).

The outcome of the scalogram shows that there are 4 levels of settlement in the district. Apart from perhaps primary schools and Junior High Schools which can be found in almost all the settlements in the scalogram, most of them lack basic facilities. Even Kwame Danso and Lemu which are the two main urban Towns do not have all the functions. There is therefore the need to raise the level of services in all the communities, especially Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntrubuso which are the two leading settlements so that the other settlements can access the facility. The following are the levels of settlements.

*Level 1 Kwame Danso and Lemu Ntrubuso (population above 5,000)*

*Level 2 Kerenkuase, Bantama and Kyeamekrom (population below 5,000 and 2,000)*

*Level 3 Lassi, Banyarko, Akenten, Drobe, Mframa, Adeambtra (population between 2,000 and 1,500)*

*Level 4 All others (population below 1,500)*

The Scalogram shows that level 1, the district capital, Kwame Danso should have services upgraded so that it can fulfill the aspirations of the other communities which look upon Atebubu for services like telecommunications and education.

In level 2: the second largest towns in the district have no secondary school and hospital. These should be provided to enable the various communities beyond the town access health and second cycle facilities within the acceptable traveling time.

Level 3: The market at Kyeamekrom should be made functional to enable farmers and fishermen have access to marketing outlets.

Level 4: Basic services which are not available in these settlements should be provided with facilities like potable water, access roads, schools, electricity and markets to enable people living in these communities have access to them.

## **Demographic Characteristics**

### **1.3.24 Household Size, Structure and Composition**

The total number of households is 10,936, out of which 28 percent are in urban areas and 72 percent in the rural areas. The district has an average household size of 5 persons which is higher than the regional average of 4.6 persons. Male-headed households are 64,704 and 62,365 female-headed households. Nuclear family households (Head, spouse, and children) form 31.7 percent of the households and extended family households

(heads, spouse, children and heads relative) constitute 31.4 percent of the household structure. The table below shows household size by locality of residence in the District.

Table1.11: Household size by locality of residence

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>	
			<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Total household population</i>	2,265,458	57,049	14,807	26	42,242	74
<i>Number of households</i>	490,515	10,936	3,072	28	7,864	72
<i>Average household size</i>	4.6	5.2	4.8	-	5.3	-

### 1.3.25 Household composition

Household composition is the patterns of relationship between the head of household and other members of the household.

Table 3.2 shows the household population by composition and sex. Biological children constitute the largest percentage of household members (49.2%) followed by the head of households (19.2%), Spouse (wife/husband) constitutes 11.2% while foster/adopted children are the least (0.4). Thus, in the Sene West District 80% of household members comprise the Head, the spouse (wife/husband), biological and adopted children. The second largest group (16.5%) comprises grandchildren, brother/sister and other relatives of the head.

### 1.3.26 Household Headship

Male heads of households comprise 27.6% of male household members compared with 10.5% for females. While 21.7% of female household members are spouses only about 1% of male household members are spouses.

### 1.3.27 Household Structure

The data from Table 3.2 indicates that, the nature of the family structure observed in the district underscores the prevalence and strength of the extended family system in the district.

A little over fifty percent (54.2%) live in various extended family households whereas 43.8 percent live in nuclear households. Single person households are not very common (2.0%).

The phenomenon of single parent household extended or nuclear is emerging, forming 21% of the observed household structures.

### **1.3.28 Religious Composition**

In terms of religion, Christianity is the dominant religion in the district. Out of the total population of 57,734 persons in the district, a little over half (56.8%) of the population are Christians. This comprises of Pentecostals/ Charismatic, 16.4 percent, Protestants, 14.2 percent, Catholics, 15.3 percent and 10.9 percent forming the rest of the Christian population. Islam is the second largest religious group representing 15 percent of the population. Other people in the district are adherents of African Traditional religions constituting 8.2 percent of the population. Eighteen (18%) percent of the population in the district have no religious affiliation.

### **1.3.29 Marital status**

In the district 41.9 percent of the population 12 years and older have never been married while 3 percent of this population are divorced. Approximately 46.1 percent are married; separated couples make up about one percent, widowed account for 4 percent, persons in informal or consensual union or living together are 4 percent of the population

### **1.3.30 Ethnic Composition**

The 2010 Population and Housing Census report revealed that approximately 95 percent of persons in the district are Ghanaians by birth (93.7%) and naturalization (1%), with 2.7 percent being dual citizens. There are 1,030 non-Ghanaians from ECOWAS, Africa other than ECOWAS and other countries living in the district accounting for 0.5 percent of the population. Whiles nationals from other countries outside Africa recorded 0.3 percent. Thus, foreign nationals in the district accounted a little over 2 percent.

The number of Ghanaian males by birth (50.7%) slightly outweighs female Ghanaians by birth (49.3%). However, there are more females who are dual nationals, Ghanaians by naturalization and other nationals.

The district is ethnically diverse with the native Guans (Dwans) dominating, followed by Ewes. Other notable ethnic groups that can be found in the district are Gruma, Akan, Dagbon, Dangbe, Grushi, Mande and Dagaba. This situation has fueled migration to and from the district especially the Ewe and northern communities.

### **Literacy Rate and Education Attainment**

The literacy rate of the Sene West District was found to be 54.4 percent, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report. This is low compare to the regional literacy rate of 69 percent.

More females in the District can speak English only and Ghanaian Language only however males dominate in speaking the combination of the English and Ghanaian Language. Generally, the level of education in the District is very low with only 19,950 persons currently schooling. There are 19,174 literates and 18,838 not literate persons.

The low literacy rate of the district is, in fact, one of the constraints to the development of the district. The situation could be due to the low standard of education in the district. Our study revealed, for instance, that the

District Assembly is making efforts to sponsor SHS Graduates for Teacher Training so that they would come back to the district to teach.

### **1.3.31 Occupational Distribution**

The employment rate in the district is about 72% of the active labour force. The figure above puts the unemployment rate in the district at 27%. However, the unemployment rate in the region is about 34% which is higher than the district's rate of 27%. The major economic activities of the district fall under agriculture, forestry, and fisheries which employ about 77% of the active labour force in the district, Commerce, Service and Industrial sectors employ about 8.1%, 3.9% and 10.9% of the labour force respectively.

### **1.3.32 Implications of the Demographic Characteristics to Development Planning**

Considering the situational analysis on the level of population, growth rate and population density, there is no pressure on the available facilities in the district. The District's population growth rate is 2.2 % which is smaller than that of the region (2.3%) and the nation (2.5%). The district is less populated considering its population density of 17.6 persons per sq. km. This implies that land is in abundance. There is no pressure on land as exists in other districts. This has influenced people from all parts of the country to migrate into the district to do farming and fishing activities.

Demographic characteristics show youthful (54.9% of the population) population structure which implies the need to build more schools and create employment for the growing population. Inadequate employment avenues have negative impact in the district as it is likely to increase crime rate and threaten security in the district.

Since the number of females in the district is higher, policies should be put in place to the females of school going age in school to prevent early marriages and child bearing. Family planning programmes and projects should be put in place to manage the growth of population.

Social and Culture Structure

### **1.3.33 Traditional Set Up**

Sene West District has two (2) paramountcies, namely the Dwan and Wiase which are headed by Omanhene or Paramount Chief, the supreme overlords. Next after the Omanhene are the Divisional Chiefs or Krontihene who take responsibility for the divisional areas. There are also Odikros who are headmen of the various communities. The traditional institution is monarchical authority. This ensures the maintenance of law and order among the traditional hierarchies and community members. The traditional leaders play an important role in the district by mobilizing their people for development. For instance they sensitize their community members on government policies and important activities such as immunization, post natal and anti natal care and education.

### **1.3.34 Festivals**

The District is culturally rich with festivals especially the Kwabena Yam and Brebi Yam Festivals These festivals are celebrated by the people of Wiase and Dwan respectively. The Kwabena Yam festival is celebrated in January, while the Brebi Yam festival is also celebrated in the month of December.

### **1.3.35 Chieftaincy and Land Disputes**

Kwame Danso, the district capital is locked up in protracted chieftaincy disputes which have retarded the development of the town and the entire Dwan Tradirional area. There is also a land dispute involving Dwan, and Chrepo of the ownership of forest lands bordering Dwan and Chrepo Traditional Areas. In view of this, the stool land revenue and timber royalties due the Assembly has been locked up in government vault denying the district of the needed funds for development.

### **1.3.36 Situation of Communal Labour**

In spite of the diversity in ethnicity, there is a high sense of communal spirit amongst the people. The belief systems make the people cherish who they are and make it easier to see themselves as one people despite their differences. The Chiefs and the community leaders usually mobilize the people for communal labour. The communities normally set aside one day in a week for communal work. There is local enthusiasm in project planning and implementation.

### **1.3.37 Traditional Knowledge**

The traditional beliefs and knowledge of the people are largely rooted in every aspect of their livelihood. The values in the traditional set-up are demonstrated in the family system, chieftaincy institutions and beliefs. Traditional knowledge is rooted in music, folktales, drumming and dancing. These have been carried over from generation to generation. These are visible during festivals, durbars and funerals and have made the people of the district to maintain their culture.

### **1.3.38 Attitude and Practices**

Culture as the totality of the way of life evolved by people through experience is a of reflection of the attitude and practices of the people. The rich culture of the people of Wiase Traditional Area and Dwan Traditional Area is seen in the Kwabena and Brebi festivals, funerals and marriage ceremony. The traditional religious practices are still upheld through the pouring of libation and rites of passage.

Attitudinally, the Dwan and Wiase culture stresses the importance of according respect to the elderly. Support is also extended through the extended family system.

### **1.3.39 Participation of Citizens**

Ghana's local governance system is based on grassroot participation. That is a reason for the establishment of Unit Committees. They are the link between the District Assembly and the communities. District Assemblies must therefore create the enabling environment for community participation and exhibit accountable governance. The traditional political system and the family structures have combined effectively to promote participation. The Chief sitting in state with his Elders make decisions that are binding on all.

Besides the District Assembly, Unit and Area Council systems, the yearly "Meet the People Assembly" serves as a platform for the people's participation in the Local Governance Programmes. The Assembly also

collaborates with Non-Governmental and Community Based Organizations notably; World Vision International in the areas of education and HIV/AIDS Control.

Participation is also seen in the district during elections, community meetings, public education and communication, fee-fixing process, development planning (public hearing), revenue collection, use of the media both print and electronic, communal labour and award of contracts (signing ceremony in the beneficiary community).

#### **1.3.40 Positive Cultural Practices**

The festival celebrations serve as reunion of family members, relatives and love ones. These Festivals are development oriented which bring the Youth of the traditional areas together every year to deliberate on the development of the areas. These occasions were used to take stock of the year's activities and mobilize funds for development and to settle quarrels and misunderstandings.

#### **1.3.41 Negative Cultural Practices**

Traditionally, there are certain ways of living in most of our societies that affect the development and wellbeing of the people. These ways of living are regarded as tradition or cultural practices. Those societies involved termed it as sacred and therefore cannot be change or stop. These conventions and traditions are anti - social or impediments to development efforts. The negative cultural practices observed in some parts of the district include early or forced marriages of teenage girls depriving such girls of education and future survival, betrothal, exchanged marriage customs leading to divorce, and widowhood. Among some groups in the district, exchange marriage is practiced. In that society, before a young man marries, he needs to exchange his sister for somebody's sister. One can exchange his sister for any age. If you do not have a sister to exchange you cannot marry. The widowhood rites among some of the groups in the district required the women to purify herself before she can re-marry. The purification processes involves having a sexual affair with a stranger. That is somebody the widow has never met before and will never meet again after the sexual intercourse for the rest of her life.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has interacted with the various stakeholders as, Pastors, Queen -mothers, Opinion Leaders and Youth Association Leaders at Chaboba, Kyeamekrom, Mantukwa, Dongodagyi and other communities to create the awareness of some useful cultural practices that are neglected and how these could be revisited.

#### **1.3.42 Settlement Systems – Functional Location of the Poor**

There are twenty (20) major settlements in the District. These are Kwame Danso, Krenkuase, Bantama, Wiase, Lemu, Akenten, Kyeamekrom, Drobe, Dwankrom, Menkor, Mframa and Akyeremade. About 74.1 per cent of the population live in the rural communities.

Transport and communications, pipe borne water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities are complementary utilities that enhance the economic and social prosperity of the people. They provide opportunity for opening up natural resource production areas in the district. The analysis of the current situation reveals that the

absence of these in the rural communities is the main reasons for the migration of the youth to urban areas. This phenomenon has very serious repercussions for the development of the District as it is deprived of labor that could have been engaged in productive work in the rural area.

Service distribution is positively related to population. Distribution of service is skewed towards urban settlements to the detriment of the rural areas community with higher population generally had higher number of services. General observation indicates that services are concentrated in Kwame Danso, Bantama, Lemu, Kyeamekrom, and Drobe than others. Many of the communities in the district are deficient in service facilities.

#### **1.3.44 Surface Accessibility to Services**

With the identification of the level and the variety of services and facilities in the district through scalogram analysis, a further analysis was made to show how accessible these facilities are to the population.

Accessibility is the ease with which an individual can move from one place to another to enjoy a service and return. Accessibility analysis basically considers the time spent, mode of transport, road conditions and distance covered in the course of travelling to enjoy a particular service. In conducting the accessibility analysis for the district, six basic services were considered on the basis of their relative importance in providing essential services to the people especially the poor in the district. The services were postal, Senior High School education, Small Town Water System, health, banking, Administration, education directorate and agriculture extension services.

In determining access to these services, the following assumptions were made:

1. Degree of accessibility was only measured by travel time
2. The average walking speed of an individual was 5 kilometers per hour.
3. Consumers of a particular service either traveled by vehicle or walking or a combination of both
4. The cost and quality of service is not a factor in determining which service people will patronize
5. Threshold time for all levels of a particular service was the same.

#### **Health**

There is one (1) hospital in the District, namely; Sene District Hospital. This hospital serves a number of the populace in the District. There are also six (6) CHPS Compounds and one (1) Private Clinic, which complement the services of the hospital. These facilities are not only inadequate but also ill equipped to serve the district. The numbers of the various categories of health personnel in the district are inadequate. For instance, the Doctor-population ratio of 1:57,734 and high nurse-population ratios put too much burden on Doctors and Nurses, and other health professionals. There are however some communities that access health services from Mathaias Hospital at Yeji in the Pru District due to the bad nature of their roads, proximity and quality of services of the Hospital.

These high ratios coupled with inadequate logistics support could impact negatively on the health delivery system in the district. Due to poor health care delivery, the potential for diseases to spread faster is higher.

***i. Market***

The District has a total of six (6) market centres which include five (5) weekly market days. The main market centres include Kwame Danso, Kyeamekrom, Totto Battor, Lemu and Mframa. The only major market centre in the district is located at Kwame Danso. These markets are highly accessible to all the communities except a few that have problems with transportation due to poor roads. The poor patronage of the market centres prevents the District Assembly from collecting the needed revenue.

***ii. Postal and Telecommunication Services***

The District has only one (1) Postal Agency located at Kwame Danso, the district capital. The facility is not accessible to most of the Communities. The standard of postal services in the district is quite unsatisfactory as late deliveries are common. There is also limited availability of Mobile Phone networks in some communities in the district. Cell Phone networks in the district include, Vodafone, MTN, Tigo, GLO and Airtel.

***vi. Agriculture Extension Services***

There are seven Extension Officers in the District, given an Extension Officer to Farmer ratio of 1:5000. There is the need to increase the number of Extension staff to enable all farmers have adequate extension services.

***v. Bank and Financial Services***

Banking services in the district are provided by two (2) Rural Banks, namely; YAPRA Rural Bank which has its headquarters at Prang, and Amantin & Kasei Community Rural Bank, with its headquarters at Amantin. Aside these banks mentioned, are other non-banking firms such as Credit Unions and other aligned institutions. Notable among them are Brong Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD). Accessibility to such facilities is fairly high in the District.

***vi. Police***

The District has only (1) Police Station with a total force of four (4) personnel. Accessibility to security services is limited due to logistics and personnel constraints.

***vii. Education***

In terms of education facilities the district has 42 Kindergarten/Nursery schools, 43 Primary schools, 18 Junior High Schools and only one (1) Senior High School located at Kwame Danso. Accessibility to the Senior High School is very limited due to inadequacy of boarding facilities in the School.

***viii. Water:***

The major sources of water supply in the district are pipe-born water, boreholes with pump, protected well, unprotected well, rivers/streams, dugout, pond and lake. On the whole, 66 communities out of the 137 communities (representing 48.8%) have access to potable water. The remaining communities depend on other sources such as rivers and ponds. In percentage terms it may seem the district is well off as about 48% of the communities have access to potable water. However, going by the United Nations (UN) requirement of 300

people to a borehole, water supply is woefully inadequate as the best community in terms of adequacy of water supply has of one borehole to over 400 people.

#### ***ix. Commodity Flows***

The District has two commodity flows; outflows and inflows. Outflows from the District are foodstuffs, forest products (timber, firewood and charcoal). The inflows are namely manufactured goods. Manufactured goods such as clothe are imported from other parts of the country such as Kumasi, Techiman, Sunyani and Atebubu while the foodstuffs originate from within the district.

#### **1.3.40 Information on Poverty Profiling Mapping and Pro-poor Programming**

Poverty which is a state of want and deprivation pervades the entire district. It is a situation which one barely exists because one cannot afford the basic necessities of life. It was variously perceived as a condition of low income, low productivity, malnutrition, high illiteracy, poor shelter, unsafe drinking water, very little personal possessions, high morbidity and mortality rates, poor physical appearance among others.

However, under this exercise, poverty was generally described as the absence of basic needs – water, clothing, food and shelter.

#### **Poverty Levels/Location**

Poverty levels are generally perceived to be high in the district. Even though the issue of poverty transcends the entire district, it is more pronounced in the rural communities. Within the communities the inadequate and absence of basic community services like good roads, educational infrastructure, health facilities, sanitation, water supply and opportunities for personnel advancement make poverty manifest itself in almost all the communities.

The economy of the district is primarily based on agriculture. Farmers are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops. Farmers get very little from their farms. All they get are consumed. Only few farmers have access to marketing outlets.

The prices for the little that they sell are also determined by traders who come from the big towns to buy the foodstuffs. The little that they get from their main occupation cannot therefore meet their basic necessities of life. Most of the people cannot therefore afford good food, live is poor, shelters and dress shabbily.

People in the district are poor because they do not have regular income. In view of this, they can neither send their children to school nor access the few amenities available due to their productivity levels. Most of the people are also illiterates and therefore cannot absorb modern technology into their way of life.

The situation revealed that Kyeamekrom Area Council is the most poverty stricken, followed by Bantama Area Council. The least poverty zone in the district is the Kwame Danso Town Council. The tentative poverty pockets and their characteristics are presented in the table below.

Again, accessibility to banking facilities, transportation system and access to electricity was used to determine poverty situation in the district.

The outputs of the analysis are the Optimum Accessibility Map and the Composite Poverty Map. It is therefore imperative that in other to enhance accessibility in the district the surface condition of roads and market

facilities be improved. Three Poverty Pockets were demarcated from the analysis. Pocket 1 is the relatively endowed area in the district, followed by Pocket 2 due to its nearness to the District capital. Pocket 3 presents a lot of development challenges in view of the poor nature of roads, inadequate educational facilities, inadequate health facilities, inadequate water supply, frequent bush fires and high illiteracy rate.

### Dimensions/Manifestation of Poverty in the District

In both urban and rural communities in the district, poverty manifests in the following dimensions, in terms of basic needs, livelihood, resources/vulnerability, socio-culture and psychological deprivation as outlined in the poverty profiling/mapping and pro-poor programme of the district.

The following have been identified as manifestation of poverty in the district:

- Poor living conditions
- Poor housing conditions
- Inadequate water supply
- Poor road conditions and network
- Low income levels
- Frequent bush fires
- Unemployment among the youth
- High illiteracy rate
- Child Labour
- Inadequate health facilities
- High cost of farm inputs
- Difficulty in accessing credit facilities from the banks and poverty alleviation fund

Table: Poverty Profiling/Pro-poor Programmimg under Town/Area Councils

POVERTY POCKET	LOCATION	CHARACTERISTICS	INTERVENTIONS
Pocket 1	Western part of the district, covering almost the entire Bantama Area Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor housing conditions</li> <li>▪ Inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities</li> <li>▪ Low income levels</li> <li>▪ No commercial market</li> <li>▪ Poor road network and conditions</li> <li>▪ High illiteracy rate</li> <li>▪ Vast arable land</li> <li>▪ Existence of labor force</li> <li>▪ The main plantain production area in the district</li> <li>▪ Frequent bush fires</li> <li>▪ Degraded forest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of potable water</li> <li>▪ Provision of health facilities</li> <li>▪ Construction of farm tracks</li> <li>▪ Provision of credit facilities</li> <li>▪ Restoration of degraded forest</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scattered nature of communities</li> <li>▪ Poor road network</li> <li>▪ Inadequate access to water supply and sanitation facilities</li> <li>▪ Poor housing conditions,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of feeder roads</li> <li>▪ Provision of potable water under IDA project</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of</li> </ul>

Pocket 2	Central portion of the district, covering the entire Kwame Danso Town Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ especially rural communities</li> <li>▪ Access to banking facilities</li> <li>▪ Commercial market</li> <li>▪ Administrative capital</li> <li>▪ Senior High School</li> <li>▪ Hospital</li> <li>▪ Small Town Water System (Kwame Danso)</li> <li>▪ Low income levels</li> <li>▪ Access to telecommunication networks</li> <li>▪ Inadequate electricity, especially rural communities and newly developed areas</li> <li>▪ Adequate land for agric purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ feeder roads</li> <li>▪ Extension of electricity to rural communities and newly developed communities</li> <li>▪ Provision of health facilities</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
Pocket 3	Eastern part of the district, covering the entire Kyeamekrom Area Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inaccessible feeder roads</li> <li>▪ Frequent bush fires</li> <li>▪ Scattered nature of communities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate access to electricity</li> <li>▪ Poor housing conditions</li> <li>▪ Inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities</li> <li>▪ Vast arable land for agric purposes</li> <li>▪ Presence of River for fishing activities</li> <li>▪ Pollution water</li> <li>▪ High child trafficking/Labor</li> <li>▪ High degraded forest</li> <li>▪ Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>▪ Destructive activities of migrant cattle affecting crop production</li> <li>▪ Use of unapproved fishing methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training on effective fishing methods</li> <li>▪ Planting of trees to restore degraded forest</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of feeder roads</li> <li>▪ Provision of potable water and sanitation facilities</li> <li>▪ Extension of electricity to rural communities</li> </ul>

Among the current coping mechanism includes working hard on their farms, living on charity, remittance from family members, borrowing, forming co-operatives and learning of new skills. Among the future coping mechanisms are: making agriculture more attractive, growing different cash crops, government interventions, provision of social amenities, and provision of economic infrastructure.

### 1.3.41 Measures to Reduce Poverty in the District

Ever since the establishment of the Assembly in 1988 a lot of interventions have been initiated to reduce poverty in the district. Among them were programs and projects in the first medium term plan (1996–2000) prepared out of the vision 2020, the second medium term development plan (2002 – 2005) prepared out of GPRS I, the third medium term plan (2006-2009) prepared out of GPRS II and GSGDA I (2010-2013). Other interventions are Community Water and Sanitation Project (CWSP), Village Infrastructure Project (VIP), Community-Based and Rural Development Project (CBRDP) and Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP).

Even though the programs and projects were successfully implemented, poverty levels in the district keep going up. This is because the programs and projects were not target specific. Also, the political will to implement the programs and projects was not there.

Close to 76 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the district are made of mud. A little over 38 percent of dwelling units are roofed with thatch. Most (43.0%) households occupy single room with 30.7 percent in two rooms, and 14.5 percent in three rooms.

35.7 percent of households in the District do not have any toilet facility. About one-fifth (19.2) of households dump their solid waste indiscriminately. The most widely used methods of liquid waste disposal in the District are thrown onto compound (83.0%) and thrown on to street/outside (12.4%).

Agriculture being the main means of livelihood employing about 77 percent of the population needs major inflow of resources to improve upon productivity. Likewise the infrastructure and services sector, to reduce poverty in the district the policy objective should be to improve access to these services.

Emphasis should be placed on, massive construction and rehabilitation of roads, provision of educational infrastructure, health facilities, water and sanitation, and electricity.

Under human resource development, the policy should be job creation through the setting up of agro – based industries in the district. We should also concentrate on skills development among the youth. The Youth Employment Programme should also be strengthened to absolve the teeming unemployed youth.

To promote good governance, the existing institutions in the district should be strengthened to enable them perform their constitutional functions. The NCCE, the Courts and the Police should be given the needed financial support. To enable the people participate in government, the Assembly substructures should be made to function. The Town /Area Councils, Unit Committees should be involved in decision making at the local levels.

Finally, to achieve the objectives of this plan, the collaborative effort of all stakeholders in the district such as the District Assembly, the Decentralized Departments, Chiefs, Communities and Development Partners is required.

### **1.3. 42 District Economy**

#### ***(a).Production Sectors***

The economy of the Sene West District can be divided into three main economic sectors. These are Agriculture, Industry and Service. The agricultural sector is mainly crop farming and fishing activities, with only minimal livestock rearing activities. The industrial sector, which is the most underdeveloped in the district, involves mainly wood based industries and agro based industries. Lumbering is also carried out in many parts of the district. The service sector involves mainly sale of farm produce, sale of some manufactured goods, tailoring, hairdressing, public and civil servants including teachers in the relatively big communities.

#### ***(b). Agriculture***

The Local economy is dominated by Agriculture sector. It employs 75.7% of the Labour force in the district. Farmers in the District are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops and few cash crops. Majority

of households in the district are into agriculture. Crop farming is the most undertaken type of agricultural activity. The food crops include yam, maize, cassava, rice and groundnuts. The minor crops cultivated in the district are plantain, sorghum, beans and cashew. Also most of these households rear livestock. The most common of livestock rear are cattle, goats and sheep for the ruminant category while chicken and guinea fowl are the mostly reared birds. Out of a total of 10,936 households in the district, 8771 representing 80.2 percent are agricultural households as compared to 68.5 percent agricultural households in the region.

Seven out of every ten (70.5%) urban households in the district are engaged in agriculture whereas four out of every five (84.0%) of rural households are also engaged in agriculture. There is a higher percentage of non-agricultural households in urban areas compared to rural communities in the district.

It is estimated that about 50% of the Internally Generated Funds to the District comes from agriculture and its related activities. About 95% of farmers finance their farming activities from their own source. Credit facilities from Banks for agriculture activities are very minimal. Another major problem of Agriculture in the district is poor storage facilities resulting in high post-harvest losses.

### ***(c). Industry***

Industry is the least developed sector of the local economy. About 22.2% industrialists are in wood based industry, 61.1% in agro-based industry, 5% in clay-based industry and 11.1% in metal-based industry and 0.69 in others. The Agro based industries include gari processing, and shea butter and groundnut oil extraction. The metal-based ones are mostly blacksmithing. The carpenters as well as sawmill workers dominate wood-based industry. Pottery is the main clay-based industrial activity. No manufactory facility of industrial significance is however available in the District.

### ***(d).Service***

The service sector is dominated by the commerce sub-sector, which includes the buying and selling of both agricultural and manufactured products. It is estimated that 35% of traded items, consisting of manufactured goods are brought from outside the district notably Kumasi, Techiman, Sunyani and Atebubu. The remaining 65% basically farm produce which include yams, maize, rice, cassava and groundnuts are produced within the District. Other activities under this sector include banking, postal services, transport, police service, educational delivery, health care, tailoring and dressmaking, beauty care and other personal services.

## **1.3.43 Major Economic Activities**

### ***(a). Agriculture***

The local economy of the district is dominated by the agricultural sector. Of the total employed labour force in the district, agriculture employs about 75.7 per cent. All three main sectors of Agriculture, namely: crops, livestock and fisheries are being practiced in the district. However, poor road network has hindered the development of markets in the district, resulting in low incomes of incomes of farmers and subsequently, low standard of living. It is also estimated that 80% of the internally generated funds (IGFs) of the District comes from agriculture and its related activities.

*i. Crop Farming*

Crop farming is practiced throughout the whole district. Among the major crops are yam, rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, sorghum and vegetables. There are plantation crops such cashew, teak, oil palm and mango. As shown in Table 1.5, the total number of people engaged in crop farming in the district is estimate at 39,600 of which more than half 20,119 are females. This underscores the key role of women in the economic development of the district and the need for equal opportunities for both sexes, especially as far as access to productive resources and human resource development are concerned. Studies have also shown that the majority of farmers (about 81.6%) in the district are aged 22-64, followed by those in the 15-21 year bracket. It has been found out that agriculture in not attractive to majority of the youth. They should therefore be encouraged and motivated to go into agriculture.

Table 1.12: Age and Sex of Crops Farmers

AGE (YEARS)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
15 – 21	2,325	2,235	4,560	11.5
22 – 64	16,462	17,132	33,594	84.8
65+	694	752	1,446	3.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,481</b>	<b>20,119</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>100</b>

*SOURCE: 2010 Population and Housing Census*

Another feature of agriculture in the district is that it is predominantly subsistence. Food crop farming is what is mainly practiced by farmers in the district. Due to the soil capability of the district crops like yam, rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, and sorghum are grown. The minor crops grown in the district are plantain and cocoyam. The district also has the potential to cultivate non-traditional crops like cabbage, carrot, pineapple, sweet potato, sesame, sunflower and soya. Livestock and poultry are kept in the backyard as a supplementary source of food and income.

As it is the case in most parts of the country, crop farming in the Sene West District is characterized by rudimentary farming methods and practices. This is evidenced by the techniques employed in land preparation, planting, control of weeds, diseases pests, harvesting, processing and storage.

Mixed cropping is the predominant practice among crop farmers, most of whom grow seasonal food crops. Mixed cropping account for 68% of crop farms, while mono-cropping accounts for 32%. Crop mixture may include yam, cassava and maize, which are often intercropped.

### **i. Farm Holding and Plots (Farm Size)**

Farm holding is not limited, it depends on individual capability. Currently farm holding or farm size ranges from 1 – 30 acres.

The average farm size per household of food crop farms ranges between 0.2 ha – 1.2 hectares and that of the available arable land per household is about 25 hectares of land. However, this varies from crop to crop. These small-holdings result in low production levels per farmer, resulting in low income from their farming activities.

### **ii. Access to Land and Land Tenure**

Access to land is mainly by ownership on the part of the indigenous people while the settlers rent from individuals or pay stool land rates annually.

Land in the District is generally available, perhaps due to the low population density of the district. As in most parts of the country, land in the district is controlled by stools and families. Hence, chiefs and family heads act as custodians of all lands. They hold these lands in trust for and on behalf of the citizens and family members respectively. The stools and families allow indigenes free access to communal land for farming activities. As a result, farmers tend to pay some unspecified amount and in-kind as rent per year to land owners when a farmer is not from that community.

### **iii. Cropping Pattern**

Cropping pattern is mainly by mixed and intercropping. For example yam is intercropped with cassava and vegetables, pepper, okro and local garden eggs. Rice is usually intercropped with sorghum, Mono-cropping is mainly practiced under maize production on mechanized lands. Due to abundance of land crop rotation is scarcely practiced in the district.

### **iv. Farm Labour:**

Source of farm labour in the district include;

- Family labour, which is the most common.
- Hired labour from people within the district.
- Hired labour from people migrating from the north.
- Tractor services for ploughing, shelling and carting.
- Truck-cycle and donkeys for carting.

### **v. Farm Inputs:**

Farm inputs, such as fertilizers and agro-chemicals are readily available in the district. However, their high cost has made affordability very difficult.

## vi. Farm Machinery

Farm machinery being used in the district are;

- (a) Tractors – for ploughing, shelling and carting of farm produce and inputs.
- (b) Truck – cycles: for carrying farm inputs and produce.

The farm machinery, especially the tractors are grossly insufficient to meet the demand of farmers.

## vii. Crop Production Levels:

Crop production levels continue to increase yearly due to increase in area under cultivation and good rainfall pattern, since 2010. It was not until 2013 that production level of maize was adversely affected due to poor late rains.

Table 1.13: Yield of Majors Crops Grown in the District (2010-2013)

Crop	Acreage under Cultivation (ha.)				Actual Yield (Tons/ha)				Production			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maize	10,832	11,334	12,233	12,733	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.9	9,749	21,988	23,243	11,460
Yam	10,054	9,655	10,552	11,302	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	180,972	173,793	189,936	180,832
Cassava	11,822	12,946	12,670	12,669	26.0	26.2	26.4	26	307,372	341,787	334,488	329,394
Rice	8,680	9,268	9,123	8,781	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.9	23,436	25,023	24,632	16,684
Groundnuts	9,931	10,903	11,516	11,417	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	10,924	12,211	12,668	9,134
Total	51,319	54,106	56,094	56,902	33.4	33.4	50.1	45.6	532,453	574,802	584,967	547,504

Source: DADU, Sene West, 2013

## viii. Special Programmes to Promote Crop Production in the District

### 1. Government

There are three broad areas that the Government is involved in ensuring crop production in the district. These are;

- a. Fertilizer Subsidy Programme:

The Government's way of supporting crop production is by subsidizing the cost of the various inorganic fertilizers in the country to make them available and accessible to the ordinary farmer throughout the country.

b. Block Farming Programme

The Government is supporting farmers to produce various crops such as rice, maize, soya and sorghum. Under this, the Government assists farmers by giving them the following: pay for the land preparation cost, provide seeds, and provide NPK and Ammonia. After harvesting the total cost of the assistance gives to each farmer base on his/her acreage is calculation and based on the amount, a farmer is then to pay the cost back to Government in kind

c. Youth in Agriculture Programme

Under this programme, the youth come together to crop some piece of land and Government then assist them in getting all the necessary inputs to carry out their production activities and then pay back to the government in kind.

**ix. Livestock Production**

Livestock production improved very well since 2010, due to improved Veterinary services, good extension delivery by AEAs. Also, there has not been any major disease outbreak during the period under review.

Livestock production is on the increase in the district. Livestock production is done on subsistence basis and often on part time basis. Livestock farming is not developed in the district. The types of livestock production in the district are sheep, goats, rural poultry, pigs and cattle. Sheep and goats are kept in every village on free range. The production levels of sheep and goat are low and needs to be improved. Animals are kept in kraals during the night and herdsmen follow them to graze during the daytime. Almost every household keep local birds. The District has the potential to produce grasscutters, guinea fowls and turkeys on commercial basis to alleviate poverty, as a source of employment for the youth, export and for food security (protein). The potential to produce commercial poultry (broilers/layers) is also high since the district is a major maize producing area which can serve as poultry feed. Apiculture (Bee Keeping) is also practiced in the district. The following table shows the different livestock and their numbers in the district.

Table 1.14: Livestock production in the District

NO.	TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	NUMBER			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Sheep	3,955	4,165	1,400	1,672
2.	Goat	5,800	6,240	1,610	2,002
3.	Cattle	3,970	4,500	6636	7,140
4.	Rural Poultry	13,665	14,400	9,520	12,007
5.	Grasscutter	101	110	170	250

6.	Rabbits	72	100	200	420
7.	Pigs	1,890	2,200	1,500	1,708
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,543</b>	<b>29,615</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>25,198</b>

Source: DADU, Sene West, 2013

**x. Fishing**

Fishing activities are going seriously in both the Sene River and the Volta Lake parts of the district. However lack of a fisheries officer has made impact assessment/Productivity Estimation very difficult.

Fishing is the predominant economic activity in the communities located along the Sene River and the Volta Lake in the district. The fishermen often use unapproved fishing methods. For instance, it has been reported that some use chemicals while others dump tree branches into the water bodies to attract the fish. All these have serious environmental consequences. Sometimes the fishing gears used results in the catching of the young fish along the matured ones.

The fish catch are either smoked, salted or sold fresh. However, smoking or salting before sale is the most common practice. Energy for fish smoking is wood fuel (mainly fire wood). This has a lot of implications on the environment. DADU is currently involved on the provision of technical advice on the preservation processing and marketing of fish to processors in the fishing communities.

**xi. Tree Planting**

The growing of trees especially teak (*Tectona Grandis*) is catching on well with the people. The Forestry Services Department is assisting farmers in this area.

**xii. Access to Agric Extension Services and Adoption of Improved Technologies**

According to the Socio-Economic report of DADU, Kwame Danso only 45 per cent of farmers in the district have access to agricultural extension services. The extension officer/farmer ratio is 1:5000 in the district. This ratio is far lower than the national ideal ratio of 1:300.

MOFA in the district has provided extension services on the following activities and training to Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and individual farmers. The activities and training include:

- Use of improved planting materials
- Timely weed control
- Post harvest management
- Safe and proper handling of agro-chemicals
- Formation of Farmer Groups
- Use and proper application methods of fertilizers
- Linking of FBOs to sources of credit
- Agro-forestry establishment and development
- Training of Farmers on non-Traditional Farming Enterprises, such as bee-keeping, grasscutter production etc.

The situation is further aggravated by the lack of accommodation for the officers posted to the district, coupled with inadequate logistics and insufficient allowances. In addition, the poor nature of roads in the district especially during the rainy season, limits their movements. It has also been reported that some farmers are uncooperative. This explains why adoption of improved technologies by farmers is very low (35%).

***xiii. Storage, marketing and processing of Agricultural Produce***

The district has very limited storage facilities for farm produce. Only 4 communities, namely: Lailai, Bantama, Akyeremade and Lemu are blessed with warehouses. The problem of storage facilities most of the time compel most farmers to sell their produce before the market price period. This reduces the income level of farmers.

Apart from maize, which has warehouses built by the Technoserve, there are no permanent storage structures for crops. Most farmers do not have any effective means of storing their produce. Storing of produce especially maize and rice in the kitchen is a common practice. Some farmers also store yams in their bans and rooms and others dry pepper for storage. Throughout the district there is not a single silo and therefore it is not surprising that high levels of post harvest losses in times of bumper harvest are often reported.

Processing of agricultural produce is still on small scale in the district. Processed products include rice, shea butter, groundnuts and gari. Table 1.15 shows the types of agro-processing activities in the district and their location.

Table 1.15: Type of Agro-Processing and their Location

<b>AGRO-PROCESSING</b>	<b>TYPE OF PRODUCTS</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>REMARK</b>
Corn Mills	Corn flour, Corn dough (moore)	District Wide	Small scale corn Mills
Gari Processing	Gari	Drobe, Mframa and Bantama	Small scale gari processing plant
Rice Processing	Milled Rice	Kwame Danso	Work at the main processing plant has come to a standstill,, due to inadequate logistics.
Groundnut Oil Extraction	Groundnut Oil	Bantama, Kwame Danso and Kyeamekrom	Extraction is done manually on small scale throughout the district.

Shea Butter Extraction	Shea Butter	Kwame Danso	Work at the main processing plant has come to a standstill due to inadequate logistics.
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SOURCE: DADU, Kwame Danso, 2013

### ***Major Challenges/Constraints facing the Sector***

From the above analyses, the main challenges/constraints hindering agricultural development in the district can be summarized as follow

- i. Erratic rainfall
- ii. No or late release of working funds to undertake farmer training activities.
- iii. Few AEAs to farmer ratio
- iv. Poor road network in the district has hindered the development of Agriculture, especially the marketing sector.
- v. High cost of fertilizers and other agro chemicals, for example drugs and vaccines
- vi. High farm labour cost
- vii. There is no Fisheries Officer to co-ordinate fishing activities in the district.
- viii. Lack of credit to farmers
- ix. High cost farm inputs/equipment
- x. Frequent bush fires and deforestation.
- xi. Lack of storage facilities.
- xii. Lack of irrigation facilities

- ***Industries***

The industrial sector is the smallest sector in the district, employing only about six per cent of the employed labour force. It is made up of agro-based industries (61.7 per cent) and wood based industries (11.1 per cent) all of which operate on small scales. Agro-based industry is made up of only food processing. The wood based industry includes small-scale sawmilling and carpentry. The metal-based industry consists of black smiths, while the clay-based industry includes pottery. No manufacturing facility of industrial significance is available in the District.

Almost all the industries employ labour intensive techniques of production and operate on a small scale. Most of the people employed are apprentices. Over half of those in the sector do not have access to credit facilities. All industrialists self-finance their activities. The explanation may be that the sector is now developing in the district. Unfortunately, the saving habits of the people in this sector are low. Majority of the people who save, save at home which is rather risky and must be discouraged. The formation of capital for reinvestment and further expansion is very slow.

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processing and alcohol distilling. The wood based industry includes small-scale sawmilling and carpentry. The metal-based industry consists of black smiths, while the clay-based industry includes pottery. No manufacturing facility of industrial significance is available in the District.

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in this sector are low. Majority of the few people who save, save at home which is rather risky and must be discouraged. The formation of capital for reinvestment and further expansion is very slow.

- ***The Service Sector***

The service sector, which is dominated by commercial activities, constitutes the second largest sector of the local economy after agriculture. It employs about 21.6 per cent of the employed labour force.

- ***Commercial Activities***

The District has one major market centre located at Kwame Danso, the district capital with Wednesday as its market day. Other minor market centres are located at Kyeamekrom, Lemu, Tato Battor, Mframa and Lassi. These markets are patronized by traders from as far as Kumasi, Techiman, Atebubu, Ejura, Nkoranza, Wenchi etc.

Major items sold on these markets include yams, rice groundnuts, cowpea, and fish which are products of the district. Manufactured items from outside the district are also sold on these markets.

The major problems that traders and farmers face in accessing these markets are high transport charges. This is due to the poor conditions of the main Atebubu –Kojokrom Highway and feeder roads in the district.

Twenty-five per cent of commodities traded in the district are cloths, 5 per cent hardware, 45 per cent foodstuffs, 15 per cent “provisions” and 10 per cent are second hand clothing. The major items sold on these markets include yams, cassava, maize, groundnut, cowpea, gari, rice and fish which are products of the district. Most of the manufactured commodities are brought from places like Kumasi, Techiman, Nkoranza, Sunyani and Atebubu which are all outside the district .Most of the traders in the district are retailers and majority of them sell their goods within the district.

The major problems that the traders face in the district are high transport charges, lack of credit facilities and fluctuation commodity of prices, which make their incomes unstable.

### **1.3.44 Energy**

Nature of the source of lighting is one of the indicators of quality of life. As society grow, the source of lighting shifts from use of low quality sources such as fuel wood to more efficient ones such as electricity. The major source of lighting of dwelling units in the district is electricity – mains (39%), the flashlight/torch (27%) and 33% use kerosene lamp. All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for only one percent (1%) of source of lighting.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report indicates that the percentage of households using electricity (mains) is 64.7 percent in urban centres to as low as 28.2 percent in the rural areas .On the hand, kerosene lamp is the major source

of lighting for household in rural areas (36.4%) compare to urban areas (23.1%). Similarly, flashlight is used more in the rural areas (33.5%) than urban areas (10.6%).

About 15% of the communities in the district have been connected to the National Electricity Grid. A few of them had been supported with solar energy. However, seven communities in the District are currently benefiting from the Rural Electrification Project which is being implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. Three of the communities are benefiting from extension of electricity to new sites while the remaining four are been connected to the National Grid. The Ministry had also donated solar lamps to be distributed to communities without electricity at a subsidized price. To promote industrial development and thus improve living standards, there is the need to speed up the Rural Electrification project in the district.

The main source of fuel for cooking is wood, accounting for 80 percent of the fuel types in the district compare to the national (40.2%) and the regional (60%) all indicating that wood fuel is the highest used in most households for cooking. Charcoal is the second most used cooking fuel accounting for 14.9 percent. Computation indicates that modern types of energy for cooking namely Gas (1.1%), Electricity (0.1%) and Kerosene (0.3%) constitutes 1.5 percent. All other cooking fuel namely crop residue, saw dust, other type, and animal waste make up 0.4 percent.

- **.Tourism**

#### **Sites of Historic Importance for Tourism Development**

The district has few sites of historic and aesthetic importance, which can be developed into tourism centres. These include:

- **Crocodile Ponds at Kyeamekrom and Menkor:** These are ponds at Kyeamekrom and Menkor, located about 22km east, 9km south of the district capital, Kwame Danso respectively. They are habited by crocodiles. This can be developed, and marketed for crocodile seeing as pertains in Paga in the Upper East Region of Ghana.
- **Historic Footprints of the Legendary Okomfo Anokye:** Historical evidence has it that the legendary Okomfo Anokye of Ashanti once passed through Bungi and left his footprints, which can be traced. These footprints can be protected, to serve as tourist attraction to students of history and tourist.

Some efforts made by the District Assembly to promote tourism in the district include the development of brochures, construction of road network and putting the sites on the internet. The improvement of these tourist sites will help generate revenue, employment, infrastructure development, opening up of the district to the outside world through the internet and merging of socio-cultural as well as promoting understanding and co-existence. Only few service facilities are available in the district to help improve the tourism sector. Some of these facilities are DOWO TAMFO GUEST HOUSE at Bantama and LANDMASTER GUEST at Kwame Danso.

- **Banking Services/Financial Institutions**

There are two (2) Banking agencies in the District. YAPRA Rural Bank has its headquarters at Prang. Amantin & Kasei Community Bank has its headquarters at Amantin.

Survey by the District Assembly indicates that credit/loans to productive sectors have increased. However the dominant sector, Agriculture obtained the lowest credit because it is still considered as risky area for investment. For instance, financial institutions supported only 5% of farmers in the district in 2010. Among the reasons for not securing bank included; lack of collateral security, no bank accounts and inability to use correct credit arrangement.

- **Postal and Telecommunication Facilities**

Telecommunication services are ineffective and inadequate in the district. Poor telecom reception has deprived the District from taking advantage of internet services.

There is only one Postal Agency in the district, located in the district capital, Kwame Danso.

- **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Ownership of mobile phones, access to computers and internet and household owning fixed line phones were explored under the general rubrics of information and communication technologies. Internet usage is very minimal in the district and approximately 19 percent of the population 12 years and older owned their own mobile phones while less than 3 percent of households owned either a desktop/laptop computer or had fixed telephone lines in the district.

### **Ownership of mobile phones**

Table 5.1 shows that, out of the total population of 36,758 persons who are 12 years and older in the Sene West District, only 6,911 representing 18.8 percent have their own mobile phones.

When males and females are compared, Table 5.1 shows that about a quarter (24.1%) of the total male population of 18,526 own mobile phones. Compared to less than fourteen percent (13.4%) of the total female population 18232 who are twelve years and older own mobile phones.

Table 1.16: Population 12 years and older owning mobile phones by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population having mobile phone	
	Number	Present	Number	Present
<b>Total</b>	36,758	100.0	6,911	18.8
<b>Male</b>	18,526	100.0	4,473	24.1
<b>Female</b>	18,232	100.0	2,438	13.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### **Use of internet**

The internet has become a very useful communication facility for people, businesses and organizations. Some of the common uses of the internet include electronic mailing, accessing information, conducting business transactions and social networking.

Table 1.18 shows that the proportion using the internet is very far smaller than the proportion using mobile phones. Out of the total population of persons aged 12 years and older (36,758) in the district, only 394 persons, representing 1.1 percent use internet facility. Similar pattern can be said for the male (1.6%) and the female (0.6) using internet facility. Thus, Generally 1 out of every 100 persons 12 years and older uses internet facility in the district.

Table 1.17: Population 12 years and older using internet by sex

Sex	Population 12 years and older		Population using internet facility	
	Number	Present	Number	Present
<b>Total</b>	36,758	100.0	394	1.1
<b>Male</b>	18,526	100.0	288	1.6
<b>Female</b>	18,232	100.0	106	0.6

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Household ownership of fixed telephone lines

Table 1.19 shows households that have fixed telephone lines. In addition to the relatively low level of ownership of mobile phones in the district, there are only 26 households out of the total 10,936 representing 0.2 percent have fixed telephone lines.

The percentage of households having fixed telephone lines does not vary among the sexes. Out of the 7991 male headed households only 19 representing 0.2 percent had fixed telephone lines in the district, and out of the 2945 female headed households only 7 representing 0.2 percent have fixed telephone lines.

Table 1.18: Households having fixed telephone lines by sex of head

Sex	Household		Households having fixed telephone lines	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	10936	100	26	0.2
<b>Male</b>	7991	100	19	0.2
<b>Female</b>	2945	100	7	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Household ownership of desktop or laptop computer

Table 1.19 shows household ownership of desktop or laptop computers. Out of the 10,936 households in the Sene West District, only about one percent (1.2%) own desktop or laptop computers. This does not portray a very good ICT development in the district.

There are not much percentage variations for the sexes. Out of the 7,991 male headed households only 107 representing 1.3 percent have Desktop/Laptop computers in the district. Among the 2,945 female headed households only 29 or 1.0% have Desktop/Laptop computers.

Table 1.19: Households having desktop/laptop computer by sex

	Household	Household having desktop /laptop
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Sex			computers	
	Number	Present	Number	Present
<b>Total</b>	10,936	100.0	136	1.2
<b>Male</b>	7,991	100.0	107	1.3
<b>Female</b>	2,945	100.0	29	1.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

### Implications and Recommendation

There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer laboratories and the construction of community information centres. There should be an effort to intensify education on the importance and use of ICT in today's global world in the district. Network providers should be encouraged to extend their services to rural areas in the district. Accessibility to schools and workplaces should be made improved for the disabled in the District especially the physically challenged persons.

- **Household Income and Expenditure/Savings**

The economy of the district is primarily based on agriculture (farming and fishing). Farmers are predominantly peasant farmers cultivating food crops. Farmers get very little from their farms. All they get are consumed. Only few farmers have access to marketing outlets. The prices for the little that they sell are also determined by traders who come from Atebubu and other places to buy the foodstuffs. The little that they get from their main occupation cannot therefore meet their basic necessities of life. Most of the people cannot therefore afford good food, they live in poor shelters and dress shabbily

Majority of the people constituting (54%) do not save. Investment is therefore low. This is as a result of the high dependency ratio as well as lack of trust in the banks. All these aggravate the unemployment situation in the district.

The Sene West District is therefore embarking on Poverty Alleviation Schemes like the LEAP Project, Ghana Social Opportunities Project etc to improve revenue and increase employment so that the unemployment level will reduce.

#### 1.3.45 Revenue Performance of the District Assembly

Sene West District Assembly has been charged by law to mobilize its own funds to implement its programmes and projects. The District Assembly derives its revenue from two main sources; Internally Generated Fund and Grants from the Central Government and Development Partners. There are basically five (5) revenue items from which the Assembly derives its revenue. These are Internally Generated Fund, Government of Ghana Fund, District Assemblies' Common Fund, District Development Facility and Donor Funds.

Table: Revenue Performance of the District Assembly, 2010 - 2013

Revenue Item	Budget 2010	Actual 2010	Budget 2011	Actual 2011	Budget 2012	Actual 2012	Budget 2013	Actual 2013

IGF	134,521.00	110,147.41	180,997.60	198,038.80	387,686.00	267,220.69	148,077.00	164,205.98
GOG	7,309.06	291,807.15	259,855.14	252,884.90	1,548,846.55	1,117,931.60	1,803,873.00	1,114,531.59
DACF	2,100,089.00	656,414.00	1,000,000.00	1,208,782.61	971,063.43	499,737.06	2,206,304.00	1,092,098.32
DDF	-	-	250,000.00	32,000.00	1,070,979.88	1,555,099.25	1,821,964.00	437,367.00
OTHER DONORS	2,860,000.00	524,410.23	1,265,128.00	1,059,483.37	1,307,161.40	1,537,195.93	1,675,510.00	551,083.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,101,919.06</b>	<b>1,582,779.14</b>	<b>2,955,980.74</b>	<b>2,750,834.31</b>	<b>5,285,737.26</b>	<b>4,977,184.53</b>	<b>7,655,728.00</b>	<b>3,359,285.59</b>

**Source: District Finance Department, Sene West District Assembly, 2013**

Figures for 2012 Revenue estimates were revised approved by the General Assembly in August as a result of the creation of Sene East District which was carved out of the then Sene District.

During the period under review, ie 2010-2013, The District Assembly received a total revenue of GHC12,670,083.57 as against approved revenue estimates of GHC20,999,365.06. This amount was made up of GHC739,612.87 which was received from Internally Generated Fund, GHC2,857,031.99 from DACF, GHC1,537,195.93 from DDF and GHC3,672,172.90 from other development partners. A total amount of GHC2,777,155.24 was received from GOG. The total revenue received during the period under review was about 60.34% of the total projected revenue

### **Composite Budget**

Section 92 (3) of the Local Government Act (Act 462) envisages the implementation of the composite budget system under which the budgets of the departments of the District Assemblies would be integrated into the budgets of the District Assemblies. The District Composite Budgeting System would achieve the following amongst others:

1. Ensure that public funds follow functions to give meaning to the transfer of staff from the Civil Service to the Local Government Service;

2. Establish an effective intergrated budgeting system which supports intended goals, expected and performance of government at the local level;
3. Deepen the uniform approach to planning, budgeting, financial reporting and auditing
4. Facilitate harmonized development and introduce fiscal prudence in the management of public funds at the MMDA level.

In 2012 Government directed all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare the composite budget which intergrates departments under Schedule 1of the Local Government Integration of Department Act LI 1961. This policy initiative was to upscale full implementation of fiscal decentralization and ensures that the utilization of all public resources at the local level takes place in an efficient, effective, transparent and accountable manner for improved servive delivery.

Table: Composite Revenue Performance for All Departments

<b>REVENUE ITEMS</b>	<b>BUDGET 2012</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2012</b>	<b>BUDGET 2013</b>	<b>ACTUAL 2013</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>	<b>% AECHEIVED OVER ANNUAL</b>
IGF	387,686.18	267,220.69	148,077.00	164,075.08	15,9998.08	111
GOG	1,548,846.55	1,117,931.60	1,803,873.00	1,114,531.59	-689,341.41	62
DACF	971,063.61	499,737.06	2,206,304.00	1,092,098.32	-1,114,205.68	50
DDF	1,070,979.88	1,555,099.25	1,821,964.00	437,367.00	-1,384,597.00	24
OTHER DONORS	1,307,161.40	1,537,195.93	1,675,510.00	551,083.37	-1,124,426.63	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,285,737.62</b>	<b>4,977,184.53</b>	<b>7,655,728.00</b>	<b>3,359,355.36</b>	<b>-4,296,572.64</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: District Finance Department, Sene West District Assembly, 2013

Figures for 2012 Revenue estimates were revised approved by the General Assembly in August as a result of the creation of Sene East District which was carved out of the then Sene District.

The District Assembly received a total revenue of GHC8,336,339.89, which accounted for about 64.4% of the total projected revenue for the period 2012 – 2013. A total amount of GHC164,075.08 was mobilized as internally generated revenue for 2013. The Assembly exceeded its IGF targets by about 11%. However, total IGF received was about 5% of tptal revenue for the period.

The District Assemblies' Common Fund received during the year was GHC1,092,098.32 which represents about 50% of the estimated DACF revenue for the year. However, the total revenue received from DACF for the year constituted about 33% of the total revenue received.

## **Internally Generated Revenue**

Fees and Fines, Rates and Lands & Royalties have been the major sources of internally generated revenue contributing about 3.5% of annual local revenue for the period 2010-2013. Revenue from Lands continues to represent the second highest contribution to the total revenue and the highest contribution to internally generated revenue ie 26.8%, 35.7% and 33.7% in 2011, 2012, and 2013 respectively as shown on the tables 1.8. and 1.9.

The contribution of Grants to Assembly's revenue since 2009 has been highest thus 92.1% in 2010, 96.6% in 2011, 94.0% in 2012 and 89.2% in 2013. These grants consist of District Assemblies' Common Fund, Payment of salaries to mechanized workers in the Assembly, District Development Facility (DDF), IDA/GOG and Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) in the district. All these increased the percentage contribution of Grants. However common fund alone makes up to 60-70% of total Grants.

There has therefore been a drastic decline in the release of DACF to undertake development activities in 2012 financial year. The above situation can be attributed to the creation of Sene East District where DACF allocation for the year was divided between the two districts.

However, revenue from DDF for the year 2012 constituted about 31% of the total revenue where as inflow from development partners into the district for infrastructure projects formed 25% of the total revenue during the same period.

The implication of the above analysis is that in the eveny there is a donor fatigue the Assembly may not be able to fund most of its development projects and programs. There is the need for the Assembly to put measures in place to improve on its Internally Generated Revenue.

The table below depicts the trend analysis of revenue trend from 2010 to 2013.

Table 1.20: Revenue Trend Analysis of Sene West from 2010– 2013

DESCRIPTION	2010				DESCRIPTION	2011			
	ESTIMATES	ACTUAL	% OF TOTAL	% ACHIEVEMENT		ESTIMATE	ACTUAL	% OF TOTAL	% ACHIEVEMENT
Rates	23,728.00	18,018.05	16.36	5.18	Rates	22,320.00	34,947.31	1.23	
Lands	11,605.00	2,578.00	2.34	-8.20	Lands	9,275.00	13,775.50		
Fees and Fines	38,785.00	55,524.87	50.41	15.20	Fees and Fines	78,350.00	91,830.66		
Licences	49,634.60	20,962.20	19.03	-26.03	Licences	51,140.60	47,333.18		
Rent	3,468.00	1,893.00	1.72	-1.43	Rent	3,612.00	1,070.00		
Grants	-	-	-	-	Grants	2,869,983.14	2,641,676.90		

Investment	5,900.00	7,310.73	6.64	1.28	Investment	11,900.00	5,557.81		
Miscellaneous	14,050.00	3,860.60	3.50	-9.25	Miscellaneous	4,400.00	3,523.62		
Total	<b>147,170.00</b>	<b>110,147.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>		Total	<b>3,050,980.74</b>	<b>2,839,714.98</b>		

SOURCE: Trial Balance 2010-2013, District Finance Sene West District

Table 1.21: Revenue Trend Analysis of Sene West from 2012- 2013

DESCRIPTION	2012				DESCRIPTION	2013			
	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL	% OF TOTAL	% ACHIEVEMENT		ESTIMATE	ACTUAL	% OF TOTAL	% ACHIEVEMENT
Rates	51,500.00	35,090.31			Rates	14,300.00	17,694.82		
Lands	4,700.00	11,579.60			Lands	12,000.00	8,999.11		

Fees and Fines	63,500.00	70,621.20			Fees and Fines	28,191.00	36,143.70		
Licenses	36,855.00	17,043.20			Licenses	44,157.00	23,743.10		
Rent	1,550.00	1,353.00			Rent	700.00	1,635.00		
Grants	5,044,738.85	4,740,678.12			Grants	6,504,524.00	3,175,135.58		
Investment	39,300.00	131,533.38			Investment	35,500.00	75,990.25		
Miscellaneous	2,000.00	1,551.10			Miscellaneous	13,500.00	9,857.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,232,143.85</b>	<b>5,007,898.81</b>			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,639,372.00</b>	<b>3,339,341.56</b>		

*SOURCE: Trial Balance 2010 - 2013 District Finance Office, Sene West District*

- ***Performance in Local Revenue Mobilization***

Despite the introduction of these interventions mentioned under Grants, the Assembly has not relaxed in the mobilization of revenue from its traditional sources. The total values of the revenue from the traditional sources have been increasing since 2010. Achievement rate from various local sources have also increased since 2011 as depicted on the table. However, the percentage contribution of traditional source to total revenue fell from 7.9% in 2010 to 3.4% but rose in 2011 to 6% in 2012 and 10.8% in 2013.

The achievement rate for district's revenue has also not been stable. This is shown on tables 1.8 and 1.9. The achievement rate was reduced from 130.1% in 2010 to 88.6% in 2011. It however increased to 119.8% in 2012. The achievement rate of the district revenue in 2013 fell to 77.1%.

For the development aspirations of the district to be realized, the District Assembly needs to perform better than it is currently doing, so far as local revenue mobilization is concerned. Efforts should therefore be made to step up the revenue generation capacity of the Assembly so as to increase the contribution of local revenue to total revenue from the current average of 3% to 6% and above in subsequent years.

### **1.3.46 District Expenditure Analysis**

The expenditure pattern of the district from 2010 to 2013 is as shown in Tables 1.22. Figures for 2012 Expenditure Estimates were revised and approved by the General Assembly in August as a result of the creation of Sene East Distirct which carved out of the then Sene District. The revenue received from 2012 – 2013 was used to financed activities under five main broad expenditure items namely Compensation of Employees, Use of Goods and Services, Non-Financial Asstes, Grants and Other Expenses.

It can be deduced from the table that the Assembly's total expenditure for the year 2012 was GHC4,705,404.63 as against approved amount of GHC5,375,396.07. Assembly's expenditure on Goods and Services and Assets constitute about 24% and 46% of the total expenditure for 2013. Expenditure on Compensation of Employees was about 30% of the total actuak expenditure for the year 2013. Total expenditure on all the three expenditure items for all departments amounted to GHC3.789,535.46 which is about 50% of the total projected expenditure for the year.

Total expenditure was in access of GHC430,380.10 over income which represents about 13% of the actual revenue. The difference is as a result of DDF Account balance of GHC654,727.97 as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012. The balance was used to initiate projects of which payments were made this year.

Table 1.22: Expenditure of Sene West for 2010– 2013

DESCRIPT ION	2010		2011		2012		DESCRIP TION	2013	
	ACTUA L	% OF TOTA L	ACTUAL	% OF TOT AL	ACTUA L	% OF TOT AL		ACTUAL	% OF TOT AL
Personal Emoluments	263,486.07	18.20	279,190.75	10.60	574,828.87	12.70	Compensati on of Employee	1,092,768.93	28.80
Travelling & Transport	34,792.02	2.40	69,173.66	2.60	42,835.58	0.90	Uses of Goods & Services	793,737.52	20.90
General Expenditure	25,935.0	1.80	43,521.46	1.70	20,002.70	0.40	Miscellaneo us & Other Expenditure	108,659.45	2.90
Maintenance, Repairs. & Renewals	2,077.02	0.10	18,289.15	0.70	104,205.78	2.30	Non Financial Assets	1,794,369.60	47.40
Capital	17,346.65	1.20	42,255.02	1.60	44,280.32	1.00	-	-	-
Other Current Expenditure	1,103,318.90	76.30	2,180,356.62	82.80	3,749,657.69	82.70	-	-	-

Total	1,446,95 5.73	100	2,632,786. 66	100	4,535,81 0.94	100	Total	3,,789,535 .50	100
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*SOURCE: Composite Budget Implementation Reprt 2013,*

- ***Constraints Relating to the DACF***

The District Assemblies' Common Fund since it's inception has enabled the Assembly to provide some of the needed infrastructural facilities to improve the living standards of the people in the District. However, it is still beset with the following problems.

- i. *Untimely release of the Common Fund:* it has been noted that the release of the quarterly allocations are sometimes done late for instant first quarter of 2013 was released in August instead of second quarter and the second quarter allocation was released in December. This has resulted in late completion of projects.
- ii. *The annual allocation has been insufficient:* The District is among the least recipient of the funds in the region since 2010. It has therefore not been able to put up the needed structures for the people as well as for the Administration of the District to function properly. This problem worsened due to the increase in the number of districts from 110 to 216.
- iii. *Guidelines for utilization of the fund are predetermined:* The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has been directing how the DACF should be allocated. The Assembly has little room to select and implement their prioritized projects. This predetermined was at least 49% of total released 2010-2013. Apart from this, bulk purchases for Assemblies were made and deducted at source.

### **Strategies to Improve on Internal Revenue Mobilization**

The analysis aabove indicates that Internal Revenue Generation drive of the Assembly is very low. IGF contribution to total revenue of the Assembly had been consistently low. The percentage contribution is below per annum. The analysis of the revenue performance for 2013 had indicated that total inflow from the Central Government and Development Partners had also been very low and slow compared to the previous years. It has therefore become necessary for the Assembly to devise strategies to improve on its internally generated revenue.

The underlisted strategies will be vigorously pursued by the Assembly in the planned period (12014-2017) to improve on its internal revenue mobilization.

- Ensure active participation of all stakeholders in the preparation of Fee Fixing Resolution.
- Gazette Fee Fixing Resolution to serve as a tool to prosecute defaulters
- Revitalize activities of the Revenue Tax Force
- Embark on rigorous sensitization on payment of property tax
- Laiase with the Regional Co-Ordinating Council to effect inter district transfer of revenue collectors

- Ensure frequent reshuffle of revenue collectors
- Implement revenue mobilization component of the street naming and property addressing policy
- Provide logistics for revenue collectors to improve on their performance
- Ensure effective supervision and monitoring of revenue collection to minimize leakages
- Identify alternative sources of internal revenue generation
- Undertake periodic update of revenue database

### 1.3.47 Economically Active Population

Approximately 78% of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active, while 21.8% are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.4% are employed with 1.6 percent are unemployed. Seventy-seven (77%) percent of the working population are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by craft and related trades workers (9.5%).

About 63 percent of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees. Males (65.9%) are more likely to be self-employed without employee (s) than females (59.2%). The private informal sector is the largest employer in the District employing 95% of employed population.

### 1.3.48 Economic Infrastructure

- *Roads Network*

The road network in the district is in a very deplorable state which makes transport of goods especially farm produce and human beings very difficult. The main trunk road from Atebubu through Kwame Danso to Kojokrom remains un-tarred. The road almost becomes immotorable during rainy season.

The contractor on the Atebubu- Kwame Danso Road had abundant site for the past eleven months and the condition of the road keeps on deteriorating. However, the District Assembly had undertaken spot improvement on the bad portions of the road from Kwame Danso to Kyeamekrom.

Table 1.23: Road Network in the District

CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	LENGTH	CONDITION
Maintainable	Bantama – Mframa - Chense Battor	24.8 km	Good
	Shafa Zongo - Mframa	9.5 km	Good
	Kwame Danso – Akyeremade Battor	19.6 km	Fair
	Kwame Danso - Gyasipo	23.8 km	Fair
	Kyyeamekrom – Tatto Battor	20.3 km	Fair
<b>Total</b>		<b>98.0</b>	

There are about five (5) feeder roads in the district which are considered to be maintainable. There are only 98.0 kilometres of maintainable feeder roads in the district with the conditions as indicated in table above.

CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION	LENGTH	CONDITION
Non-Maintainable	Dwankrom - Tudeykope	22.4 km	Poor
	Gyasipo - Konkonsi	33.0	Poor
	Lemu - Mantukwa	14.0	Poor
	Shafa Zongo - Dogodagyi	19.0	Poor
	Lassi - Menkor	3.2	Poor
	Bantama - Nyanda	14.0	Poor
	Lemu - Kyekyere	43.6	Poor
	Gyingine Congo - Mantukwa	27.0	Poor
	Romanda Congo - Yerewoho	22.0	Poor
	Konkonse - Jatapo	3.7	Poor
	Drobe – Kwabena Lala	14.4	Poor
	Kofi Gyan – Kakraka Akura	15.4	Poor
	Yaw Donkor Akura - Buyuru	14.4	Poor
	Buyuru Jnc. - Dayori	8.0	Poor
	Kanto - Kpakro	15.4	Poor
	Kpakro - Kyekyere	17.2	Poor
	Nkwankwandua - Kabre	11.2	Poor
	Akenten - Tato	12.8	Poor
	Lemu – Gyingyi Congo	16.0	Poor
	Akenten – Siepo Akura	8.0	Poor
	Amangoase - Kyekyere	13.8	Poor
	Gyasipo - Kufu	11.0	Poor
Yawkunde Jnc. –			

	Gyingyine Congo	17.4	Poor
	Lemu - Kwaese	75.0	Poor
	Kyeamekrom - Chaboba	19.0	Poor
	Atta Akura - Chaboba	10.0	Poor
	Menkor - Tudeykope	18km	Poor
	Total		

Source: Works Department, Sene West District Assembly, 2013

### 1.3.49 Market

The only major market centre in the district is located at Kwame Danso. However, due to the poor road network, the patronage of the market is very poor. This situation prevents the District Assembly from collecting the needed revenue from the market. However, the Yam Market at Kwame Danso had been rehabilitated to resuscitate the Yam Market which could provide adequate revenue for the Assembly. There are five other periodic markets in the district. They are Lemu market, which is held on Mondays, Kyeamekrom and Mframa markets on Fridays, Tato Battor market on Saturdays and Lassi market on Sundays.

Table 1.24: Markets and their Market Days.

MARKET LOCATION	MARKET DAYS
Kwame Danso	Wednesdays
Kyeamekrom	Fridays
Lemu	Mondays
Mframa	Fridays
Tato Battor	Saturdays
Lassi	Sundays

*Source: GSGDA I Development Plan -2013*

### 1.3.50 Food Security and its Implications for Development

Food security is one of the major challenges confronting the district in particular and the nation at large. A significantly large proportion of the active labour is in agriculture and its related employment. The 2010 Population and Housing Census Report indicate that 77% of the active labour force is in agriculture. The Sene West District is noted for the production of crops such as yam, maize, rice, groundnut and cassava.

In addition to this, crops such as plantain, cowpea production and bee keeping are practiced in the district. As the district lies within the transitional zone it is also noted for animal production with cattle, goats and poultry rearing being the leading activities. Production is mostly on small scale and organized around

households though there are a few large-scale enterprises. This sector has experienced virtually no technological innovation and capitalisation as farm sizes remain small and simple tools and traditional methods are used.

Agriculture in the District is largely rain-fed, characterized by high unreliability. With heavy reliance of the natural factors, food production therefore is largely affected. Most of the farmers are unable to cultivate all year round due to the high unreliability of the rains. Farmers that went for loans from the banks are compelled to sell their properties to pay for loans contracted to avoid prosecutions. This situation has implications for food security as most farmers cannot make ends meet. Even where they have bumper harvest there is lack of market for the produce coupled with inadequate storage facilities.

Several attempts have been made to ensure food security in the district which seem to yield little as against expected. However, there have been improvements in varying levels of production output in the 2013 production season. Major crops being cultivated in the district such yam, maize, rice, groundnuts and cassava have demonstrated a sign of growth as against their targets for the said cropping season.

**There are several factors that contribute to food insecurity in the District. Some of these are;**

- Over dependence on rainfall agriculture instead of irrigation
- Lack of credit for farming activities
- High incidence of pests and diseases
- Crude farming methods and use of outmoded implements
- Improper use of agro-chemicals

**Some of the coping mechanisms for the threat of food insecurity in the District include:**

- Livestock and small ruminants farming to supplement farmers income
- Charcoal burning (which has negative impact on the environment)
- The implementation of poverty reduction and safety nets interventions in the District such as the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), School Feeding Programme, etc were all aimed at alleviating the plight of the poor and vulnerable persons in the District.

**Food Security Programmes in the District:**

- West Africa Agric Production Programme (WAAPP), Cassava Project – 100 acres
- Root and Tuber Improvement Programme and Marketing Programme (RTIMP), Cassava Project – 300 acres
- Adaptations of Agro-Ecosystems to Climate Change (AAESCC ) – Two (2) demonstration farms on maize and technical advice on Climate Smart Agriculture
- Association of Church Developmet Projects/Northern Rural Growth Programme (ACDEP/NRGP ) – Improved extension technologies delivered to 5,200 farmers
- Block Farm – Hundred (100) acres of maize in 2012 and 2013
- Agra Rice production – funded by WAAPP

### **1.3.51 Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)**

Ghana Social Opportunities as project is one of the poverty reduction interventions being implemented by the Government of Ghana. The objectives of the project among others are to support Ghana's Social Strategies through;

- Increased access to conditional cash transfer nationwide
- Increased access to employment and cash earning opportunities for the rural poor during agricultural off season
- Improve economic and social infrastructure in target districts.

The project is funded by an IDA Credit amounting to US\$89.1 million and covers the poorest forty-nine (49) districts in the country of which Sene West is one. The total amount allocated to Sene West District to execute the sunprojects within the 5-year plan period (October, 2011 – December, 2015) is GHC1,786,901.04.

Based on the objectives of the project, the district developed a 4-year implementation plan that captured eligible GSOP programmes and projects which were selected based on the priorities in the 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan. This was done in relation to the goals and objectives through the following strategies:

- Developing a labor intensive public works program as rural safety net instrument in target districts across the country (majority of which are the northern regions) to increase cash income for the rural poor during agricultural off-season
- Supporting the Government's Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) project

Selection of labour is conducted through community sensitization and registration. The following are the processes. Only interested poor, skilled and unskilled people are selected and this is conducted through questionnaires

1. Interested workers must be 18 years and above and not in school
2. Potential workers must be forced to work
3. Must be resident of the beneficiary community
4. Must be prepared to accept the project payment rate of GHC4.50.00 per day for unskilled labour which was later increased to GHC6.00 per day.
5. Mode of payment is by cash and is made every two weeks by DA Accounts Staff
6. Field Supervisors and Time Keepers compile list of workers due for payment

The Ghana Social Opportunities has five main components namely;

- Rationalization of National Social Protection Strategy with allocation of US\$ 2,500.00
- Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPWS) with allocation of US\$56,000.00
- Support to the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty with allocation of US\$20,000.00
- Capacity Building with allocation of US\$4,100.00
- Project Management and Coordination with allocation of US\$6,500.00

The under listed are the priority subprojects to be implemented under GSOP which have been categorized under the thematic areas of the GSGDA I.

## 1. Human Development, Productivity and Employment

### Social Infrastructure

- Construction of 1 No. 4-unit chamber and hall teachers accommodation at Kajaji

## 2. Infrastrure, Energy and Human Settlement

### Economic Infrastructure:

- Rehabilitation of 7.4km Kwame Danso – Akyeremade Battor feder road
- Rehabilitation of 5.0Km Dwankrom – Menkor feeder road

## 3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

### Climate Change Management Activities

- Establishment of 20 hectare teak plantation at Wiase
- Establishment of 10 hectare mango plantation at Wiase
- Establishment of 10 hectare mango plantation at Mframa
- Establishment of 10 hectare mango plantation at Akyeremade
- Establishment of 10 hectare mango plantation at Drobe
- Establishment of 10 hectare mango plantation at Kofi Gyan

The table below depicts detail of labour engaged by the project on climate change activities in the district as at December, 2013

Project Location	Unskilled Labour			No. of Days Worked (Unskilled Labour)	No. of Man Days
	M	F	Total Labour		
Wiase (Teak)	14	34	48		
Wiase (Mango)	13	37	50		
Mframa	27	23	50		
Akyeremade	27	23	50		
Drobe	27	23	50		
Kofi Gyan	15	25	50		

TOTAL	123	165	288		
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From the table it can be observed that that overall labour engaged as September, 2013 in the climate change management activities is two hundred and eighty-eight (288). This is made up of one hundred twenty-three males and one hundred and sixty-five females. The total unskilled labour expenditure as at September, 2013 is GHC87,972. The per capita unskilled labour earning is 305.5 as at September, 2013.

### **1.3.52 African Plantations for Sustainable Development (ASPD)**

African Plantations for Sustainable Development Ghana Limited is a forestry-based investment firm which is aimed at converting a significant portion of the degraded area in the Sene West District and into a world class forestry of multiple importance to current ecological, economic and social equity objectives of sustainable development. The agro-forestry plantations developed will in turn be used for the production of biomass-based electricity production in the district on sustainable basis.

Wiase Traditional Council which is one of the paramountcies in the district is leasing 13,543 hectares (33,441,263 acres) of degraded land to the Company to establish eucalyptus tree plantation. The lease is for 50 years which is subject to renewal based on credible delivery of terms in the 50-year leasehold agreement by the two parties. The company intends to assist Ghana Government to increase the supply of energy through the establishment of plantations for conversion into electric energy as the ultimate product.

The project is expected to generate substantial employment for the youth in the district which will help increase their incomes and improve their livelihood. The plantation will also protect the environment thus improve the fertility of the soil. The project will also undertake some social responsibilities, like the construction of school blocks and other infrastructure facilities which will benefit the communities.

### **1.3.53 Governance**

- The District Assembly

Ghana has a four-tier system. It consists of a Regional Coordinating Council on the first tier, the Metropolitan/Municipal and District Assemblies on the second tier, Town/Zonal/Urban/Area Councils on the third tier and the Unit Committees on the fourth tier. At the district level the system has a three (3) tier structure, which is made up of the District Assembly, the Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees.

The Sene West District Assembly, which exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions, is the highest political and administrative body in the District. It is made up of a District Chief Executive, twenty (20) elected members from the twenty (20) electoral areas, ten (10) members appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the district, and one Member of Parliament who has no voting right. The Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly members, convenes and presides over the meetings of the Assembly. Total membership of Women Assembly members is three (3).

- **Organizational Structure**

In the performance of its functions, the District Assembly works through a committee system which is made up of the Executive Committee and its subsidiary committees. The Executive Committee is the highest executive authority of the Assembly, and it is through its provisions that other Committees of the Assembly are established.

- **Executive Committee**

The executive functions of the Assembly are performed by the Executive Committee, which is presided over by the District Chief Executive. It consists of not more than one-third of the total members of the Assembly excluding the Presiding Member. Heads of Departments of the Assembly attend the meetings of the relevant Sub-Committees and advise them on the execution of their functions, but without voting powers.

The Executive Committee exercises executive and administrative functions of the Assembly while the Sub-Committees collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. It has fourteen (14) members. The Executive Committee has the following Sub-Committees:

- i. Development Planning Sub-Committee
- i. Finance and Administrative Sub-Committee
- ii. Works Sub-Committee
- iii. Agriculture Sub-Committee
- iv. Educational Sub-Committee
- v. Social Services Sub-Committee
- vi. Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- vii. Environmental Management Sub-Committee

The functions of the Executive Committee are the following:

- Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the Sub-committees and submits these comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.
- Implement resolutions of the District Assembly.
- Oversee the administration of the District in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive.
- Adopt measures to development and executive approved plans of the units, areas of authority of the Assembly;
- Recommend to the District Assembly the co-ordination, integration and harmonization of District development plans and policies.

- **Sub-Committees of Executive Committee**

The Sub-Committees are the workshops of the Executive Committee which coordinates and harmonize their plans and programmes in the form of recommendations and submit them as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly for approval.

There is also the Public Relations and Complaints Committee chaired by the Presiding Member, Spatial/Statutory Planning Committee, District Tender Committee, District Tender Review Board and Audit Implementation Committee. The District Assembly is the highest governing body in the District and exercises its executive and administrative functions through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the District Chief Executive.

For administrative effectiveness, the District Chief Executive (DCE) is supported by a secretariat or the Central Administration referred to as the office of the District Assembly, which is headed by a District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who reports to the District Chief Executive and is in charge of the day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The District Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of Decentralized Departments in the District.

- **Justice and Security Sub-Committee**

This Sub-Committee is set up to resolve intra-district and inter-district conflict and to consider issues that pertain to the enforcement of bye-laws of the Assembly. It thus performs the following:

1. Recommends to the Executive Committee ways and means to resolve disputes.
2. Ensure ready access to the courts and tribunals for the promotion of justice in the district.

- **Other Committees**

- **District Security Committee (DISEC)**

The Committee sees to the security functions of the district, for example settling of chieftaincy issues, theft cases, and conflicts that could hinder development process of the district.

- **The District AIDS Committee**

The Committee coordinates the activities of the NGOs and CBOs who are into the areas of HIV/AIDS awareness and sensitization within the district.

- **The District Tender Committee**

Article 39 of the Local Government Authority, Act 462 makes provision for the establishment of the District Tender Committees. The Committee has the District Chief Executive as the Chairman and the District Coordinating Director as the Secretary. Other members of the Committee are the District Finance Officer, the District Director of Education, the District Director of Health Services, the District Director of Agric, the Member of Parliament and a Legal Practitioner.

The District Tender Committee as formulated under law provides in detail the tender process and the evaluation of submitted bids for contracts and consultancy services for District Assemblies. It also provides

for the process of awarding contracts and mandatory requirement for copies of minutes of the meetings at which a contract is awarded shall be sent to the Regional Coordinating Council.

### ***Bye-Laws of the Assembly***

As required by law, the Assembly has its own bye-laws on many issues including: stray animals, noise making and others. Copies of these bye-laws gazetted have been deposited at the office of the Assembly and other relevant institutions (courts, police) for enforcement and are opened to the public.

- **Constituents of the Departments**

According to the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462, the District Assembly is supposed to establish 11 Departments as specified in the first schedule of this Act. The Civil Service Law 1993 (PNDCL, 327) and the Local Government Act 462 values all Decentralized departments within the district as part of the offices of the District Assembly. The heads of these departments are ex-officio members of the Assembly without voting rights. These Departments and their constituents are shown in Table 1.12. At the moment most of these departments and their constituents are in place.

The Central Administration is supposed to be constituted with specialized departments namely-Birth and Deaths, Information Services and Statistical Service. However, working relationship is yet to be integrated as these departments still operate as centralised departments. All departments apart from, Health and Education are being housed within the premises of the District Assembly.

Table 1.25: Departments of the Assembly and their Constituents

NO	DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS	
		REQUIRED	NOT IN PLACE
1.	Central Administration Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. General Administration</li><li>2. District Planning Coordinating Unit</li><li>3. Information Services</li><li>4. Statistical Service</li><li>5. Birth &amp; Death Registry</li></ol>	Birth & Death
2.	District Education, Youth & Sports Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Education, Youth &amp; Sports</li><li>2. Ghana Library Board</li><li>3. Non-Formal Education Division</li><li>4. National Youth Council</li></ol>	Ghana Library Board
3.	District Social Welfare & Community Development Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Social Welfare</li><li>2. Community Development</li></ol>	-

4.	District Finance Department	1. Controller & Accountant General	-
5.	District Physical Planning Department	1. Town & Country Planning 2. Parks & Gardens 3. Building Inspectorate Division of District Assembly	Town & Country Planning Parks & Gardens
6.	District Works Department	1. Public Works Department (PWD) 2. Feeder Roads 3. Rural Housing 4. Works Department of the District Assembly	Public Works Department Rural Housing Feeder Roads
7.	District Trade & Industry Department	1. Trade Division 2. Cooperatives 3. Cottage Industry 4. NBSSI	Trade Division Cottage Industry
8.	District Natural Resource Conservation Department	1. Forestry Division 2. Wildlife Division	-
9.	District Health Department	District Health Directorate	-
10.	District Agriculture Department	1. Animal Health & Production 2. Fisheries Division 3. Agric Extension Services Division 4. Crop Services Division 5. Agric. Engineering	Fisheries Division Agric Engineering Animal Health & Production
11.	District Disaster Prevention Department	1. Fire Service 2. National Disaster Management Organization	Fire Service

**SOURCE:** Act 462 the Local Government Act.

*The existing departments are not fully integrated into the Assembly structures. Most of these departments still continue to look up to their mother departments for policy implementation. There is the need for these sector departments to re-define their roles and functions and their relationships in the integration process*

- ***Relationship of District Assembly with Other Institutions/Organizations and Departments***

There are a number of other institutions and organizations who work in collaboration with the Assembly towards the development of the district. They include public institutions, traditional authorities, multilateral and non-governmental and private business organizations.

Some of the public institutions include the Volta River Authority (VRA), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAC). The Traditional Authorities (Chiefs) also play an important role in the development of the district. They are very instrumental in mobilizing resources for community development.

Multilateral and non-governmental organizations operating in the district include Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), World Vision Ghana and Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP).

There is a cordial relationship between the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments existing in the district. Currently, the Assembly accommodates all the Departments and Agencies within its premises, except the District Health Department and Electoral Commission. Heads of Departments are always invited to the Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings. Their technical advice is always sought in all matters affecting the development of the district. The Assembly supports them financially when the need arises. These departments submit quarterly reports on their operations to the Assembly.

In spite of this cordial relationship between the Assembly and the Decentralized Departments, they still rely on their parent organizations in Accra and Sunyani for support and directions.

- ***Distribution of Resources***

All Decentralized Departments are supported financially when the need arises. At the beginning of every financial year inputs are received from the departments concerning programmes and projects to be undertaken in the following year, which indicates the level of assistance required from the Assembly. In the same way, communities through their Assembly members make requests to the Assembly. These requests are referred to the appropriate Sub-Committees for approval or otherwise before funds are released to support such request depending on availability of funds.

- **The District Administration**

The District Administration is the implementing arm of the District Assembly. A District Co-ordinating Director under the overall supervision of the District Chief Executive heads it.

- **The District Planning Coordinating Unit**

In order to assist the Executive Committee in its planning, programme and budgeting functions a unit known as the District Planning Coordinating Unit (formerly known as the District Planning and Budgeting Unit) has been set up to provide a secretariat and to offer advisory services to the Assembly. The Unit also has the responsibility of collating data on the development activities in the district. It is to promote research and ensure a smooth coordination between the activities of decentralized departments and the Central Administration. The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit is now expanded to include heads of department such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Physical Planning, Community Development and Social Welfare, Works Department as well as the Finance Department.

- **Public Private Partnership**

It has been realized that if the Assembly should experience progress and development, then there should be partnership among all development partners- NGO's, CBO's and Traditional Authorities. There is therefore a cordial relationship between the Assembly and all these stakeholders.

- **Traditional Authority**

There are two Traditional Councils in the district namely; Wiase Traditional Council and Dwan Traditional Council. The District Assembly in keeping with the 30% of Assembly members consults the two traditional councils before those members are appointed. Indeed all the two Councils have their representatives in the Assembly. Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are always consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Periodic forums are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for Nananom, Assembly members, Heads of Departments and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the district to enhance its progress. The involvement of the traditional councils in the Assembly programmes besides a constitutional requirement also ensures accountability. There are few cases of chieftaincy disputes in the district. However, these are kept under control with the help of District Security Council.

Traditionally, social and project participation is promoted through public fora or by representation. Pubic for are mainly open community meetings to which invitation is by public announcement (beating the gong-gong). Discussions at these meetings are open to all, but in practice a few vocal individuals dominate the discussions. In most cases women and the marginalized, though they may be present, may not make any contribution or challenge any decision. Where NGOs are involved, all-inclusive participation approaches have often been adopted, for example, separating discussants by gender, livelihood and age.

- **Civil Society Organizations**

Non – Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations

Civil Society Organizations in the district ensures that governance reaches the door steps of ordinary people to ensure they are empowered to participate in Assembly's business to reduce poverty. The Assembly also collaborate with Non-Governmental and Community Based Organizations notably; World Vision Ghana and Search for Rural Development, in the areas of education, health, and water and sanitation.

World Vision Ghana has been the only NGO in the district that has provided basic social services for the past years and has continue to do so. The organization has been organizing many programmes in the communities in the district to enhance their capacities to participate in local governance. World Vision Ghana has assisted the district in the areas of women empowerment to participate in local governance, conflict management and business management training.

Search for Rural Development, a local NGO in the district is also in the areas of malaria control, HIV/AIDS and organization of the youth into agriculture. World Education Ghana, an NGO is in the district to assist implement Complimentary Education policy in the district. They mobilize out of school children to teach for some specific period before transferring them to the public system. The NGO has trained about 45 Community Facilitators from 20 communities who are to handle the schools that are to be established under this policy. The system is to ensure that every child gets formal education to contribute to local governance.

- **Business Advisory Services**

Business Advisory Services are basically provided by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) under the ambit of the District Assembly. The Business Advisory Centre is responsible for providing training, advisory and financial services in the form of loans to existing and aspiring entrepreneurs. The activities of BAC have contributed to increasing the management and entrepreneurial skills required for running businesses in the district. The main challenge of BAC is about inadequate funds to expand its outreach programmes as well as meet the financial demands for loans for the small scale business operators.

- **Accountability**

The Sene West District Assembly has in place the necessary structures to ensure accountability. Among the structures are the Audit Service (External), Internal Audit Unit and the Finance and Administration Sub-Committee of the Assembly. Besides these structures, the Public Procurement Act is operational in the District. The District Assembly has been organizing social accountability forums during community visits by the Hon. District Chief Executive and Assembly Staff to interact with the communities. The occasions are used to deliberate on community needs and aspirations.

- **Civic Education, Justice and Security**

There are a number of public institutions responsible for the promotion of civic rights, security and justice in the district. They include the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana Police Service (GPS), the District Magistrate Court (DMC), the Commission on Human Rights and Administration Justice (CHRAJ) and the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS).

- **National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)**

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has made various efforts to carry out its constitutional mandate in the district. These include the formation of civic education clubs in schools, organizing programs to educate the people on their civic rights and responsibilities, organizing community fora on ways of reducing poverty among others.

- **Judiciary Service**

The district currently has one Magistrate Court located at Kwame Danso for the administration of justice. This court convenes everyday in every week. The Judiciary suffers from the deficiencies of accommodation and logistics. At the moment the Court operates but under very appalling conditions. Not only is the courtroom highly dilapidated; the system lacks both human and material resources for efficient operation. To improve efficiency in the work of the judiciary, the District Assembly is in a process of constructing a new Court House.

- **Police Service**

The Police Service is the lead agent in the maintenance of law and order in the district. There is only one (1) police station in the district, located at Kwame Danso. The total number of police personnel in the district is four (4) given a police-population ratio of 1:11,881. The Police Service in the district lack both men and logistics of all kinds to be as effective as they would have wished to be. In spite of these constraints it is worth noting that the efficiency of the police cannot be faulted. Currently the District Assembly is constructing one-storey police station under the District Development Facility (DDF). The first phase of the structure has been completed and is in use. The second phase will be constructed when funds are available. In spite of these constraints it is worth noting that the efficiency of the police cannot be faulted. There is one police vehicle in the district. The District Assembly supports the Police Service in fuelling and maintenance of the vehicle to enable them to carry out their operations effectively. There is also police Special Weapon Training (SWAD) Team in the district patrolling to ensure security and peace for the citizenry.

- **Commission on Human Rights and Administration Justice (CHRAJ)**

The Commission on Human Rights and Administration Justice was established in 1994 in the district. The office of CHRAJ is located at Kwame Danso, the district capital. CHRAJ basically handles civil cases which it is able to dispose off quickly due to the relatively simple procedures it employs in hearing cases. The problems faced with the commission include, inadequate staffing, inadequate office space, inadequate equipment, inadequate means of transport and low budgetary allocations.

- **Ghana National Fire Service**

Fire prevention and management has been the key responsibility of the Ghana National Fire Service. The importance of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) can therefore not be overemphasized in the protection of life and property. The District Assembly has completed the rehabilitation of Old District Education Structure for use as the Ghana National Fire Service Station office in the district. Currently, the district depends on the Fire Station at Atebubu to fight fire outbreaks. Bushfire constitutes the major reported fire cases. This highlights the importance of volunteers in every community to complement the efforts of the GNFS in the district.

### 1.3.52 Social Services

An analysis of the social well being of the people and their access to basic necessities of life are crucial for the overall development of the district. Such an analysis brings to light the extent of social deprivation or, otherwise, among all segments of the society. This section of the report therefore focuses on various aspects of the quality of life of people in the district as well as their access to basic social infrastructure and services such as education, health, water, sanitation, and other issues that affect the development of the district's human resources.

### 1.3.53 Education

Over the years successive government had implemented a number of reforms in a bid to increase enrolment and improve quality of education. Ghana's national policy to reduce poverty and increase democratic participation in governance is ultimate dependent on an educational system that provides children with basic skills for active participation in economic, social and political activities. The technological and socio-economic development of any district depends largely on the access to quality education of its people. The educational sector of the district is therefore analyzed as follows.

- **Number of Schools**

The district has 103 educational institutions, comprising 42 Nurseries/Kindergarten, 42 Primary, 18 JHS and one (1) SHS as shown in Table 1.26. There is neither a Vocational School nor a Tertiary Institution in the district. The figures also indicate increase in the number of schools since 2010 by 26%, 8.6%, 15.1% for Pre-school, Primary and JHS respectively. The number of SHS remains unchanged.

Table 1.26: Number of Schools in the District.

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>PUBLIC.</b>	<b>PRIVATE.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Nursery/KG	37	5	42
Primary	38	4	42
JHS	18	-	18
SHS	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103</b>

*SOURCE: Ghana Education Service, Sene West District Directorate, 2013:*

A look at the breakdown in the table above reveals the dominant role of the public sector in the provision of educational institutions. The private sector needs encouragement to grow so as to assist the public sector in providing quality education to the youth.

- **Educational Infrastructure:**

The conditions of educational facilities in the district are described as follows:

Table 1.27: Levels of Educational facilities

ITEM	SCHOOL BLOCKS		RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	TOILET	SCHOOL WITH FURNITURE	URINAL	LIBRARY	STAFF COMMON ROOM	WATER (BOREHOLE)
	GOOD	POOR							
NO.	42	19	12	29	61	36	0	15	3

Source: *Ghana Education Service, Kwame Danso*

Table 1.27 shows the level of educational facilities in the District. There are 61 school blocks. Forty-two (42) school blocks are classified as good. 19 school blocks need major repairs or should be pulled down. There are seven hundred and eighty three classrooms (783). Out of these, four-hundred and twenty (420) representing 53.6% are in good condition. However, three-hundred and sixty-three (363) representing 46.4% classrooms are in deplorable condition and need major repairs. Nineteen (19) school blocks has either been constructed or rehabilitated over the four years.

Toilet facilities increased from 51 to 97 (improvement of 90.2%). Urinals also increased from 35 to 73. Water facilities in schools also increased from 21 to 39. All these are in good conditions.

Additional library rooms were built in 11 schools bringing schools with library to 16. Only 11 schools have staff residential accommodation.

Furniture supply was very high with 61 schools having good furniture. The seating and writing places of the basic schools in the district have improved over the years.

## Enrolment Trends

SCHOOL TYPE	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
KG	3,654	3,559	3,913	4,073	2,159	2,199
PRIMARY	7,549	6,966	7,684	7,165	4,101	3,773
JHS	2,563	1,542	2,101	1,607	1,547	1,274
TOTAL						

Source: District Directorate of Education, 2013

- **Gender Composition**

The Gross Pre-school, Primary, JHS and SHS enrolment in the district is given as 2,325, 7,880, 2,744 and 988 respectively as shown in the table above.

Although the school participation rate is generally high in the district i.e 80.5%, this may not be exactly the case among girls. This is evidenced by the gender composition of enrolments in both public and private schools as shown in the table. From the table it can be seen that female enrolments are lower than male enrolments in all levels of schools.

The female proportion of the overall pre-school enrolment (public and private combined) stands at about 49 per cent, but this drops to 46.9 per cent and 44.7 per cent in the primary and JHS levels respectively. The matter is worse at 41.3% in SHS. This is likely to be due to a higher dropout rate among girls than boys.

### Enrolment in Public and Private Schools

	PRE-SCHOOL		PRIMARY		JHS		SHS	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO	%	NO	%
Boys	2,112	90.8	4154	52.7	1577	57.5	612	61.9
Girls	213	9.2	3726	47.3	1167	42.5	376	38.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2744</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>10</b>

However, in spite of the analysis above, enrolment figures for girls in the basic schools are gradually closing up with those for boys. For instance, in 2010, the enrolment level of girls which was 43.8 per cent has risen to 46.9 per cent in 2013.

There has been a tremendous increase in enrolment at basic level due partly to the introduction of Ghana School Feeding Programme as well as the introduction of capitation grant.

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

- **Number of Teachers and their Qualifications**

There are 1003 Teachers in the district (an increase of 24.7% over the figure of 2002) .Out of these 189 teachers teach in pre-school, 495 teach in Primary level and 319 teach in the JHS level.

There are 583 (58.1%) of Trained Teachers in the district at the Basic level. The proportion of Trained Teachers in pre-school, primary and JHS are 12.2%, 64.2% and 75.9% respectively. The proportion of Untrained Teachers is 41.9%.

The percentage of teachers with requisite qualifications in the basic schools registered a decrease of 8% over the last five years. This reduction is due to high transfer of teachers and study leave granted to Teachers. The high number of untrained Teachers has given rise to poor results of schools at the BECE.

<i>Teacher Qualification</i>	<i>Pre-school</i>		<i>Primary</i>		<i>JHS</i>		<i>SHS</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Trained</i>	49	41.5	137	57.3	855	72.0	34	68
<i>Untrained</i>	69	58.5	102	42.7	33	27.9	16	32
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**SOURCE:** District Education Directorate, Sene West District, 2013

- **Teacher – Pupil Ratio**

Table gives the teacher-pupil ratio for basic education in the district. The table reveals that the ratio is far below the national average in both Primary and Junior High schools. These low ratio coupled with the high proportion of trained teachers in the district is a potential for improved quality of basic education since the teachers will be able to effectively control classes. The district can also increase its enrolment levels up to some point without necessarily increasing the number of teachers. However, it has been revealed that in

spite of the good Pupil-Teacher ratio there are quite a number of schools which either by their small enrolment levels or location lack teachers. Teacher/Pupil Ratio has marginally reduced for Pre-school and Primary. Teacher/pupil ratio has improved in JHS.

Table 1.31: Teacher-Pupil Ratios

SCHOOL	PUPIL – TEACHER RATIO	
	DISTRICT	NATIONAL
KG	36:1	-
Primary	33:1	-
JHS	23:1	-
SHS	20:1	-

*SOURCE: District Education Directorate, Sene West, 2013*

To improve upon the situation, there is the need to encourage untrained teachers to upgrade themselves to address the huge professional gap in this sector. The Assembly is providing scholarship to teacher trainees in the training colleges to complete and return to teach in the district. The District Assembly is in the process of establishing incentive packages for teachers who will accept postings to the rural communities or hard to reach communities in the district to motivate them to accept postings to such areas.

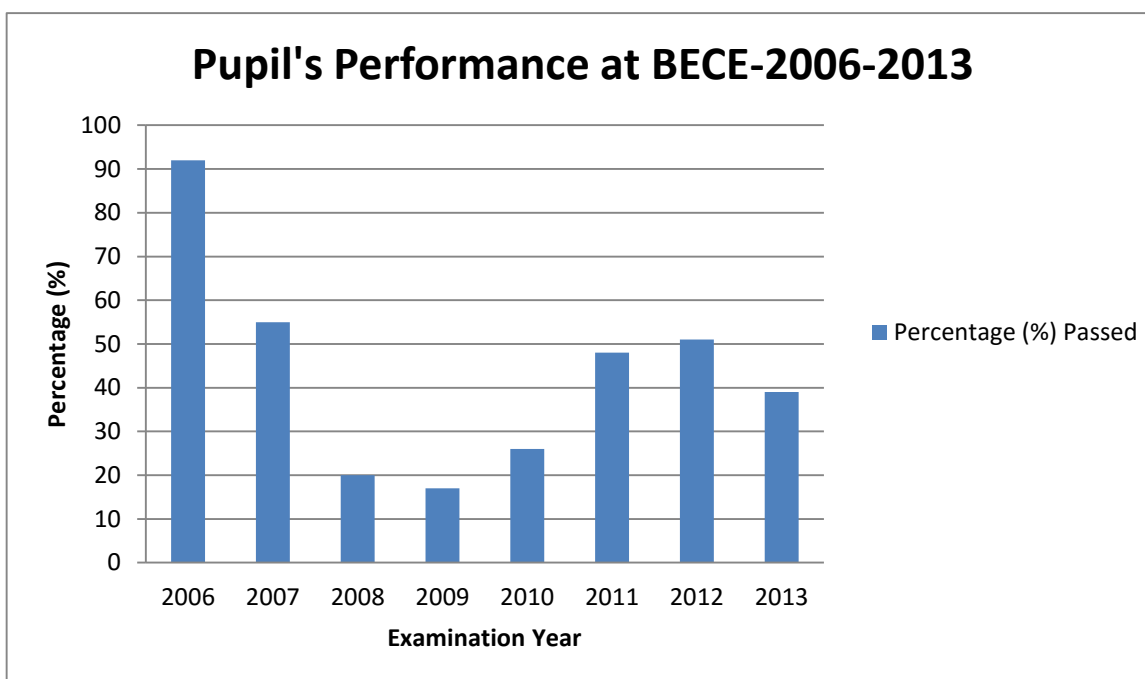
- **Pupils’ Performance at BECE (2006-2013)**

The standard of education in the district is very low. For instance in 2009 BECE Results, the District scored 17%, making the district the last out of the twenty-two (22) districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. The District improved in the BCEC results in 2012 by scoring 51%. In the 2013 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) the district dropped to 39% (boys 20% and Girls 19%). This was lower than the Regional average of 60.4%. The District performed poorly in comparison with 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013 figure of 20%, 17%, 26%, 48% and 39% respectively.

Table: 1.32: Pupil's Performance at BECE – 2006 - 2013

No.	YEAR	PERCENTAGE (%) PASS
1.	2006	92
2.	2007	55
3	2008	20
4	2009	17
5	2010	26
6	2011	48
7	2012	51
8	2013	39

Source: District Education Directorate, Sene West District, 2013



The reasons for the poor performance are: The existence of many Untrained Teachers, Poor Parents participation in Education and Trained Teachers refusing posting to rural communities which constitute more than 75% of the district. The Assembly is doing everything possible to make education attractive, accessible and affordable to all. It has therefore instituted various sponsorship and scholarship schemes to assist pupils and teachers.

- **Information, Communication Technology (ICT) Education**

ICT centres are almost non-existence in the District, there is no internet café/centre in the district due to poor telephone reception. There are no fixed telephone lines in the district. However, The Assembly has earmarked three communities for the construction of Community ICT centres. Apart from one (1) SHS, no school has introduced ICT to its curricula.

- **Ghana School Feeding Programme**

Seven (7) basic schools had been enrolled onto the Ghana School Feeding Programme with a total of 4,870 pupils being fed daily on the programme. This has also created employment for twenty (20) cooks and indirectly for more than thirty (30) cooking assistants.

The programme has increased enrolment at the selected schools with its attendant results of overcrowding at classrooms. The programme which seeks to provide one squared meal a day for deprived and underserved schools was not fairly distributed. Most deprived schools did not have the chance to benefit from the programme. As a result most deprived schools had suffered in terms of enrolment as beneficiary schools continue to attract pupils from schools that are not benefitting from the programme. This has resulted in a situation where the beneficiary schools experience overcrowding whereas adjoining non -beneficiary schools facilities are underutilized. It is expected that the school feeding program will soon be rolled-over to all schools for the district to derive its full benefits.

- **Constraints/Problems of Education and Suggested Solutions:**

The main problems and constraints facing the educational sector in the district are as follows:

- *Poor School Structures:-* Some of the schools are in deplorable conditions. These structures do not promote effective teaching and learning as these Schools have to close when it threatens to rain.
- *Insufficient Learning/Teaching Materials:-* Some parents cannot afford to buy stationery for their children. These children do not take part in most written exercise.
- *Indiscipline among Teachers and Pupils:* Indiscipline on the part of teachers and pupils is one cause of poor examination results. Some teachers cut classes to do their private business. Pupils who play truant and absent themselves from school miss many lessons and classes. Some male teachers drink alcohol during school hours. Sexual relationships among male pupils and female pupils sometimes result in pregnancy among these female pupils.

The following measures have been taken to address these problems:

- (i) Decent School infrastructure (School Blocks, Teachers Quarters etc) have been provided for schools in the district to facilitate healthy environment for effective teaching and learning.

- (ii) Enough textbooks have been provided to cover all areas of learning. These should be equally distributed.
- (iii) The District Assembly has step up sponsorship scheme for Teacher Trainees. The Assembly has so far sponsored 156 Teachers in the Teacher Training Institutions in the past 4 years. 300 untrained teachers are currently being sponsored to undertake UTDBE course.
- (iv) 60 Teachers have also been sponsored to undertake diploma and degree programmes through Distance Education and normal programmes in the Universities to return to teach in the District after the course.
- (v) Communities have been counseled on the importance of Formal Education and therefore the need for their participation.
- (vi) The Assembly has decided to provide electricity to schools in major towns to enable students and pupils to study at night.
- (vii) Mock and vacation classes have been organized for pupils in Basic Schools for the past three years.

### 1.3.55 Health

The health of the population is basic pre-requisite for its development. In view of this, the analysis on health considers variables such as the availability of health facilities, adequacy of health personnel, top ten diseases and immunization coverage.

- **Health Facilities:**

There are a total of nine (9) health facilities in the district; one district hospital, one private clinic and 7 CHPS Centres. Below shows the distribution of the health facilities

Table1.32: Distribution of Health Facilities, 2013

No.	Name of facility	Ownership	Sub-District	Remarks
1.	Sene District Hospital	Government	Kwame Danso	Operational
2.	Lassi Health Centre	Government	Kwame Danso	Operational
3.	Suntah Clinic	Private	Kwame Danso	Operational
4.	Gyasipo CHPS	Government	Kwame Danso	Operational
5.	Davakope CHPS	Government	Kwame Danso	Operational
6.	Drobe CHPS	Government	Kwame Danso	Operational
7.	Bantama CHPS Compund	Government	Bantama	Operational
8.	Kyeamekrom CHPS Compound	Government	Kyeamekrom	Operational
9.	Tato Battor CHPS	Government	Kyeamekrom	Operational

Source: District Health Directorate, Sene West, 2013

These facilities are not only inadequate but also ill equipped to serve the district, as most of them are handicapped by inadequate equipment and other medical supplies. Due to poor access to medical services, the potential for diseases to be spread by people is high.

However, there has been improvement in facilities during the plan period. Three (3) more CHPS Compounds have been opened at Gyasipo, Drobe and Davakope. The District Hospital has been expanded with two medical wards and a theatre.

- ***Health Personnel***

The key personnel in the district's health delivery system include two Medical Officers, three Medical Assistants, one Pharmacist, 12 Professional Nurses and 15 Midwives. Other personnel are shown in Table 1.20. It also indicates that though certain category of Health professionals have increased, their number has reduced from 59 to 56. It must be noted also that there is no Nurse Anesthetist in the District.

Table 1.33: Health Personnel

<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>No-2010</b>	<b>No-2013</b>
Medical Officer	1	1
Physician Medical Assistant	3	3
Health Service Administrator	1	1
Pharmacist	1	1
Midwives	4	4
Technical Officers (DC)	4	4
Technical Officers (HI)	2	2
Executive Officer	1	1
Dispensary Technician	0	0
Biomedical Scientist	1	1
Dispensary Assistant	5	5
Laboratory	1	1
X-Ray Technician	0	0
Nurse Anaesthetist	1	1
Professional Nurses	13	13

Enrolled Nurses (HAC)	20	20
Medical Record Assistant	4	4
Technical Officer (Records)	1	1
Accountants	4	4
Accounts Officers	4	4
Community Health Nurses	27	27

*SOURCE: District Health Report December 2010 & 2013*

Table 1.34: Key Skilled Health Care Provider/Patient/Client Ratio

STAFF	DISTRICT RATIO 2010	DISTRICT RATIO 2013
Medical Officer	1	1
Medical Assistant	3	3
Public Health Nurse	-	-
Clinical Health Nurse	-	-
Midwife	4	4
Pharmacist	1	1
Enrolled nurse	20	20
Community Health Nurse	27	27

*SOURCE: District Health Report June, 2010 & 2013*

The numbers of the various categories of health personnel in the district are inadequate. For instance, the Doctor-population ratio of 1:57,248 and high nurse-population ratios put too much burden on Doctors and Nurses.

These high ratios coupled with inadequate logistics support could have negative impacts on the health delivery system in the district.

- ***Top Ten Diseases and Reported Cases***

The first ten most frequently occurring diseases in the district are shown in Table. As seen from the table, Malaria and Intestinal Worms have been most common diseases in the district over the years, with malaria leading the list followed by Intestinal Worms. Malaria does not only lead the list, but also its proportionate share of the overall total reported cases of the top ten diseases has been increasing. For instance, in 2010 it accounted for about 59.2% of all cases but this increased to about 61.8% in 2011 and decreased to 59.6% in

2012 and increased to 60% in 2013. Apart from the top ten diseases, skin diseases, diarrhea, anaemia and hypertension are also endemic in the district (see Table 1.23)

The position of malaria among the Top Ten Diseases is in conformity with the regional and national trends. It is an indication of poor environmental quality such as the presence of stagnant waters and unkempt surroundings within settlements. Similarly, the prevalence of intestinal worms and diarrhoea are indications of inadequate access to potable water, poor personal hygiene and poor environmental sanitation.

Table 1.35: Top Ten Diseases 2010-2013

DISEASE	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Malaria	11586	59.2	14518	61.8	15947	59.6	1572	60
Intest. Worms	590	3.0	857	3.6	1051	3.9	442	1.7
Skin disease	1109	5.7	1218	5.2	1591	5.9	1626	6.3
Diarrhoea	1057	5.4	1179	5.0	1509	5.6	1912	7.4
Anaemia	655	5.3	357	1.5	515	1.9	457	1.7
Rheumatic Joint	-	-	467	2.0	658	2.5	536	2.1
Hypertension	375	1.9	451	1.9	547	2.0	586	2.3
/Accidents	340	1.7	452	1.9	-	-	478	1.8
IMCI/URTI	2280	11.7	2743	11.7	3313	12.4	2772	10.7
Home/Occupation injuries	1190	6.1	1242	5.3	1626	6.1	1562	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>19607</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>23484</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>26757</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>25843</i>	<i>100</i>

SOURCE: District Health Report, December, 2013

- **Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate**

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year within a specified period for every 1000 live births during the same period. Maternal mortality rate represents the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 100000 live births during a year.

Table shows that whereas infant mortality rate continue to decline since 2011, under 5 mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, under 5 malaria fatality has been fluctuating.

Table 1.36: Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2012	2013
Infant mortality rate	-	-	-	-
Under five mortality rate	-	-	-	-
Maternal mortality ratio	-	-	-	-
Under five malaria fatality rate	-	-	-	-

Source: Ghana Health Service records, 2013

- **Status of District Health Insurance Scheme**

Since 2001, the Government of Ghana has been making strenuous efforts to replace cash and carry health financing system with a National Health Insurance Scheme. Government enacted the Act 650 (LI 1809) to support the scheme. The Government has consequently provided the necessary financial, logistical and technical support to the District Assemblies' which has been given the responsibility to set up a sustainable and affordable scheme that will improve the health status of the people in the district.

The following are the status of Sene West District Health Insurance Scheme.

1. The Scheme has one office accommodation, a vehicle, furniture, air-conditioners, printing materials for Identity and Health attendance cards. These were provided by the District Assembly and the Government.
2. 15-Member Board of Directors, Health Insurance General Assembly and five-member Community Health Insurance Committee for each community have been formed.
5. Sensitization and mobilization exercise on Health Insurance concept have been undertaken throughout the district via community visits, durbars, Churches and Mosques.
6. Coding of streets and houses has been completed.
7. Registration of the exempt category of individuals (SSNIT contributor, 70 years and above, under 18 years, Indigent, SSNIT Pensioners etc) are in progress.
8. Apart from Health facilities in the District, contract on referral and emergency cases has been signed with Atebubu Government Hospital, Mathaias Hospital at Yeji, and Okomfo Anokye Hospital to offer health care services to members of the scheme. One Private Clinic and a Chemical Shop at Kwame Danso have been accredited by the National Health Insurance Council to supply drugs (essential drugs) that have been prescribed by medical officers.
9. A Six page constitution for the scheme has been prepared and approved. A total number of 42,236 (37.05%) have registered with the scheme. Total contribution from Informal sector stands at GHC35.00. The breakdown is represented in Table 1.37.

Table 1.37: Number of people registered with the NHIS

<b>Membership category</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>%</b>
Informal Sector	48,419	41.6	5122	13.6	5,256	15.8	8,751	13.23
SSNIT Contributors	3,558	3.1	1039	0.2	897	0.2	407	0.54
SSNIT Pensioner	151	0.1	83	2.8	79	2.5	72	-
Under 18	59,214	50.9	22308	59.2	7,238	57.0	13,049	35.10
Over 70 years	4,753	4.1	7093	18.8	1,260	18.9	2,553	2.92
Indigent	191	0.2	2055	5.4	244	2.3	207	0.12
Pregnant Women	-	-	-	-	3,486	3.3	2,146	48.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,286</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,185</b>	

*Source: District Health Insurance Scheme office, Kwame Danso*

For the period under review, a total of 27,185 (72.20%) were registered with the National Health Insurance Scheme compared to 18,460 (64.03%) registered as at end of the year 2009. A total of GH¢208,415.50 has been collected as premium and registration fees as at December, 2013 compare to an amount of GH¢215,908.00 collected as at December, 2013.

- **Challenges**

1. Delay in release of funds to pay health providers
2. Scattered nature of the communities
3. Poor road network
4. Frequent power fluctuation
5. Inadequate health facilities
6. Inadequate qualified health personnel to man the health facilities
7. Poor electrical wiring of the scheme's office accommodation
8. Weak motorbikes due to bad roads

### 1.3.56 Water and Sanitation

- *Access to safe water*

Despite the various efforts to provide potable water for rural communities access to potable water is a major problem in several communities in the district. The major sources of water supply in the district are pipe - borne water, boreholes with hand pumps, protected wells, unprotected wells, and rivers/streams, dugout/pond/lake/dam. The number of communities with access to each of these sources is shown in table.

Table 1.38: Sources of Water Supply

Area Council	Dug Out	Ponds	Stream	River	Spring	Hand Dug Well	Borehole	Stand Pipe
Bantam a	1	2	1	1	-	19	37	-
Kwame Danso	1	14	4	2	-	164	101	14
Kyeamekrom	2	3	4	-	-	45	32	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: DWST, Sene District, 2013

Kwame Danso is the only community already served with Small Town Water System. Three (3) communities, Bantama, Lemu and Kyeamekrom are to enjoy pipe – borne water by 2017. Even though water from this system is reliable, not every part of the town enjoy the facility since the standpipes are few. However, there are plans to extend standpipes to other parts of the town.

Besides the water system, there are 175 boreholes in the district. Out of this number, 122 are in-use and 53 are broken down. A few communities have more than two (2) boreholes. The remaining communities do not have sufficient boreholes and some of the boreholes have broken down and therefore need repairs.

On the whole, 66 communities out of the 135 communities (representing 48.8%) have access to potable water. In 2010, 40% of the communities had potable water. About 21 communities (representing 19.1% of all communities) do not have access to potable water. They depend on other sources such as rivers and ponds.

In percentage terms it may seem the district is well off as about 50% of the communities have access to portable water. However, going by the United Nations (UN) requirement of 300 people to a borehole, water supply is woefully inadequate as the best community in terms of adequacy of water supply has a ratio of one borehole to over 400 people.

- *Sanitation*

The sanitation situation in the district is generally poor. Open dumping is still the major method of refuse disposal. Unfortunately, most of the disposal points are often sited either very close to slopes thus encouraging erosion of the refuse or seepage of liquids emanating from decomposed refuse into sources of water.

The Assembly has procured sanitation equipment for staff of Environmental Health Unit and the bigger communities to tidy up the towns. Two tractors have also been procured to cart refuse to the final disposal points. Necessary steps have been put in place to acquire one refuse dump at Kwame Danso.

The most widely toilet facility used in the District is public toilet (WC, KVIP, Pit, Pan) representing 48.7 percent. As high as 35.7 percent of the population in the District have no toilet facility. Almost a third of the households (22.4%) in the District owned bathroom for exclusive use while 17.4 percent bath in open space around houses. As shown in Table 1.39, there are a total of 30 places of convenience in the District.

Table 1.39: Toilet Facilities

Name of Town/Area Council	Types of Toilet Facility			
	WC	KVIP	Pan Latrine	Pit Latrine
Bantama	2	26	-	3
Kwame Danso	45	34	4	23
Kyeamekrom	-	7	-	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>

*Source: District Environmental Health Unit, Kwame Danso, 2013*

### Public Toilet Facilities

The public toilet facilities in Sene West District are shown in the table. It is clear that the widely used type of public toilet facility is the Pit Latrine.

#### Number of Public Toilet in the District

Name of Town/Area Council	Types & Numbers of Public Toilet				
	WC	KVIP	VIP	Aqua Privy	Pit
Bantama	-	5	-	4	9
Kwame Danso	-	6	-	11	145
Kyeamekrom	-	1	-	2	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>235</b>

**Source:** District Environmental Health Unit Report, 2013

### Communities with Public Latrine

Name of Community	Type of Facilities				Total	Condition
	KVIP	Number	Aqua Privy	Number		
Lai-Lai	KVIP	1	-	-	1	Good
Bantama	KVIP	1	Aqua Privy	3	4	Good
Shafa Zongo			Aqua Privy	1	1	Very Bad
Mframa	KVIP	1	-	-	1	Good
Wiase	KVIP	2	Aqua Privy	1	3	Good
Kwame Danso	KVIP	4	Aqua Privy	6	10	6 Good , 1 Poor
Kanto	-	-	Aqua Privy	1	1	Good
Akenten	KVIP	-	Aqua Privy	1	1	Bad
Nkwankwandua	-	-	Aqua Privy	1	1	Good
Lemu	KVIP	1	Aqua Privy	2	3	2 Good, 1 Poor
Kofi Gyan	KVIP	1	Aqua Privy	0	1	Bad
Lassi	KVIP	-	Aqua Privy	1	1	1 Good
Kyeamekrom	KVIP	1	Aqua Privy	2	2	Good
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>	

*Source: District Environmental Health Unit, Sene West District Assembl, Kwame Danso – 2013*

## Institutional Facilities

- **Schools**

There are about 108 schools (Pre-School/KG, Primary, Junior High and Senior High Schools) in the District. The data collected reveals that schools in the Sene West District used two types of toilet facilities. The tables below indicate the total number of schools in the District, and types and number of latrines used in the schools respectively.

### Total Number of Schools and Enrolment for School

Level	Number	Grand Total		
		Male	Female	Total
Pre-School/KG	42	2315	2,400	4,715
Primary	44	4341	4,045	8,386
Junior High School	21	1547	1,274	2,821
Senior High School	1	675	430	1,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8,878</b>	<b>8,149</b>	<b>17,027</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, Sene West District Directorate, 2013

### Number of School Latrines by Town/Area Council

Area Council	Types & Number of School Latrine							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	KVIP	VIP	KVIP	VIP	KVIP	VIP	KVIP	VIP
Bantama	1	5	1	5	4	5	7	5
Kwame Danso	14	4	14	4	14	4	15	4
Kyeamekrom	6	0	6	0	7	2	7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: District Environmental and Sanitation Unit Report, 2013

A sample survey conducted indicates that most households in the district use public toilets (48.7%) as their toilet. About thirty-six percent (36%) of households in the District do not have any toilet facility.

- **Drainage**

The drainage systems in most communities are very poor. Drains in the district have been categorized into three main systems: primary, secondary and tertiary drains. The primary drains are the longest with 3.2km of length. Apart from Kwame Danso, there are no proper drains in all the other communities. As a result open drains have turned into gullies and the foundation of most building and roads have been eroded.

The District has major flood prone areas. These areas include Drobe, Kofi Gyan, Akenten, Kwaku Donkor, Kwame Danso and Lemu. Other minor flood prone areas include Chaboba area in the Kyeamekrom Area Council. The district has planned to construct some primary, secondary and tertiary drains.

The most widely method of solid waste disposal used is by public dump in the open space accounting for 53.7 percent. About two in ten households (19.2%) dump their solid waste indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 4.3 percent. For liquid waste disposal, throwing waste onto the compound and on to the street/outside and are the two most common methods used by households in the district.

On the whole, the drainage system in the District is woefully inadequate considering its low lying nature. The entire drainage system is 8.2km in length. It is of no surprise is long overdue and urgent to ameliorate the flooding situation in the district.

The table below indicates the sullage disposal situation within the Area Councils of the District

Area Council	Soak Away Pit	Gutter	Ditch	Open Space
Bantama	11	-	110	114
Kwame Danso	75	650	50	275
Kyeamekrom	27	-	312	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>523</b>

**Source:** DWST, Kwame Danso, 2013

From the table open space mode of sullage disposal dominates in the district. Therefore, the need for education and construction of more drains specifically gutters and soakage pits to improve sullage conveyance cannot be overemphasized.

### **Implications/Recommendations**

The District Assembly should construct more public toilet facilities of good quality in many parts of the District to reduce the very high and unacceptable level of open defecation for those households without access to toilet facilities. The Assembly should also provide community-based education on proper disposal of waste including human excreta to prevent the frequent occurrences of water-borne diseases such as cholera and dysentery. The District Assembly should also provide more refuse containers to the various communities and vantage points in the urban areas

- **Housing Conditions in the District**

Generally, housing conditions in the district are poor in both rural and urban areas. The district has a housing stock of 9,369 with 77.3 percent in rural and 22.7 percent in urban areas. The average number of persons per house is 6.2. A little over a half (55.8%) of all dwelling units in the district 32.4 percent are compound houses and 3.8 percent are semi-detached houses. About eight in ten (78.5%) of the dwelling units in the District are owned by members of the household; 10.4 percent are owned by relative of household member; 1.5 percent are owned by a public or government. A little over one percent (1%) of the dwelling units is owned through mortgage schemes.

The main construction material for outer walls of dwelling in the District is mud/mud bricks or earth accounting for 75.8 percent with cement/concrete constituting 21.6 percent of outer walls of dwelling units in the District. Cement and mud/earth are the two main materials used in the construction of floors of dwelling units in the district. The two main materials used in the District (mud brick/earth, cement block/concrete) apply to urban and rural areas with some significant differences. The use of mud brick/earth for outer wall is higher in rural areas than urban areas. Conversely, the percent of cement blocks/concrete houses is far higher in urban than rural localities.

Metal sheets are the main roofing material for dwelling units in the district. The next main material used for roofing is thatch/palm leaf or raffia. Only one percent of roofs is made of tiles, wood, and concrete. Dwelling units are hardly roofed with either bamboo or slate

One room constitutes the highest percent of sleeping rooms occupied by households in housing units in the district. About 5.3 percent of households with 10 or more members occupy single room.

The three main sources of lighting in the dwelling units in the District are electricity (39%), kerosene lamp (33.0%), flashlight/torch (27.0%). All other sources including gas lamp, solar energy, electricity from private generator, candle, firewood and others account for only two percent of source of lighting.

The main source of fuel for cooking for most households in the District is wood. Charcoal is the second most widely-used cooking fuel accounting for 14.9 percent. These two sources account for 94.9 percent of the energy sources for cooking in the district.

With the deforestation associated with the use of firewood and charcoal, every effort should be made by the District Assembly to encourage more households to shift to alternative sources of cooking fuel, especially gas.

### **1.3.57 Vulnerability Analysis**

#### **(i) The Position of Women**

Women constitute 49.7% (2010, Population and Housing Census) of the district population and comprise only about 39% of the economically active population. In the district where a sex ratio of 93 (i.e. 93 male to 100 female), and a high dependency ratio of 102.3, a larger proportion of females head households exists due to migration of the male counterpart, child neglect etc. Most of the women however have no regular source of remittance. The domestic roles of women include taking care of children.

By this it is meant that the women are therefore often saddled with the responsibility of providing food, clothes and in some cases the payment of school and hospital fees. The low income earned by these women, therefore, is inadequate to meet the needs of their households, hence their disadvantaged positions economically. Furthermore, the rising cost of child maintenance, increasing rate of divorce, pre-marital child bearing and increasing un-partnered adolescent fertility all combined to put increasing burdens on women. Other social problems faced by women who have some relationships with poverty include the traditional social systems, fertility, conflicts, and gender equity in personal and social relationships.

Also in traditional legal systems, the perceptions of female roles combine to ensure that allocation of resources favour male authority and interest still exists. Some negative traditional practices, restrictions on pregnant and lactating mothers as well as serving the best and largest parts of the meal to the male members of the household, all conspire in no small measure towards worsening the lot and the general poverty – stricken position of most women in the district. Women in the district generally have lower access to land.

When land allocations are made to women, they are normally given smaller acreages no matter their individual capabilities.

A significant proportion of Ghanaians including Children, unemployed youth, subsistence food crop farmers, women, persons with disabilities and elderly either do not reach their full human potential or cannot contribute effectively to economic growth due to vulnerability and exclusion.

### ***(ii) Children in Difficulties***

The worst forms of child labour such as child trafficking for fishing, farming; household services etc are predominant in most communities. Studies have shown that communities along the Volta Lake and the Sene River are very much involved in these activities. The vulnerability and poverty of women in the district, affect children and in most cases children are in the vicious cycle of poverty whereby they have to labour for the upkeep of the family.

Child Labour issues have not been documented to give current statistics on the gravity of the problem in the district. However, it is well known that some children in the district are engaged as hawkers, housemaid, farm and fishing labourers, driver mates, and other menial jobs.

There is absence of juvenile courts, child panels or probation homes and institutions to manage juvenile delinquency. As a result, children caught in the net of the law are left to go free and become hardened criminals. The female adolescent also resort to immoral acts which lead to high rates of teenage pregnancy and school drop outs. The situation is even worst in the case of Orphaned Children who are faced with physical, emotional and verbal abuse. The District Assembly in collaboration with Department of Social Welfare and other NGOs are working hard to turn around these unfortunate developments.

- ***Effects of Child labour***

One cannot deny the fact that children continue to assist parents on their farms to improve production and sometimes generate income to fend for themselves and sometimes to support their parents.

Apart from few migrants children who do not attend school, most children attend school and rather assist parents after school and on weekends. Child labour, therefore do not affect enrolment but rather performance at school. BECE Results in fishing/farming communities have been very poor over the years. In some cases, all the school leavers in some rural schools fail in BECE. This is because students/pupils have limited time to study. Truancy is also high in the farming and fishing communities in the district.

- ***Solution/Mitigating of Child Labour***

Child Labour committee and the child panel should be formed to include all child promoting organizations in the District. The committees should be involved in education and sensitization programmes against child Labour.

The Police and other law enforcement agencies should enforce laws that protect children and young persons from economic and social exploitation. Employment in work that is harmful or dangerous to their moral and physical health or likely to affect their normal development should be punishable by law.

There should be sound family practices to reduce the incidence of large families and the temptation of getting more children to child labor.

Poverty could not be an excuse for sacrificing the well-being of children. Parents should find rewarding jobs to better their standard of living. Financial institutions and the Government should grant credit with low interest rate to farmers, fishermen and traders to reduce the poverty levels.

Child labour preventing clubs should be formed to serve as advocacy tools to end/reduce child labor and all forms of child abuses in various communities.

### Disability

About 2.3 percent of the District’s total population has one form of disability or the other. The proportion of the male population with disability is the same (2.3) for females and males. The types of disability in the District include sight, hearing, speech, physical, intellect, and emotion. Persons with sight disability recorded the highest of 37.9 percent followed by hearing disability (19.3%). Other forms of disability constitute 10 percent. About 2.5 percent of the population with disability are in the urban localities. Of the population disabled, 60.0 percent have never been to school.

A total of ( ) persons with various disabilities have been identified and registered in the district as shown in Table below.

Table 1.40: Registered Physically Challenged Persons

DISABILITY	0 – 5 years		6 -16 years		17 – 55 years		OVER 56		TOTAL
	M	F		F	M	F	M	F	
Difficulty in seeing									
Difficulty in hearing									
Difficulty in walking									
Difficulty in seeing									
Difficulty in speaking									
Multi disability									
TOTAL									

*SOURCE: Department of Social Welfare/Community Development, Kwame Danso*

Out of the total number of people living with disability in the district about (%) have some sort of training either in formal educational institution or special education in Trade/Vocational Training at rehabilitation centres.

- **Information Communication Technology (ICT)**

The need to ensure that the rural dwellers and the under-privileged are not left out was a special demand in the declaration of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). Governments, particularly those in the developing world are thus challenged to facilitate the provision of rural ICT access centres to become centres of learning and assist in bridging the digital divide between rural and urban centres. It also proposes the deployment and spread of ICTs in the community as a way to improve the economic base and further accelerate growth and development towards transforming Ghana into an information technology society.

The Community Information Centres (CICs) were to provide access to;

- (i) Internet enabled computers
- (ii) Software based on local information needs
- (iii) Fax machines, Printers, Copiers, Telephones, Televisions and Radios. In addition there will be an adjoining library with books and daily newspapers and magazines.

#### **Targeted Beneficiaries**

- General Community Members
- School Children
- Youth Out of School
- Private Business
- Non-Governmental Organization
- Local Government Authorities
- 

*Of the population in the district 12 years and above, 18.8 percent have mobile phones. Men who own mobile phones constitute 24.1 percent as compared to 13.4 percent percent of females. A little less than one percent of the population 12 years and older use internet facilities in the District. Only 136 households representing 1.2 percent of the total households in the district have desktop/laptop computers.*

#### **Implications**

*There is the need to encourage the use of the internet especially by the youth possibly through equipping the educational institutions with computer laboratories and the construction of community information centres.*

- ***HIV and AIDS Situation in the District***

Sene District Hospital is the only Health facility that undertakes screening for HIV in donated blood and patients suspected so be infected with the disease. During the period under review a total number of two thousand, two hundred and sixteen (2,216) people (both males and females) were counseled and tested. Out of this number tested, seventy-two (72) of them were found positive. By December 2013, 956 HIV/AIDS cases have been tested and seventeen (17) found positive. The Table below shows information on HIV infection available from Sene District Hospital from 2010-2013.

Table 1.41: Reported HIV Cases in Sene West District

	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Number Tested	55	3	58	84	460	544	39	619	658	76	880	956
Number positive	17	-	17	4	16	20	7	11	18	12	5	17
Total	72	3	75	88	476	564	46	630	676	88	885	973

**Source:** Ghana Health Service, Kwame Danso 2013

Most people infected by the disease are the youth between the ages of 15 – 49 years as statistics available indicated. This class of people forms the chunk of the working force in the District. The Ghana Health services, Ghana Education Service, the District Assembly and its decentralized departments, Traditional Authorities and 25 community Based organizations (CBO's) in the district have over the years been involved in activities aim at reversing the increasing trend of HIV menace in the District. The district has formed an Association of PLWHA. The members of this group have been meeting once every two months to deliberate on issues concerning their welfare. PLWHA had received 10 days training on income generating activities such as snail rearing, soap making, pomade, mushroom rearing and powder making. This programme was sponsored by W.H.O. World Health Organization. HIV/AIDS awareness in the district is high according to a survey conducted by DPCU. However, the high awareness does not translate favourably into behavioural change or safe sex practices as the high occurrence teenage pregnancies remain a matter of deep concern. It is widely believe that many people deny the existence of the disease. Another problem that confronts the Assembly is how to de-stigmatize perceptions people have on the affected and infected.

### 1.3.58 Population Management

Population growth has strong linkages with economic growth and sustainable social development. Population growth increases the quantity of labour without necessarily improving its quality. Hence, population growth rates above 2 percent have found to be counterproductive to growth. The 2.2% population growth of the District is therefore not acceptable. It continues to outstrip the provision of social services and infrastructure.

The fertility rate has also resulted in a youthful population with a high dependency ratio. It therefore behooves the district to formulate appropriate strategies to manage the population to ensure that population growth rate is maintained at a level that will support economic growth and social development.

Family planning services are available at health facilities in the district. However patronage is very low. The use of family planning methods is very insignificant. For instance condom usage is between .03-05 per male. Less than 5% of women of child bearing age practice family planning. This has led to increase in teenage pregnancy in the District.

### **1.3.59 Security:**

Good Governance entails ensuring justice and security for all inhabitants of the district and their properties. The security agencies namely: the District Magistrate Court, the BNI and the Police are performing creditably in spite of logistic constraints. The agencies that deal with human rights and liberties of the vulnerable like Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and the Department of social Welfare are functioning effectively. The Police Service plays an important role in ensuring security. There is only one Police Station in the district located at the the district capital, Kwame Danso, providing the security needs of the populace.

The traditional authorities in the district also play an important role in ensuring justice as minor cases are sometimes referred to them for arbitration. Dwan chieftaincy problem and highway robbery has increased the need for security in the district and as such expenditure on security has been increasing. There has been regular police patrol in the district to control armed robbery situation.

The activities of Fulani herdsmen cannot be left out from the challenges of the district. Apart from women being rapped, farms are often destroyed by cattle owned by Fulani herdsmen. This issue brings conflict between farmers and Fulani herdsmen. People continue to report to the police and the District Assembly to intervene in the activity of Fulani herdsmen. The District Security Committee periodically meets to assess the security situation and ensure that peace prevails always.

### **1.3.60 Disaster**

In the district, the issues of bush fires, drought, storm and flooding have become routine events or rituals. Many farmlands, crops, properties and life are destroyed annually. These disaster lead to loss of income and tend to worsen the poverty situation of subsistent farmers in the district who constitute majority of the population. People along the Sene River are always victims of flooding Almost every year rendering them homeless. The District Assembly have several appeals to the people living along the river evacuate for safety but the people are feeling reluctant to move.

Bush fire is a key disaster activity that occur annually. This activity is imbedded in the culture of the people. The implication is that vegetation ought to be burnt in the dry season to pave way for fresh vegetation during the dry season. These have adverse socio-economic impact on the lives of the people. Every year, the district records incidence of storms ripping off the roofs of houses making the people

## **1.4. Gender Issues**

Gender analysis mainly centres on men, women, boys and girls in the society. It encompasses the societal roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls as well as power relations between them. The analysis measures the extent to which gender gaps exist among issues such as opportunities, needs, rights, voices, participation, access to resources, control of resources and decision-making. It provides information

on the different roles of women and men at different levels: their respective access to and control over the material and non-material benefits of society; their priorities, needs and responsibilities. It shows the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels. Needs assessment is a vital component of gender analysis. Needs analysis is a necessary step when identifying appropriate strategies for the promotion of gender equality.

The roles and responsibilities of men and women are based on the various activities performed by both in the society. Men's and women's activities are identified as either "reproductive" or "productive" types, and these activities reflect access to and control over income and resources in the community. Under the productive work, women are often engaged in activities which fetch them small remuneration. They are mostly involved in wage labour, subsistent farming, crafts and so on. With regards to reproductive work, they are engaged in childbearing and rearing, domestic tasks that guarantee the maintenance and reproduction of the current and future work force, for example, cooking, cleaning and so on. They are also engaged in care and maintenance of the household and its members (bearing and caring for children, food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping housekeeping and family health care). Works, which are seldom considered 'real work' and are usually unpaid are most at times the responsibilities of girls and women. As a result of this, women and girls have minimal access and control over resources like land, vegetation, equipment, labor, cash from sales, extension services, training, agric inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

On the issue of credit, both women and men have different credit needs for income generation and other expansion schemes. Women control money for small household items, but men control income for larger items; and they tend not to know about their rights in applying for loans in the communities. It is considered not feminine if women ask for credit. Men generally own land and other fixed capital. One needs to be able to read and write to fill the loan forms, and there tend to be more illiterate women than man. Women have low self esteem and view men in lending institutions and also INGOs AS 'big and important'

On the basis of the aforementioned, women tend to enjoy small benefits when it comes to income, ownership of resources, basic needs, extension services, decision making, prestige, agric inputs, irrigation, technology To ensure that all segments of the District population play their roles and responsibilities effectively to enhance total development, the District Assembly specifically mainstream gender in all programs and projects.

In line with this, the Assembly has initiated a number of programs and projects aimed at mainstreaming gender into the development process. Some of these are:

- Establishment of the District Gender Committee to address all gender related issues in the District
- Support to Persons With Disabilities
- Support to unemployed women, persons with disabilities in selected communities
- Sensitization and training of women in leadership skills and gender mainstreaming
- Women taking up leadership roles in WATSAN Committees and Water and Sanitation Management Team, etc
- Get Queen-Mothers actively involved in traditional governance and credit.

### **1.5 Environment, Climate and Green Economy**

The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) by 2015 has been the greatest priority of the government; however, poverty just would not allow that to happen. Poverty is one of the factors dragging down the progress of the country; it is a stumbling block towards the government achieving a good standard of living for the people.

As if that is not enough, the emergence and effects of climate change in the world, but most especially in the developing world seems to be deepening the level of poverty in the country each passing day.

The key environmental threat in the district is the annual ritual of bush burning. This practice has negatively affected vegetation in the district and therefore reduces the capacity of the environment to absorb carbon dioxide emissions which is the catalyst for climate change. Bush fires in the district stem from the following; slash and burn farming system, hunting, livestock grazing and harvesting of honey. This practice reduces soil fertility, productivity and reduces income levels of farmers. The situation also facilitates early drying up of streams/rivers. Timber logging by both Chain Saw Operators and registered Timber Firms in the district also contribute to the degradation of the environment.

The existence of climate change has made way for the decline of economic activities in the district. The stronghold of the economy has been adversely affected through the incidents of climate change. Agriculture, which is the greatest contributor of the district's revenue and the main survival of the people in the district, has been affected greatly by climate change. Climate change has led to low production of agriculture produce and destruction of many social amenities. The effect is not only on the environment and the economy of the district, but also in the daily activities of women as well.

Human activities such as deforestation and bush fire can be considered factors, which have led to extreme effects of climate in the district. In Ghana, as most of the population can be found in the rural areas, deforestation in this sense cannot be attributed to the government only, but the people who day in day out cut down smaller trees in the forest for firewood and charcoal burning for domestic purposes in the rural areas and is considered as saving cost and time.

Moreover, people involved in the illegal cutting down of trees for furniture and export purposes cannot be left out in the issue of deforestation as their activities have the most effect on climate change.

According to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the cutting down of trees is the dessication of previously moist forest soil, that is the soil is exposed to the sun, gets baked and the lack of canopy leaves nothing to prevent the moisture from quickly evaporating into the atmosphere.

Agriculture in Sene West District can be termed one of the main activities that the people take pride in, as reports indicates that, it employs about 77% of the district's labour force and one major source of income for the people.

Food production in the district solely depends on the climate, that is to say, crop cultivation depends on the existing rain and weather patterns. Almost all the population relies on the product, both for domestic and commercial purposes.

Many people in business have given a confirmation that owing to the present economic hardship; the involvement of any form of business does not go on well unless one is engaged in the sale of agriculture products. According to them, since access and availability of food is one of the main concerns of most of the population engaging in agriculture is a good source of income.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), climate change wil directly affect future availability and compound the difficulties of feeding the world's rapidly growing population.

Additionally, the effect of climate change has been very visible in the lives of women in the district. The effect of the sun has led to the disappearance of many water bodies leading to the people experiencing water shortage coupled with the lack of potable water, Women who are in charge of the household have no choice than to walk for miles before getting one bucket of water to take care of the home. For some, due to the walking distance, they prefer to bring to the water side their dirty clothes and that of their families to wash

them there instead of walking for several miles for a just a bucket of water which will not even be sufficient for washing.

According to these women, most of the water bodies they rely on for domestic chores have turned to dry lands and that they have no choice than to spend most of the hours of the day in search of water.

As if not enough, the effect of the climate change in 2007 and 2010 during the rainy season led to the loss of properties as well as farms and inaccessibility to some parts of the district since the rain fell more than expected causing flooding in the district.

Climate change due to its negative effect on the environment has now become a developmental issue and has had harsh implications on the progress of the district. It is very sad that the problems and causes of climate change in the country have been identified but the fight against it has been a very big issue. Apart from the natural causes, everyone is a culprit in negative human activities.

Farmers should therefore learn to have good storage systems for water to still keep the plants and household going when there is a long dry season.

Furthermore, it is important to stop the cutting down of trees. Climate change is indeed deepening the poverty level of Ghana making all citizens at risk of low standard of living, and it is in this case the obligation of every citizen to wage war against the rapid effect of the changing climate.

A number of activities have been lined-up to address these challenges. The District Assembly is organizing a workshop to build the capacities of the various departments to educate the public on the effects of bush burning. The Assembly will also implement some programmes to mitigate the effects of projects being executed in the district. Currently the Assembly is implementing climate change activities in five communities in the district under the Ghana Social Opportunity Project funded by IDA/World Bank and the Ghana Government. The climate change and greening economy activities are the rehabilitation of 70 hectares of degraded land in six plantation centres in five communities namely Wiase, Mframa, Akyeremade, Drobe and Kofi Gyan. This involves the establishment of mango and teak plantations. The District Assembly is also collaborating with the Forestry Division to control timber logging in the district.

### **1.6 Water Security**

The District has faced water supply problems for the past years in terms of accessibility, quality and quantity. Even though there has been some improvement in the accessibility of potable water in some parts of district, the situation not far different. The main sources of drinking water in the district bore-hole/pump/tube well, protected well, pipe-borne water, rivers/streams and dugout/pond/lake/dam.

This consistent insufficient supply of water can be attributed to the rapid population growth and the scattered nature of settlements in the district. In view of this, the ratio of one borehole to 300 population threshold cannot be achieved. People still suffer to get potable water and often resort to polluted water, especially those in the rural communities.

Though the district is endowed with streams and rivers, they dry during the dry season leaving the district with no surface water for domestic and agriculture purposes. This has been due to annual bush fires and out-moded farming practices. The vegetation covers surrounding the streams and rivers are destroyed annually facilitating the early drying up of the streams and rivers.

### **1.7 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)**

Sene West District has a total number of 11,844 migrants representing 20.5 percent of the total population (57,734). This could increase the supply of labour which increases employment and production. The migrants in the district could boost productivity through innovation and specialization. Out of the total number of migrants in the district 65.4 percent are in-migrants from other regions, while 34.6 percent are in-migrants from elsewhere in the Brong Ahafo region in the country. There are also 397 international migrants. More than a quarter (27.7%) of the migrants is from the three northern regions of Ghana. The large migrant communities in the district are linked to the availability of land for farming and fishing activities which are associated with these migrants. Areas with such people are normally not well developed, as these people tend to send all their earnings to their various hometowns for development leaving relatively very little for the development of the area they are living.

### **Baseline Indicators of Development of the District**

The baseline indicators for development will be used to monitor and evaluate programmes and projects in the plan. The Assembly will introduce an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the plan and to generate timely reports to the Regional Coordinating Council and National Development Planning Commission. Some of the baseline indicators as spelt out in the District Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which include, data collection period, data collection methods, data disaggregation and results.

The baseline indicators will therefore be used to;

- Identify achievement, constraints and challenges, and develop strategies to address them
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the district and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to beneficiaries
- Provide information for effective coordination of district development at the regional level
- Assess whether the developmental targets are being met

## 1.8 Community Needs and Aspirations

Their community perspective on current needs and aspirations were compiled through community forums organized in the three (3) Town/Area Councils. The purpose of the forums was to enable the people come out with their development needs and aspirations. The results are summarized in this section.

Table 1.42: Community Needs and Aspirations

THEMATIC AREA	PROBLEMS/ISSUES/GAPS	NEEDS/ASPIRATIONS
Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low revenue mobilization by the DA for development projects</li> <li>• Low capacity of revenue collectors</li> <li>• Inadequate market infrastructure</li> <li>• Low income levels</li> <li>• High incidence of revenue collection leakages</li> <li>• Over dependence on grants for development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop effective revenue data collection</li> <li>• Build capacity of revenue collectors/Staff to improve competency in revenue collection</li> <li>• Provision of market infrastructure</li> <li>• Develop and monitor performances of revenue collectors</li> </ul>
Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate credit facilities especially for small scale farmers</li> <li>• Insufficient capital for trading and expansion of business activities</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for entrepreneurial programmes</li> <li>• Lack of agro-processing facilities</li> <li>• Limited access to marketing centres due to poor conditions of feeder road network</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of farm inputs</li> <li>• Improper use of agro-chemicals</li> <li>• Inadequate agro-processing</li> </ul>	

<p>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	<p>facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate storage facilities for perishable agriculture produce and fish</li> <li>• High post harvest losses</li> <li>• Poor farming practices</li> <li>• Increasing frequency of bush fires</li> <li>• Increasing trend in deforestation and land degradation</li> <li>• Poor recovery of loans</li> <li>• Indiscriminate sand winning</li> <li>• Periodic incidence of diseases and pest of crops &amp; livestock</li> <li>• Few AEAs to farmer ratio</li> </ul>	
<p>Oil and Gas Development</p>		
<p>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low electricity voltage</li> <li>• Frequent power outage</li> <li>• Low electricity coverage</li> <li>• Inadequate enforcement of planning laws</li> <li>• Poor feeder roads linking rural communities to marketing centres</li> <li>• Poor Town and access roads</li> </ul>	
<p>Human Development Productivity and Employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate trained teachers</li> <li>• Poor performance of BECE Candidates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase sponsorship package for teacher trainees and Untrained teachers</li> <li>• Provide scholarship for Girl-Child students</li> <li>• Organisation of sensitization about the importance of girls education</li> <li>• Construction of classroom blocks</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor and inadequate education infrastructure</li> <li>• Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment</li> <li>• Poor pupil and student performance</li> <li>• Lack of Library facilities</li> <li>• Lack of ICT facilities</li> <li>• High rate of youth employment</li> <li>• Poor sanitary conditions in schools</li> <li>• Inadequate health facilities in rural communities</li> <li>• Inadequate health professionals</li> <li>• Inadequate equipment at the hospital</li> <li>• High incidence of malaria</li> <li>• Increase in HIV/AIDS/STI cases</li> <li>• Inadequate potable water</li> <li>• Inadequate sensitization programmes on water</li> <li>• Inadequate final waste disposal sites</li> <li>• Inadequate toilet facilities</li> <li>• Increase in land degradation in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of existing classroom blocks</li> <li>• Construction of teachers quarters attached to schools in rural communities</li> <li>• Organisation of Science, Technology and Mathematics clinic for girls</li> <li>• Conduct school assessment and mock examinations in first and second cycle institutions</li> <li>• Organize training workshops for teachers</li> <li>• Extend school feeding programme</li> <li>• Provision/Furnishing of libraries in basic schools</li> <li>• Supply ICT equipment to schools</li> <li>• Provision of skills training and generate employment avenues</li> <li>• Institute School Health Education Programme</li> <li>• Construction of CHPS Compounds</li> <li>• Provision of X-ray and ultra-sound machine for the District Hospital</li> <li>• Intensify malaria control programme and easy access to malaria drugs</li> <li>• Intensify HIV/AIDS/STI sensitization programmes with special emphasis on the youth</li> <li>• Construction, maintenance of bore holes and extension of pipe water to newly developed communities</li> <li>• Organize sensitization programmes for the communities on the need to</li> </ul>
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	<p>many communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of facilities and training equipment for the physically challenged</li> <li>• High number of child trafficking</li> <li>• High number of teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Lack of special programmes for the elderly</li> </ul>	<p>pay commitment fees and management of water facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sanitary equipment and facilities</li> <li>• Acquisition of land for final disposal of waste</li> <li>• Construction of public toilets/Construction of household and institutional toilets</li> </ul>
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate residential and office accommodation</li> <li>• Nonoperationalization of the sub-district structures</li> <li>• Frequent highway robbery</li> <li>• Lack of District Police Command</li> <li>• Inadequate police personnel</li> <li>• Weak institutional capacity</li> <li>• Low participation of women in decision making</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics for departments of the Assembly</li> <li>• Low information flow to the public on Assembly's business</li> <li>• Weak financial capacity of the Assembly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of residential accommodation for staff</li> <li>• Completion Assembly Administration block</li> <li>• Provision of training of Staff and Assembly members on contemporary issues on decentralization</li> <li>• Provision of logistics to Departments</li> </ul>

## 1.9 Prioritization of Community Needs and Aspirations

Individual Town/Area Councils needs were combined into single statements, for example, “construction of boreholes” and “provision of small town water system” were summarized as “provision of “potable water”. A matrix was used to score weighted points to rank the needs. The results of the ranking is indicated in Table 1.43

These details were derived from Town/Area Councils at community interfaces.



Table 1.43: Prioritized Community Needs and Aspirations

UNIT RANKING/WEIGHT  COMMUNITY NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS	1ST	2 <sup>ND</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6 <sup>TH</sup>	TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE	AREA COUNCIL LEVEL RANKING
	6	5	4	3	2	1		
1. Provision / Rehabilitation of school infrastructure	14 <b>(84)</b>	1 <b>(5)</b>	2 <b>(8)</b>	---	3 <b>(6)</b>	---	104	6 <sup>th</sup>
2. Rehabilitation/Construction of roads	16 <b>(96)</b>	3 <b>(15)</b>	---	3 <b>(9)</b>	3 <b>(6)</b>	1 <b>(1)</b>	127	1 <sup>st</sup>
3.Improve revenue mobilization and management	13 <b>(78)</b>	2 <b>(10)</b>	4 <b>(16)</b>	-	5 <b>(10)</b>	3 <b>(3)</b>	117	3 <sup>rd</sup>
4. Provision of potable water	15 <b>(98)</b>	2 <b>(10)</b>	2 <b>(8)</b>	1 <b>(3)</b>	---	---	119	2 <sup>nd</sup>
5. Extension of electric power to new communities	8 <b>(48)</b>	4 <b>(20)</b>	---	5 <b>(15)</b>	2	1 <b>(1)</b>	88	11 <sup>th</sup>
6. Enhance access to credit facilities	5 <b>(30)</b>	3 <b>(15)</b>	2 <b>(8)</b>	3 <b>(9)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	3 <b>(3)</b>	73	15 <sup>th</sup>

7. Provision of health facilities	13 <b>(78)</b>	4 <b>(20)</b>	---	2 <b>(6)</b>	4 <b>(8)</b>	---	107	5 <sup>th</sup>
8. Provision of Agro-processing plants	6 <b>(36)</b>	7 <b>(35)</b>	3 <b>(12)</b>	1 <b>(3)</b>	1 <b>(3)</b>	2 <b>(2)</b>	90	10 <sup>th</sup>
9. Provision of market structures	9 <b>(54)</b>	2 <b>(10)</b>	2 <b>(8)</b>	5 <b>(15)</b>	1 <b>(2)</b>	---	91	9 <sup>th</sup>
10. Provision of ICT for service delivery	2 <b>(30)</b>	6 <b>(30)</b>	4 <b>(16)</b>	3 <b>(9)</b>	2 <b>(4)</b>	3 <b>(3)</b>	74	14 <sup>th</sup>
11. Supply of Agric. Equipment (e.g. Tractor)	11 <b>(66)</b>	2 <b>(10)</b>	3 <b>(12)</b>	4 <b>(12)</b>	---	---	100	7 <sup>th</sup>
12. Provision of fishing inputs	12 <b>(72)</b>	1 <b>(5)</b>	1 <b>(4)</b>	3 <b>(9)</b>	2 <b>(4)</b>	1 <b>(1)</b>	95	8 <sup>th</sup>
13. Provision of toilet/sanitation facilities	15 <b>(90)</b>	2 <b>(10)</b>	3 <b>(12)</b>	---	---	---	112	4 <sup>th</sup>
14. Provision of staff accommodation	6 <b>(36)</b>	4 <b>(20)</b>	2 <b>(8)</b>	2 <b>(6)</b>	3 <b>(6)</b>	3 <b>(3)</b>	79	15 <sup>th</sup>
15. Promote Planning schemes	6 <b>(36)</b>	4 <b>(20)</b>	2 <b>(8)</b>	3 <b>(9)</b>	-	1 <b>(1)</b>	74	16 <sup>th</sup>
16. Equip security services	4 <b>(24)</b>	3 <b>(15)</b>	5 <b>(20)</b>	2 <b>(6)</b>	1 <b>(2)</b>	-	66	17 <sup>th</sup>

17.Provision of logistics for sub-structures	3 (18)	5 (25)	4 (16)	6 (18)	2 (4)	1 (1)	82	14th
18. Provision of Police Station	4 <b>(24)</b>	6 <b>(30)</b>	3 <b>(12)</b>	7 <b>(21)</b>	---	---	87	12 <sup>th</sup>
19. Provision of employment opportunities	6 (36)	4 (20)	5 (20)	3 (9)	-	2 (2)	87	11th
20. Management of Natural Resources	3 <b>(18)</b>	4 <b>(20)</b>	8 <b>(32)</b>	3 <b>(9)</b>	2 <b>(4)</b>	---	83	13 <sup>th</sup>
21. Improvement of health delivery	4 (24)	3 (15)	7 (28)	8 (24)	3 (6)	-	97	7th
22. Development of Tourist Sites	6 <b>(36)</b>	4 <b>(20)</b>	4 <b>(16)</b>	2 <b>(6)</b>	2 <b>(4)</b>	2 <b>(2)</b>	84	12 <sup>th</sup>

Provision of potable water (boreholes and pipe systems) came up on top. Perhaps, this is 50.1% of the population has access to water have to walk long distances and queue to access water facilities in the dry season. About 49.0% of the district's population do not have access to potable water. These portion of the population resort to the use of unprotected well water, rivers/streams, ponds and lake water which are often polluted.

Toilet facilities followed closely. Here again, about 43 percent of the population has no access to toilets. For those with access to toilets, most of the toilets have become full and have not been dislodged.

The third priority is provision of health facilities perhaps it is not by accident that health facilities is at the third position. Health Service provision in the district is inadequate. This has affected the willingness of the people to register for the Health Insurance Scheme. It appears that owing to poor nature of the roads and risk involved in the use of water transport, people now want health facilities to be closer home.

### **1.9.1 Community Needs and Aspirations Linked to Key Development Problems/ Issues/Gaps from Review of the Performance of the GSGDA I**

This section links the problems/issues/gaps identified in the review of the district performance to community needs and aspirations. In relation to gaps identified from the review of the implementation of 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan, about 75% of the overall programmes/projects has been implemented. The performance review however indicated that some of the physical infrastructure as well as programmes to build the capacity of the people could not be implemented due to inadequate funding and would have to be rolled on to the 2014-2017 District Medium Term Development Plan.

The community needs identified were harmonized and related to the development problems/issues/gaps under the performance review of the GSGDA I. To ensure harmony, each community needs and aspirations are scored against the key issues identified under the review of performances in a scale of 2 = strong relationship, 1 = weak relationship and 0 = No relationship. The scores of this analysis is harmonized in a matrix indicated in Table 1.44 under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II, namely,

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



Table1.44: Harmonization of Community needs linked to development gaps/issues identified in the GSGDA I

Identified key development problems/issues/gaps  Community Needs/Aspirations	GSGDA I THEMATIC AREAS						Total Score	Ranking
	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	Accelerated Agric Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Transparent and Accountable Governance		
	Low Revenue mobilization	Low Income Levels/Inadequate credit facilities	High incidence of bush fires/Use of traditional farming methods	Unplanned human settlements and weak development control/Poor road network/inadequate potable water	High illiteracy rate/High incidence of Malaria/Inadequate school infrastructure/poor sanitation conditions/high unemployment rate among the youth, inadequate trained teachers	Non-operational Town/Area Councils, Inadequate police personnel, Frequent highway robbery		
Provision/Rehabilitation of school infrastructure	1	2	2	2	2	1	10	2nd
Improve revenue mobilization and management	2	2	1	2	1	1	9	3rd
Rehabilitation/Construction of roads	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1st
Provision of potable water	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1st
Extension of Electric power	2	2	1	1	2	2	10	2nd
Enhance access to credit facilities	2	2	0	1	0	0	5	4th

Provision of Health Facilities	2	0	2	1	2	1	8	4th
Management of Natural Resources	2	1	1	2	2	1	9	3rd
Provision of ICT for service delivery	1	1	2	1	2	2	9	3rd
Provision of Police Station	0	1	1	2	2	2	8	4th
Provision Agro-processing plants	2	1	2	0	1	1	7	5th
Provision of adequate market facilities	1	2	2	2	1	2	10	2nd
Development of Tourist sites	2	2	1	0	0	1	6	6th
Equip security services	1	2	1	2	2	2	10	2nd
Provision of fishing inputs	2	2	2	0	1	0	7	5th
Provision of sanitation facilities	1	1	2	2	2	2	10	2nd
Provision of staff accommodation	0	0	1	2	2	2	7	5th
Promote planning schemes	1	1	0	2	2	2	8	4th
Provision of logistics for Sub-structures	1	0	1	2	2	2	8	4th
Supply of agriculture Equipment	2	1	2	2	1	0	8	4th
Improvement of health delivery	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	4th
Provision of employment opportunities	2	2	1	1	2	2	9	3rd
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>			<b>101</b>	
<b>AVERAGE SCORE</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>			<b>4.6</b>	

Scoring: 2 = strong relationship; 1 = weak relationship; 0 = No relationship



From the analysis of harmonizing community needs to key development problems and GSGDA II themes, it is observed that, 8 out of 22 of the community needs had scores above the total average score of 4.6. This represents 36.4% of the community needs aspiration. The remaining 63.6% did not meet the average score of 4.6.

There is therefore strong harmony of the under mentioned community needs and aspirations and identified issues under the thematic areas of GSGDA II. These are:

- ❖ Provision of potable water
- ❖ Rehabilitation/Construction of roads
- ❖ Provision of toilet/sanitation facilities
- ❖ Provision of school infrastructure
- ❖ Provision of health facilities
- ❖ Provide financial assistance for training of health professionals
- ❖ Provision of employment opportunities
  
- ❖ Provision of market structures
- ❖ Supply of agricultural equipment (tractors)
- ❖ Provision of agro-processing facilities
- ❖ Extension of electricity to rural communities
- ❖ Support farmers with agriculture inputs
- ❖ Provision of storage facilities
- ❖ Train farmers on improved methods of farming
- ❖ Facilitate processing of agriculture produce
- ❖ Improve land tenure system
- ❖ Promote planning schemes
- ❖ Provision of ICT for service delivery
- ❖ Improvement of health delivery
- ❖ Increase Gender consciousness
- ❖ Organize anti-bush fire campaign
- ❖ Provision of fishing inputs; and

These needs and aspirations reflect the core occupations of the people in the district that is agriculture and fishing. The rest of the needs that follow up on the rank are:

- ❖ Provision of credit facilities for farmers and Small Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs)
- ❖ Development of tourist sites
- ❖ Provision of support programmes for the elderly
- ❖ Support/Equip security services
- ❖ Management of natural resources and

The need for police station calls review, if possible to identify the real problem to be addressed.

### 1.10 PROJECTION OF BASIC SERVICE NEEDS

The projection of future needs of facilities was made under assumptions including,

- Constant population growth rate of 2.2
- All other demographic factors remain the same and
- Standard population/thresholds which justify the provision of a particular facility

#### Projection of School-Going Age Population

School-going age population was projected using the geometric method for computing population growth rate. The geometric method assumes a constant change rate over time. The formula is given as:

$$P = p \cdot e^{RT} \text{ WHERE}$$

P = projected population, p = initial population (2010 census figures), R = rate of growth, T = time interval.

$$P = 57,734 \cdot e^{(0.024 \cdot 9)}$$

$$P = 57,734 \cdot e^{(0.216)}$$

$$P = 57,734 \cdot 1.2411$$

$$P = 101,976$$

This method is applied to all the base population of 2014 to derive estimated population for 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all the levels of education. The results are indicated in table 1.45 below.

Table 1.45: Projected Population of School - going age

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Nursery / KG	14,492	14,844	15,205	15,574
Primary	20,666	21,167	21,682	22,209
J.H.S	8,456	8,661	8,872	9,087
S.H.S.	9,240	9,464	9,694	9,930
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,855</b>	<b>54,136</b>	<b>55,453</b>	<b>56,800</b>

### Projection of Classroom Requirement

Projection of classroom requirement over the planned period assumed the following factors:

- The District plans to increase school participation rates from the current rates to the rates indicated below:

Table 1.46: Planned school participation

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>2015 (%)</b>	<b>2016 (%)</b>	<b>2017 (%)</b>
Nursery / KG	53.0	66.5	80.0
Primary	70.0	80.0	90.0
J.H.S	40.0	50.0	60.0
S.H.S/TECHNICAL	20.0	40.0	6.0
TOTAL	183.0	236.5	290
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>72.5%</b>

- That every classroom takes 40 pupils or students

- Planned classrooms would be provided under these assumptions, classroom requirement for Primary school in 2015 for instance is projected as follows:

- Projected population of Primary School-going age in 2015 =21,167

- Projected number of pupils to be in primary school

$$=21,167 \times \frac{70}{100}$$

100

$$=14,817$$

- Projected number of classrooms required = $\frac{14,817}{40}$  =370

40

- Total number of classrooms currently existing =320

Therefore, additional number to be provided 370-320 =**50**

Since every primary school have 6-classroom units 50/6 will give the number of 6-classroom blocks required, which is 8.3

Table 1.47: Projected Classroom requirement for Primary

Year	Existing	Additional Classrooms Required	Equivalent 6-unit classroom blocks required
2014			
2015	370	50	9 No.
2016	434	66	11 No.
2017	500	72	12 No.
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>32</b>

All things being equal, Sene West District will have to construct 32 No. 6-Unit Classroom Blocks over the next four (4) years (ie. 2014 to 2017).

Table 1.48 Projected Classroom requirement for JHS

Year	Existing	Additional Classrooms Required	Equivalent classroom required	3-unit blocks
2014				
2015	87	17	6No.	
2016	111	27	9 No.	
2016	136	26	9 No.	
2017				
<b>TOTAL 3-Unit Classroom Required</b>			<b>24</b>	

The District needs to construct 24 No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks between the planned period (2014-2017) to meet the anticipated JHS pupil population.

### Health Facility Projection

Standards are:

Hospital 30,000 (max)

Health Centre 5,000 – 10,000

Rural Clinic 5,000 (maximum)

CHPS Compound - 500 – 5000

Looking at the standards, the district population of 57,734 (2010 estimated) will require approximately 2 hospitals. This is however not feasible within the plan period. Once Kwame Danso Health Centre has been up-graded to a District Hospital, and there is only one Health Centre, it will be sufficient to increase the number of CHPS Compounds in the rural communities.

## Projection for potable water

The various water facility technology options and standards are as follows:

Facility	Standard
i. Hand-Dug wells with hand pumps	Recommended 150 persons
ii. Boreholes fitted with hand pumps	300 persons
iii. Small Town piped systems	2,000 to 50,000 population with the following categories I. = 2000 – 5000 II. = 5001 – 15,000 III. = 15,001 – 30,000 IV. = 30,000 = 50,000
iv. One stand pipe (one spout)	300 people
v. One stand pipe (two spouts)	600 people

Potable water coverage of the district 51.0%, with 49.0% not served.

$$\underline{49.0} \times 61,312 = 30,042$$

100

That is 30,042 are not served as of December 2013.

In projecting for water needs, communities that meet the threshold population are expected to be provided with piped schemes and this is taken into consideration.

**Table 1.49: Projected Borehole Needs**

Year	Estimated population	Population covered	Un served population	Required No. Of Boreholes
2014	61,312	53,270	51,183	164 boreholes
2015	64,242	54,565	52,426	6 boreholes
2016	65,731	55,890	1,692	6 boreholes
2017	67,261	57,249	1,724	6 boreholes
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258,546</b>	<b>220,974</b>	<b>107,025</b>	<b>182</b>

The District is to construct about 182 boreholes by 2017 to serve the estimated population.

Four communities have reached the threshold for the provision of small-piped systems. In the event of these communities getting piped systems, water needs will be projected for 2017 as follows:

**Table 1.50: Alternative water needs projection - 2017**

Population served by piped systems	Current Borehole coverage	Unserved Population	Borehole Requirement
9,014	31,269	26,465	88

The following are the communities with the threshold population for accessing small towns

**Table 1.52: Projected stand pipes for communities with threshold population**

Community	Population (2010)	No. Of stand pipes
Lemu	5,923	11
Kireнкуase	4,998	10
Bantama	4,493	10
Kyeamekrom	2,424	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,838</b>	<b>38</b>

## Sanitation

Table 1.52: Demand for Toilet Facilities

	Available No. Of Holes	Required
2014	33 KVIPs of 20 holes	59 KVIPs of 20 holes
2015	92 KVIPs of 20 holes	2 KVIPs of 20 holes
2016	94 KVIPs of 20 holes	2 KVIPs of 20 holes
2017	96 KVIPs of 20 holes	2 KVIPs of 20 holes
<b>TOTAL</b>	----	<b>65 KVIPs of 20 holes</b>

## Standard

An average of 50 persons per squat hole for KVIP/Aqua Privy of 20 holes x 33 =660 holes

Therefore  $660 \times 50 = 33,000$  persons ie. 660 holes will serve 33000 persons.

With estimated population of 57,734 (2010) the Unserved population will be  $57,734 - 33,000 = 24,734$

$\frac{24,734}{50} = 494.7$  holes

50

$\frac{494.7}{20} = 24.735$  KVIP/Aqua Privy of 20 holes are needed.

20 holes/toilet

## **DISTRICT ECONOMY**

### **Revenue Projection**

(i) Internally Generated Fund (IDF)

The main sources of Internally Generated Fund (IGF) for the Assembly are Rates, Licenses, Rents, Lands, Fees and Fines, and Investment. Performance in respect of local revenue mobilization in the past few years were not encouraging due to some internal and external problems associated to revenue mobilization within the district. From Table (1.11) at page 41, it is observed that expected revenues on IGF for the years 2010 to 2013 were not met or achieved. It can also be observed that the absolute figures on IGF actual revenue collections in the years increased , but in real terms , they were not, due to under estimation. This can be justified by critically analyzing the expected revenue percentages on the actual figures. The growth rate based on the past trends is not realistic enough to be used for future projections.

Projections for the IGF therefore assumed a more realistic growth rate target of 14% annually for all revenue items.

Table 1.53: Projections of Internally Generated Funds (2014-2017)

<b>Year</b> <b>Revenue</b> <b>Item</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rates	18,500.00	21,500.00	22,450.00	23,400.00	
Lands & Royalties	25,000.00	68,408.00	63,408.00	63,408.00	
Fees & Fines	83,641.00	48,770.00	48,770.00	56,253.80	
Licenses	47,730.00	38,242.00	38,080.00	48,925.00	

Rent	9,480.00	20,080.00	20,080.00	20,080.00	
Investment	140,000.00	170,000.00	200,000.00	220,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>324,351.00</b>	<b>367,000.00</b>	<b>392,788.00</b>	<b>432,066.80</b>	

Source: Department of Finance, 2013

**(ii) Transfers**

Transfer from Government to the Assembly is in the form of Grants mainly for salaries and the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), for development investment financing. It is worth to mention that only 3,559,468.87 out of the estimated and approved figure of (7,565,577.00) in the supplementary budget was released to the Assembly in 2013 financial year. However, the Assembly is expecting its fourth quarter release of DACF in 2013 financial year. All things being constant, the DACF and the general grants therefore assumed a more realistic growth rate target of 30% annually as presented in the table below.

Table 1.54: Projection of Central Government Transfers (2014 – 2017)

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>IGF</b>	<b>324,351.00</b>	<b>367,000.00</b>	<b>392,788.00</b>	<b>432,066.80</b>
Compensation transfer (for decentralized Dep'ts)	1,281,587.01	1,169,483.74	1,188,536.89	1,206,822.25
Goods and Services transfer (Decentralised Departments)	58,568.12	40,470.00	40,470.00	42,493.50
Assets transfer (for decentralized Dep'ts)	6,518.00	-	-	-
DACF	3,559,131.17	3,018,889.80	3,328,326.00	3,494,742.30
DDF	1,511,536.00	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00
School Feeding	391,804.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00
GSOP	824,750.92	650,127.98	650,127.98	650,127.98
UNFPA	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00
SRWSP	1,374,925.16	544,121.03	544,121.03	544,121.03
MDBS	20,860.00	-	20,860.00	20,860.00
CIDA	-	27,250.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
DFID	-	87,121.00	87,121.00	87,121.00

Total	9,484,031.38	7,824,463.55	8,202,350.90	8,428,354.86
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Source: Department of Finance, 2013

## CHAPTER TWO

### DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

#### 2.0 Introduction

#### Linking Harmonized Development Problems/Issues to the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) 2014 – 2017

The linkage of harmonized identified development problems/issues in the district to the MTDPF 2014-2017 is necessary to ensure conformity, harmony and prevent conflicting of district and national interests. Having looked at the current situation as well as the town and area councils' consultation a number of development issues for the plan period which can militate against the achievement of the plan have been identified. The identification of these development issues provides the basis for interventions in the district as summarized as follows:

- ❖ Low access to potable water
- ❖ Poor and deplorable road network
- ❖ Inadequate sanitation facilities
- ❖ Inadequate education infrastructure
- ❖ Poor environmental conditions
- ❖ Indiscriminate defecation
- ❖ Frequent bush fires
- ❖ Poor and inadequate health infrastructure
- ❖ Inadequate residential accommodation for teachers/health staff
- ❖ High incidence of malaria
- ❖ High rate of mortality/hospital referrals
  - ❖ High prevalence of HIV/AIDS/STIs
  - ❖ Inadequate support for HIV and AIDS
  - ❖ Stigmatization of PLWHA
- ❖ Inadequate health professionals
- ❖ Inadequate market for farm produce
- ❖ High unemployment rate
- ❖ Low revenue generation
- ❖ Poor and inadequate market infrastructure
- ❖ Inadequate trained teachers
- ❖ Inadequate sanitary facilities in schools
- ❖ Low standard of education
- ❖ High incidence of child labour/trafficking
- ❖ Inadequate access to electricity
  - ❖ Low savings and investment
  - ❖ Low income levels
  - ❖ Poor housing conditions
  - ❖ Low capital base for SMSEs

- ❖ Poor managerial skills
- ❖ Lack of technical know-how
- ❖ Lack of appropriate modern technology
- ❖ Low production and productivity
- ❖ Lack of credit/capital
- ❖ Inadequate access to extension and veterinary services
- ❖ Inadequate storage facilities
- ❖ Low prices of agricultural produce
- ❖ Unstable prices of farm produce
- ❖ Post harvest losses due to poor post harvest infrastructure and handling
- ❖ High prices of farm inputs/equipment
- ❖ Poor quality of rural housing
- ❖ Limited use of local building materials for housing construction
- ❖ Haphazard land development
- ❖ Poor drainage system in the district
- ❖ Increasing trends in deforestation and land degradation
- ❖ Inadequate ICT facilities
- ❖ Untapped tourism potentials
- ❖ Lack of planning schemes/layout
- ❖ Poor environmental condition
- ❖ Low entrepreneurial skills
- ❖ High incidence of child labour/trafficking
- ❖ Inadequate support for Disables
- ❖ Inadequate involvement of vulnerable in decision making
- ❖ No orphanage homes in the district
- ❖ Negative cultural practices against women
- ❖ Inadequate coordinating among Departments
- ❖ Low women participation in decision making
- ❖ Inadequate access to Justice
- ❖ Non-functional of sub-district structures
- ❖ Ill-equipped security services

### **District Priorities interventions under National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2014-2017)**

The summarized key development problems and gaps identified from the situational analysis of the district matched with the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 enabled the district to identify the key priorities for accelerated growth and development.

This is in recognition of the fact that limited financial and human resources has hindered the implementation of most development plans in the district. In view of this fact, the stakeholders in collaboration with the planning team ranked and identified the following goals as the key development priorities for accelerated shared growth and improved socio-economic conditions of the people in the district.

The development priorities identified under the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 are as follows:

#### **Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability**

- Increase revenue mobilization by 15%
- Minimize revenue collection leakages
- Proviision of market infrastructure

- Build the capacity of revenue collectors/staff to improve competency in revenue collection
- Develop effective revenue data collection mechanisms
- Ensure prudent and efficient financial and expenditure management
- Improve on the capacity of revenue collectors to generate and manage non-tax revenue
- Develop and monitor performances of revenue collectors

#### **Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's (Sene West's) Private Sector**

- Extend electricity to the rural areas
- Improve access to land
- Improve managerial skills
- Promote Local Economic Development
- Promote public-private partnership in the provision of services and economic infrastructure
- Enhance access to credit
- Improve linkage between agriculture and industries
- Invest in science, technology and innovation
- Develop tourist sites
- Increasing vulnerability of the unemployed men and women aged 15-24
- Increasing unemployment opportunities, especially for the youth
- Increase the capacities of SMEs
- Reducing red tapes in public business

#### **Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management**

- Feeder roads improvement/promotion of intermediate means of transport
- Support the development of agro-processing and small scale irrigation schemes to provide water for all year-round farming
- Recruit more AEAs and supporting staff
- Facilitate access to capital, especially for SMEs
- Intensify the use ICT to disseminate agriculture information to farmers
- Introduce appropriate fishing methods and techniques
- Facilitate the supply of high yielding seeds to farmers
- Provision of fishing inputs
- Supply of agriculture equipment
- Provision of agro-processing plants
- Support the capacity building of farmers and farmer based groups in new technologies
- Provide logistics to and other incentives to AEAs
- Promote the use of both scientific and organic farming methods
- Provision of storage facilities
- Improve land tenure system
- Management of natural resources
- Empower local folks to deal with bush fire offenders to the incidence of bush fires
- Create awareness on climate change and its impact
- Inadequate market information
- Promote woodlot development

## **Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement**

- Extend electricity to new settlements and rural areas to promote agro-businesses
- Improve and increase access to socio-economic infrastructure and related technical services
- Enhance the process of land administration and management for private sector development in the district
- Promote the public education on the results of waste
- Undertake routine and regular spot improvement on feeder roads
- Enforce planning and building regulations
- Facilitate the connection of ICT to all JHS and SHS
- Establish the Department of Physical Planning
- Properly acquire and regularize acquisition of public lands
- Ensure proper regulation of land acquisition
- Enforce bye-laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by Landlords
- Acquire final waste disposal sites
- Improve access to potable water
- Enforce land-use planning schemes
- Improve drainage system

## **Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

### **Education**

- Provision of educational infrastructure such as classroom blocks, teachers accommodation and furniture in the deprived communities
- Support teacher trainees with financial assistance
- Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
- Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
- Recruitment of trained teachers at all levels of education
- Provision of school infrastructure and other facilities
- Support GES to intensify its monitoring and supervision of schools
- Support organization of STME, Mock Exams and vacation classes to improve on BECE results
- Sensitization of parents on the importance of girl child education
- Introduce vocational training to absorb school drop-outs
- Provision to support children with special educational needs
- Provide all public basic schools with modern toilet facilities and improved access to potable water

### **Sports Development**

- Provision to support sports development
- Provision of sport equipment to football teams in the district
- Encourage private sector participation in the promotion of sports
- Expand opportunities for the participation of PWDs in sports

## **Health**

- Increase access to health facilities
- Provision of CHPS Compounds to improve on primary health care delivery, especially maternal health in the district
- Provision of medical equipment
- Support malaria control programme
- Intensify HIV/AIDS education in the district
- Sensitization against stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS
- Provide adequate logistics for health care delivery
- Provide financial assistance for training of health personnel
- Promote safe maternal health care delivery services
- Inadequate capacity building programmes for staff of the DA and the decentralized departments
- Inadequate equipment and logistics for health delivery

## **Water and Sanitation**

- Provision of potable water in the deprived communities
- Construction of public toilets
- Construction of institutional latrines
- Dislodgement /rehabilitation of public toilets
- Facilitate the construction of household latrines

## **Human Capital Development, Employment, Productivity and Labour Relations**

- Create and strengthen linkages between the formal and informal sectors
- Build comprehensive data on persons engaged in formal and informal sectors of the district's economy

## **Population Management**

- Integrate family planning into plans and activities of the DA
- Integrate population issues into development planning
- Integrate sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS issues in district plans
- Strengthen capacity to effectively coordinate, monitor and evaluate population programmes

## **Child Development and Protection**

- Ensure and enhance child rights education
- Increase access to education for all children of school going age
- Mainstream children's issues in development planning at all levels
- Enhance capacity to enforce laws protecting children
- Review and implement the Early Childhood Care and Development Policy
- Expand the School Feeding Programme
- Intensify the implementation of the policy of attaching Kindergartins to all primary schools

### **Disability**

- Mainstream issue of disabilities in the development planning processes at all levels
- Improve funding for disability programmees
- Implement the provision of the Disability Act
- Eradicate all forms of discrimination against disability
- Make infrastructure accessible to the Disabled

- Develop capacity for effective use of data on PWDs for decision making

## **The Aged**

- Enforce existing laws on the rights of the aged
- Enhance social protection interventions for the aged

### **Poverty Reduction and Income Inequalities**

- Create appropriate platforms for institutional collaboration on poverty reduction
- Strengthen the capacity of oversight institutions on poverty reduction
- Build the capacity of the DPCU to promote growth and create employment
- Provision of social and economic infrastructure and services in rural areas to make them more attractive
- Enhance income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable
- Ensure regular collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of reliable poverty data for planning and policy making
- Implement LED activities to generate employment and ensure social protection

### **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

- Promote regular interaction between Assembly members, Area Council members and citizens
- Promote democratic practices in local government structures in the district
- Identify customary practices which dehumanize or are injurious to physical and mental wellbeing of citizens
- Conduct public education, advocacy and sensitization on the need to reform outmoded socio-cultural practices, beliefs and perceptions that promote gender discrimination
- Equip security services
- Provision Fire Service Station
- Increase gender consciousness
- Strengthen the DPCU to effectively link plans to the Budget Unit of the Assembly
- Construction of residential and office accommodation
- Provision of training of Assembly staff and Assembly members on the contemporary issues on decentralization
- Provision of logistics to departments
- Organise social accountability forum
- Organize participatory budget hearing with the citizenry
- Consultation meeting with the general public on Fee Fixing Resolution



The above mentioned priorities were refined by stakeholders through the analysis of the District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) which enhanced the formulation of appropriate strategies for implementation. The result of the POCC analysis under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017) is indicated in

## 2.1. Analysis of the District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) with respect to the Thematic Areas of the GSGDA ii, 2014-2017

Table 2.2: POCC Analysis for Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

### (i) Low revenue mobilization in the district

Key Development Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low revenue mobilization in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Availability of some revenue data</li> <li>(ii) Availability of untapped resources to be harnessed for revenue generation in the district.</li> <li>(iii) Presence of Revenue Collectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Available human resource in the District to assist tap the potentials</li> <li>(ii) Favourable Government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Revenue leakages due to collusion by revenue collectors</li> <li>(ii) Ineffective monitoring mechanism</li> <li>(iii) Unwillingness of taxpayers to pay taxes</li> <li>(iv) Poor revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Conflicts and land litigation around major revenue points such as Konkonsi and Cherepo areas etc.</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The mobilization of revenue by the District Assembly will enhance the provision of socio-economic infrastructure and technical services for increased agriculture productivity. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to promote programmes. The constraints can be addressed by developing effective supervision mechanism. Challenges can be managed through motivation of revenue staff.</p>				

**POCC Analysis for Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's (Sene West's) Private Sector**

**(ii) Limited access to credit facilities**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Limited access to credit facilities	(iv) Presence of Financial Institutions (E.g. YAPR Bank, Amanten & Kasei Community Bank	(i) Government favorable policy on private sector development  (ii) Presence of MASLOC	(ii) Low loan recovery rate	(iii) Delay in releasing funds  (iv) Bureaucracy in accessing loans from financial institutions
Conclusion: Linking farmers to the financial Institutions is very important. There are opportunities for lobbying for farmers through BAC, MoFA etc				



## POCC Analysis for Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

### (i) Lack of irrigation facilities in the district

Key Development Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Lack of irrigation facilities in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Availability of land and water bodies (Volta Lake &amp; Sene River) for large scale farming</li> <li>(ii) Availability of agriculture mechanization centre at Atebubu to provide appropriate technology to farmers</li> <li>(iii) Availability of high yielding seedlings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Government support to non-traditional crops</li> <li>(ii) Available government support under youth in agriculture programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Unfavorable land tenure system</li> <li>(ii) Destruction of crops by cattle</li> <li>(iii) Poor road network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) High cost of agro-chemicals and irrigation infrastructure</li> <li>(ii) Frequent bushfires</li> <li>(iii) Changing the mindset of farmers to see agriculture as a business</li> </ul>
<p>Conclusion: The potentials of the District for large scale agriculture due to the construction of irrigation facilities and establishment of agriculture mechanization centre would change the mindset of farmers, increase their productive capacity and address the high cost of agro-chemical</p>				



**(ii) Inadequate Agro-processing plants to add value to agric produce**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate agro-processing plants to add value to agric produce	(i) Availability of land and water bodies (Volta Lake & Sene River) for large irrigation schemes.	(iii) Government support to non-traditional crops (iv) Available government support under SIF Programme (v) Nearness to market centres at Atebubu, Kumasi etc	(i) Unfavorable land tenure system (ii) Destruction of crops by cattle (iii) Poor road network  (iv) Difficulty in accessing land in the district  (v) Weak development controls	(vi) High cost of labour and farm inputs (vii) Frequent bushfires (viii) High interest rates on loans

Conclusion: The addition of value to agriculture products will diversify the district economy from the marketing and export of raw agriculture products into a more diversified economy. This will increase productivity and output for increased income of farmers, despite the destruction of the crops by animals and frequent bushfires which could easily be overcome by the potentials and opportunities of the District.

**(iii) Inadequate capital to promote agro-businesses**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Inadequate capital to promote agro-businesses	(i) Availability of land for both small and large scale farming  (ii) Nearness to agric. Mechanization centre at Atebubu	(i). Government support to non-traditional crops (ii). Available government support from MASLOC and other funds for agriculture in the District (iii). Nearness to market centres (IV). SADA programme in the District.	(i) Unfavorable land tenure system (ii) Negative attitude of the people towards government loans and machinery	(i). High cost of labour and farm inputs (ii). Frequent bushfires (iii). Inadequate number of tractors and other agric equipment to cover entire farmers in the District Attitude of farmers to see agric. As a business (iv). High cost agro-chemicals
<p>Conclusion: The injection of capital and the provision of infrastructure would stimulate the production and marketing of agriculture products. This will enhance agricultural productivity and marketing despite the constraints of negative attitude of the people and the challenge of high cost of agro-chemicals which could easily be overcome by the District potentials and opportunities.</p>				

## POCC Analysis for Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement

### (i) Inadequate access to socio-economic infrastructure and related technical services

Key Development Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Inadequate and dilapidated educational infrastructure	(i). Available land for construction/rehabilitation of schools. (ii). Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour. (iii). Government policies such as Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme. (iv). Distance Learning Programme to provide teachers (v). Availability of local building materials	(i). Presence of Works Department to supervise project implementation (ii). Presence of National Service personnel to teach in schools (iii). Support from NGOs, and other Development Partners (iv). Existence of GETFUND/DACF/DDF	(i). Unwillingness of parents to send their wards to school. (ii). Large pupil-teacher ratio (iii). Poor maintenance culture	(i). Limited budget on the part of some donors. (ii). Teachers refusing posting to rural areas. (iii). Low remuneration and motivation for teachers (iv). Frequent strike action by teachers (v). Late release of funds
Inadequate potable water in the district	(i). Availability of underground water and surface water for potable water supply.	(i). Presence of CWSA support in water and sanitation delivery	(i). Difficulty on the part of Communities/DA to pay counter-fund	(i). Low underground water in some parts of the district
Poor road conditions and network	(i). Existence of Works Department to provide technical expertise (ii). Availability of construction materials to support feeder roads construction. (iii). Flat nature of the District land	(i). Support from GoG and other Development Partners	(i). Lack of logistics and expertise on the part of some local contractors	(i). Delay in project implementation on the part of some contractors
Inadequate health infrastructure	(i). Participation of the people in the NHIS in the district (ii). Available land for construction and expansion of health infrastructure	(i). Available funding for health infrastructure from the government and Donors, e.g. WVG, UNICEF, DACF, DDF etc.	(i). Inadequate number of health professionals (ii). Poor environmental and hygiene practices	(i). Limited funding for project implementation
Inadequate solid/liquid waste disposal systems	(i). Presence of Environmental Health Unit to carry out environmental and hygiene education activities	(i). Support from CWSA in improved hygiene and environmental sanitation	(i). Negative attitude towards environmental and hygiene issues (ii). Lack of logistics	(i). Inadequate funding for environment activities
High rate of environmental	(i). Existence of favorable bye-	(i). Favorable Government	(i). Frequent bushfires	(i). Influx of Fulani herdsmen

degradation	laws. (ii).Favorable afforestation policies Favorable climate for afforestation programmes (iii). Availability of Departments and Institutions such Environmental Health Unit, Forestry, NADMO and ZOOMLION	policies and programmes	(ii).Indiscriminate tree felling for charcoal production. (iii).Poor farming practices (iv).Indiscriminate refuse disposal (v).Uncontrolled sand winning (vi).Poor drainage system	(ii).Pollution of water bodies
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Conclusion: Potentials to address the issues of environmental degradation exist in the district. Constraints can be addressed by enforcing relevant environmental bye-laws at all times. Challenges can be reduced by initiating measures to stem land degradation.

**(ii) Poor process of land administration and management for private sector development in district**

Key Development Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Poor process of land administration and management for private sector development in the district	(i).Availability of land in the District for development  (ii).Presence of two traditional areas in the District for effective land administration.	(i).Establishment and resourcing of Development Control Task Force in the District to control development. (ii).Presence of District Physical Planning Department at Atebubu and the establishment of Customer Service Delivery Charter for quick approval of Development Permit Applications. (iii).Presence of the Office of the Administration of Stool Lands to enhance effective land administration.	(i).Land litigation and fragment land ownership arrangement  (ii).Chieftaincy conflict that make land administration difficult.  (iii).Lack of layouts to guide development in certain parts of the district.  (iv).Inadequate logistics for effective development control in the district. (v).Inadequate support from land owners to ensure compliance to development schemes	(i).Double sale of lands by landowners

Conclusion: The presence of Works Department , Physical Planning Department at Atebubu, and support of Nananoom would help[ address the inadequate logistics constraints, provide layouts for land-use and reduce frequent land litigation and undefined boundary clashes between communities and traditional areas.

**POCC Analysis for Enhancing Human Development, Productivity and Employment**

**(i) High Illiteracy Rate in the District**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High illiteracy rate in the district	(i).Availability of school infrastructure in the district  (ii). Presence of Non-Formal Education Division in the district	(i).Implementation of School Feeding Programme and fCUBEin the district  (ii).Support from NGOs and Development Partners  (ii) Favorable Government Educational Policies	(i).Inadequate and poor nature of educational infrastructure	(i).Inadequate funds
<p>Conclusion: Reducing illiteracy level in the district 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.</p>				

## POCC Analysis for Enhancing Human Development, Productivity and Employment

### (i) Low participation of the Vulnerable and Excluded in decision-making

Key Development Issues to be addressed	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low participation of the Vulnerable and Excluded in decision-making	<p>(i). Available technical and supporting staff at the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, District AIDS Committee, Women's Desk HIV/AIDS to implement programmes for the Vulnerable and Excluded</p> <p>(ii). Existence of NGOs in the areas of programmes for OVCs and PLWHAs</p> <p>(iii). Existence of technical expertise from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to sensitize early Childhood Development Centres on the Children's Act (560), 1998.</p> <p>(iii). Available technical staff from CHRAJ and the Department of Social and Community Development</p>	<p>(i). Interest of NGOs like WVG to provide support to the Vulnerable and Excluded</p> <p>(ii). Reliable funding for activities from NGOs.</p> <p>(iii). Interest of NGOs, District Assembly and Agencies to fight child trafficking and child labour in the district</p>	<p>(i). Limited budget at the District level.</p> <p>(ii). Lack of effective collaboration</p> <p>(iii). Lack of logistics</p>	<p>(i). Over reliance on NGOs for support.</p> <p>(ii). Stigmatization of PLWHAs</p> <p>(iii). Low capacity of some NGOs.</p> <p>(iv). Operational conflicts between GES and Department of Social Welfare and Community Development</p> <p>(v). Un-cooperative attitude of some parents</p> <p>(vi). High poverty levels in the district.</p>

**CONCLUSION:** The design of special programmes to address the specific needs of the Vulnerable and Excluded such as the LEAP, the School Feeding Programme, and the activities of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, and CHRAJ has led to the improvement in the status of the Vulnerable and Excluded in the District and overcome the constraint of ineffective collaboration and challenges of high poverty levels among the Vulnerable group.

**(ii). Inadequate campaign against HIV and AIDS and low support to PLWHA in the district**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>Inadequate campaign against HIV and AIDS and low support to PLWHA in the district</p>	<p>(i). Available technical and supporting staff at the Central Administration to implement planned HIV and AIDS intervention activities in the district.</p> <p>(ii). Available District Assembly support for funding HIV and AIDS interventions in the district</p> <p>(iii). Availability of District HIV and AIDS Counseling and Testing Centre</p>	<p>(i). Presence of Multi Sectorial Support (MSHAP) for HIV and AIDS intervention activities in the District</p> <p>(ii) Presence of NGOs in the area of HIV and AIDS</p>	<p>(i). Inadequate funding to carry out HIV and AIDS activities and provide care and support for PLWHA</p> <p>(ii). Inadequate logistics for HIV and AIDS intervention activities</p>	<p>(i). Stigmatization of HIV and AIDS patients by individuals and family members.</p> <p>(ii). Low community support for HIV and AIDS activities</p>
<p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> The establishment of the District HIV and AIDS and Counseling Testing Centre combined with activities of the District and its partners in the response against HIV and AIDS intervention has injected funds in the HIV and AIDS sector and helped to minimize the challenge of stigmatization in the communities</p>				

**(ii) Low knowledge in relation to Information Communication and Technology (ICT) development in the district**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Low knowledge in relation to Information Communication Technology development in the district	(i).Available computer centres to facilitate ICT development  (ii).Willingness of the Youth t acquire computer skills  (iii).Availability of internet service at the District Hospital and World Vision Ghana	(i).Availability of Community based ICT Centres to upgrade skills and impart knowledge.  (ii).Presence of internet service providers to facilitate internet connectivity.	(i).Limited ICT Centres in the District (ii). Limited computers and instructors  (iii).Inadequate funds for expansion (iv).Inadequate infrastructure for ICT Centres	(i).Limited budget to expand infrastructure (ii) No sponsorship for the Youth to learn ICT
<b>CONCLUSION:</b> The establishment of the Community Information Technology Centre (ICT) will create awareness and impart skills in ICT to youth despite the constraint of limited number of computers and communication network services				

**(iii).Poor sanitation conditions and increased cases of malaria in the district**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>Poor sanitation conditions and increased cases of malaria in the district</p>	<p>(i).Available technical and managerial staff at the District Hospital to handle malaria cases                      (ii).Available support from the District Assembly for malaria control                      (iii).Presence of Environmental and Sanitation Health Unit to enforce environmental and hygiene bye-laws                      (iii).Existence of Health facilities</p>	<p>(i).Implementation National Malaria Programme to fight malaria                       (ii).Donor support</p>	<p>(i).Negative attitude of the people towards environmental and hygiene cleanliness                      (ii).Inadequate health facilities                       (iii).Negative attitude towards the treatment of malaria</p>	<p>(i).Limited funding for anti-malaria programmes                       (ii).Unwillingness of citizens to sleep under treated mosquito nets</p>
<p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> The fight against malaria in the District through the effort of the District Health Management Team (DHMT) and the collaboration by the District Assembly and its Departments/Agents and NGOs has promoted the use of treated nets, sensitized the people towards environmental hygiene promotion, and contributed to the National Malaria Control Programme.</p>				

**(iv).High rate of unemployment in the district**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
High rate of unemployment in the district	(i).A vibrant informal sector  (ii).Existence of Business Advisory Centre	(i).Favorable Government Policy on Youth unemployment  (ii).Support from Rural Enterprises Project and NBSSI	(i).High number of unskilled labour  (ii).High illiteracy rate	(i).Unfavorable economic environment
<p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> Increasing employment is a viable programme. There exist a host of potentials and opportunities to support the programme. Constraints can be addressed through massive workshop training and seminars. Challenges can be managed through stakeholders' dialogue.</p>				

**POCC Analysis for Enhancing Transparent and Accountable Governance**

**(i).Weak institutional capacity of the Assembly and its Sub-structures**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<p>Weak institutional capacity of the Assembly and its Sub-structures</p>	<p>(i).Available technical and supporting staff at the Central Administration to implement planned activities</p> <p>(ii).Available infrastructure for Sub-district structures to enhance community participation</p> <p>(iii).Approved District Assembly budget for Sub-Committee meetings and General Assembly meetings</p> <p>(iv).Presence of committed Assembly members to support development activities</p>	<p>(i).Presence of DACF for development activities</p> <p>(ii).Presence of donor supported projects for District Assembly institutional strengthening</p> <p>(iii).Support of management for the implementation of planned activities</p> <p>(iv).CBRDP capacity building for Assembly members and other Area Council Staff</p>	<p>(i).Unreliable flow of funds</p> <p>(ii).Low internally generated revenue to support implementation activities</p> <p>(iii).Inadequate personnel and logistics</p> <p>(iii).Low internal generated revenue to support Sub-committee meetings</p> <p>(iv).Apathy on the part of some Assembly members</p>	<p>(i).Delay in the disbursement of DACF</p> <p>(ii).Low community participation</p> <p>(iii).Unwillingness by people to pay taxes.</p> <p>(iv).No remuneration for Assembly members to effectively carry out their responsibilities.</p>

**CONCLUSION:** The establishment of all the Town/Area Council in the District, the District Assembly and Sub-Committees and the capacity building of the stakeholders at the Area Councils through District Assembly and Development Partners such CWSA improves the skills of the people for strengthening the institutional capacity of the Assembly for enhanced good governance

**(iii) Low gender consciousness in development programmes/projects implementation**

<b>Key Development Issues to be addressed</b>	<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Low gender consciousness in development programmes/projects implementation	(i).Existence of a District Gender Desk Office (ii).Availability of a Gender Profile  (iii).Existence of a Gender database	(i).Effective collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs	(i).Low awareness on gender issues (ii).High illiteracy rate  (iii).Inadequate budgetary allocation for gender related programmes and projects	(i).Inadequate funding for gender related programmes and projects
<p><b>CONCLUSION:</b> With adequate funding from Donor Partners, the District Assembly will be in a position to play a more active role in mainstreaming gender related issues into its development programs and projects.</p>				

In determining access to these services, the following assumptions were made:

1. Degree of accessibility was only measured by travel time
2. The average walking speed of an individual was 5 kilometers per hour.
3. Consumers of a particular service either traveled by vehicle or walking or a combination of both
4. The cost and quality of service is not a factor in determining which service people will patronize
5. Threshold time for all level for all levels of a particular service was the same



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the District Development goal, objectives and strategies for the implementation of prioritized activities. After analyzing the current situation as a result of the implementation of development projects in the District during the 2010-2013 plan period some development problems/issues/gaps still persisting were identified. These problems/issues/gaps have been analyzed in relation to the District potentials that need to be harnessed and constraints to be addressed to propel the development of the district. Note was also taken of the opportunities that the district can take advantage of in solving these problems and external constraints that may be confronted in a bid to solving these problems.

This chapter looks at the development focus for the district within the 4-year period (2014-2017) so that the limited resources of the district can be maximized to achieve the District goals, objectives, strategies and development programmes under the thematic areas as contained in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II document (2014-2017). The goal was formulated to reflect on the needs, priorities and aspirations of the people of the Sene West District.

#### **3.1 Development Focus**

The National development focus of the GSGDA II (2014 – 2017) is to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While emphasizing on sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards addressing the MDGs (GSGDA II 2014-2017), the district is mindful of the recommendations of the Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Millennium Development Goals and Gender Issues in all aspects of the decision making process.

### **3.2. National Goal**

The national development focus of the NMTDPF (2014-2017) is to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The above national development focus is grounded on seven (7) Thematic Areas namely;

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy Human Settlement Development
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

. The district development focus is aimed at achieving the broad national policy by developing strategies to cover the thematic areas of the NMTDPF with the exception of oil and gas development.

### **3.3 District Development Focus**

The development focus of the district as a planning authority was identified within the framework of NMTDPF 2014-2017. The development focus of the Sene West District is to improve the living standards of the people through modernized agriculture and agro-based industrial development in a sustainable manner. It is centred around the following seven thematic areas:

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

Along these broad thematic areas therefore, Sene West District Assembly would harness both local and national resources in an efficient manner to reduce poverty and boost district development in a peaceful

atmosphere, growth and equity ensuring that the benefits of development are evenly distributed within the district.

### 3.4 Setting of District Development Goal

The goal of Sene West District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017 is to create an enhanced employment opportunities and achieve equitable distribution of development benefits with emphasis on the vulnerable and excluded within an all-inclusive decision making process. This is in line with the National Goal set by the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 aimed at achieving and sustaining macroeconomic stability while placing the economy higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). The District goal was subjected to a process of compatibility analysis after series of stakeholders meetings and dialogues to finally arrive at a strong compatibility with the National goal.

The district goal, objectives and strategies were identified after a series of stakeholders meetings, taking into consideration the existing potentials and opportunities as well as constraints and challenges facing the district. It is therefore aimed at improving the quality of life of the people in the district, through equitable distribution of services. This will be done by ensuring and sustaining the District economic stability, enhancing competitiveness in the District’s private sector, ensuring accelerated agriculture modernization and sustainable natural resource management, ensuring the harnessing of the oil and gas potential in the District, enhancing infrastructure, energy and human settlement, ensuring human development and employment and promoting transparent and accountable governance.

#### 3.4.1. District and National Goal Compatibility Analysis

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

Table 3.1: Definition of scores

<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
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  
 A score of 2 indicates that the district development goal is strongly compatible with the GSGDA (2010-2013) goal.

<b>MTDPF (2014-2017) Goal:</b> To address the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the MDGs and Middle-income status.	
<b>Scoring</b>	
<b>District Goal:</b> To increase agricultural production, enhance non-farm employment, improve social and technical infrastructure, improve the institutional and financial capacity of the district, and ensure ecological balance.	2

### District Development Objectives

Development is driven by policies, goal, objectives and strategies. With this broad district development goal, objectives, and strategies have been set for key areas of focus of the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA II as indicate in Table 3.3.



Table District Development Issues under GSGDA I and GSGDA II Thematic Areas

<b>GSGDA I (2010-2013)</b>		<b>GSGDA II (2014-2017)</b>	
<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
Low revenue mobilization by DA for development projects	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Minimize revenue collection leakages</li> <li>➤ Computerize direct and indirect tax and non-tax revenue system</li> <li>➤ Reform of non-tax mobilization.</li> </ul>	➤
Poor expenditure management	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure expeditious utilization of all inflows</li> </ul>	➤
Low income levels	Improve public expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Invest in available human resources with relevant modern skills and competences.</li> </ul>	➤
Inadequate managerial skills	Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Invest in available human resources with relevant modern skills and competences</li> </ul>	➤
Inadequate capital base	Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enhance access to affordable credit</li> </ul>	➤
Generally low productivity	Pursue accelerated industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Link industrialization to agriculture and other natural endowment.</li> </ul>	➤

<b>DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>EXISTING DISTRICT OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>EXISTING DISTRICT STRATEGIES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low agriculture production and productivity</li> <li>➤ Low level of agricultural mechanization</li> <li>➤ Inadequate post-production infrastructure (i.e. Storage)</li> <li>➤ Low extension service coverage</li> </ul>	<p>Improve agricultural productivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilitate the establishment of mechanization services provision centre, machinery, high purchase and lease schemes with backups spare parts for all machinery and equipment.</li> <li>➤ Promote the production and use of small-scale multi-purpose machinery along the value chain, including farm level storage facilities; appropriate agro-processing machinery/equipment and Intermediate Means of Transport</li> <li>➤ Build capacity of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Out-dated livestock development policy and legislation</li> <li>➤ Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/poultry products</li> </ul>	<p>Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Review and update current Livestock Development Policy, Diseases of Animal Act 1961, Act 83, and Veterinary Surgeon's Law of 1992</li> <li>➤ Create an enabling environment for intensive livestock/poultry farming in urban and peri-urban areas.</li> <li>➤ Promote integrated crop-livestock farming</li> </ul>
<p>Low level of fish production from water bodies</p>	<p>Promote fisheries development for food security and income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the gathering of data for fisheries management</li> </ul>
<p>Degrading of forest in the district</p>	<p>Reserve forest and land degradation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the plantations development and afforestation programmes</li> <li>➤ Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of societies</li> </ul>
<p>Haphazard land development of rural housing</p>	<p>Improve and accelerate housing delivery in rural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres</li> </ul>

Poor and inadequate internet infrastructure	Promote rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure particularly in rural and peri-urban communities</li> </ul>
Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Implement District Water and Sanitation Plan and Strategic Investment Plan</li> <li>➤ Strengthen the human resource capacity in water management</li> </ul>
Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and poor sanitation service delivery	Expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost solid waste facilities</li> <li>➤ Develop disability friendly sanitation facilities</li> <li>➤ Enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords</li> </ul>
Poor hygiene practices and inadequate hygiene education	Ensure the implementation of health education program as a component of all sanitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes.</li> </ul>
Poor road conditions and network	To construct new access roads linking farming and fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reshape all feeder roads in the district</li> <li>➤ Design and implement road infrastructure maintenance plan</li> </ul>
Inadequate access to electricity	To ensure stable power supply of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Link rural communities to the SHEP system</li> <li>➤ Establish a new Electricity sub-station</li> </ul>
Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	Increase inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels</li> <li>➤ Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels</li> <li>➤ Roll out a programme for the attainment of universal access to second cycle education</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials</li> <li>➤ Deploy adequate qualified teachers and improve teachers'</li> </ul>

Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	Improving quality of teaching and learning	<p>time-on-task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Expand the Untrained Teachers Diploma Education (UTDE) programme to reduce the number of untrained teachers by, at least, half in the medium-term</li> </ul>
Inadequate health facilities	Increase access to quality health delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Build new health infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and responsive activities</li> <li>➤ Intensify in-service training for health staff and community-based volunteers</li> <li>➤ Provision of logistics and equipment</li> </ul>
High incidence of malaria cases	Reduce the incidence of malaria cases in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Scale up implementation CHPS process</li> </ul>
Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance	Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children's issues</li> </ul>
Weak institutional capacity of the Assembly and its Sub-structures	Strengthen the institutional capacity of the District Assembly and its Sub-structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide in-service training for staff of District Assembly, Decentralized Departments and Agencies</li> <li>➤ Sponsor 10 staff of District Assembly/Assembly Members to participate in relevant ILGS training programmes annually</li> <li>➤ Organi</li> </ul>

Table: Linking District Key Development Issues and Objectives to GSGDA II (2014-2017) Objectives and Strategies

<b>DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>	<b>EXISTING DISTRICT OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>EXISTING DISTRICT STRATEGIES</b>	<b>GSGDA 2014-2017 THEMATIC AREA</b>	
			<b>CORRESPONDING OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>CORRESPONDING STRATEGIES</b>
			<b>Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability</b>	

**LINKING THE GSGDA II TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE CONTEXT OF GHANA'S**

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
1.Ensureing and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	1.Fiscal Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Weak institutional collaboration for fiscal policy management</li> <li>➤ Leakages in revenue collection</li> <li>➤ Weak budget formulation and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management</li> <li>➤ Improve public expenditure management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Eliminate revenue collection leakages</li> <li>➤ Accelerate the implementation of Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) for effective budget implementation</li> <li>➤ Improve the legislative and institutional framework for budget formulation and implementation</li> </ul>	8	<p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
2. Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	1. Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unreliable and expensive utilities especially water and energy</li> <li>➤ Inadequate infrastructure such as roads</li> <li>➤ Inadequate managerial and technical skills</li> <li>➤ Poor Entrepreneurial culture</li> <li>➤ Obsolete technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve private sector competitiveness domestically and globally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Accelerate and fully implement Science, Technology and Innovation Development Plan</li> <li>❖ Accelerate investment in modern infrastructure development</li> <li>❖ Invest in human resource with relevant modern skills and competences</li> <li>❖ Accelerate public sector reforms</li> </ul>	8	<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead</p>
	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate enforcement of existing laws on weights, measures and standards</li> <li>❖ Inadequate job creation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers</li> <li>❖ Expand opportunities for job creation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure effective enforcement of existing regulations on weights, measures and standard</li> <li>❖ Support the creation of business opportunities</li> </ul>		

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	2. Growth and Development of SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Limited access to finance</li> <li>➤ Informal nature of businesses</li> <li>➤ Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs</li> <li>➤ Facilitate the provision of training and businesses development services</li> <li>➤ Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnership and local content arrangements</li> </ul>	8	<p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
3.Industrial Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Limited supply of raw materials for local industries from local sources</li> <li>➤ Weak linkages between agriculture and industry</li> <li>➤ Inadequate and unreliable infrastructure</li> <li>➤ Limited access to long-term finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accelerate technology-based industrialization with strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resources endowment</li> </ul>	<p>Link industrialization to Ghana’s natural endowment – agriculture, oil and gas, mineral and tourism</p> <p>Support the development of a strong raw material base for industrial development</p> <p>Encourage Local Economic Development (LED) based on the resources endowment of the district</p> <p>Create appropriate environment to encourage financial institutions to provide long-term financing.</p> <p>Encourage Technology transfer and research and development to drive industrial</p>	8	<p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p> <p>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of adequate tourism infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Lack of access to finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop the tourism as a major industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Diversify and expand the tourism industry</li> </ul>		

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low agricultural production and productivity</li> <li>➤ Low level of technology</li> <li>➤ Low level of agricultural mechanization</li> <li>➤ High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment</li> <li>➤ High rate of drudgery in farming activities</li> <li>➤ Inadequate post-production infrastructure (ie storage, processing, transport etc)</li> <li>➤ Low extension service coverage</li> <li>➤ Low soil fertility</li> <li>➤ High incidence of pest and diseases</li> <li>➤ Limited value addition</li> <li>➤ Limited access to tractor services</li> <li>➤ Inadequate access to credit/finance</li> </ul>	Improve agricultural productivity	<p><u>Promote Agricultural Mechanization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Facilitate the establishment of mechanization services provision centre, machinery, high purchase and lease schemes with backups spare parts for all machinery and equipments</li> <li>❖ Build capacity of FBOs and CBOs to facilitate delivery of extension services to their members</li> <li>❖ Promote the production and use of small-scale multi-purpose machinery along the value chain, including farm level storage facilities; appropriate agro-processing machinery/equipment and Intermediate Means of Transport (IMTs)</li> </ul>	2	<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as</p>

				❖ Develop human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sectors		internationally agreed
	Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor rural road infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Weak systems for disaster prevention, preparation, preparedness and response (gaps in legal and policy frameworks)</li> <li>❖ Low, poor quality and irregular supplies of raw materials to agro-processing enterprises</li> <li>❖ Low patronage of locally processed products</li> </ul>	Increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance integration into domestic and international market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen collaboration between public and private sector institutions to promote agro processing</li> <li>❖ Promote public private partnership in the agric sector</li> <li>❖ Promote the accelerated development feeder roads and rural infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Encourage partnership between private sector and District Assemblies to develop trade in local and regional market</li> <li>❖ Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions</li> <li>❖ Promote the formation of viable farmer based organizations to enhance their knowledge, skills, and access to resources along the value chain and for stronger bargaining power in</li> </ul>	2	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Accelerated modernization of agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of aquaculture infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Over-dependence on known fisheries species</li> <li>❖ Low level of fish production from water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income</li> <li>❖ Promote fisheries development for food security and income</li> <li>❖ Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development</li> <li>❖ Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Create an enabling environment for intensive livestock/poultry farming in urban and peri-urban areas</li> <li>❖ Increase the awareness of food safety and public health</li> <li>❖ Promote integrated crop-livestock farming</li> <li>❖ Intensify disease control and surveillance especially for zoonotic and schedule diseases</li> <li>❖ Promote the gathering of data for fisheries management</li> <li>❖ Prevent the degradation of the resources of the sea and the</li> </ul>	2	<p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p> <p>Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>

				<p>lagoons caused by insufficient and destructive fishing method through bio-diversity restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Support the formation of ‘‘fish farmers association’’ to train members to become service providers.</li> <li>❖ To promote private investment in aqua culture</li> <li>❖ Create District Agricultural advisory services(DAAS) to provide advice on productivity enhancing technology</li> <li>❖ Develop appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and ecological zones</li> <li>❖ Promote the efficient</li> </ul>	
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				<p>utilization of existing irrigation facilities especially in the dry prone areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote land reforms that ensures equal access to the irrigated land by men, women, and persons with disabilities</li> <li>❖ Explore appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes since electricity powered</li> <li>❖ Ones are beyond the reach of many families</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Provide support to projects and establishment which support the Youth in Agric Programme</li> <li>❖ Promote the development of community land use plan and enforces their use particularly in the urban and peri-urban agriculture</li> </ul>		
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Support land tenure arrangement that yield win-win outcomes for both tenants and land holders</li> <li>❖ Create awareness about environmental issues among all stakeholders and develop an effective and efficient framework for collaboration with appropriate agencies to ensure environmental compliance</li> </ul>		
	Restoration of degraded environment and natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Degrading of forest in the district</li> <li>❖ Creeping desertification through bush fires, poor farming practices and charcoal burning activities</li> <li>❖ Low enforcement of environmental laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry</li> <li>❖ Reserve forest and land degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ and exotic vegetables for export</li> <li>❖ Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the plantations development and afforestation programmes</li> <li>❖ Assist Investors under the forestry plantation project to into industrial-</li> </ul>	6	<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p>

				<p>scale trade farming in specific depleted forest reserves and on degraded lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Encourage private investment in commercial forestry outside forest reserves and along dried up and flowing streams and rivers.</li> <li>❖ Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of societies</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote and encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve (eg Digya National Park)</li> <li>❖ Control sand winning and related activities</li> </ul>		
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Enforce relevant environmental bye-laws to protect the environment at all times</li><li>❖ Encourage the establishment of community woodlots</li><li>❖ Sensitize various interest groups on sustainable resources utilization</li><li>❖ Strictly checking unauthorized exploitation of forest resources</li></ul>		
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Climate Variability and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of awareness on climate change and its impact</li> <li>❖ Variability in ecological zones that make predictions of climate change impacts complicated</li> <li>❖ High dependence on natural resources</li> <li>❖ Poor and inadequate infrastructure to cope with the impacts of climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase resilience to climate impacts through early warning of climate impacts running systems</li> <li>❖ Alternative livelihood: minimizing impacts of climate change for the poor and vulnerable</li> <li>❖ Development and implementation of environmental sanitation strategies to climate change</li> <li>❖ Manage water resources as a climate change adaptation strategy to enhance productivity and livelihoods</li> <li>❖ Minimize climate change impacts on socio-economic development through agricultural diversification</li> </ul>	13	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
						13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
			Mitigate the impacts of climate variability and change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote energy efficiency in all aspects of social and economic life</li> <li>❖ Promote sustainable forest implement forest management and governance initiatives</li> <li>❖ Promote various mitigation options in the agricultural sector including education and efficient management practices</li> </ul>	13	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

				❖ Improve waste management mechanisms.		
	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Annual incidence of bush fires</li> <li>❖ Agriculture encroachment and livestock grazing</li> <li>❖ Absence of protected areas connectivity</li> <li>❖ Limited local involvement in protected area management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Maintain and enhance the Protected Area system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expedite action on poverty alleviated agenda by pursuing more vigorously national strategies like Youth in Agriculture (SADA) and (CEDECOM) to benefit communities near protected areas and local communities to benefit from revenues earned from the operation of protected areas</li> <li>❖ Identify river basins and corridors best suited for connectivity and acquire lands that could possibly serve as landscape corridors</li> <li>❖ Provide alternative livelihood for local people to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies</li> </ul>	15	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p> <p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>

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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Waste Management, Pollution and Noise Reduction		❖ Manage waste, reduce pollution and noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote the education of the public on the outcome of improper disposal of waste.</li> <li>❖ Provision of waste collection bins at vintage places in the communities and these bins should be emptied regularly.</li> <li>❖ Enforcement of all sanitation laws.</li> <li>❖ Set up new / renovate all old waste recycling plants.</li> <li>❖ Encourage the setting up of incentive packages for sanitation workers.</li> <li>❖ Set up of special courts to deal with persons or industries that do not comply with sanitation bye-laws.</li> </ul>	6	<p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>
	Community Participation in natural resource management		Enhance community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop initiatives to increase awareness of the conditions of natural resource among local communities.</li> <li>❖ Promote Information, Communication and Education (ICE) plans as a means to develop community responsibility to manage the environment on a sustainable basis.</li> </ul>	15	15.b Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Create public awareness about the value of community resources and the current or potential threats to those resources to motivate community members to take management action.</li> <li>❖ Encourage local communities to develop a sense of stewardship over natural resources by soliciting the support and cooperation of local and traditional leaders to increase local awareness about environmental degradation and management issues.</li> </ul>		
	Information Communication Technology Development for real growth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sector.</li> <li>❖ Promote the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Invest and strengthen the institutional and human resource capacities for quality service delivery.</li> <li>❖ Facilitate the development of the ICT sector through the use of local capabilities in STI.</li> <li>❖ Encourage ICT training at all levels and ensure that the broadband high speed internet connectivity is available in every district.</li> <li>❖ Provide telephone coverage to all public schools and communities in Ghana.</li> <li>❖ Promote E-Government and E-Governance activities for transparency in Government</li> </ul>	9.	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020

				<p>business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure the existence of better educated workforce with well developed skills that meet the hi-tech employment opportunities of the country.</li> <li>❖ Develop a critical mass of ICT personnel to satisfy both domestic and external demands.</li> <li>❖ Promote and encourage the expansion of postal services for the social and economic development of the country.</li> <li>❖ Provide prompt, reliable and secure universal postal services.</li> <li>❖ Ensure that modern information and communication technologies are available and utilized at all levels of society.</li> </ul>	
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Protected Areas Management		Maintain and enhance the protected area system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Expedite action on the poverty alleviation agenda by pursuing more vigorously national strategies like Youth in Agriculture, Savanna Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) and CEDECOM to benefit communities near protected areas and local communities.</li> <li>❖ Ensure local participation is an integral component of forest and wildlife policy by promoting more effective local commitment as partners in protected area management where local people are involved in all stages of management process.</li> <li>❖ Provide alternative livelihood for local people to reduce pressure on lands adjacent to protected areas and water bodies.</li> </ul>	15	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure adequate accommodation, logistics and remuneration for protected area staff by creating a financial framework that would ensure adequate motivation for protected area field staff.</li> </ul>		
	Restoration of degraded forest and Land Management		Reserve forest and land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Encourage private investment in commercial forestry outside forest reserves and along dried-up and flowing streams and rivers.</li> <li>❖ Promote plantation / woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society.</li> <li>❖ Apply appropriate agricultural intensification techniques to reduce forest land clearance.</li> </ul>	15	<p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
4. Oil and Gas Development	Employment creation		<p>To support any exploration of natural resources in the district</p> <p>2.To develop the capacity of at least 3 local businesses to engage in the emerging oil and gas industry by the end industry by the end of 2015</p>	<p>1. Design and implement strategic market information systems</p> <p>2.Develop and implement capacity enhancement programmes for local industry players</p> <p>3.Promote effective partnerships between private sector dialogue</p> <p>4.Support investors to conduct their activities in an environment of peace</p>	7	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</b>	Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Uneven access to transportation leading to post-harvest losses</li> <li>❖ Lack of effective regulation on inland waterways leading to poor service and safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Create and sustain efficient transport system that meets user needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve safety on inland waterways to fully exploit potential</li> <li>❖ Establish regular, scheduled services on Volta Lake</li> <li>❖ Stumps Remove tree in the Volta Lake</li> </ul>	11	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
	Housing/Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Limited use of local building material for housing construction</li> <li>❖ Weak enforcement of standards and codes in the design and construction of houses</li> <li>❖ Haphazard land development of rural housing</li> <li>❖ Poor quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter</li> <li>❖ Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas as</li> <li>❖ Accelerate the provision the provision of affordable and safe water</li> <li>❖ Improve and accelerate housing delivery in rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote the manufacture and use of local building materials and appropriate technologies in housing</li> <li>❖ Enforce building codes</li> <li>❖ Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management</li> </ul>	11	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	Information Communication Technology Development for growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low accessibility to telephone facilities especially in rural areas</li> <li>❖ Poor quality of telephone services</li> <li>❖ Poor and inadequate internet infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Limited deployment of ICT infrastructure in educational institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve the quality of telephone service</li> <li>❖ Facilitate the development of community information centres (CCICs)</li> <li>❖ Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure particularly in rural and peri-urban communities</li> </ul>	17	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
	Recreational infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of effective enforcement of planning regulations</li> <li>❖ Unauthorised sale of land designated as open spaces by land owners for housing and other development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Urban centres incorporate the concept of open spaces, and the creation of green belts or green ways in and around urban communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote integrated development planning and strengthen capacity and coordination among Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to enforce planning regulations</li> <li>❖ Ensure the involvement of land owners, the local community as stakeholders in the preparation of urban plans and in the management of protected areas</li> </ul>	11	<p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>
	Settlement Disaster Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of adherence to building code regulations</li> <li>❖ Poor infrastructure in terms of drainage and road network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Minimising the impact and development of adequate response strategies to disaster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Proper planning and integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction measures into all facets national development planning</li> </ul>	11	11. b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for

						Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	Energy Supply to support Industries and Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate grid electricity network</li> <li>❖ Over-dependence on few sources of energy and the neglect of potential indigenous sources of energy</li> <li>❖ Deforestation and environmental degradation due to indiscriminate felling of trees for wood fuels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure increased access of households and industries to efficient, reliable and adequate energy supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable through the extension of national electricity grid</li> <li>❖ Promote energy efficient technologies that safeguard the health of domestic users especially women and children</li> </ul>	7	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and small island developing States
	Human Settlements Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation</li> <li>❖ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations</li> <li>❖ Inefficient management of natural and man-made disasters (flood controls and drainage systems)</li> <li>❖ Uncontrolled/haph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Restore spatial/land use planning system in the district</li> <li>❖ Promote and facilitate private sector participation in disaster management (eg flood control systems)</li> <li>❖ Create an enabling environment that will ensure the development of the potential of rural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Develop appropriate planning models, implied operational procedures and planning standards for land use planning</li> <li>❖ Integrate land use planning into the Medium-term Development plans at all levels</li> <li>❖ Ensure the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in spatial/land use planning at all levels</li> <li>❖ Implement efficient and effective disaster management plans and programmes including flood controls and drainage systems in collaboration with private sector</li> <li>❖ Facilitate the proper utilization of</li> </ul>	11	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

		azard rural and peri-urban development	areas	rural and peri-urban lands by improving land use and land management schemes		
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</b>	Water and Environmental Sanitation and hygiene	❖ Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	❖ Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	❖ Implement District Water and Sanitation Plan and Strategic Investment Plan ❖ Strengthen the human resource capacity in water management	6	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all  6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
		❖ Poor water resource management	❖ Develop capacity to manage water resources at all levels	❖ Implementation of an effective water policy that clearly defines the roles of Central Government, Municipal and District Assemblies in the management of water resources and the environment		
		❖ Inadequate access to sanitation facilities and poor sanitation service delivery ❖ Poor Environmental Sanitation	❖ Expand the provision of adequate and disability friendly sanitation facilities  ❖ Improve environmental sanitation	❖ Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost solid waste facilities ❖ Develop disability friendly sanitation facilities ❖ Enforce laws on the provision of sanitation facilities by landlords ❖ Improve household and institutional sanitation ❖ Integrate hygiene education into water and sanitation delivery		
		❖ Poor hygiene practices and	❖ Ensure the implementation of health education	❖ Review and enforce bye-laws for sanitation by District Assemblies		

		inadequate hygiene education	program as a component of all sanitation programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Support public-private partnership in solid waste management</li> <li>❖ Build capacity of district assemblies to better manage environmental sanitation</li> <li>❖ Develop M&amp;E indicators for effective monitoring of environmental sanitation services</li> <li>❖ Incorporate hygiene education in all water and sanitation delivery programmes</li> </ul>		
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</b>	Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor road infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Sparsely distributed settlements in the district</li> <li>❖ Lack of safety of/on water transport in the district</li> <li>❖ Inadequate access to electricity</li> <li>❖ Inadequate water transport (Lake transport) equipments</li> </ul>	<p>1.To construct 6 No. new access roads linking farming and fishing communities within the planned period</p> <p>2. To ensure stable supply of energy to 70% of the district's inhabitants by 2017</p> <p>3. To attain homogeneous spatial development by ensuring even distribution of projects within the district by 2017</p> <p>4. To rehabilitate 5 No. feeder roads in the district annually To enforce safety bye-laws on water transport to ensure safety</p>	<p>1.Reshape all feeder roads in the district</p> <p>2.Design and implement road infrastructure maintenance plans</p> <p>3.Link rural communities to the SHEP system</p> <p>5.Develop and maintain all access routes to the Volta Lake Promote the development and use of Intermediate Means of Transport (IMT)</p> <p>6.Design and implement settlement schemes for all urban settlements</p> <p>7.Manage the growth of rural settlements</p> <p>9.Establish and resource the physical planning office</p> <p>10.Preparation and enforcement of planning schemes</p> <p>11.Public education on standard requirements in construction of houses</p>	9	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development</b>	Developing new sectors to support growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low access to telephone facilities</li> <li>❖ Lack of appreciation of the contribution of tourism to the district economy</li> <li>❖ Inadequate promotion of tourism in the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To attract mobile phone GSM network to the district by the end of 2016</li> <li>❖ Identify and promote all tourist potentials of the district</li> <li>❖ Number of tourists to the district to be increased by 5% by the end of 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase coverage of telephone access through the establishment of Airtel, GLO etc networks</li> <li>❖ Provide internet facilities at Kwame Danso and Bantama.</li> <li>❖ Provide computers to Basic Schools to promote the development of Science education</li> <li>❖ Facilitate the development of tourist attraction in the district</li> </ul>	8	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
6.Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor quality of education (poor school performance)</li> <li>❖ Poor and inadequate school infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Inadequate teaching staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase the provision of teaching and learning materials from 50% to 80% by December 2017</li> <li>❖ Increase total enrolment from 60.9% to 80% by 2017</li> <li>❖ To bridge the gender gap of access to education by 60% by 2017</li> <li>❖ Increase trained teacher population from 40% to 80% in the district by December 2017</li> <li>❖ To reduce school drop-out rate by 30% by the end of the planned period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Embark on enrolment drive</li> <li>❖ Institutionalize incentive packages to retain teachers and attract others to the district</li> <li>❖ To ensure effective supervision of bonded teacher trainees</li> <li>❖ Accelerate the provision and rehabilitation of educational infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Provision of teaching and learning materials</li> <li>❖ .Supply furniture and teaching and learning materials to schools</li> <li>❖ Institute in-service training programmes for teachers</li> <li>❖ Expand the school feeding programme to all Basic Schools</li> <li>❖ Sponsor and retain teacher trainees</li> </ul>	4	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pressure on health care services</li> <li>❖ Inadequate health facilities</li> <li>❖ Low access to health services</li> <li>❖ Inadequate health personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To increase access to quality health delivery from 40% to 60%</li> <li>❖ To attract and retain at least 2 additional medical doctors and 5 nurses by 2017</li> <li>❖ Sensitization programme on food hygiene organized annually for food vendors in major towns throughout planned period</li> <li>❖ Accessibility to health delivery services throughout the district improved by the end of 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Building new health infrastructure</li> <li>❖ Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and response activities</li> <li>❖ Intensify in-service training for health staff and community-based volunteers</li> <li>❖ Promotion of community participation in health delivery</li> <li>❖ Provision of logistics and equipment</li> <li>❖ Motivation for staff</li> <li>❖ Improve upon the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme in the district</li> <li>❖ Sponsor and retain nurses and health professionals</li> <li>❖ Provide accommodation for health staff</li> <li>❖ Scale up CHPS implementation process</li> </ul>	3	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Malaria and HIV and AIDS control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ High incidence of malaria case</li> <li>❖ Poor environmental management</li> <li>❖ Unsanitary disposal of waste</li> <li>❖ High stigmatization of people living with HIV and</li> <li>❖ AIDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To reduce the incidence of malaria by 10% by 2017</li> <li>❖ To minimize stigmatization of PLHA</li> <li>❖ To reduce the incidence of HIV and AIDS by 1% by the end of 2017</li> <li>❖ To offer support to OVS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote environmental cleanliness and hygiene</li> <li>❖ Provide adequate counseling services and safety nets for people affected by HIV and AIDS</li> </ul>	3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Guinea worm eradication	❖ High incidence of guinea worm	❖ To reduce guinea worm infection to 0% by the end of the planned period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase the rate of maintenance of existing boreholes</li> <li>❖ Drilling of boreholes, hand dug wells and tube wells</li> <li>❖ Provide 3 number Small Town Water Supply Systems</li> <li>❖ Provide 4number Small Town Pipe System</li> <li>❖ Organize public clean up campaign in the major communities of the district</li> </ul>	11	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Population Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate population data for planning</li> <li>❖ High birth rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To reduce birth rate from 2.0% to 1.5% by the end of 2017</li> <li>❖ To make family planning services available to at least 50% of the sexually active segment of the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote the sale of contraceptives through community agents including Maternity Homes and Field Agents</li> <li>❖ Educate and motivate the population at community levels on health, social and demographic values of family planning</li> </ul>	5	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Water and Sanitation	Inadequate access to potable water and sanitation facilities	Increase public knowledge on water, hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase the rate of maintenance of existing boreholes</li> <li>❖ Drilling of boreholes, hand dug wells and tube wells</li> <li>❖ Provide 3 number Small Town Water Supply Systems</li> <li>❖ Provide 4number Small Town Pipe System</li> <li>❖ Organize public clean up campaign in the major communities of the district</li> <li>❖ Train more latrine artisans</li> <li>❖ Enforce bye-laws on household latrines</li> <li>❖ Facilitate the construction of household latrines</li> <li>❖ Construct 40 number institutional latrines</li> </ul>	6	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
	Skills and Manpower Development	Inadequate skills and entrepreneurial training	To create reliable job opportunities to improve incomes and reduce unemployment by 20% by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Implement The National Youth Employment Programme</li> <li>❖ Implement the Youth- In Agriculture Programme</li> <li>❖ Promote training in alternative livelihood activities</li> <li>❖ Promote the production of selected non-traditional crops</li> <li>❖ Train unemployed youth in competency based demand driven skills</li> <li>❖ Provide vocational training institutions in the district</li> <li>❖ Promote the training of people with disability</li> <li>❖ Improve sports infrastructure and management in the districts and associations</li> <li>❖ Provide motivational support to sports activists, club</li> </ul>	8	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Low interaction between public and private sector in governance</li> <li>❖ Limited public awareness and advocacy on rights and responsibilities</li> <li>❖ Low level of understanding and appreciation of the decentralization processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Encourage public-private participation in socio-economic development</li> <li>❖ Foster Civic Advocacy to nurture the culture of rights and responsibilities</li> <li>❖ Low level of understanding and appreciation of decentralization process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Institutionalize public-private dialogue in the development process</li> <li>❖ Improve private sector access to resources through partnership with the public sector</li> <li>❖ Strengthen interaction between assembly members and citizens</li> <li>❖ Integrate and Institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels</li> <li>❖ Institutionalize democratic practices in local government structures</li> </ul>	16	<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	Local Governance and Decentralization	<p>a) Administrative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Weak capacity of MMDAs to ensure improved performance and service delivery</li> <li>❖ Inconsistencies amongst local government laws as a major source of conflict and confusion in accelerated decentralization</li> <li>❖ Dysfunctional sub-district structures</li> <li>❖ Lack of clarity of roles and coordination at districts and sub-district levels</li> <li>❖ Weak employment generation capacities at the district level</li> <li>❖ Poor linkage between planning and budgeting at national, regional and district levels</li> <li>❖ Limited ownership and lack of implementation of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure effective implementation of Local Government Service Act</li> <li>❖ Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level</li> <li>❖ Integrate and Institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participatory processes at all levels</li> <li>❖ Strengthen functional relationship between assembly members and citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation</li> <li>❖ Strengthen the capacity MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery</li> <li>❖ Provide support to district assemblies to facilitate, develop and implement employment programmes based on natural resources endowments and competitive advantage</li> <li>❖ Strengthen institutions responsible for coordinating planning at all levels</li> <li>❖ Implement District Composite Budgeting</li> <li>❖ Incorporate ICT in accounting processes at all levels</li> <li>❖ Build the capacity of MMDAs to implement the public expenditure management framework</li> <li>❖ Institute attractive incentives for Assembly members</li> </ul>	16	<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p> <p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime for sustainable development</p>

		composite budgeting				
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	Local Governance and Decentralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Political</li> <li>❖ Existence of communication gap between assembly members and citizens</li> <li>❖ Conflict between DCE's and MPs over the utilization of the MPs common fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen and operationalise the sub-district structures and ensure consistency with local government laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Institutionalise regular meet-the-citizens session for all assembly members</li> <li>❖ Ensure strict adherence to guidelines for operationalisation of the MPs Constituency Development Fund</li> </ul>	16	<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance		(a) Fiscal ❖ Weak internal revenue mobilization ❖ Over-dependence on DACF and other external grants ❖ Weak capacity of personnel and logistic shortfall  ❖ Weak financial management practices ❖ Inadequate accountability of DACF  ❖ Unaudited Accounts of District Assemblies by external Auditors	❖ Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	❖ Development the capacity of the MMDAs towards effective revenue mobilization ❖ Strengthen mechanisms for accountability ❖ Strengthen the revenue bases of the Das  ❖ Strengthen collection and dissemination of information on major investment expenditure items including contracts to the public and other stakeholders  ❖ Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of tax collection system  Ensure that District Assembly Accounts are externally audited.	17	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Creation/Establishment of special development areas to reduce poverty/inequalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increased income and spatial disparities between rural and urban areas and across different socio-economic classes</li> <li>❖ Inadequate basic infrastructure and social services in selected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Reduce spatial and income inequalities across the country and among different socio-economic classes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ensure accelerated rural development at the district level aimed at improving rural infrastructure and increasing access to social services</li> <li>❖ Improve rural environment to reduce rural-urban migration</li> <li>❖ Improve agriculture productivity and incomes and transform rural agriculture management and practices into viable business ventures</li> <li>❖ Empower rural population by reducing poverty, exclusion and vulnerability</li> </ul>	1	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Lack of spatial integration/human settlement planning</li> <li>❖ Lack of conducive working environment for civil servant</li> <li>❖ Inadequate level of compliance with environmental quality standards and practices</li> <li>❖ Improper integration of environmental and climate change issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen the coordination of development planning system for equitable and balanced spatial and socio-economic development</li> <li>❖ Upgrading the capacity of the public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient, timely, effective performance and service delivery</li> <li>❖ Strengthen monitoring and enforcement mechanism of environmental legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Harmonize and strengthen social criteria for allocation of the DACF</li> <li>❖ Develop management information systems for tracking spatial investments to facilitate resource allocation/investment decision-making</li> <li>❖ Provide conducive working environment for civil servants</li> </ul> <p>Develop local policies and enforce laws on environmental issues            Develop and enforce appropriate environmental standards            Demand the use of SEA as a mandatory requirement in public policy processes            Mainstream climate and disaster risk issues into development planning processes</p>	16	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate commitment to mainstreaming and implementing environmental policy across sectors</li> <li>❖ Weak e-governance structure</li> </ul>	<p>Enhance policy and regulatory framework and effective coordination among key government agencies to improve the performance of the environmental sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Facilitate the development of technology base public policy making process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase EPA presence in the districts</li> <li>❖ Create platform for grassroots participation in environmental decision-making</li> <li>❖ Improve inter-sector co-ordination on environmental issues</li> <li>❖ Integrate institutional network within public sector and share resources</li> <li>❖ Ensure compulsory automation and networking as tool to reduce fraud</li> </ul>	15	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Public Sector Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Previous reform activities were detached from the mainstream of ministerial responsibilities and accountability for management of sectors of the economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Adopt a development outcome approach to reforms driven by leadership of sector ministries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Upgrade Public Sector Reform Secretariat</li> <li>❖ Implement capacity development interventions</li> <li>❖ Monitor and evaluate implementation of job creation and food production, processing and distribution projects</li> </ul>	16	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
	Development Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate participation in decision-making, especially by vulnerable groups</li> <li>❖ Ineffective communication to influence knowledge, attitudes and practices in support of development</li> <li>❖ Need to further improve access to information on public services and modalities for assessing benefits especially among vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Mainstream development communications into national planning system</li> <li>❖ Promote media and Public Relations accountability for national development</li> <li>❖ Enhance information dissemination on Government policies and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Mainstream development communication across the public sector and policy cycle</li> <li>❖ Improve transparency and public access to information</li> <li>❖ Promote social responsibility among media houses</li> <li>❖ Develop behaviour change communication models in support of development</li> <li>❖ Increase awareness on Government Policies and Programmes especially to socially disadvantage groups</li> </ul>	5	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate women representation and participation in public life and governance</li> <li>❖ Prevalence and practice of outmoded customs inimical to women's rights</li> <li>❖ Inadequate support for victims of violence</li> <li>❖ Inadequate analysis of gender dimension on the incidence of conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development.</li> <li>❖ Review and enforce existing laws protecting women's rights and introduce amendments to take care of existing gaps.</li> <li>❖ Enhance women's access to economic resources.</li> <li>❖ Enhance women's participation in the prevention and management of peace operations in existing conflict areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen institutions dealing with women and children's issues.</li> <li>❖ Review and strengthen on-going awareness campaign on existing laws and practices.</li> <li>❖ Build capacity on gender mainstreaming for all MMDAs, and MDAs e.g. gender desk officers.</li> <li>❖ Build capacity and expand geographical coverage of the institutions dealing with women's rights including the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.</li> <li>❖ Develop community-based response to violence on women using traditional leaders, FBOs and ADR.</li> <li>❖ Include gender and human rights studies in curriculum of law enforcement agencies and social work institutions.</li> <li>❖ Ensure commitment by MMDAs and MDAs to gender mainstreaming.</li> <li>❖ Provide shelter and support for victims of violence.</li> <li>❖ Expand targeting of the LEAP to include victims of domestic violence.</li> <li>❖ Identify customary practices which dehumanize or are</li> </ul>	5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

				<p>injurious to physical and mental well being of citizens, and abolish or proscribe them after extensive public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Reform discriminatory provisions on the rights and duties of parties to a marriage including grounds of divorce under customary and religious laws.</li> <li>❖ Expansion of sustained micro-finance schemes for women.</li> <li>❖ Institute or intensify existing capacity building and mentoring programmes to ensure the elevation of female businesses to the small and medium scale level.</li> <li>❖ Institute measures to ensure access to credit for women.</li> <li>❖ Ensure analysis of gender mainstreaming in peace process in conflict areas</li> </ul>		
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Corruption and Economic Crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate access to economic resources</li> <li>❖ High perception of corruption in the public sector</li> <li>❖ Weak Institutional capacity to fight corruption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promote transparency and accountability and reduce opportunities for rent seeking.</li> <li>❖ Strengthen and empower anti-corruption institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enforce the implementation of the Public Procurement Act, Internal Audit Agency Act and other Public Financial Management Regulations.</li> <li>❖ Implement the whistle blowers Act.</li> <li>❖ Enforce legal, operational and functional standards</li> </ul>	16	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Rule of Law and Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poor compliance with rules, regulations and procedures</li> <li>❖ Weak appreciations of and demand for basic social services</li> <li>❖ Inaccessibility of justice</li> <li>❖ Weak enforcement of laws, regulations and procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all.</li> <li>❖ Strengthen the capacity of judges, lawyers, the police and para-legal staff in both public and private sectors to promote the rule of law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve case management systems of the courts including scaling-up mechanisms, enhance human resource levels, expand infrastructure and adequately resource state and non-state agencies providing legal aid and other essential legal services.</li> <li>❖ Strengthen collaboration between all criminal justice sector agencies at the national, regional and district levels.</li> <li>❖ Institute penal reform measures and introduce alternatives to custodial sentences, such as community service.</li> <li>❖ Expand access to legal aid services to all communities.</li> <li>❖ Engage in intensive legal literacy and rights awareness and education for all sectors of the populace.</li> <li>❖ Empower traditional authorities and community legal literacy volunteers to assist in the resolution of minor disputes.</li> <li>❖ Enhance the capacity of investigative agencies to expeditiously take actions on reported cases.</li> </ul>	16	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Institute regular training on emergency drills in schools and among the general populace.</li> <li>❖ Enhance institutional capacity of the Ghana National Fire Service, the NADMO and other similar agencies.</li> <li>❖ Develop comprehensive national plan for early warning risk management.</li> </ul>		
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THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Public Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ High level of violent crimes including armed robbery</li> <li>❖ Proliferation of small arms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection.</li> <li>❖ Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen and institutionalized early warning systems.</li> <li>❖ Sensitize the public on the existing legislative provisions including sanctions and the dangers of drug use and small arms.</li> <li>❖ Ensure strict enforcement and compliance with road traffic laws and regulations.</li> <li>❖ Increase safety awareness of citizens.</li> <li>❖ Review existing laws and regulations on spatial and infrastructural development.</li> <li>❖ Build capacity of national institutions responsible for disaster management.</li> </ul>	16	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Access to Rights and Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ High level of unemployment among the vulnerable and excluded</li> <li>❖ High level of graduate unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Identify and equip the unemployed graduates, vulnerable and excluded with employable skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Identify and categorize the various kinds of vulnerability and exclusion.</li> <li>❖ Develop and design special capacity building programmes for the unemployed graduates, vulnerable and excluded</li> </ul>	1	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate access to and high cost of social services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Quality Facilitate equitable access to good quality and affordable social services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increase the provision and quality of social services</li> </ul>	11	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Frequent abuse of children and harmful traditional practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Conduct research to track cases of child abuse for proper resolution</li> <li>❖ Develop policies to protect children</li> </ul>	16	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Inadequate enforcement of policies on Human Trafficking, Act and children's Act (1998)</li> <li>❖ Limited capacity for effective education and enforcement of rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Eliminate human trafficking</li> <li>❖ Effective public awareness creation on laws for the protection of the vulnerable and excluded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Reduce poverty in affected communities to stem trafficking</li> <li>❖ Strengthen capacity for public education and dissemination of information on rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	16	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

THEMATIC AREA	GSGDA II				CORRESPONDING SDG	
	KEY FOCUS AREA	ISSUE	POLICY OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	GOAL	TARGETS
Transparent and Accountable Governance		<p>Limited awareness, dissemination and implementation of the Disability Act</p> <p>Weak capacity and inadequate budgetary allocations to institutions responsible for children's rights</p>	<p>Create an enabling environment to ensure the active involvement of PWDs in mainstream societies</p> <p>Strengthen institutions responsible for enforcement of children's rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Introduce explicit affirmation action initiatives for persons with disability with due consideration for gender</li> <li>❖ Design action plan to implement the Disability Act</li> <li>❖ Develop capacity building programmes for institutions responsible for children's rights</li> </ul>	1	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

## **IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES**

1. Inadequate funds (e.g. IGF & DACF)
2. Lack of logistics (e.g. vehicle)
3. Inadequate office equipment
4. Inadequate communication between DA and RCC
5. Unwillingness of Traditional Authorities to release lands
6. Inadequate personnel at some Departments (e.g. Ghana Health Service, MoFA).

## **LOOKING FORWARD**

1. Ensuring regular and timely release of funds.
2. MLGRD and District Assembly to provide adequate resources / logistics to ensure effectiveness and efficiency
3. We need to strengthen the information flow between DA and RCC



**TOR**

## ON-GOING PROJECTS IN THE DISTRICT

The following projects are on-going programmes and projects that were implemented but not completed in the previous years in the district

Table 1.25 On-going Projects in the district

No.	Project	Location	Source of funding	Start Date	Remarks
1.	Establish 250 hectare mango plantation in five communities in the district	Wiase, Mframa, Akyeremade, Drobe and Kofi Gyan	IDA/GOG	June, 2013	On-going
2.	Establish 20 hectare teak plantation	Wiase	IDAGOG	November, 2011	On-going
3.	Complete drilling and construction of 115no. boreholes in selected communities in three districts	Pru district, Atebubu district and Sene distric	AFD	February, 2011	On-going
4.	Rehabilitation/Spot improvement of 7.4km feeder road	Kwame Danso, Akyeremade	DDF	May, 2013	On-going
5.	Construction of 1no. 3-seater institutional latrine with Urinal for Drobe CHPS compound	Drobe	DDF	May, 2013	On-going
6.	Construction of 1no. 12-seater aqua privy toilet	Kojokrom	DDF	August, 2012	On-going
7.	Construction of 1no. 12-seater aqua privy toilet	Premuase	DDF	August, 2012	On-going

No.	Project	Location	Source of funding	Start Date	Remarks
8.	Rehabilitate market structure	Kwame Danso	DDF	July, 2013	On-going
9.	Complete the drilling and construction of Small Town Water Project	Kajaji	AFD/GOG	February, 2012	On-going
10	Complete the construction of 1no. 4-seater & 2no. 6-seater institutional latrines	Chensen Battor, Tato Battor & Nketiakrom	AFD/GOG	February, 2012	Completed, but yet to pay outstanding balance
11.	Construction of 6no. 3-seater KVIP Latrines with hand washing facilities for Bantama CHPS Compound, Kyeamekrom SDA Primary and Bantama SDA Primary	Kyeamekrom & Bantama	GOG/IDA	November, 2013	On-going
12.	Complete the construction of 20-seater water closet public toilet	Donkore (Kwame Danso)	DACF	April, 2012	On-going
13.	Complete the construction of District Hospital Theatre	Kwame Danso	DDF		On-going
14.	Complete the construction of 1no. 4-unit bed sitter terraced medical staff quarters	Kwame Danso (Residency Area II)	DDF	November, 2012	On-going
15.	Complete the construction of 1no. 3-unit 2-bedroom terraced medical staff quarters	Kwame Danso (Residency Area II)	DDF	April, 2013	On-going
16.	Complete the construction of 1no. 2-unit 2-bedroom terraced teachers quarters	Kwame Danso (Residency Area II)	DDF	April, 2013	On-going
17.	Complete the construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block for Lemu Methodist Primary School	Lemu	DDF	July, 2013	On-going

No.	Project	Location	Source of funding	Start Date	Remarks
18.	Complete the construction of 1no. 2-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow	Kajaji	DDF	August, 2012	On-going
19.	Complete the construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom pavilion with store and staff common room	Tudeykope	DACF	April, 2012	On-going
20.	Complete the construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom pavilion with store and staff common room	Davakope	DACF	April, 2012	On-going
21.	Complete the rehabilitation of 1no. 3-unit classroom block for Bantama SDA JHS	Bantama	DDF	November, 2012	On-going
22.	Complete the construction of Computer Laboratory for KDSHTS	Kwame Danso	DDF	June, 2013	On-going
23.	Complete the construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom pavilion	Okoto Akura	DDF	Agust, 2012	On-going
24.	Complete tne Refurbishment of District Co-ordinating Director's Bungalow	Kwame Danso	DACF	March, 2012	On-going
25.	Complete the construction of District Administration Office Complex block	Kwame Danso	DACF	July, 2002	On-going
26.	Complete the construction of 1no. 2-storey Police Station (Phase I – completion of sub-structure up to first floor)	Kwame Danso	DDF	Agust, 2012	On-going

**Source: DPCU, Sene West District, Kwame Danso, 2013**

**Key development activities under the seven thematic areas are elaborated below;**

***1. ENSURING AND SUSTAINING OF MACROECONOMIC STABILITY***

- Embark on routine monitoring of revenue collection
- Prepare Monthly Revenue collection chart
- Enforce Assembly Bye-Laws on revenue mobilization
- Facilitate the extension of cellular phone network.
- Embark on community sensitization of revenue mobilization
- Establish comprehensive Revenue Database for the Assembly
- Organize public consultation on 2017 Fee -Fixing Resolution
- Organize monthly and quarterly review meetings on revenue mobilization
- Prepare and implement Monthly Revenue Collection Program
- Organize four capacity trainings for Revenue Collectors and Accounts Staff on revenue collection procedures
- Provide tools, equipment and materials for Revenue Unit
- Re-gravelling of market at Kwame Danso annually
- Rehabilitation of market and construction of market sheds at Kwame Danso, Tato Battor and Akyeremade Battor

## **2. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR**

### ***Departement of Trade, Industry and Tourism***

- Provision to implement LED programs in the district by Dec. 2017
- Support activities of the District Business Advisory Centre
- Organize financial training for the Informal Sector operatives
  - Organize training programme in Business Management
  - Organize skill training in welding and fabrication
  - Organize training in technology improvement in carpentry and joinery
  - Organize training in occupational safety, health and environmental management
  - Organize training programme in technology improvement and packaging in beekeeping at Bantama and Kwame Danso
  - Provide Basic skills training in Beekeeping
  - Provide training in Business Counselling
- Organize training workshop in batik, tie and dye at Kwame Danso, Batama and Kyeamekrom
- Organise technology enhancement training and packaging training in cassava processing
- Institution of public-private partnership in the operation and management of public toilets
- Organize training programme for 25 participants on Basic Community Bridal decorations
- Acquire and develop site for Light Industrial Zone in the district by Dec 2017
- Support 6 No. Women Group with simple tools for food processing
- Train and support 100 farmers in grasscutter rearing
- Organize technology enhancement training in soap making
- Identify and develop tourism sites in the district

### **3. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

#### ***Agriculture***

- Listing of Agriculture households and holders in 10 enumeration areas by April, 2015
- Conduct harvest and weigh produce from yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas by October, 2015
- Conduct measurement of farms of selected holders and establish yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas by August, 2015
- Promote cashew, mango and teak production with 50 farmers by December, 2015
- Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock
- Train 50 farmer groups on the safe use of agro-chemicals by June, 2015
- Complete the construction of 1No. AEAs quarters at Kyeamekrom by Dec. 2015
- Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing, sanitation and supplementary feeding
- Monitor outbreak of worms, stem borers and pest and diseases
- Organize 12 anti bush fire campaign in 12 operational areas
- D.Os undertake monthly monitoring of activities of AEAs
- Organize One-day Durbar to honour befitting farmers and fishermen in the district annually.
- Vaccinate 2,000 livestock, 2,000 animals against rabies, TB, anthrax and other diseases
- Treat 4,000 animals against various diseases at veterinary clinic
- Carry out routine visit to inspect animals for movement and slaughter permits
- Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock quarterly
- Sensitize six (6) communities on improve storage methods for grains and legumes

## **Department of Natural Resource Conservation**

- Rehabilitate 120 hectares of degraded land with fruit trees (mango) in 5 selected communities in the district (Wiase, Mframa, Akyeremade, Drobe, Lassi, Menkor and Kofi Gyan) under GSOP by 2017
- Rehabilitate 20 hectares of degraded land with trees (teak) plantation
- Construction and expansion of two (2) dug outs at Bantama and Kyeamekrom
- Sensitize fishermen in 20 fishing communities on the use of approved fishing gears
- Plant trees at construction sites to mitigate land degradation (all construction sites)

## **Department of Disaster Prevention**

- Mobilize 10 communities to plant trees
- Embark on public education on reduction of bush/domestic fires in commodities
- Organize skill development training for NADMO Zonal CO-ordinators
- Provide tools and equipment for disaster volunteers
- Organize quarterly training programs for Fire Volunteers
- Provide relief items to disaster victims

## **4. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT**

- Facilitate the establishment of 1No. LPG station
- Facilitate the regular supply of premix fuel for fishermen in the district
- Organize at least 3 sensitization program for 200 youth in the laws on oil and gas

## **5 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

### **Physical Planning**

- Implement street naming and property addressing system project
- Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee meetings
- Preparation of human settlement schemes for 5 communities (Kwame Danso, Bantama, Wiase, Lemu, Kyeamekrom) in the district by 2017
- Embark on education to sensitize the general public on building regulations once every quarter
- Acquire site for light industries at Kwame Danso

### **Roads**

- Facilitate the construction of Kwame-Danso-Kajaji Trunk Road and other feeder roads in the district
- Complete the rehabilitation of Kwame Danso- Akyeramde Battor 7.4km feeder road
- Rehabilitation of Dwankrom-Menkor 5.0km feeder road
- Rehabilitate Menkor-Lassi 5.0km feeder road
- Rehabilitation of Kwame Danso-Akyeremade Battor 3.4km feeder road ( Phase II)
- Rehabilitation of 187km feeder roads by Dec. 2017 at Menkor-Tudeykope, Krobo-Davakope, Kyeamekrom-Chaboba, Gyasipo-Konkorsi and Shafa Zongo-Dogondagy by Dec. 2017
- Routine spot improvement 154.2km existing feeder roads annually in the district (Kyeamekrom-Tato Battor, Shafo Zongo-Mframa, Bantama-Mframa, Mframa-Chensi Battor and Kwame Danso – Gyasipo.
- Undertake inventory of feeder roads conditions in the district
- Tarring of Kwame Danso town roads (4.0km)
- Construction of drains along Kwame Danso town roads

## **Water**

- Undertake Limited Mechanization of 1no. borehole at Kwame Danso ( Residential Area II)
- Rehabilitation of 30 no. boreholes in selected communities in the district
- Undertake routine inspection and monitoring of road projects in the district
- Construct concrete pads and install hand pumps on 2 no. boreholes
- Complete the drilling and construction of 115 no. boreholes in Pru, Atebubu and Sene Districts
- Complete the drilling and construction of Small Town Water Project at Kajaji under AFD/GOG funding
- Drilling, construction and testing of 38no. boreholes with hand pump installation
- Drilling and construction of 1 No. borehole for Kwame Danso slaughter house
- Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1 No. borehole for District Assembly Administration block
- Repair 30 No. broken down boreholes by December, 2017
- Construction of Small Town Water System for two communities in the district (Bantama and Lemu)
- Provision for the drilling of 1no. borehole to support Kwame Danso Small Town Water System
- Construction of Limited Mechanization in four communities in the district (Krenkuase, Wiase, Lassi and Kyeamekrom)
- Collect data on point sources in all communities in the district by 2017

## **Electricity**

- Extend electricity to rural communities without electricity under SHEP Program
- Facilitate the establishment of Electricity Sub-station
- Maintenance of street lights in communities along the main Atebubu- Kojokrom highway in the district by 2016
- Extend electricity to New Sites in communities in the district

## **Market**

- Graveling and expansion of Kyeamekrom Market
- Re-graveling of Kwame Danso Market
- Complete the Rehabilitation of market structures in the district (Kwame Danso and Lemu)
- Provision of Market Sheds at Tato Battor and Akyeremade Battor

## **6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

### ***Education***

- Rehabilitate 2 No. Community Library at Bantama and Kwame Danso
- Complete the construction of 3 no. 6-unit classroom pavilion with office and staff common room at Tudeykope, Okoto Akura and Davakope
- Organize radio program on the need to educate Girl-Child
- Complete the rehabilitation of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block for Bantama JHS at Bantama
- Complete the construction of computer laboratory for KDSHTS at Kwame Danso
- Construct 1 no. Day Care Centre at Bantama.
- Construct 5 no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Menkor, Drobe, Kakraka Akura, Wiase, Chaboba and Kofi Gyan
- Construct 3 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Nkwankwanda, Lemu and Bantama
- Rehabilitate 6 no. 3-unit classroom blocks
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Lemu Methodist Primary
- Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities for Kyeamekrom SDA Primary under SIF
- Complete the construct of 1no. 2-unit 2-bedroom terraced teachers quarters at Kwame Danso
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 2-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached teacher s bungalow at Kajaji under DDF

- Construct 6 no. 2-Unit 2-bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow at Bantama, Tato Battor, Akyeremade, Kakraka Akura, Kwame Danso, Lemu and Kyeamekrom by December, 2017
- Provide financial support to teacher trainees and other students
- Support organization of MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL.
- Support organize STME Clinic for boys and girls in SHSs annually
- Organize Best Teacher Award in the district
- Support the Implementation of Ghana School Feeding Program in district
- Identify and provide 1,000 school uniform, school bags and school sandals each for needy school children
- Support organization of Common Examination for Basic Schools
- Support to organize Independence Day Celebration in the district
- Conduct 3-day training for 60 teachers to build their capacity on ASRH
- Train 100 in-school peer educators on ASRH
- Planning meetings with 20 school based health co-ordinators and 40 students
- Support Non-formal Education office

### **National Youth Authority**

- Train 100 peer educators (20 per subdistrict) in STI prevention, personal hygiene and physical growth and development
- Organise 10 community durbars to educate parents on adolescent issues to improve communication between parents, adolescents and service providers
- Hold four (4) radio discussions on drug abuse and teenage pregnancy at four local radio stations
- Form Peer Educators/Virgin clubs in 40 Basic Schools and SHS in the district
- Create jobs for at least 100 youth through labour based technologies
- Establish and inaugurate 14 Youth Clubs in eight (8) communities for Out of School youths

- Organize 1-day symposium on ASRH to commemorate International Youth Day under UNFPA programme
- Train 60 out-of-school peer educators and youth leaders
- Conduct training for 100 in-school peer educators to improve their knowledge on ASRH issues
- Organise 2-day training and launching for 20 volunteers in 10 selected communities on Domestic Violence Act
- Organise advocacy meeting with community leaders on harmful cultural practices that affect women
- Conduct community education on teenage pregnancy and drug abuse

## **Health**

- Construct 4 No. CHPS Compounds to reduce distance for accessing health services at Mframa, Lemu Chaboba and Dongodzagyi by 2017
- Complete the construction of District Hospital Theatre at Kwame Danso
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 4-unit bedsitter terraced medical staff quarters at Kwame Danso (Residency Area II)
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 3-unit 2-bedroom medical staff quarters at Kwame Danso (Residency Area II)
- Construct water harvesting facility at and furnishing of Gyasipo CHPS Compound.
- Implement activities of Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health at Kwame Danso
- Support Malaria control programs
- Support routine and annual NID Programs against childhood diseases
- Support school Health Service
- Reconstruction of 1 No. Fire Guttered Medical Doctor's bungalow at Kwame Danso
- Support Child Health Promotion Week
- Organize four (4) Blood Donation Campaign to ensure blood availability at the District Hospital
- Organize Advocacy meetings with Traditional/Religious leaders and other stakeholders on Maternal Health (ANC, SD, PNC and FP services).
- Conduct community education on ANC/PMTCT using community information centres in 10 communities

- Train 25 CHNs and Five Midwives in home-based life saving skills for 10 days
- Train service providers on Focus ANC
- Train 20 Healthcare providers and supervisors for five days on ASRH counseling and Family Planning methods
- Conduct a 3-day capacity building workshop for fifty (50) Community Based Surveillance Volunteers to provide information and services on ASRH.
- Organise 5 community durbars on family planning
- Organize 1-day sensitization event for 50 Licenced Chemeical Sellers
- Organize radio discussion to create awareness and provide information on adolescent reproductive health
- Construct 2 No. 2-Unit 2-bedroom medical staff accommodation at Kwame Danso by December, 2017
- Construct 2 No. Marternity Homes at Kwame Danso and Bantama by December, 2017.
- Supervise the activities of Sub-implementers (District CP Six Team)

## **HIV/AIDS**

- Organize quarterly DAC meetings
- Conduct quarterly monitoring of HIV/AIDS activities in the district
- Compile and submit quarterly HIV/AIDS reports to RCC
- Attend capacity building workshops on HIV and AIDS.
- Sensitise thirty (30) health service providers on HIV/AIDS and Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARHS) for improved intergration of youth friendly services.

## **Social Welfare/Community Development**

- Facilitate the implementation of LEAP Program in the district
- Provide skill and vocational training for people with disability to enhance their skills
- Train Peer Educators on adolescent sexual reproductive health and formation of virgin clubs in schools.
- Provide financial assistant for people with disability to start vocation and pay school fees
- Monitor usage of Disability funds
- Handling welfare, maintenance, and custody cases brought by complainants
- Sensitize traditional leaders, opinion leaders and parents on the importance of girl child education in the district
- Organise 2-day training and launching for 20 volunteers in 10 selected communities on Domestic Violence Act
- Organise advocacy meeting with community leaders on harmful cultural practices that affect women
- Conduct community education on teenage pregnancy and drug abuse

## **Environmental Health Unit**

- Train 5 Masons as Latrine Artisans for the provision and construction of affordable household latrines by March, 2015
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 4-seater and 2 no. 6-seater institutional latrines at Chensen Battor, Tato Battor and Nketiakrom under AFD funding.
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 20-seater water closet public toilet at Donkore (Kwame Danso)
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 3-seater institutional latrine with unriinal for Drobe CHPS Compound at Drobe
- Complete the construction of 2 no. 12-seater aqua privy toilet at Kojokrom and Premuse under DDF
- Dislodge and reconstruct 13 no. Public Toilets in the district (Shafa Zongo, Banka, Mframa, Kalipo, Donkore, Lailai, Lemu, Kofi Gyan, Lassi, Dada, Williekofu, Lemu, Kyeamekrom and Krenkuase (New Market))

- Procure 400 no. Dust Bins to be placed at vantage point in communities in the district
- Complete the construction of 3no. 3-seater KVIP Institutional Latrine with hand washing facilities for Bantama SDA Primary, Kyeamekrom SDA Primary and Bantama CHPS Compound
- Construct 12 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy public toilets in the district (Dwankrom, Banyarko, Drobe, Donkore, Menkor, Akyeremade, Akyeremade Battor, Kofi Gyan, Krenkuase, Mepeasem, Tato Battor, C-Line)
- Construction of 4 no. Institutional Latrines at Gyasipo, Davakope, Kanto and Lemu
- Procure sanitary tools/equipment and disinfectants for Environmental Health Unit
- Acquire and develop final waste disposal sites in four communities (Kwame Danso, Bantama, Kyeamekrom and Lemu) in the district
- Collect data on point sources in all communities in the district
- Complete the construction of 1 no. 20-seater W/C public toilet at Donkore (Kwame Danso)
- Pre-triggering, triggering and post-triggering activities in 60 communities in the district.
- Educate households in 10 communities on household water treatment and storage
- Facilitate Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in 10 communities in the district
- Sensitize communities/schools on good sanitation/hygiene practices by Dec. 2017
- Conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation of hygiene practices in schools and communities.
- Institute monthly clean-up exercises in all the Town/Area Council headquarters in the district
- Facilitate the implementation of sanitation, fumigation and spraying activities by ZOOMLION in the district.

## **7 *TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE***

- Complete the construction of 1 no. 2-storey Police Station (Phase I – Completion of sub-structure up to first floor) at Kwame Danso
- Organize orientation for newly Elected and Appointed Assembly Members
- Renovate and furnish DCE's bungalow at Kwame Danso
- Complete the Refurbishment of the District Co-ordination Director's bungalow at Kwame Danso

- Complete the construction of (Outstanding Works) District Administration Block Office Complex block at Kwame Danso
- Complete the construction of Area Council Office block at Kyeamekrom
- Rehabilitate 2 No. Town/Area Council office blocks at Kwame Danso and Bantama
- Renovate and furnish District Assembly Hall at Kwame Danso
- Complete the Rehabilitation of District Finance Officer's bungalow at Kwame Danso
- Establish District Fire Office and provision of Fire Tender by Dec. 2015
- Support organization of General Assembly and Sub-committee meetings
- Provision to support Community Initiated Self-help projects
- Procure office equipment and furniture to furnish the newly constructed Administration Block by 2015
- Provision for preparation of Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget annually
- Construct and furnish 1 No. District Magistrate Court House at Kwame Danso
- Organize DISEC Meetings monthly
- Organise quarterly Sub-Committee and General Assembly meetings
- Procure power generator
- Organize quarterly meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Committee
- Support DPCU activities
- Provision for training of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members
- Provision for quarterly monitoring and supervision of Assembly programs and projects
- Utilize capacity building component of DDF to acquire basic office equipment
- Utilize capacity building component of DDF to train Assembly members, Assembly Staff and Heads department
- To rehabilitate 2no. staff bungalows annually
- Lobby for more police personnel
- Procure 1no. Pick-up for District Monitoring Team and Works Department

- Provision to cater for minor training of Assembly Staff
- Provision to support security operations in the district
- Facilitate the establishment of two number Police Post at Bantama and Kyeamekrom

#### **4.1. Gender Issues**

Gender analysis mainly centres on men, women, boys and girls in the society. It encompasses the societal roles and responsibilities of men, women, boys and girls as well as power relations between them. The analysis measures the extent to which gender gaps exist among issues such as opportunities, needs, rights, voices, participation, access to resources, control of resources and decision-making. It provides information on the different roles of women and men at different levels: their respective access to and control over the material and non-material benefits of society; their priorities, needs and responsibilities. It shows the linkages between inequalities at different societal levels. Needs assessment is a vital component of gender analysis. Needs analysis is a necessary step when identifying appropriate strategies for the promotion of gender equality.

The roles and responsibilities of men and women are based on the various activities performed by both in the society. Men's and women's activities are identified as either "reproductive" or "productive" types, and these activities reflect access to and control over income and resources in the community. Under the productive work, women are often engaged in activities which fetch them small remuneration. They are mostly involved in wage labour, subsistent farming, crafts and so on. With regards to reproductive work, they are engaged in childbearing and rearing, domestic tasks that guarantee the maintenance and reproduction of the current and future work force, for example, cooking, cleaning and so on. They are also engaged in care and maintenance of the household and its members (bearing and caring for children, food preparation, water and fuel collection, shopping housekeeping and family health care). Works, which are seldom considered 'real work' and are usually unpaid are most at times the responsibilities of girls and women. As a result of this, women and girls have minimal access and control over resources like land, vegetation, equipment, labor, cash from sales, extension services, training, agric inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

On the issue of credit, both women and men have different credit needs for income generation and other expansion schemes. Women control money for small household items, but men control income for larger items; and they tend not to know about their rights in applying for loans in the communities. It is considered not feminine if women ask for credit. Men generally own land and other fixed capital. One needs to be able to read and write to fill the loan forms, and there tend to be more illiterate women than man. Women have low self esteem and view men in lending institutions and also I NGOs AS 'big and important'

On the basis of the aforementioned, women tend to enjoy small benefits when it comes to income, ownership of resources, basic needs, extension services, decision making, prestige, agric inputs, irrigation, technology and credit.

### **3.7. Environment, Climate and Green Economy**

The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) by 2015 has been the greatest priority of the government; however, poverty just would not allow that to happen. Poverty is one of the factors dragging down the progress of the country; it is a stumbling block towards the government achieving a good standard of living for the people.

As if that is not enough, the emergence and effects of climate change in the world, but most especially in the developing world seems to be deepening the level of poverty in the country each passing day.

The key environmental threat in the district is the annual ritual of bush burning. This practice has negatively affected vegetation in the district and therefore reduces the capacity of the environment to absorb carbon dioxide emissions which is the catalyst for climate change. Bush fires in the district stem from the following; slash and burn farming system, hunting, livestock grazing and harvesting of honey. This practice reduces soil fertility, productivity and reduces income levels of farmers. The situation also facilitates early drying up of streams/rivers. Timber logging by both Chain Saw Operators and registered Timber Firms in the district also contribute to the degradation of the environment.

The existence of climate change has made way for the decline of economic activities in the district. The stronghold of the economy has been adversely affected through the incidents of climate change. Agriculture, which is the greatest contributor of the district's revenue and the main survival of the people in the district, has been affected greatly by climate change. Climate change has led to low production of agriculture produce and destruction of many social amenities. The effect is not only on the environment and the economy of the district, but also in the daily activities of women as well.

Human activities such as deforestation and bush fire can be considered factors, which have led to extreme effects of climate in the district. In Ghana, as most of the population can be found in the rural areas, deforestation in this sense cannot be attributed to the government only, but the people who day in day out cut down smaller trees in the forest for firewood and charcoal burning for domestic purposes in the rural areas and is considered as saving cost and time.

Moreover, people involved in the illegal cutting down of trees for furniture and export purposes cannot be left out in the issue of deforestation as their activities have the most effect on climate change.

According to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the cutting down of trees is the dessication of previously moist forest soil, that is the soil is exposed to the sun, gets baked and the lack of canopy leaves nothing to prevent the moisture from quickly evaporating into the atmosphere.

Agriculture in Sene West District can be termed one of the main activities that the people take pride in, as reports indicates that, it employs about 77% of the district's labour force and one major source of income for the people.

Food production in the district solely depends on the climate, that is to say, crop cultivation depends on the existing rain and weather patterns. Almost all the population relies on the product, both for domestic and commercial purposes.

Many people in business have given a confirmation that owing to the present economic hardship; the involvement of any form of business does not go on well unless one is engaged in the sale of agriculture products. According to them, since access and availability of food is one of the main concerns of most of the population engaging in agriculture is a good source of income.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), climate change wil directly affect future availability and compound the difficulties of feeding the world's rapidly growing population.

Additionally, the effect of climate change has been very visible in the lives of women in the district. The effect of the sun has led to the disappearance of many water bodies leading to the people experiencing water shortage coupled with the lack of potable water, Women who are in charge of the household have no choice than to walk for miles before getting one bucket of water to take care of the home. For some, due to the walking distance, they prefer to bring to the water side their dirty clothes and that of their families to wash them there instead of walking for several miles for a just a bucket of water which will not even be sufficient for washing.

According to these women, most of the water bodies they rely on for domestic chores have turned to dry lands and that they have no choice than to spend most of the hours of the day in search of water.

As if not enough, the effect of the climate change in 2007 and 2010 during the rainy season led to the loss of properties as well as farms and inaccessibility to some parts of the district since the rain fell more than expected causing flooding in the district.

Climate change due to its negative effect on the environment has now become a developmental issue and has had harsh implications on the progress of the district. It is very sad that the problems and causes of climate change in the country have been identified but the fight against it has been a very big issue. Apart from the natural causes, everyone is a culprit in negative human activities.

Farmers should therefore learn to have good storage systems for water to still keep the plants and household going when there is a long dry season.

Furthermore, it is important to stop the cutting down of trees. Climate change is indeed deepening the poverty level of Ghana making all citizens at risk of low standard of living, and it is in this case the obligation of every citizen to wage war against the rapid effect of the changing climate.

A number of activities have been lined-up to address these challenges. The District Assembly is organizing a workshop to build the capacities of the various departments to educate the public on the effects of bush burning. The Assembly will also implement some programmes to mitigate the effects of projects being executed in the district. Currently the Assembly is implementing climate change activities in five communities in the district under the Ghana Social Opportunity Project funded by IDA/World Bank and the Ghana Government. The climate change and greening economy activities are the rehabilitation of 70 hectares of degraded land in six plantation centres in five communities namely Wiase, Mframa, Akyeremade, Drobe and Kofi Gyan. This involves the establishment of mango and teak plantations. The District Assembly is also collaborating with the Forestry Division to control timber logging in the district.

### **3.8. HIV and AIDS Situation**

Attempts were made in the past years to combat the disease in the district. However, a number of factors including the vast nature of the district, low stakeholder participation, limited resources and inadequate monitoring among others served as constraints in making any meaningful impact in controlling the spread of the HIV virus in the district. One could only talk of five Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and one Non-Governmental Organization that were involved in carrying out HIV and AIDS activities in the district.

For now, there are only two (2) NGOs carrying out HIV and AIDS activities in the district. The activities that will be carried out focus on Prevention Behavioural Change, Treatment, Care and Support.

Some of the activities that will be carried out include:

1. Educate communities on the need to show love and compassion for PLWHA
2. Distribute and promote proper use of condom
3. Identify and support PLWHAs and OVCs
4. Form Peer Educator/Virgin/Abstinence Clubs in of the three Town/Area Councils
5. Promote Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

The factors driving HIV and AIDS in the district include but not limited to the following;

1. Lack of parental care and increasing single parenthood.
2. High level of superstition and denial about the existence of the disease.
3. High level of poverty (unemployment).
4. Influence of peer group.
5. Increased wake-keeping and entertainment.
6. High rate of illiteracy.

• **Stakeholder Analysis on HIV and AIDS**

In an attempt to fight the HIV and AIDS menace in the district, there is the need to bring on board all groups, agencies, departments and individuals that have stake in combating the HIV and AIDS pandemic. Accordingly, the stakeholders analysis as shown in the table below has been carried out to identify such possible collaborators and the respective roles they can play in combating the disease in the district.

No	Institution	Complementary Roles
1.	GES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness creation,</li> <li>• Facilitate formation and operation of peer educator/health/virgin/abstinence clubs in schools</li> <li>• Undertake workplace HIV/AIDS education programs for teaching and non-teaching staff.</li> </ul>
2.	DHMT/GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness creation,</li> <li>• Development of IEC materials,</li> <li>• Undertake HIV/AIDS activities</li> <li>• Facilitate formation of association of PLWHAs,</li> <li>• Assist in identification of OVCs,</li> <li>• Assist in STIs management,</li> <li>• Assist in provision of care and support for PLWHAs, OVCs and their immediate families,</li> <li>• Assist in the implementation of PMTCT programs,</li> <li>• Facilitate setting up and implementation of CT centre.</li> </ul>
3.	MOFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness creation especially among farmers, people in the rural communities and undertake workplace HIV/AIDS education programs.</li> </ul>
4.	NGOs/(World Vision Ghana)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness creation, provide care and support to PLWHAS and OVCs</li> <li>• Securing funds for the implementation of the plan,</li> <li>• Promote VCT,</li> <li>• Playing advocacy role,</li> <li>• Facilitate formation of association of PLWHAs and formation of abstinence clubs.</li> </ul>
5.	Traditional Rulers and Opinion Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness creation,</li> <li>• Assist in identification and provision of care and support to PLWHAs and OVCs,</li> <li>• Securing funds for the implementation of the plan and playing advocacy role.</li> </ul>
6.	Brong Ahafo Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and Co-ordination</li> </ul>
7.	Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Guidelines, Provision of Funds,</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training, Monitoring and Co-ordination</li> </ul>
8.	Donor Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding the implementation of the plan.</li> </ul>

Attempts were made in the past years to combat the disease in the district. However, a number of factors including vast nature of the district, low stakeholder participation, limited resources and inadequate monitoring among others served as constraints in making any meaningful impact in controlling the spread of the disease in the district.

At the moment there are two NGOS (One International NGO and One Local NGO) and five (5) CBOS carrying out HIV and AIDS activities in the district. With financial support from Ghana AIDS Commission, one NGO and five CBOS have access to funds to carry out HIV and AIDS activities

The district has established the District AIDS Committee (DAC) which helps to plan and coordinate HIV/AIDS related activities. There is also the existence of District AIDS Response Initiative (DRI), which is a technical group responsible for implementing the plans of DAC. The DAC has been reduced from the original size of 15 to 12.

Funding for HIV/AIDS activities in the district comes from the District Assembly Common Fund (1 per cent), and MSHAP Fund, managed by the Ghana AIDS Commission.

Some of the problems in managing HIV/AIDS in the district include the following:

- ❖ Low attitudinal response to HIV/AIDS educational messages. Attitudinal changes are slow in the district. Perhaps this is due to the low literacy rates in the district.
- ❖ Negative cultural practices which can easily promote the spread of HIV/AIDS. There are a number of traditional practices in the district, which tend to promote the spread of HIV/AIDS. Examples of such practices are: multiple marriage, betrothal, forced marriages, and widowhood cleansing. In the widowhood cleansing for instance, a widow is supposed to cleanse herself before remarriage.
- ❖ The cleansing is done by the woman having a sexual affair with somebody she has never met before, and will never meet again in her life. Among some tribes in the district, men prefer to marry women who have children but not married.

- ❖ The influx of migrant labour force and itinerant traders in the district. These people are often involved in sexual activities in the district and in so doing tend to spread HIV/AIDS in the district.

Currently, there are a number of HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Some of the activities are as follows:

- Publicity campaigns through durbars in various communities
- HIV/AIDS talk in Junior and Senior Secondary Schools
- Celebration of HIV/AIDS day in zonal centres in the district
- Sensitization workshop for various groups

Some of the proposed activities include the following:

- Identification of PLWHA in the district
- Strengthening the capacity of CBOs
- Training of Peer Educators Testing and Counseling

### **3.9. Social Protection**

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

To protect the rights of people, the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in collaboration with the District Assembly formed legal aid groups with members scattered all over the district. The group seeks to promote individual rights by encouraging individuals to report infringement on their rights to the appropriate quarters. On some occasions, these groups take up cases of the under privileged to the appropriate quarters.

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty is under the National Social Protection Strategy introduced into the country in 2007 on pilot basis to empower the poor and other vulnerable groups. The LEAP Social Grants Programme, which provides conditional social cash transfers to target populations has been identified as one of the main avenues.

The LEAP was first introduced into the district in July 2008. Seven (7) communities were first selected by a committee under the chairmanship of The LEAP programme provides conditional cash transfers to extremely poor households who have either no alternative means of meeting their subsistence needs or limited productive capacity. Sene West District was one of the Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region selected to benefit from the programme in July 2008.

Seven communities in the district were the first batch to benefit from the cash transfer. Out of the two hundred (200) questionnaires administered to two hundred (200) households, one hundred and sixty-four (164) households qualified to receive the cash transfer. The breakdown is as follows:

S/N	COMMUNITY	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	QUALIFIED HOUSEHOLD	DISQUALIFIED HOUSEHOLD
1.	Kwame Danso	52	48	4
2.	Kyeamekrom	38	34	4
3.	Bantama	27	23	4
4.	Dwankrom	23	21	2
5.	Mframa	23	19	4
6.	Wiase	31	13	18
7.	Shafa Zongo	6	6	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare Report, 2013

In 2009, the LEAP programme was expanded to cover more communities in the district. Seven new communities were added. In all one hundred and eighty (180) questionnaires were administered to one hundred and eighty (180) households. Out of this one hundred and seventy-one (171) qualified to enjoy the cash transfer, while nine (9) were disqualified.

The breakdown is as follows:

S/N	NAME OF COMMUNITY	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD	QUALIFIED HOUSEHOLD	DISQUALIFIED HOUSEHOLD
1.	Akenten	33	33	-
2.	Drobe	30	25	5
3.	Kanto	31	31	-
4.	Kofi Gyan	16	16	-
5.	Lemu	48	44	4
6.	Kwaku Donkor	8	8	-
7.	Nkwakwandua	14	14	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>9</b>

The success story of LEAP programme in the District and the country as a whole prompted the current government to expand the coverage to meet more vulnerable group.

In 2010, the LEAP programme went beyond the two traditional paramoucies (Wiase and Dwan Traditional Areas) to include Bassa and Nkomi Traditional Areas. So far about three and forty-six questionnaires have been administered to new communities which include Lassi, Akyeremade, Menkor, Bassa, Bodinka, Nyankontre, Kajaji and Kojokrom.

The breakdown is as indicated below

S/N	COMMUNITIES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
1.	Bassa	50
2.	Bodinka	40
3.	Nyankontre	45
4.	Kajaji	66
5.	Kojokrom	39

6.	Lassi	43
7.	Akyeremade	37
8.	Menkor	26
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>346</b>

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2013

The old communities that enjoyed the mopping up exercise include Bantama, Mframa, Shafa Zongo, Wiase, Kwame Danso and Kofi Gyan

Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) is one of the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) aimed at reducing extreme poverty that affects consideration number of people in the country. It seeks to complement the NSPS through a comprehensive public works programme that target the poor households in 49 districts in the country.

### **3.10 Local Economic Development**

Local economic development (LED) is an outcome based on local initiatives and driven by local stakeholders. It involves identifying and using primarily local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development.

The aim of LED is to create employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty, and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents. The overall development vision of the Sene West District Assembly reads as follows: Commitment to economic development is clearly evident in the above vision to promote economic diversification and investment in the district. This should be based on sound economic development policy and marketing strategy that focuses upon the economic sectors within the Sene West District. The goal with economic development is to;

- i. raise the profile of the district
- ii. create sustainable jobs
- iii. improve income levels
- iv. broaden the rates base of the district.

Since the LED initiative is still at the infant stage, the District Assembly's objective is to stimulate investment that will promote sustained high growth in the local economy. LED programmes will focus on the district's livelihood potentials and identifies specifically what local stakeholders can and need to do to ensure their local community reaches their potential. In this context, LED will assess the district's comparative advantage,

identifies new or existing market opportunities for businesses, and reduces obstacles to business expansion and creation. This will be carried out with Civil Society Organizations.

Although 75% of economic activities in the district fall under the informal sector, it has not seen any meaningful support from either the private sector or the District Assembly. In this regard, micro enterprises are just handful and stagnant. This has led to low economic activities in the district. The 2010 Population and Housing Census classified the district as entirely rural and agrarian. This contributed to the low micro enterprises in the district.

In spite, of the low nature of Small Businesses and the subsistence level of agriculture in the district, there are few activities that could be identified for support in the district. These include the Bee Keeping, Crop farming, Livestock rearing, artisans (fitting mechanics, carpentry, masonry, hairdressing, dressmaking) and petty trading.

### **3.11 Urban/ Town/ Zonal / Area councils**

In response to the demand for popular participation in promoting decentralization and good governance, the Sene West District has been delineated into three zones for easy local level administration. The Act 462 requires that the Sub-Structures of District Assemblies are functional. The district has three town/area councils which include, Kwame Danso Town Council, Bantama Area Council and Kyeamekrom Area Council. There are twenty (20) Unit Committees in the district. These Sub-structures of the District Assembly are supposed to perform functions assigned to them by the instrument setting up the structures or delegated to them by the Assembly.

The Sub-district structures are currently not performing their functions as stipulated in the L. I. 1589; because of financial, logistics and human resource constraints. Officials expected to be employed to these councils (Clerks of Council, Treasurer and Typist) have not yet been appointed. This is due to the inability of the Assembly to generate enough funds to pay their salaries and the reluctance of the Central Government to pay their salaries. Apart from Kwame Danso and Bantama which had permanent office accommodation before 2005, work is currently going on to complete the construction of office accommodation for Kyeamekrom Area Council. Enough budgetary allocation had been made in the 2013 Supplementary Estimates to complete the construction of Kyeamekrom Area Council Office to facilitate its functioning.

### 3.12 APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOOLS

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

The identified programs and projects are subjected to Strategic Environmental Assessment tools on the tables below

Table : Sustainability matrix

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic Stability</b>			
1. Embark on routine monitoring of revenue collection	0	1	2
2. Embark on community sensitization of revenue mobilization	0	1	2
3. Establish comprehensive revenue database for the Assembly	0	1	2
4. Engage stakeholders on Fee –Fixing Resolution	0	1	2
5. Prepare and implement monthly revenue collection chart	0	1	2
6. Conduct training for Revenue Collector, Finance and Budget Units Staff on effective revenue mobilization	0	1	2
7. Re-gravelling of Kwame Danso market	0	1	2
8. Gravelling and expansion of Kyeamekrom market	0	1	2
10. Organize monthly and quarterly review meetings on revenue mobilization	0	1	2
11. Provide tools, equipment and materials for Revenue Unit	0	1	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's (Sene West) Private Sector</b>			
1. Support activities of the District Business Advisory Centre	0	1	2
2. Provision to implement LED program in the district	0	1	2
3. Facilitate access of the private sector to micro credit	0	1	2
4. Market the economic potentials of the district at various platforms	0	1	2
5. Create a platform for Financial Institutions and SMEs to meet and interact	0	1	2
6. Facilitate the formation of 5 SMEs Associations	0	1	2
7. Provide training in soap making and pomade making for the women groups in the district	0	2	2
8. Organize raining for Women Groups in batik, tie and dye	0	2	2
9. Facilitate and support 50 farmers to under Bee Keeping	0	2	2
10. Provide training in shoe making to 50 and facilitate access to start-up kits	0	2	2
11. Organize training workshop for the Physically Challenged to improve their employable skilss	0	2	2
12. Facilitate LESDEP activities in the district	0	2	2
13. Provide support for SMEs to improve their capacity	0	1	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>			
1. Listing of Agric households and holders in 10 enumeration areas	0	1	2
2. Harvest and weigh produce from yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas	0	1	2
3. Conduct measurement of farms of selected holders and establish yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas	0	1	2
4. Promote cashew, mango, and teak production with 50 farmers	2	1	2
5. Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock	0	1	2
6. Train 50 farmers groups on safe use of agro-chemicals	2	1	2
7. Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing, sanitation and supplementary feeding	2	2	2
8. Recover proceeds from 26 farmers engaged in 2012 & 2013 Block Farming Program.	0	0	0
9. Monitor outbreak of worms, stem borers and pest and diseases	2	0	2
10. Organize 12 anti bush fire campaign in 12 operational areas	2	2	2
11. D.Os to undertake monthly monitoring of activities of AEAs.	1	2	2
12. Organize 1 day Durbar to hournor befitting farmers and fishermen	0	2	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</b>			
14. Complete the construction of Extension Officer's Quarters at Kyeamekrom	0	2	2
15. Support the promotion of Agribusiness in the district.	0	1	2
16. Vaccinate 2,000 livestock, 2,000 animals against rabies, TB, Anthrax and other diseases	2	1	2
17. Treat 4,000 animals against various diseases at veterinary clinic	0	1	2
18. Carry out routine visits to inspect animals for movement and slaughter permit.	2	1	2
19. Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock quarterly	2	2	2
20. Sensitize 6 communities on improve storage methods for grains and legumes			
20. Support organization of radio programs on safe and appropriate use og agro-chemicals	0	0	0
21. Mobilize 10 communities to plant trees	2	0	2
22. Establish mango and teak plantation in 6 selected communities in the district	2	2	2
23. Embark on public education on the reduction of bush/domestic fires	1	2	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements</b>			
1. Implement street naming and property addressing project	0	2	2
2. Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee meetings	0	2	2
Conduct public education regulations and land use management/planning for 3 communities	2	2	2
Prepare development planning schemes for 3 communities (Kwame Danso, Bantama and Lemu)	2	2	2
3. Embark on education to sensitize the general public on building regulations once every quarter	0	2	2
4. Organize workshop for Local Contractors on Public Procurement Act (Act 663) on housing standards and design	0	2	2
5. Routine spot improvement of Kwame Danso – Kojokrom Trunk road and other feeder roads	-1	2	2
6. Complete the rehabilitation of Kwame Danso- Akyeremade (7.4km) feeder road	-1	2	2
7.Rehabilitate Dwankrom-Menkor (5.0km) feeder road and Other Feeder Rooads	-1	2	2
8.Re-gravelling of existing feeder roads	0	1	2
9.Rehabilitate Kwame Danso- Akkyeremade 3.4km feeder road phase II	-1	2	2
10. Undertake inventory of feeder roads conditions	0	2	2
11. Undertake routine inspection and monitoring of road projects in the district	0	2	2
12. Drilling and construction of 38 boreholes with hand pump installation	-1	2	2
13. Construct concrete pads and install			

hand pumps on 2 No. boreholes	-1	2	2
14.Limited Mechanization of borehole at Kwame Danso (New Site I)	-1	2	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements</b>			
1. Tarring of 4.0km Kwame Danso town roads	0	2	1
2. Construction of drains along Kwame town roads	0	1	1
3.Rehabilitation of 30no. boreholes in selected communities in the district	0	2	2
4.Construct 2no. Small Town Water System at Bantama and Lemu	-1	2	2
5.Construct 4no. Limited Mechanization at Krenkuase, Kyeamekrom, Lassi and Wiase	-1	2	2
6.Drill and construct 30 no borehole at selected communities	-1	2	2
7.Construct concrete pads and install hand pumps on 2no. borehole at Dada and Banyarko (Konkombaline)	0	1	1
8.Provision for the drilling of 1no. borehole to support Kwame Danso Small Town Water System	-1	2	2
9.Extension of electricity to 8 rural communities without electricity under SHEP program	0	2	2
10.Extension of electricity to New Sites in communities in the district	0	2	2
11.Facilitate the establishment of electricity Sub-station at Atebubu to serve the eastern corridor of Brong Ahafo Region	-1	2	2

Provision for street lights to sme selected communities in the district	0	2	2
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Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>			
<b>Education</b>			
1. Construct 5 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities.	0	2	2
2. Construct 5 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	0	2	2
3. Construct 3 No. 3-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow	0	2	2
4. Rehabilitate 3 No. 3-unit classroom blocks	0	2	2
Construct 3no. 6-unit classroom blocks	0	2	2
5. Rehabilitate 2 No. Community Library at Kwame Danso and Bantama	-1	2	2
6. Construct 1 No. Day Care Centre at Bantama	-1	2	2
7. Complete the construction of 2 No. 6-unit classroom pavilion block at Davakope and Tudeykope	-1	2	2
8. Organize STME Clinic for SHSs	0	2	2
9. Support the implementation of School Feeding Program	0	2	2
10. Provide sponsorship for teacher trainees	0	2	2
11. Support organization of MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL	-1	2	2
Recruit and train 200 youth under the GYEEDA program	1	2	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>			
<b>Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit</b>			
Dislodge and reconstruct public toilets in the district	0	2	2
Procure 400 No. dust bins to be placed at vantage points in various communities in the district	0	2	2
Construct 5 No. 12- seater Aqua Privy toilets	0	2	2
Construct 1 No. 20-seater W/C public toilet at Donkore (Kwame Danso)	-1	2	2
Construct 3 no. 3-seater KVIP Institutional Latrines for Bantama SDA Primay, Kyeamekrom SDA Primary and Bantama CHPS Compound	-1	2	2
Construct 20 No. 4-seater Institutional Latrines	-1	2	2
Acquire sanitary tools and equipment for Environmental Health Unit	-1	2	2
Acquire and develop final waste disposal site	-1	2	2
Collect data on point sources in all communities in the district	-1	2	2
Provision for sanitation and fumigation activities carried out by ZOOMLION in the district	0	2	2
Facilitate Community Led Total Sanitation in the district	0	2	2

Train Mason as Latrine Artisans for the provision and construction of affordable household latrines	0	2	2
Sensitize communities/schools on good sanitation/hygiene practices	1	1	2
Institute monthly clean-up exercise in all the Town/Area Councils headquarters in the district	-1	2	2

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>			
<b>Health Sector</b>			
Procure medical supplies and equipment for CHPS Compound	0	2	2
Attend capacity building on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into decentralized departments	0	2	2
Distribute 1,000 packets of condom	0	2	2
Intensify HIV/AIDS education	0	2	2
Support organization of Malaria Control Program	1	1	2
Support organization of NID programs in the district	-1	2	2
Support school health service	-1	2	2
Construct 2no. Maternity Homes at Kwame Danso and Bantama	-1	2	2

Construct 4 No. CHPS Compounds at Mframa, Lemu, Chaboba and Dogodzagy	-1	2	2
Reconstruction of 1 No. Fire Guttered Medical Doctor's bungalow	0	2	2
Support celebrate Child Health Promotion week			
Implement UNFPA maternal and ASRH programs			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Human Development, Productivity and Employment</b>			
<b>Social Welfare and Community Development</b>			
Organize 5 sensitization programs for 50 Area Council members and Opinion Leaders on various laws that protect rights and parental responsibilities	0	2	2
Organize 5 sensitization programs for 50 Area Council members and Opinion Leaders to promote the implementation of the provision of the Disability Act and Laws protecting the rights of the children.	0	2	2
Train 4 Care Givers and Attendants at the 3 Early Development Centres in the district.	0	2	2
Train Proprietors of Early Childhood Development Centres using modern teaching and learning materials to teach children.			
Supervise activities of Early Childhood Development Centres	-1	2	2

Provide skill and vocational training for people with Disability to enhance their skills.	-1	2	2
Organize Social Protection forum on property rights of women	-1	2	2
Provide finance assistance for people with disability to start vocation and pay school fees	-1	2	2
Monitor usage of Disability funds	0	2	2
Purchase stationery and other office facilities			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>			
Furnish District Assembly Office Complex	0	2	2
Renovate and furnish DEC's Bungalow	0	2	2
Rehabilitate 3 No. Junior Staff Quarters	0	2	2
Complete the construction of Area Council Office block at Kyeamekrom			
Rehabilitate 2 No. Area Council Office blocks at Kwame Danso and Bantama	-1	2	2
Recruit and train 6 support staff for all 3 Town//Area Councils	0	2	2
Renovate District Assembly Hall block	-1	2	2
Support Community Initiated Self-help projects	-1	2	2
Procure power generator for the District			

Assembly Office block	0	1	2
Support organization of Assembly programs			
Construct and furnish 1No. District Magistrate Court House			
Provision for training of Assembly staff and Assembly members			
Provision for quarterly monitoring of Assembly programs and projects			
Support District Office of the NCCE			
Utilize capacity building component of the DDF to acquire basic office equipment			

Programs/Projects	Sustainability Criteria		
	Effect on Natural Resources	Effect on Social and Cultural Conditions	Effect on the District Economy
<b>Transparent and Accountable Governance</b>			
Support Information Service Department to undertake its activities	0	2	2
Organise quarterly Sub-committee and General Assembly meetings	0	2	2
Provision for preparation of Annual Action Plan and Composite Budget	0	2	2
Purchase of stationery and value books	0	1	2
Provision to cater for minor training of Assembly Staff	0	2	2
Provision to support security operations in the district			
Complete the construction of outstanding works on the District Assembly Block			

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

Measures identified to mitigate the adverse environmental impact as a result of implementing the above projects include; planting of trees, monitoring of water table and prevention of seepage of wastes and chemicals to water bodies and human settlements. In the road construction & extension of electricity, tree cuttings should be reduced to a minimum. Manholes created due to winning of gravels and sand for road maintenance should be refilled. Pollution of water bodies by fuel and lubricants should also be sto



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FORMULATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on the Composite Programmes of Action (POA) and District Annual Action Plans for the various programmes and projects that will be implemented within the planned period 2014-2017 including the responsibilities of the institutions/ units involved; within specified time frame. Justification of projects, their locations and cost, criteria for phasing of the plan and other implementation factors are also discussed in this Chapter. Arrangements for funding the estimated cost of implementing the plan and related cost sharing/ funding sources are also discussed in this chapter.

#### **4.1 Criteria for Phasing of the Development Plan**

The selection of projects for implementation within the four-year period (2014-2017) was based on agreed criteria notably:

- Completion of on-going projects.
- Programmes/Projects which fall in line with priorities under the national and district goals.

#### **4.2 Justification for Choice of Annual Plan and Location of projects**

The specific location of projects is based on the following factors:

- Needy or deprived areas in terms of socio-economic infrastructure and services, accessibility, and spatial/ economic interaction.
- Access to deprived areas where the production of agro-based raw material and food crops can be improved.
- Areas with the necessary threshold population. However, some deprived areas are supported.
- Areas with the capacity to ensure high returns to investment due to availability of needed facilities and markets.
- Areas that have the potential to enhance community participation in the decision making process and other issues related to good governance.
- Communities with a proven capacity for self-help and local initiative.
- Emergencies such as disaster, disease outbreak and conflicts.

### **4.3 Implementation Factors**

The implementation of planned programmes/ projects within the four-year period will take into consideration certain geological, climatic, administrative and social factors.

Some of these factors include:

- Timely availability of funds and other inputs.
- Availability of personnel with the necessary technical skills and expertise.
- The seasonal calendar of the activities of rural population, especially farmers.
- Availability of surface/ underground water.
- The seasons and their effects on the roads.
- 

### **4.4 Selection of Implementing Agency**

The various implementing departments/ agencies, NGOs and Donors were chosen for the following reasons:

- Existing and expected functions.
- On-going and planned projects by the agency in question.
- Technical resource availability.
- Expertise in the relevant field of project.

### **4.5 Arrangement for Funding**

Funds from the Central Government would form the main source of financing the development plan. Efforts will also be made to source funds from NGOs and other Donors in the district for plan implementation. The District Assembly's internally generated revenue is also expected to support some aspects of the plan to facilitate easy access to finances for implementation.

### **4.6 Estimated Cost of Implementing Annual Plans**

A summary of the programme areas, projects and activities as well as the cost and sources of funding are presented in Programme of Action and Annual Plans. The yearly estimated expenditures have also been provided according to the seven (7) thematic areas.

The total cost of the Medium -Term Development Plan for the period 2014-2017 is estimated at Seven million, five hundred and four thousand, four hundred and sixty Ghana cedis (GH¢7,504,460). The breakdown under the 7 thematic areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 is as follows:

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

The Sene West District Assembly in an attempt to achieve the set goals and objectives has selected programs and projects to be implemented over the plan period of 2014-2017. The activities are based on the GSGDA II thematic areas as below

#### **4.7. Cost Sharing and Sources of Funding**

The sources of funding for the plan are listed as follows:

- i. Central Government Grants
- ii. District Assembly Common Fund
- iii. Development Partners
- iv. Internally Generated Fund
- v. Central Government Grants to Decentralized Departments
- vi. NGOs
- vii. Communities

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

**ENSURIND AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY**

District Goal:.....

District Objective: Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Oth ers	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>FINANCE</b>												
Embark on routine monitoring of revenue collection	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	Capacity of the DA enhanced to improve local revenue mobilization and management	IGF			DA	Finance Dept.
Organize stakeholders meetings on Fee Fixing Resolution	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		IGF			Central Adm'tn	Finance Dep't
Provide tools, equipment and materials	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	15,000.00	Value books procured, motor bikes procured, Life jackets, raincoats & Umbrellas provided	IGF			Central Adm'tn	Finance Dept.
Embaark on Community sensitization of revenue mobilization	District Wide	x	x	x	x	8,600.00	Tax campaign organized, Tax payment improved, Revenue generation improved	IGF			Central Adm'tn	Finance Dept.

Establish comprehensive Revenue Database for the Assembly	Kwame Danso	x				10,000.00			DACF		DA	Finance Unit, DBA
Conduct Training for Revenue collectors, Finance and Budget staff for effective revenue mobilization	Kwame Danso	x				10,000.00	Skills for revenue staff and Accounts Staff on revenue mobilization and management increased.		DDF	Central Adm'tn	DPCU	Central Adm'tn
Organize monthly and quarterly review meetings on revenue mobilization	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	Quarterly and monthly meetings organized for revenue collectors	IGF		Central Adm'tn	Finance Unit	DPCU
Develop existing and establish new market centres	Kwame Danso, Kyeamekrom, Tato Battor, Akyeremade Battor	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	Existing market structures rehabilitated, New market sheds constructed		DACF	Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't	DPCU
Complete the rehabilitation of Kwame Danso market	Kwame Danso	x				7,860.00	Maintenance/repairs & renewal expenditure projected		DDF	Central Adm'tn	Works Dep'tn	DPCU

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

**Thematic Area 2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S (SENE WEST) PRIVATE SECTOR**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers/Improve efficient and competitiveness of MSMEs

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>TRADE &amp; INDUSTRY</b>												
Provide financial training for the informal sector operators	Kwame Danso	x	x			1,500.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Provide Basic skills training in Beekeeping	Kwame Danso	x				2,500.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Provide training in welding and fabrication	Kwame Danso	x				2,260.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Organize training for Beekeepers in technology improvement and packaging	Bantama, Kwame Danso, Akyeremade	x				2,000.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Provide training in Business Counseling	Kwame Danso	x				1,000.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Provide training in technology improvement in carpentry and joinery	Kwame Danso	x				1,970.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Organize training for the women in soap making	Kwame Danso, Drobe, Kyeamekrom		x			10,000.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Provide training in occupational safety, health and environmental management	Kwame Danso	x				2,000.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA

Provide training in Business Management	Kwame Danso	x				1,800.00			IFAD		BAC	NBSSI/DA
Train and support 100 Youth in grasscutter rearing	Kwame Danso, Bantama, Drobe, Kyeamekrom			x		25,000.00			DACF/Donor		BAC	NBSSI
Organize training workshop in batik, tie and dye making for the youth	Kwame Danso & Bantama		x			6,000.00			IFAD/I DACF		BAC/DA	Donors, NGOs
Organize training workshop for physically challenged to improve their employable skills	District wide			x		10,000.00			DACF		DA	Social Welfare Unit
Support activities of the District Business Advisory Centre	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	15,000.00			DACF		DA	BAC

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

**Thematic Area 2: ENSURING COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE (SENE WEST) SECTOR**

District Goal:.....

District Objective: : Ensure the health, safety and economic interest of consumers/Improve efficient and competitiveness of MSMEs

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the implementation of LESDEP activities in the district	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	LESDEP activities implemented		GoG		DA	LESDEP
Provide support for SMEs to improve their capacity	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	5,000.00	1.industrial site for SMEs identified 2.Trained Busenesses on managemnt skills 3.SMMEs accessed credit from financial institutions		DACF	Central Adm'tn	BAC	NBSSI

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

**Thematic Area 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

District Goal: .....

District Objectives: Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>AGRICULTURE</u></b>												
Listing of Agricultural Households and Holders in 10 enumeration area by April, 2015	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,820.00	Farmers sensitized on risks and needs to minimize losses		GoG		DADU	MoFA
Harvest and weigh produce from yield study plots in 10 Enumeration Areas	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,400.00			GoG		DADU	MoFA
Conduct measurement of farms of selected holders and establish yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,100.00			GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Promote cashew, mango and teak production with 50 farmers	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,500.00			GoG		DADU	MoFA
Collect monthly data on commodity prices and	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,800.00			CIDA		DADU	MoFA

movement of crops and livestock												
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**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>AGRICULTURE CON'T</b>												
Sensitize 6 communities to improve on storage methods for grains and legumes	Kyeamekrom, Akenten, Bantama, Akyeremade	x	x	x	x	2,238.00	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses		GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Support organization of radio programs on safe and appropriate use of agro-chemicals	District Wide		x			2,050.00			GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Monitor outbreak of worms, stem borers and pest and diseases	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,460.00	Farmers sensitized on risks and need to minimize losses		GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Organise 12 anti bush fire campaign in 12 operational areas	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,400.00			GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Measure farm of selected holders and establish yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas		x	x	x	x	2,557.00			GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA

Harvest and weigh produce from yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Revolver proceeds from 26 farmers engaged in 2012 Block Farming	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	700.00			GoG		DADU	MoFA

Thematic Area 3: **ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Reduce production and distribution risks/bottleneck in agriculture and industry

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collabo rating
<b><u>AGRICULTURE CON'T</u></b>												
Conduct measurement of farms of selected holders and establish yield plots in 10 enumeration areas	District Wide	x	x	x	x	1,100.00	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses		GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crop and livestock	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	1,800.00	Agricultural productivity for food security improved		GoG		DADU	MoFA
Monitor outbreak of worms, stem borers and pest and diseases	District Wide		x	x		3,460.00			GoG		DADU	MoFA

Train 50 farmer groups on safe use of agro-chemicals	Kwame Danso		x			2,800.00	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses		CIDA		DADU	MoFA
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Thematic Area 3: **ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Promote livestock and poultry development for food and security and income

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>AGRICULTURE</u></b>												
Vaccinate 2,000 livestock, against rabbies, TB, anthrax and other diseases	District Wide	x	x	x	x	5,900.00.00	Animal health care activities promoted		GoG		DADU	MoFA
Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing, sanitation and supplementary feeding	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	3,200.00	Animal health care activiteies promoted in the district		GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Treat 4,000 animals against various diseases at vertynary clinic	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	4,800.00	Animal health care activiteies promoted in the district		GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA
Carry out routine visits to inspect animals for	Kwame Danso		x			1,200.00			GoG/CIDA		DADU	MoFA

movement and slaughter permits												
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Thematic Area 3: **ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development

Thematic Area 3: **ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>AGRICULTURE</u></b>												
DDA undertakes monitoring of activities of AEAs	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,180.00	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural dev't improved		GoG		DADU	MoFA
Organize 1 day Durbar to honour befitting farmers and fishermen	Selected Community	x	x	x	x	50,000.00			DACF		DADU	DA
Support training of groups in financial management and value chain dynamics	Kwame Danso					2,000.00			GoG		DADU	MoFA
Support training of groups in asseement and registration	Kwame Danso					2,400.00			CIDA		DADU	MoFA

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: 1.Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development

Thematic Area 3: **ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>AGRICULTURE</u></b>												
Collaborate with facilitation agencies in grooming groups towards apex district level commodity-specific (maize, soghum & soyabean)	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,200.00	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural dev't improved		GoG		DADU	MoFA
Completion the construction of Extension Officer's Quarters	Kyeamekrom			x		50,000.00			DACF		Works Dep't	DADU
Support promotion of agribusiness in the district	District Wide		x			50,000.00			GoG		DADU	MoFA

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to Climate Variability and Change

		Time Frame			Source of Funding	Implementing Department of the DA
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Sector/ Activities	Location	2014	2015	2016	2017	Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	IGF	GoG/ Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>NADMO</u></b>												
Embark on public education on the reduction of bush/domestic fires in communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	2,000.00	Protection of water bodies and agro-forestry promoted		GoG		NADMO	DA
Organize skill development training for NADMO Zonal Co-ordinators	Kwame Danso			x		2,000.00			GoG		NADMO	DA
Provide tools and equipment for Disaster Volunteers	District Wide		x			2,000.00			GoG		NADMO	DA
Provide relief items to disaster victims	Affected Communities	x	x	x	x	9,000.00			GoG		NADMO	DA
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT</b>												
Mobilize 10 communities to plant trees	Mframa, Drobe, Lassi, Menkor, Gyasipo, Lemu, Akyeramde, Tato Battor, Chensi Battor, Kofi Gyan					3,000.00	Protection of water bodies and agro-forestry promoted		GoG		Forestry Unit	DA
Establish mango plantations in five communities in the district	Wiase, Mframa, Akyeremade, Drobe, Kofi Gyan	x	x		x	600,000.00	Friut trees plantation established		GoG/IDA	DA	Forstry Unit	GSOP/DA
Establish teak plantation	Wiase	x	x	x	x	120,000.00	Tree growing promoted		IDA/GoG	DA	Forestry Unit	GSOP/DA

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water

Thematic Area 4: **INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>WATER</u></b>												
Complete the construction of Small Town Water Project	Kajaji	x				350,000.00	Affordable safe water provided in selected communities		GoG	AFD	DA	CWSA
Complete the drilling and construction of 115no. boreholes in three (3) districts	Sene, Atebubu & Pru Districts	x				700,000.00	Affordable safe water provided in selected communities		GoG	AFD	DA	CWSA
Drilling and construction and testing of 38 No.	Selected communities	x	x			790,070.00	Affordable safe water		GoG		DA	DWST/CWSA

boreholes for hand pump installation							provided in selected communities			IDA		
Drilling and construction of 2 no. Small Town Water System	Bantama, Lemu		x	x	x	900,000.00			GoG	IDA	DA	DWST/CWSA
Construct concrete pads and Install Hand pumps on 2 No. Boreholes	Kwame Danso		x			10,000.00			DACF		DA	DWST/Works Dep't
Drilling and construction of 1 No. borehole for Kwame Danso Slaughter house	Kwame Danso		x			15,000.00			DACF		DA	DWST/Works Dep't
Drilling, construction and mechanisation of boreholes in four (4) communities in the district	Krenkuase, Kyeamekrom, Wiase & Lassi			x	x	85,000.00			GOG	IDA	DA	DWST/CWSA
Drilling, construction and mechanization of 1no. borehole for District Administration Block & Residency Area	Kwame Danso		x			65,000.00	Affordable safe water provided in selected communities		DACF		DA	DWST/Works Dep't

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision

Thematic Area 4: **INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>												
Implement Street Naming and Property addressing project	Kwame Danso, Bantama, Lemu, Krenkuase	x	x			60,000.00	Land use planning system effectively promoted		DACF		DA	PPD/Works Dep't
Organize 4 statutory planning committee meetings	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			DACF		DA	PPD
Facilitate the establishment of Physical Planning Unit	Kwame Danso	x				5,000.00	Land use planning system effectively promoted		DACF		DA	DPCU

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Create and sustain an efficient system that meets user needs

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Ohers	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>ROAD</u></b>												
Routine spot improvement of feeder roads in the district.	District Wide	x	x	x	x	300,000.00	Road conditions in the district improved		DACF		DA	Works Dep't
Complete the rehabilitation of Kwame Danso – AkyeremadeBattor 7.4km feeder road	Kwame Danso- Akyeremade Battor	x	x			382,432.86	Road conditions in the district improved		GoG	IDA	DA	Works Dep't/GSOP
Rehabilitate 5.0km feeder road	Dwankrom - Menkor	x	x			387,591.00			GoG	IDA	DA	Works Dep't/GSOP
Undertake inventory of feeder roads conditions in the district.	District Wide	x				1,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't
Undertake routine inspection and monitoring of road projects in the district	District Wide	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't
Provision for Administrative expenditure	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	2,518.00	Road conditions		DACF		DA	Works Dep't

							in the district improved					
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**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas

Thematic Area 4: **INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Ohers	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>RURAL HOUSING</u></b>												
Sensitize the general public on building regulations once every quarter	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't/Physical Dep't
Organize workshops for Local Contractors on Public Procurement Act (Act 663)	Kwame Danso		x			5,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't/DPCU

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: 1. Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collabora ting
<b><u>EDUCATION</u></b>												
Rehabilitate 2 No. Community Library Blocks a	Kwame Danso, Bantama			x		100,000.00	Access to education at the basic levels in the deprived communitie s improved		DACF		DA	Works Dep't
Construction of Day Care Centre	Bantama			x		150,000.00			DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Complete the construction of 1 no. 6-unit classroom pavilion	Davakope		x			50,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't
Construct 1 No.3-unit classroom for Menkor JHS	Menkor		x			180,000.00			DACF		GES	DA
Construction of 4 No. 3-unit 2 bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow.	Bantama, Tato Battor,			x		500,,000.00			DACF/S IF		DA	Works Dept.

	Akyeremade, Kakraka Akura											
Complete the construction of 1 No. 6 -unit classroom pavilion	Tudeykope	x				72,000.00	Access to education at the basic levels in the deprived communities improved		DACF		DA	Works Dept.

**Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: 2. Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>EDUCATION</u></b>												
Complete the construction of 1 No. 6- unit classroom block.	Lemu	x				75,590.00	Access to education at the basic level in the deprived communities improved		DDF		DA	Works Dept.
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block for Kyeamekrom D/A Primary.	Kyeamekron		x			300,000.00			SIF		DA	Works Dept
Facilitate the mplementation Ghana School Feeding Program in the district.	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	391,804.00	Access to education at the basic level in the		GoG		DA	GES

							deprived communities improved					
Construction of 1 no. 3-unit classroom block for Wiase DA JHS	Wiase			x		180,000.00	Access to education at the basic level in the deprived communities		DACF		DA	Works Dept.

Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: 3. Improve quality of teaching and learning

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>EDUCATION</b>												
Organise STME Clinic	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	The District performance in BECE and WAECE improved		DACF		GES	DA
Support organization of Common Examination for Basic Schools	Kwame Danso, Bantama, Kyeamekrom	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			DACF		GES	DA/NGO

Rehabilitation of 8 No. classroom block	Selected scschools	x	x	x	x	58,400.00			DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Organise Best Teacher Awards	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	20,000.00			DACF		DA	DA/GES
Support organisation of MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL	District Wide	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DACF		GES	DA
Provide financial support to Teacher trainees and other students	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	50,000.00	Needy but brilliant students supported financially		DACF		DA	GES

Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new youth policy

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL</u></b>	Kwame Danso					10,000.00	Implementation of New Youth Policy promloted		DACF		DA	NYA
Support District Youth Council Office		x										
Train 100 peer educators (20 per subdistrict) in STIs, personal hygiene and physical growth and development	Kwame Danso	x				15,100.00	Improve programming for essential sexual and reproductive health services to adolescents and			UNFPA	DA	NYA

							young people					
Organize 10 community durbars to educate parents on adolescent issues to improve communication between parents, adolescents and service providers	Selected communities	x	x			11,600.00				UNFPA	DA	NYA/GES
Hold four radio discussions on drug abuse and teenage pregnancy at four local radio stations	Kwmae Danso, Bantama, Kyeamekrom	x	x			1,000.00				UNFPA	DA	NYA
Form Peer Educators/Virgin Clubs in 40 Basic and SHS in the district	Kwame Danso	x	x			7,600.00				UNFPA	DA	NYA

**Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>EDUCATION</b>	Okoto Akura	x				15,000.00	Access to educational facilities		DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Completed the construction of (additional works)												

construction of 1 no. 6-unit pavilion classroom							increased					
Complete the construction of 1no. 2-unit teachers quarters	Kwame Danso	x				20,000.00			DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Complete the construction of Computer Laboratory for KDSHT	Kwame Danso	x				15,000.00	Access to educational facilities increased		DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Completion of Rehabilitation of 1no 3-unit classroom block	Bantama	x				15,000.00			DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Organise Independence Day Celebration	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	60,000.00			DACF		GES	DA
Complete the construction of 1no. 2-unit 2-bedroom teachers' quarters	Kajaji	x				15,000.00	Access to educational facilities increased		DDF		DA	Works Dep't

**Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Ot hers	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>HEALTH SERVICE</u></b>												
Procure medical supplies and equipment for CHPS Compound	Gyasipo & Kyeamekrom		x			15,000.00	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery		DACF		GHS	MoH
Train 10 service providers on Focus ANC		x				4,000.00	District's capacity to implement comprehensiv			UNFPA	GHA	DA

							e midwifery programme strenghtened					
Support training of Health Professional	Kwame Danso	x				10,000.00	Health promotion activities in the district improved		DACF		DA	GHS
Reconstruct 1 No. Fire Guttered Medical Doctor's Bungalow	Kwame Danso		x			150,000.00			DDF		DA	Works Dep't
Construction 3 No. CHPS Compounds	Mframa & Lemu, Chaboba	x	x	x		360,000.00			DACF/SIF		DA	Works Dep't
Support Child Health Promotion week	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			DACF		DA	GHS/NGO
Construction of Maternity Home	Bantama & Kwame Danso			x		150,000.00			GOG	SIF	DA	Works Dep't
Support NID Programme	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00	Health promotion activities in the district improved		DACF		GHS	DA/NGO
Support malaria control program	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	11,685.00	Health promotion activities in the district improved		DACF		GHS	DA/NGO
Support School Health Service	Kwame Danso					5,000.00			DACF		GHS	DA
Organize advocacy meeting with traditional/religious leaders on ANC attendance	Kwame Danso	x				7,920.00			UNFPA		GHA	DA
Organize community education on the importance of ANC, PMTCT, SD and PNC using community information centres	Kwame Danso, Kyeamkrom, Bantama	x				10,000.00	District's capacity to implement comprehensive midwifery programme strenghtened		UNFPA		GHS	DA
Train 40 peer educators in STI's prevention, personal hygiene and physical growth in 5 communities in the	Tato Battor, Lemu, Kwame Danso, Kyeamekrom &	x				13,000.00			UNFPA		GHS	DA

district	Bantama											
Sensitize 30 health service providers in HIV/AIDS and adolescent reproductive health (ARHS) for improved integration of youth friendly services	Kwame Danso	x				5,000.00			UNFPA		GHS	DA
Organize Blood Donation exercise to stock in the district hospital blood bank	Kwame Danso	x				10,128.00	District's capacity to implement comprehensive midwifery programme strengthened		UNFPA		GHS	DS

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle

#### Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>HEALTH</b>												
Implement activities of DFID ASRH Programme	Kwame Danso	x	x	x		87,121.00	Maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent sexual reproductive health programs implemented			DFID	GHS	Central Adm'tn

Complete the construction of 4-unit bedsetter terraced medical staff quarters	Kwame Danso	x				10,000.00	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery in the district			UNFPA	GHS	Central Adm'tn
Commerate family planning week celebration including CARMMA at the district level	Kwame Danso	x				11,000.00				UNFPA	GHS	Central Adm'tn
Organize five (5) community durbars on family planning	Tato Bator, Lassi, Kyeamekrom, Kwame Danso, Bantama	x				6,000.00				UNFPA	GHS	Central Adm'tn
Train 25 CHNs and 5 Midwives in Home-Based Life Saving Skills and early referral for 3days	Kwame Danso	x				16,128.00				UNFPA	DA	GHS

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs and TB transmission

#### Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Othe rs	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>HEALTH (HIV/AIDS)</u></b>	Sunyani											
Attend capacity building workshop on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into decentralized departments		x	x	x	x	5,000.00	New HIV&AID S.STIs and TB transmissio n reduced		DACF		DA	GAC

Attend capacity building workshop on HIV/AIDS		x	x	x	x	2,000.00			DACF		DA	GAC
Organise quarterly DAC meetings	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			DACF		DA	GAC
Compile and submit quarterly HIV/AIDS reports	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	500.00			DACF		DA	GAC
Conduct quarterly monitoring of HIV/AIDS activities	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	1,000.00			DACF		DA	GAC
Complete the construction of 1 no. 3-unit bedroom terraced medical staff quarters	Kwame Danso	x				20,000.00	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery in the district			UNFPA	GHS	DA

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>ENVIRONMENTAL HELATH</u></b>	Kwame Danso (Donkore)					64,753.00	Environme ntal sanitation in the district		DACF		DA	Works Dept
Complete the construction of 1 No. 20-seater w/c public toilet			x									

							improved					
Train 6 environmental health officers on Community Led Total Sanitation Concept	Kwame Danso	x				5,000.00	Environmental sanitation in the district improved		IDA		CWSA	DWST
Organize IEC on environmental sanitation , personal hygiene and medical examination for food vendors	Kwame Danso	x				5,000.00	Environmental sanitation in the district improved		DACF		EHU	Central Adm'tn
Implement CLTS in 25 communities for construction of household latrines	Selected communities	x				5,000.00			IDA		CWSA	DWST
Complete the construction 3no. 3-seater Institutional Latrine with hand washing facilities	Bantama & Kyeamekrom	x	x			135,000.00				IDA	DA	CWSA/DWST
Procure 10 No. refuse containers	Kwame Danso		x			90,000.00			DDF		DA	Works Dept
Payment for sanitation and fumigation activities by ZOOMLION	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			DACF		DA	DEHU
Construction of 5 No. 12-seater Aqua Privy public toilets	Dwankrom, Banyarko, Drobe, Krenkuase, Mepeasem		x	x		450,000.00			DDF		DA	Works Dept
Payment of consultancy fee on hygiene and sanitation	Kwame Danso	x	x			66,009.00			IDA		DA	DEHU
Facilitate Community Led Total sanitation in 10 communities	Selected District	x	x			2,000.00			DACF		DEHU	DA/CWSA
Acquire sanitary tools and equipment for the Environmental Health Unit	Kwame Danso	x	x			50,000.00	Environmental sanitation in the district improved		DACF		DA	Finance Dept

Rehabilitate 8no. public toilets	Donkore, Bantama, Banka, Kyeamekrom, Mframa, Kalipo, Lemu & Wilie Kofi	x				200,000.00	Environmental sanitation in the district improved		DACF/DDDF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't/DWST
Complete the construction of 2no. 12-seater Aqua Privy toilets	Kojokrom & Premuase	x				21,000.00			DDF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't/DWST
Complete the construction of 1no. 3-seater KVIP with Urinal facilities for Drobe CHPS Compound	Drobe	x				6,000.00			DDF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't/DWST

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Othres	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>ENVIRONMENTAL</u></b>			x			10,000.00	Environme		DACF		DA	Works

<b>HEALTH UNIT</b>							ntal sanitation in the district improved					Dept./DEHU
Acquire and develop Final Waste Disposal site	Kwame Danso											
Rehabilitate/Dislodge 7 No. dilapidated and choked public toilets	Shafa, Lailai, Lemu, Kofi Gyan, Lassi, Dada, Krenkuase (New Market)		x	x	x	126,000.00			DACF/DDF		DA	Works Dept./DEHU
Pre-triggerring, triggering and post triggering activities in 60 communities in the district	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	150,000.00				IDA	DA	CWSA
Monitoring/verification of ODF basic and ODF communities	District Wide	x	x	x	x	5,000.00			DACF		DA	DEHU

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Promote effective child development in all communities, especially in deprived areas

**Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

		<b>Time Frame</b>			<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Implementing Department of the DA</b>
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		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>SOCIAL WELFARE &amp; COMMUNITY DEV'T</u></b>												
Sensitize traditional leaders, opinion leaders and parents on the importance of girl child education in the district	Kwame Danso	x				10,000.00	Adolescent and family planning activities implemented		UNFPA		Social Welfare	DA
Train Peer Educators on adolescent sexual reproductive health and formation of virgin clubs in schools	Kwame Danso	x				20,000.00	Adolescent and family planning activities implemented		UNFPA		Social Welfare	DA
Supervise activities of Early Childhood Development Centres in the district	Kwame Danso		x	x	x	1,000.00			UNFPA		Social Welfare	DA

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: 2. Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision-making process and in the society at large

		<b>Time Frame</b>			<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>Implementing Department of the DA</b>
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		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE &amp; COMMUNITY DEV'T</b>												
Handling welfare, maintenance, and custody cases brought by complainants	Kwame Danso	x	x			10,000.00	Targeted social intervention for vulnerable and excluded developed		GoG		Social Welfare	DA
Provide skill and vocational training for people with disability to enhance their skills	District Wide	x				30,000.00			GoG		Social Welfare	DA
Provide financial assistance to people with disability to start vocation	District Wide	x				50,000.00			GoG		Social Welfare	DA
Monitor the usage of Disability fund	District Wide	x	x	x	x	11,000.00			GoG		Social Welfare	DA

**Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: 1. Promoted Social Accountability in the public policy cycle

2. Effective public awareness creation on laws for the protection of the vulnerable and excluded

**Thematic Area 6: HUMAN DEVELOPEMNT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>SOCIAL WELFARE&amp;COMMUNI TY DEV'T CON'T</u></b>	District Wide		x			10,000.00			UNFPA		Social Welfare	DA
Organise stakeholder forum on teenage pregnancy												
Organise Social Protection forum on the property rights of women	Kwame Danso	x				1,500.00	Awareness created on the property rights of women		Gog		Social Welfare	DA
Implement UNFPA Programmes	District Wide	x	x			80,000.00			UNFPA		DA	DA

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act

**Thematic Area 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaboratin g
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>												
Completion of District Administration Office Complex	Kwame Danso		x			50,000.00	Performance of the District Assembly strenghtened to ensure service delivery		DACF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Support organization of Assembly programmes	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	73,890.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	DPCU
Utilize capacity building component of DDF to train District Assembly staff, Assembly members, Heads of Department and staff of other departments	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	168,000.00			DDF		Central Adm;tn	DPCU
Provision for training of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	35,010.00			, DACF		Central Adm'tn	DPCU
Utilize capacity building component of DDF to acquire basic office equipment/facilities	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	243,960.00	Capacity of the DA for accountable, effective performance and service delivery improved		DDF		Central Adm'tn	DPCU

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION</u></b>												
Provision for quarterly monitoring of Assembly projects and programmes	Kwame Danso		x			58,205.00	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery		DACF		DPCU	Central Adm'tn
Provision for preparation of 2014-2017 DMTDP	Kwame Danso	x				30,000.00			DACF		DPCU	Central Adm'tn
Support Community Initiated Self-help projects	District Wide	x	x	x	x	100,000.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	DPCU
Rehabilitate 3 No. Junior Staff Quarters	Kwame Danso		x			50,000.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Organize quarterly Sub-Committee and General Assembly meetings	Kwame Danso	x				10,000.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	Central Adm.
Renovate and refurbish Assembly Hall	Kwame Danso					50,000.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dept
Procure power generator for the District Administration Office	Kwame Danso		x			60,000.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	DPCU
Furnish District Assembly Office Block Complex	Kwame Danso		x			100,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't

Renovate and furnish DCE's bungalow	District Wide	x				70,000.00			DACF		DA	Works Dep't
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**Thematic Area 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Strengthen and operationalise the Sub-district structures and ensure consistency with Local Government Laws

**Thematic Area 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicator	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>ADMINISTRATION</u></b>												
Complete the construction of 1No. Area Council Office block	Kyeamekrom			x		60,000.00	The Sub-district structures strengthened and operationalised		DDF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Complete the rehabilitation of DCD's bungalow	Kwame Danso	x				15,000.00	Residential accommodation for Assembly staff improved		DACF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Rehabilitation of 2 no. Area Council Office Blocks	Kwame Danso, Bantama			x		80,000.00			DACF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Provision to cater for minor training of Asseby staff	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			IGF		Centrla Adm'tn	
Provision to cater for minor repairs of office machines	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	Maintenance/repairs & renewals expenditure projected		DACF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act

**Thematic Area 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Sector /Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget(GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>GOVERNANCE</u></b>												
Organise quarterly meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Sub-Committee	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	1,500.00			DACF		Central Adm.	Centra Adm.
Organise DISEC meeting monthly	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	3,000.00			DACF		Central Adm.	Central Adm.
Organise quarterly management meetings	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	4,000.00			DACF		Central Adm.	Central Adm.

### DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH)	Indicators	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>ADMINISTRATION</u></b>												
Provision for DPCU/Budget Committee Meetings	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	20,000.00	District level planning prepared and implemented through participatory process		DACF		DPCU	Central Adm.
Organise 5 stakeholders meetings on Fee Fixing Resolution	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DACF		Finance Dep't	Central Adm.
Provision for preparation of Annual Action Plans & Composite Budgets	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	60,000.00			DACF		Finance Dep't	Central Adm.
Organize two (2) Town Hall Meetings to discuss Budget preparation and implementation reports	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	40,000.00	District level planning and budgeting prepared and implemented		DACF		DPCU	Central Adm'tn

							through participatory process					
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**Thematic Area 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

**DISTRICT COMPOSITE PLANS OF ACTION (POA)**

District Goal: .....

District Objective: Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all.

**Thematic Area 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Sector/ Activities	Location	Time Frame				Indicative Budget (GH)	Indicator s	Source of Funding		Implementing Department of the DA		
		2014	2015	2016	2017			IGF	GoG/Others	Donor	Lead	Collaborating
<b><u>JUSTICE AND SECURITY</u></b>												
Construct and furnish of 1 no. District Magistrate Court House	Kwame Danso	x	x			350,000.00	Operations of the district security and law enforcement improved		DDF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Complete the construction of 1no. Police Station (Phase I – completion of sub-structure up to first floor)	Kwame Danso	x				70,000.00	Operations of the district security and law enforcement improved		DDF		Central Adm'tn	Works Dep't
Facilitate the establishment of 2 no. Police Post	Bantama & Kyeamekrom		x	x		70,000.00			DACF		Central Adm.	GPS/MoI
Provision to support security operations in the district	Kwame Danso	x	x	x	x	320,000.00	Operations of the district security and law enforcement improved		DACF		Central Adm.	Finance Unit

## **4.8. Indicative Financial Plan**

### **4.8.1 Introduction**

This section of the plan examines the revenue and expenditure pattern of the district from 2014 to 2017. It also shows the revenue projections for the district from 2014 to 2014. It reveals the major sources of revenue and the challenges that are posed to revenue mobilization and management in the District.

### **4.8.2. District Assembly Revenue Mobilization**

It is a fact that the capacity of a district to implement any meaningful development plan largely depends on its ability to mobilize revenue from both internal and external sources. Apart from the internally generated fund (IGF), grants which include funds from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) including the MPs fund, GETFUND, GOG and Development Partners has flowed into the district for various development programmes/ projects.

Although there have been increases in the total amount of revenue to the district since the year 2013, the potential of the district in mobilizing internal resources has not been fully harnessed due to several factors such as limited logistics, inadequate qualified personnel and in some cases collusion by existing revenue personnel especially at the sub-district level. Table depicts the revenue projections from 2014 to 2017.

Table 3.3: Sene West District Assembly, Revenue Projections for years 2014-2017

<b>ITEM/ REVENUE</b>	<b>ACTUAL, 2013</b>	<b>ESTIMATED 20114</b>	<b>ESTIMATED 2015</b>	<b>ESTIMATED 2016</b>	<b>ESTIMATED 2017</b>
<b>RATES</b>	17,694.82	18,5000.00	21,5000.00	22,450.00	23,400.00
<b>LANDS &amp; ROYALTIES</b>	8,999.11	25,000.00	68,408.00	63,408.00	63,408.00
<b>FEES &amp; FINES</b>	36,143.70	83,641.00	48,770.00	48,770.00	56,253.80
<b>LICENSES</b>	23,743.10	47,730.00	38,242.00	38,080.00	48,925.00
<b>RENTS</b>	1,635.00	9,480.00	20,080.00	20,080.00	20,080.00
<b>INVESTMENT</b>	75,990.00	140,000.00	170,000.00	200,000.00	220,000.00

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164,205.98</b>	<b>324,351.00</b>	<b>367,000.00</b>	<b>392,788.00</b>	<b>432,066.80</b>
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Source: District Budget Unit, Sene West, 2013

It can be deduced from the table 1.24 that both IGF (rates, land, fees and fines, etc) and It can be deduced from the table 1.24 that both IGF (rates, land, fees and fines, etc) and grants have increased over the period. The growth in IGF has however not been spectacular as desired. The average growth for the projected years (2015-2017) is reasonably pegged at about 20% for rates. Though this rates appear to be unachievable it must be explained that the projections were based on impending re-valuation of properties and the preparation of supplementary valuation list by the Land Valuation Unit of the Lands Commission. Revenue from property rate is therefore expected to grow to the targeted levels.

Although the proportion of IGF to total revenue appears to be very insignificant for the actual as at 31<sup>st</sup> August 2012, there is an anticipated tremendous projected growth in 2014-2017 due to increased vigilance by management in addressing the loopholes in revenue management.

Table 3.4: Expected grant inflows for the projected years 2014-2017

<b>Revenue Sources</b>	<b>Estimate 2014</b>	<b>Estimate 2015</b>	<b>Estimate 2016</b>	<b>Estimate 2017</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
IGF	324,351.00	367,000.00	392,788.00	432,066.80	
Compensation transfer (for decentralized Dep'ts)	1,281,587.01	1,169,483.74	1,188,536.89	1,206,822.25	
Goods and Services transfer (for decentralized dep'ts)	58,568.12	40,470.00	40,470.00	42,493.50	
Assets transfer (for decentralized dep'ts)	6,518.00	-	-	-	
DACF	3,559,131.17	3,018,889.80	3,328,326.00	3,494,742.30	Used for prioritized development projects based on budget
DDF	1,511,536.00	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	1,340,000.00	Used for investment in prioritized projects and for capacity building of DA Staff
Ghana School Feeding					

Programme	391,804.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	
GSOP	824,750.92	650,127.98	650,127.98	650,127.98	Used for climate change activities and economic infrastructure
UNFPA	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00	
SRWSP	1,374,925.16	544,121.03	544,121.03	544,121.03	Used for provision of potable water & improved sanitation (including capacity building, institutional KVIP and hand washing facilities)
MDBS	20,860.00	-	20,860.00	20,860.00	
CIDA	-	27,250.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	
DFID	-	87,121.00	87,121.00	87,121.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,484,031.38</b>	<b>7,824,463.55</b>	<b>8,202,350.90</b>	<b>8,428,354.86</b>	

Source: Finance Department Sene West District Assembly, 2013

Figures from table 1.25 above show that the District Assembly would be relying on Development Partners to accelerate the socio-economic development of the District. For instance an amount of GHC1, 100,000 is expected from the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) to address the challenges in educational infrastructure. This will be specifically directed to addressing the problem of school under trees and basic school infrastructure for year 2015.

Similarly an amount of GHC670,000.00 is expected from the Local Service Delivery and Governance Programme (LSDGP) to support the improvement of feeder roads, potable water and sanitation and rural housing for the year 2010. The combination of funds expected from both GETFund and LSDGP contribute about 21% of inflows expected between the plan period 2010 – 2013.

Notwithstanding the grants expected from Development Partners (as indicated in table 1.25) the District is seriously addressing the challenges regarding low internal revenue generation to enable it mobilize and achieve targets set out for internal revenue mobilization.

Some the strategies adopted to improve internal revenue include:

- Undertaking a house numbering exercise to gather data on all properties in the District
- Street naming and property addressing
- Re-formation of Revenue Mobilization Task force
- Reduction/ removal of revenue leakages
- Routine unannounced checks by management staff
- Create a baseline data on revenue sources in the District
- Appoint a Prosecutor to deal with defaulters
- Partnership with private firms for revenue collection
- Intensive public education district wide on tax obligations
- Designing effective recording and reporting systems for revenue
- Training of tax collectors through seminars and workshops
- Marketing the district as a potential reliable development partner

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

#### **5.1. District Composite Annual Action Plans**

The development programs, projects, activities, cost and time frame for implementation as well as location and sources of funding are presented in the Programme of Action (POA) and Annual Action Plans for implementation. In the plans, yearly estimated expenditures have been provided based on the MTDPF 2014-2017 thematic areas of:

- Enhancing and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

## 5.2. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN LINKED WITH BUDGET (GHC)

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014

District Goal .....

**District Objectives:** Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management

#### THEME 1: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Embark on routine monitoring of revenue collection	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation	x	x	x	x	10,000		DA	Finance Dep't
Update revenue data for 2014	All Revenue stations	Strategies to minimize revenue leakages developed	x	x	x	x			DA	Finance Dep't
Procure value books	District wide	Value books procured	x	x	x	x			DA	
Provide quarterly revenue targets for station officers and revenue collectors	All Revenue Stations	Target for Revenue Collectors and Station Officers set	x	x	x	x			DA	Finance Dep't
Rehabilitation of market structure	Kwame Danso	Market centres rehabilitated			x				DA	Works Dep't
Reshuffle Revenue Collectors on regular basis	District Wide	Revenue collectors transformed	x	x	x	x			DA	Finance Unit/DBA
Conduct monthly monitoring/supervision of Revenue Collectors	All Revenue Station	Monthly monitoring /supervision conducted	x	x	x	x			DA	Financial Unit
Develop documentary and brochure on district investment potential by March, 2014	Kwame Danso	Documentary and brochure on district investment potential developed			x				DA	DPCU

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Facilitate access to the private sector to micor credit	District Wide	Private sector have access to credit							DA	Donors
Facilitate and support 60 Farmers to undertake Bee Keeping	District Wide	60 Farmers trained and supported to undertake Bee Keeping							DA	BAC/Dep't of Agric
Organize training for the youth in soap making	Selected Communities	Youth trained in soap making							DA	BAC
Train and support 100 people in grasscutter rearing	District Wide	100 farmers trained to untake grasscutter rearing							DA	DADU
Organize training workshop in batik, tie and dye making for the youth	District Wide	The Youth acquired skills in batik, tie and dye							BAC, DA	Donors and NGO's
Facilitate access to the private sector to micro-credit	District Wide	Private sector have access to credit							DA	Donors
Organize training workshop for physically challenged to improve their employable skills	District Wide	Training workshop for physically organised							DA	Social Welfare Unit
Support activities of District Business Advisory Centre	Kwame Danso	Productivity and income generation for the informal sector improved							DA	BAC
Organize 2-day sensitrisation workshop for local contractors on Public Procurement Act, Housing Standard and Design y Decemeber 2014	Kwame Danso	Workshop organsied							Works Dep't	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODENIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implememting Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Lisitng of Agricultural Household and Holders in 10 Enumeration Areas	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved							DADU	MoFA
Harvest and weigh produce from yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas by October 2014	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved							DADU	MoFA
Measure farms of selected holders and establish yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas by August 2014	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved							DADU	MoFA
Promote cashew, mango, and teak production with 50 farmers	District Wide	Farmer skills enhanced for increased productivty							DADU	MoFA
Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock by December, 2014	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved							DA	Forest Division
Train 50 farmer groups on the safe use of Agro-chemical by June 2014	Lemu, Bantama, Akyeremade, Kanto, Dwankrom, Akenten	Farmer skills enhanced for increased productivty							DADU	MoFA
Train 1000 livestaock farmers on improve housing, sanitation and supplementary feeding by Dec.2014	Kyeamekrom , Akenten, Bantama, Akyeremade	Animal health care activites promoted in the district							DADU	MoFA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014

District Goal .....

District Objectives .....

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Recover proceeds from 26 farmers engaged in 2012-2013 Block Farming by Dec.2014	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security increased							DADU	MoFA
Monitor outbreak of army worm, stem borers and pest and diseases by Dec.2014	District Wide	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses							DADU	MoFA
Organise 12 anti bush campaign in 12 operational area by Dec.2014	District Wide	Farmers sensitised on risks and the need to minimise losses							DADU	MoFA
D.O's undertakes monthly monitoring of activities of AEAS by Dec.2014	District Wide	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development improved							DADU	MoFA
Organise 1 day Durbar to honour biffitting farmers and fishermen by Dec. 2014	Selected Community	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development improved							DADU	MoFA
Carryout field inspection and selection of farmers for the Block Farming Programme by March 2014	Kwame Danso	Farmers knowledge on improved method of farming enhanced							DADU	MoFA
Support DDA to attend monthly technical meeting and other emergency meetings	Bantama, Wiase, Kwame Danso, Lassi	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DADU	MoFA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014

District Goal .....

District Objectives .....

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODENIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implememting Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Carryout farm inspection to select district award winners	Wiase, Kwame Danos, Lassi,Akyeremade, Kyeamekrom, Lemu	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DADU	MoFA
Organize 3 meetings of 10 communities members on farmer day celeb ration	Kwame Danso	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DADU	MoFA
Vaccinate 2,000 livetsock against rabies, TB, anthrax and other diseases by Dec. 2014	District Wide	Animal Health Care promoted in the district							DADU	MoFA
Support training groups in financial management and value chain dynamics	Tato Battor, Davakope, Tudeykope, Chensi Battor	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DADU	MoFA
DDA to untake monitoring and evaluation quarterly	District Wide	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DADU	MoFA
Treat 4,000 aniamls against varios diseases at vertenary clinic by Dec. 2014	District Wide	Animal Health Care promoted in the district							DADU	MoFA
Carryout routine visits to inspect animals for movement and slaughter permits by March 2014	District Wide	Animal Health Care promoted in the district							DADU	MoFA

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODENIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock by Dec. 2014	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved							DADU	MoFA
Support the organisation of radio programmes on safe appropriate use of Agro-chemicals by Dec. 2014	Nkawkaw	Farmers sensitised on risks and the need to minimise losses							DADU	MoFA
Support training of groups in assessment and registration	Shafa Zongo	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DADU	MoFA
Establish 20 hactors mango plantation in five communities by Dec. 2014	Wiase, Akyeramade, Drobe, Kofi Gyan, Mframa	Agro-forestry promoted							DA	DADU
Establish 20 hectare teak plantation	Wiase	Agro-forestry promoted							DA	DADU
Collaborate with facilitation agencies in grooming groups towards apex district level	Selected District	Institutional co-ordination for agriculture development improved							DA	DADU
Support anti-fire com-aign/ prevention of disaster and support to disaster victim	District Wide	Incidence of bushfire reduced							DA	NADMO/GNFS
Promote agro-forestry and protection of water course and sheds	District Wide	2,000 trees species planted along the catchment area of River Sene and other areas							Forestry Dep't	GSOP/DA
Establish woodlots by December. 2014	District Wide	Protection of water bodies and agro-forestry promoted							MoFA/NADMO	GSOP
Organize anti-bush fire campaign	District Wide	Incidence of bush fires reduced							NADMO	GNFS

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014

District Goal .....

District Objectives .....

#### THEME 4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Drill 10 No. boreholes by June 2014	Selected Communities	Affordable safe water provided in selected communities							DA	CWSA
Preparation of human settlement schemes by Dec.2014	Bantama, Kyeamekrom, lemu, Drobe	Haphazard development in major settlements of the district reduced							Town and Country Plg Dep't	Works
Organize 4 statutory planning committee meetings	Kwame Danso	Haphazard development in major settlements of the district reduced							Town and Country Plg Dep't	DA
Undertake public education on building regulations quarterly	District Wide	Public sensitise on on building regulations							Country Plg Dep't	Works
Routin spot improvement of Kwame Danso –Kajaji Trunk Road and other feeder roads in the district by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso-Kajaji	Accessibility to major market centres in the district by farmers in the hinterlands improved							DA	DFR
Spot improvement of 7.4 km Feeder Road by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso –Akyeramade Battor	Accessibility to major market centres in the district by farmers in the hinterlands improved							DA	GSOP
Drilling and construction of 115 N0. boreholes	Selected Communities	Affordable safe water provided in selected communities							DA	CWSA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014

District Goal .....

District Objectives .....

#### THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Rehabilitate 8 no. Public Toilet	District Wide	8 no. Public Toilet rehabilitated					x		EHU	Central Adm.
Procure 10 No. refuse container	District Wide	10 No. refuse container procured					x		EHU	Central Adm.
Construction of 1 No. 12 seater KVIP Toilet	Banyarko	1 No. 12 seater KVIP Toilet constructed					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 12 seater KVIP at Dwankrom	Dwankrom	12 seater KVIP Toilet constructed at Dwankrom					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Rehabilitate Library Block at Bantama	Bantama	Library Block Rehabilitated					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construct Day Care Centre at Bantama	Bantama	Day Care Centre At Bantama constructed					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Procure medical supplies	District Wide	Medical supplies procured					x		GHS	Central Adm.
Construct 1 No. 3-unit classroom block and ancillary facilities by Dec.2014 (New)	Menkor	1 No. 3-unit classroom block constructed					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit 2 bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow by Dec.2013. (New)	Bantama	Access to educational facilities improved					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit Classroom Pavillion at Okoto Akura by August, 2014. (on-going)	Okoto Akura	1 No. 6-unit classroom block constructed					x		Works Dep't	DPCU

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Provision for District Education Fund	District Wide	Needy students supported						x	GES	Central
Construction of 1 No. 2 bedroom semi -detached teachers quarters by June 2014(On-going)	Kwame Danso	Access to school facilities improved						x	Works Dep't	DPCU
Completion of 1 No. 3 bedroom, 2 unit teachers quarter by June, 2014(On-going)	Kajaji	Access to school facilities improved							Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom by Dec. 2014	Kyeamekrom	Access to school facilities improved				x			Works Dep't	DPCU
Completion of 3-unit classroom block with Office, Library and Commonroom ta Kanto. (New)	Kanto	Access to school facilities improved	x						Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block for Lemu Methodist Primary by Dec. 2014 (New)	Lemu	Access to education at basic level in the deprived communities improved	x						Works Dep't	DPCU
Provision of sporting equipment and other logistics to the basic and second cycle schools as well as football team in the District	District Wide								GES	Central Adm.
Train Environmental Health Officers and DWST in Cmmunity Led Total Sanitation	District Wide							x	CWSA	DWST
Train 5 masons as latrine artisans for the provision and construction of affordable household latrines by March 2014	District Wide	5 masons trained	x					x	CWSA	DWST
Support organisation of My First Day at School	District Wide	My First Day School celebration organised							GES	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Support organisation of vacation classes for BECE and WAECE candidates	District Wide	The District performance in BECE and WAECE improved					x		GES	Central Adm.
Organise Best Teacher award by December 2014	District Wide	Best Teacher Award organised					x		GES	Central Adm.
Sensitise 500 couples on the need for the pregnant mothers to know their HIV status by June 2014	District Wide	500 couples sensitised on PMTCT						x	GHS	Central Adm.
Organise stakeholders forum to discuss socio-culture practices that promote the spread of HIV/AIDS	District Wide	Stakeholders forum organise						x	SW&CD	Central Adm.
Construct 1 No. 6-unit classroom pavillion (on-going)	Davakope	6-unit pavillion constructed					xx		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construct 1 No. 6-unit classroom pavillion (on-going)	Tudeykope	6-unit pavillion constructed					x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Rehabilitate 1 No. 3-unit classroom block at Bantama SDA JHS (On-going)	Banatama	3-units classroom block rehabilitated					x		Works Dep't	DPCU.
Organise 1 day training workshop on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into decentralised work plans and programes	Kwame Danso	New HIV/AIDS infection and transmission reduced					x		Central Adm.	GAC/GHS
Attend capacity building workshop on HIV/AIDS	Sunyani	Workshop on HIV/AIDS attended					x		Central Adm.	GAC/GHS
Organise quarterly DAC meetings	District Wide	New HIV/AIDS infection and transmission reduced					x		Central Adm.	GAC/GHS

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Conduct quarterly monitoring of HIV/AIDS activities in the District	District Wide	New HIV/AIDS infection and transmission reduced							Central Adm.	GAC
Construction of 1 No. 8-seater and 2 No. 6-seater Institutional Latrines by Dec. 2014	Bantama, Kyeamekrom	Environmental sanitation in the district improved		x				x	CWSA	DPCU
Sensitise people on sexual behavioural change and distribute condoms to the youth	District Wide	change sensitisation organised							GHS	GHS/Central Adm.
Provide skill and vocational training for people with disability to enhance their skill by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels.							SW&CD	Central Adm.
Sponsor 20 youths to attend leadership training institute by March, 2014	Kwame Danso	20 youths sponsored							Youth Authority	Central Adm.
Support malaria control programmes	District Wide	prevention and control communicable and non communicable diseases promoted							GHS	Central Adm.
Support NID Programmes	Kwame Danso	prevention and control communicable and non communicable diseases promoted							GHS	Central Adm.
Provide financial assistance to people with disability to restart vocation and pay school fees by Dec.2014	Kwame Danso	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels.							SW&CD	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal:** .....

**District Objectives:** .....

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Acquire sanitary tools and equipment for the Environmental Health Unit by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x	x	x	x	x		Central Adm.	Finance Dept
Rehabilitate/Dislodgement of dilapidated and choked public toilets by Dec.2014	Bantama, Wirikofi, Lemu, Kyeamekrom, Banka, Mframa, Donkore	Public toilet dislodge to improve sanitation	x	x	x	x	x		Works Dep't	DEHU
Acquisition of site for final liquid and wate disposal by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso, Lemu, kyeamekrom, Bantama	Environmental sanitation in the district improved				x	x		Works Dep't	DEHU
Support Teachers Trainee and Needy SHS Students with financial assistance	District Wide	Teacher Trainees and Needy students supported financially					x		Central Adm.	GES
Implement School Feeding Programme in the deprived communities in the district	Selected School	Access to education at the basic level in the deprived communities improved	x	x	x	x		x	Central Adm.	GES
Organise STME Clinic by September 2014	District Wide	STME clinice organsied		x			x		GES	Central Adm.
Collect data on point sources in all communities	District Wide	Data on point source collected	x					x	DWST	DPCU
Organize 2-day training workshop for 50 males and 50 females on conflict handling skills	Kwame Danso	The new youth policy operationalised in the district		x				x	Youth Authority	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal:** .....

**District Objectives:** .....

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Construction/Completion of computer laboratory at KDAHTS by June, 2014 (New)	Kwame Danso	Access to education facilities increased	x						Works Dep't	DPCU
Organize 2-day sensitization programme on the effects of drug / alcohol substances abuse	Kwame Danso	The new youth policy operationalized in the District							Youth Authority	Central Adm.
Construct 1 No. 12- Seater Public Toilet by Dec. 2014 (On-going)	Premuase.	Environmental sanitation in the District improved	x						Works Dep't	DPCU
Construct 1No., 12-Seater KVIP Toilet facility (On-going)	Kojokrom	Environmental sanitation in the District improved	x						Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet by Dec. 2014	Dwankrom	Sanitation facilities increased			x				Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet by Dec. 2014	Banyarko	Sanitation facilities increased			x				Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater Aqua Privy Toilet by Dec. 2014	Akyeramade	Environmental sanitation in the District improved			x				Works Dep't	DPCU
Reconstruction of 1 No. Fire Guttered Medical Doctor's Bungalow by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso	Access to health facilities increased		x					Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. 3-Units 2-Bedroom semi detached Nurses' bungalow by Dec.2014 (New)	Kwame Danso	Access to health facilities increased							Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction/Completion of 1No. 20-seater water closet public toilet by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the District improved							Works Dep't	DPCU

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Trigger 10 communities to attain open defecation free status using Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) by June, 2014	District Wide	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x	x	x	x		x	CWSA	DWST
Organise 5 sensitisation programmes for 50 Area Council Members and Opinion Leaders to promote the implementation of the provision of the Disability Act and Law protecting the rights of children by Dec. 2013	Selected Communities	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels.	x					x	Social Welfare	Central Adm.

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014

District Goal .....

District Objectives .....

#### THEME 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Procure office furniture and other office facilities to furnish District Assembly Office complex	Kwame Danso	Assembly complex furnished	x						Works Dep't	Central Adm.
Renovate DCE's bungalow	Kwame Danso	DCE bungalow renovated	x				x		Works Dep't	Central Adm.
Rehabilitate 3.No Senior Staff quarters	Kwame Danso	3 No. senior staff quarters rehabilitated							Works Dep't	DPCU
Complete the construction of Area Council Office Block.	Kyeamekrom	Area Council Office at Kyeamekrom completed							Works Dep't	DPCU
Rehabilitate 2 No. Area Council office blocks	Kwame Danso, Bantama	Area Council Office blocks rehabilitated							Works Dep't	DPCU
Renovate and furnish District Assembly Hall	Kwame Danso	Assembly Hall renovated and furnished		x			x		Works Dep't	DPCU
Provision to Support Self Help Projects initiated by communities	District Wide	Initiated self help projects supported							DPCU	Central Adm.
Procure 4 x 4 pick up	District Wide	4 x 4 pick up procured							Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Procure motorbike for Internal Audit Unit	Kwame Danso	Motorbike for Internal Audit Unit procured							Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Procure power generator	Kwame Danso	power generator procure							Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Rehabilitate of DFO's Bungalow (New)	Kwame Danso	Residential accommodation for Assembly Staff improved							Works Dep't	DPCU
Landscaping of the compound of the New Administration Block by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso	Capacity of Assembly staff and Assembly members improved							Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1 No. New Court House for the District Magistrate Court by Dec. 2014	Kwame Danso	Operations of the district security and law enforcement improved							Works Dep't	DPCU

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives .....**

**THEME 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Organise quarterly meetings of the Sub-Committees of the Assembly	Kwame Danso	Quarterly Sub Committee meetings organised							Central Adm.	RCC
Organise 3 General Assembly meetings	Kwame Danso	General Assembly meetings organised							Central Adm.	RCC
Organise quarterly meetings of the Public Relations and Complaints Sub-Committee	Kwame Danso	Public Relations & Complaints sub-committee meetings organised							Central Adm.	Central Adm.
Organise DISEC meeting monthly	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the DA for effective performance and service delivery improved							Central Adm.	GPS
Organise quarterly management meetings	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the DA for effective performance and service delivery improved							Central Adm.	Central Adm.
Provision to support Assembly Staff and Assembly Members to attend capacity development workshop and programme	Kwame Danso	Capacity of Assembly staff and Assembly members improved							Central Adm.	MLRD
Conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Assembly's programmes and projects	District Wide	Assembly projects effectively monitored							DPCU	Central Adm.
Organise quarterly DPCU meetings on plan implementation	Kwame Danso	District level budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process							DPCU	Central Adm.
Organise quarterly Budget Committee Meeting to review implementation of the Composite Budget	Kwame Danso	District level budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process							DPCU	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

District Goal .....

District Objectives .....

**THEME 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Organize Mid Year Review Meeting on the implementation of programme and projects	Kwame Danso	District level budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process			x		x		DPCU	Finance Dep't
Organise 5 stakeholders meetings on 2015 Fee Fixing Resolution by August 2014	Kwame Danso	District level budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process			x		x		DPCU	Finance Dep't
Organise a 3 Day Budget Hearing meeting on 2015 Composite Budget by September 2014	Kwame Danso	District level budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process			x		x		DPCU	Finance Dep't

**5.8. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN LINKED WITH BUDGET (GHC)**

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management

**THEME 1: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Embark on routine monitoring of revenue collection	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation	x	x	x	x		10,000	Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Engage stakeholders on 2016 Fee Fixing Resolution	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation and management			x			10,000	Central Adm.	Finance Dept
Prepare and implement monthly revenue collection programme	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation and management	x	x	x	x		3,000.00	Central Adm.	Finance Dept
Train Revenue, Finance and Budget Units on Revenue collection procedures	Kwame Danso	Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation and management			x			10,000	DA	Finance Dept
Establish comprehensive Revenue Database for the Assembly		Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation and management		x				10,000	DA	Finance Dept
Embark on sensitization of revenue collection	All Revenue Stations	Capacity of the District Assembly enhanced to improve local revenue mobilisation and management	x			x		8,600.00	DA	Finance Dept

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Mainstream the concept of local economic development into planning at the district level

**THEME 2: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN THE GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Support activities of District Business Advisory Centre	Kwame Danso								DA	BAC
Provision to implement LED programme in the District	Kwame Danso	Local Economic Development Concept mainstreaming into District level planning and implementation			x				DA	BAC

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Reduce production and distribution risk/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Lisitng of Agricultural Household and Holders in 10 Enumeration Areas	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved							DADU	MoFA
Sensitize 6 communities on improved storage methods for grains and legumes	Mframa, Bantama, Akyeremade, Lassi, Drobe, Kyeamekrom,	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses	x			x		1,060	DADU	MoFA
Organize 12 anti bush fire campaign in 12 operational areas	Bantama, Mframa, Wiase, Gyasipo, Lassi etc	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses	x			x		1,400.00	DADU	MoFA
Support organization of radio programmes on safe use and appropriate use of agro-chemicals	District Wide	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses		x	x			2,050.00	DADU	MoFA
Promote cashew, mango and teak production with 50 farmers	Bantama, Menkor, Lassi, Mframa	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses	x	x	x	x		2,500	DADU	MoFA
Harvest and weigh produce from yield study plots in 10 enumeration areas	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved						2,000	DADU	MoFA
Conduct measurement of farms of selected holders and establish yield study plot in 10 enumeration areas by August, 2015	District wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved			x			1,100.00		
Collect monthly data on commodity prices and movement of crops and livestock	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security improved	x	x	x	x		1,800.00	DADU	MoFA
Train 1000 livestock farmers on improve housing, sanitation and supplementary feeding by Dec.2015	Kyeamekrom , Akenten, Bantama, Akyeremade	Animal health care activities promoted in the district							DADU	MoFA

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Objectives:** Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry

**THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Recover proceed sfrom 26 farmers engaged in 2012-2013 Block Farming by Dec.2015	District Wide	Agriculture productivity for food security increased	x				700.00		DADU	MoFA
Monitor outbreak of army worm, stem borers and pest and diseases	District Wide	Farmers sensitized on risks and the need to minimize losses		x	x	x		3,460	DADU	MoFA
Train 50 farmer groups on safe use of agro-chemicals	District Wide	Farmers sensitised on risks and the need to minimise losses	x					2,800.00	DADU	MoFA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Promote livestock and poultry for food security and income

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Vaccinate 2,000 livestock, 2,000 animals against rabies, TB, antrax and other diseases by April 2015.	District Wide	Animal health care activities promoted in the district	x	x	x	x		5,900.00	DADU	MoFA
Train 100 livestock farmers on improve housing, sanitation and supplementary feeding	Kwame Danso	Animal health care activities promoted in the district	x					2,500.00	DADU	MoFA
Treat 4,000 animals against various diseases at verenary clinic	District Wide	Animal health care activities promoted in the district	x	x	x	x	x	4,086	DADU	MoFA
Carry out routine visits to inspect animals for movement and slaughter permits	Kwame Danso, Kyeamekrom, Lemu, Bantama	Animal health care activities promoted in the district	x	x	x	x	x	1,200.00	DADU	MoFA
Carry out routine visits to inspect animals for movement and slaughter permits.	District Wide	Animal health care activities promoted in the district							DADU	MoFA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
DDA undertakes and monitoring evaluation quarterly	District Wide	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development	x	x	x	x		2,000.00	DADU	MoFA
D.Os undertake monthly monitoring of activities of AEAs	District Wide		x	x	x	x		2,180	DADU	MoFA
Organize 1 day Durbar to honour befitting farmers and fishermen by December, 2015	Kwame Danso	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development				x		50,000.00	DADU	DA
Support DDA to attend monthly technical meeting and other emergency meetings	Sunyani	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development	x	x	x	x		2,300.00	DADU	MoFA
Support training of groups in financial management and value chain dynamics	Kwame Danso	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development			x			2,400.00	DADU	MoFA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Improve institutional coordination for agriculture development

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Support training of groups in assessment and registration	District Wide	Institutional co-ordination for agricultural development	x	x	x	x		2,400.00	DADU	MoFA
Collaborate with facilitation agencies in grooming groups towards apex district level commodity-specific (maize, sorghum & soyabean)	District Wide		x	x	x	x		2,200.00	DADU	MoFA
Complete the construction of 1 No. Extension Officer's Quarters	Kyeamekrom	Construction of Extension Officer's quarters completed				x		50,000.00	Works Dep't	DA
Support promotion of agribusiness in the district	District Wide	Agribusiness in the district promoted	x	x	x	x		50,000.00	DADU	MoFA
Maintenance of official vehicle	Kwame Danso	Administrative expenses						4,000.00	DADU	MoFA

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

District Goal .....

District Objectives: Adapt to the impacts and reduce vulnerability to climate variability and change

#### THEME 3: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODENIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Establish mango and teak plantation in 5 selected communities in the district	Wiase, Akyeremade, Drobe, Kofi Gyan, Mframa.	Tree growing promoted	x	x	x	x		279,445	DA	GSOP/MoFA
Mobilize 10 communities to plant trees	District Wide	Agro-forestry promoted	x	x	x	x	3,000.00		NADMO	Forestry Dep't
Embark on public education on reduction of bush/domestic fires in communities	District Wide	Incidence of fires reduced			x	x	2,000.00		NADMO	GNFS
Organize skill development training for NADMO Zonal Co-ordinators.	Kwame Danso	Effective management improved			x		2,000.00		DA	NADMO, GNFS
Provide tools and equipment for Disaster Volunteers	Kwame Danso	Tools and equipment procured	x				2,000.00		DA	NADMO
Provide relief items to disaster victims	Kwame Danso	Relief items to disaster victims provided			x			10,000.00	NADMO	DA

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Integrate land use, transport planning, development planning and service provision

**THEME 5: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
<b>PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>										
Implement Street Naming and Property addressing project	Kwame Danso, Bantama, Lemu, Kyeamekrom.	Street naming and property addressing system fully implemented	x					60,000	Town Plg Dept	Works Dep't
Organize quarterly Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Kwame Danso	Land use planning system effectively promoted.	x	x	x	x	4,000.00		TPD	DA
Sensitize the general public on building regulations once every quarter	District Wide	Land use planning system effectively promoted	x	x	x	x	4,000.00		TCPD	WORKS

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Accelerated the provision of affordable and safe water

#### THEME 4: INFRASTRUCTURE. ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>WATER</b>										
Drilling, construction and testing of 38 No. boreholes for hand pump installation	Sene West, Pru & Sene East Districts	Affordable safe water provided		x				490,427.00		Works Dep't CWSA
Install hand pumps and construct concrete pad on 2 No. boreholes	Kwame Danso	Access to potable water increased.			x			0,000.00 <sup>11</sup>		Works Dep't CWSA
Drill and mechanize of Borehole at DCE's Residence	Kwame Danso	Affordable safe water provided.			x			7,000.00		Work Dep't DA
Drilling and construction of 1 No. borehole for Slaughter House	Kwame Danso	Affordable safe water provided.		x				15,000.00		Works Dep't DA
Construction, drilling and mechanization of 1 No. borehole for District Administration block	Kwame Danso	Affordable safe water provided		x				35,000.00		DA Works Dep't
Limited mechanisation of Borehole at Krenkuase Model School to supply water to Krekuase Community and its environs	Krenkuase	Affordable safe water provided			x			75,000.00		DA Works Dep't

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

#### THEME 4: INFRASTRUCTURE. ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>ROADS</b>										
Undertake inventory of feeder roads conditions in the district to know the state of the their deplorability	District Wide	Feeder roads conditions in the district improved		x			1,000.00		Works Dep't	DFR/DA
Routine spot improvement of Kwame Danso – Kajaji Trunk road and Other feeder roads in the district	Kwame Danso - Kajari	Road conditions in the district improved		x				70,000.00	Works Dep't	DFR/DA
Undertake routine inspection and monitoring of road projects in the district	Krenkuase	Road projects in the district improved			x		3,000.00		Works Dep't	DA
Complete the rehabilitation of 7.4 km feeder road.	Kwame Danso – Akyeremade Battor	Surface accessibility improved	x					355,001.58	Works Dep't	GSOP
Rehabilitation of 5.0km feeder	Dwankrom - Menkor	Surface accessibility improved	x					391,554.66	Works Dep't	GSOP

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Objectives:** Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs

#### THEME 4: INFRASTRUCTURE. ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>RURAL HOUSING</b>										
Organize sensitization on building regulations by Dec. 2015	District Wide	Improvement in housing standard, design and construction promoted				x	5,000.00		Works Dep't	DFR/DA
Organize workshop for local contractor on Public Procurement Act	Kwame Danso - Kjaji			x			5,000.00		Works Dep't	DFR/DA

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Rehabilitae Community Library	Bantama	Access to school facilities improved			x		50,000.00		DA	Works Dept.
Construction of 1No. Day Care Centre	Bantama				x		150,000.00		Works Dep't	DA
Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom for Kyeamekrom D/A primary	Kyeamekrom	Access to school facilities in the deprived communities improved			x		300,000.00		Works Dep't	DA
Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block for Menkor JHS	Menkor	Access to education at basic level in the deprived communities improved		x			180,000.00		Works Dep't	DA
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow	Bantama					x	170,000.00		Works Dep't	DA
Rehabilitate 3 No. classroom block	Selected scshools					x	58,400.00		Works Dep't	DA
Rehabilitate Community Library	Kwame Danso	Community library rehabilitated			x		50,000.00		Works Dep't	Central Adm.
Support District Youth Council Office	Kwame Danso	Implementation of New Youth Policy promoted	x				10,000.00		Central Adm.	DPCU

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Complete the construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom pavilion	Tudeykope	Access to school facilities improved			x		50,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities (Payment of retention)	Lemu	Access to education facilities improved			X			10,000.00	Works Dep't	DPCU
Complete the construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom pavilion	Davkope	Access to school facilities in the deprived communities improved		x			21,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU
Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block for Wiase DA JHS	Wiase	Access to education at basic level in the deprived communities improved		x			180,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU
Implementation of Ghana School Feeding programme	Kwame Danso	Access to education at basic level in the deprived communities improved					450,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit 2-bedroom semi-detached teachers bungalow	Bantama	1 No. teachers bungalow constructed				x	170,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

District Goal .....

District Objectives: Improve quality teaching and learning

#### THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Support organisation of common examination for Basic Schools	District Wide	The District performance in BECE and WAECE improved			x		9,280.00		GES	Central Adm./NGO
Organise Best Teacher Award s	Kwame Danso	Best Teacher Award organised	x				20,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
Provide financial support to teacher trainees and other students	District Wide	Needy but brilliant students supported financially			x		50,000.00		Central Adm.	GES
Support organization of MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL	Kwame Danso	My First Day at School organized			x		5,000.00		GES	Central Adm.
Organise STME Clinic	Kwame Danso	The distric performance in BECE and WAECE improved			x		10,000.00		GES	Central Adm.
Provide financial support to teacher trainees and other students	Kwame Danso	Needy but brilliant students supported financially				x	50,000.00		Central Adm.	GES

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives:** Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>HEALTH</b>										
Procure medical supplies and equipment for CHPS Compound	District Wide	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery in the district	x				15,000.00		GHS	DA
Reconstruct 1 No. Fire guttered Medical Doctor's Bangalow at Kwame Danso	Kwame Danso	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery in the district		x			150,000.00		GHS	DA
Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Mframa	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery in the district		x			180,000.00		GHS	DA
Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	Lemu	Health infrastructure and equipment provided to support health care delivery in the district			x		180,000.00		GHS	DA
Support Child Health Promotion Week	Kwame Danso	Health Promotion activities in the district improved					5,000.00		GHS	DA
Support NID Programmes	Kwame Danso	Health Promotion activities in the district improved			x		10,000.00		GHS	DA
Support malaria control programme	District Wide	Health Promotion activities in the district improved			x		10,000.00		GHS	DA
Support School Health Service	District Wide	Health Promotion activities in the district improved		x			5,000.00		GHS	DA/GES

### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

District Goal .....

**District Objectives:** Prevent and control the spread of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyle.

#### THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency		
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating	
Implement DFID ASRH Programmes	District Wide	Maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent sexual reproductive health programme implemented	x					87,121.00		Central Adm.	GHS
Implement UNFPA maternal and ASRH Programmes	District Wide	Maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent sexual reproductive health programme implemented	x					80,000.00		Central Adm.	GHS
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</b>											
Completion of 1 No. 6-Seater Institutional latrine at Banatama SDA Primary, Kyeamekrom SDA Prim, and Bantama CHPS Compound	Bantam , Kyeamekrom	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x				23,455.00			CWSA	Works Dept
Complete the construction of 1 No. 20- Seater W/C Toilet	Kwame Danso (Donkore)	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x							Works Dep't	DPCU
Procure 10 No. refuse containers	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the district improved			x		90,000.00			Central Adm.	Environ. Health Unit
Payment for sanitation and fumigation activities by ZOOMLION	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x	x	x	x	150,000.00			Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Payment of consultancy fee on hygiene and sanitation	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x	x	x		30,239.00			Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Facilitate Community Led Total Sanitation	Selected Community	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x	x	x	x	2,000.00			DEHU/CWSA	DWST
Construct 1 No. 12-Seater KVIP Toilet	Banyarko	Environmental sanitation in the district improved		x			90,000.00			Works Dep't	DPCU
Acquire sanitary tools and equipment for Environmental Health Unit	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the district improved	x	x	x	x	10,000.00			DA	DEHU

Acquire final disposal site	Kwame Danso	Environmental sanitation in the district improved			x		5,000.00		DA	DEHU
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### 5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STI/TB transmission

#### THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
Rehabilitate Public Toilet in the District	District Wide	Environmental sanitation in the district improved			x		126,000.00		Works Dep't	DA
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>										
Attend Capacity Building workshop on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into decentralized department	Kwame Danso	New HIV & AIDS/ STIs and TB transmission reduced	x	x	x	x		5,000.00	GAC	DA
Organize quarterly DAC meetings	Kwame Danso	New HIV & AIDS/ STIs and TB transmission reduced	x	x	x	x		4,000.00	GAC	DA
Attend capacity building workshop on HIV/AIDS	Kwame Danso	New HIV & AIDS/ STIs and TB transmission reduced	x	x	x	x	2,000.00		GAC	DA
Conduct quarterly monitoring of HIV/AIDS activities	Kwame Danso	New HIV & AIDS/ STIs and TB transmission reduced	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		GHS	DA
Compile and submit quarterly HIV/AIDS reports	Kwame Danso	New HIV & AIDS/ STIs and TB transmission reduced	x	x	x	x	500.00		GHS	DA

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal .....**

**District Objectives:** Promote effective child development in all communities, especially deprived areas

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE &amp; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Train 4 caregivers and attendants at the 3 Early Childhood Development Centres in the district	Kwame Danso	Effective child development in deprived communities promoted	x				2,000.00		SW/CD	DA
Train proprietors of Early Childhood Development Centres using modern teaching and materials to teach children	Kwame Danso	Effective child development in deprived communities promoted		x			2,000.00		SW/CD	DA
Supervise activities of Early Childhood Development Centres	Selected Communities	development in deprived communities promoted	x				1,000.00		SW/CD	DA
Organise 5 sensitisation programmes for 50 Area Council Members and Opinion Leaders to promote the implementation of the provision of the Disability Act and Law protecting the rights of children by Dec. 2015	Selected Communities	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels.	x				10,000.00		SW/CD	DA
Provide skills and vocational training for people with disability to enhance their skills	Kwame Danso	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels.	x				27,378.00		SWCD	DA
Provide financial assistance to people with disability to start vocation and pay school fees	District Wide	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels.	x				25,000.00		SWCD	DA

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Promote social accountability in the public policy cycle/Effective public awareness creation on laws for the protection of the vulnerable and excluded

**THEME 6: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE &amp; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>										
Purchase stationery and other office facilities	Kwame Danso	Administrative expenses	x	x	x		2,214.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Provision for travel and transport	Kwame Danso	Administrative expenses	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Maintenance of office motorbike	Kwame danso	Administrative expenses	x	x	x	x	1,000.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Conduct social accountability session on the use water and health facilities	Kwame Danso	Social accountability by the facility users promoted	x		x		3,000.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize Social Protection forum on the property rights of women	Kwame Danso	Awareness created on the property rights of women			x		1,500.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Stationery and office facilities	Kwame Danso	Awareness created on the property rights of women	x	x	x	x	588.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Monitor the usage of disability fund	Kwame Danso	Disability issues mainstreamed in the formal decision making process and at the community and household levels	x	x	x	x	5,000.00		SW/CD	Central Adm.
Organize 5 sensitisation programme for 50 Area Council Members and Opinion Leaders on various laws that protect the rights and parental responsibilities	Kwame Danso	Effective child development in deprived communities promoted by Dec. 2015	x	x			10,000.00		SW&CD	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2014**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Ensure effective implementation of Local Government Service Act

**THEME 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>										
Provision to support District Office of the NCCE	Kwame Danso	Civic advocacy and rights and responsibility	x	x	x	x	<b>10,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	DPCU
Provision for completion of outstanding works on District Assembly Block Complex	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery			xx		<b>40,000.00</b>		Works Dep't	DPCU
Support the organisation of Assembly programmes	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery	x	x	x	x	<b>50,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Provision for the training of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery					<b>50,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	DPCU
Utilize capacity component of DDF to acquire basic office equipment	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery					<b>25,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	DPCU
Support Information Service Department	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery	x	x	x	x	<b>10,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Quarterly monitoring of Assembly projects and programmes	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery	x	x	x	x	<b>30,000.00</b>		DPCU	Central Adm.

**5.8.1. DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2015**

**District Goal** .....

**District Objectives:** Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act

**THEME 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Organise quarterly Sub-Committee and Genral Assemb;y meetings	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		DA	RCC
Renovate and furnish District Assembly Hall	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery		x			50,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU
Procure Power Generator	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery			x		60,000.00		Central Adm.	DPCU
Procure office furniture and other office facilities to furnish Assembly Office Block Complex	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery	x				100,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU
Renovate and furnish DCE Bangalow	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery		x			70,000.00		Works Dep't	DPCU
Rehabilitate 3 No. Junior Staff Quarters	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery			x		50,000.00		Work Dep't	DPCU
Utilize MP's Social Intervention Fund	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery					<b>50,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	Finance Dep't
Utilize MP's Common Fund	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery					<b>100,000.00</b>		Central Adm.	Finance Depp't

District Goal .....

District Objectives: Integrate and institutionalize district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels

**THEME 7: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

Activities	Location	Output Indicator	Time Schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agency	
			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Contingency for G&S	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery					192,109.00		Central Adm.	F
Contingency for Assets	Kwame Danso	Performance of the District Assembly strengthened to ensure service delivery					150,000.00		DA	DA
Provision for DPCU activities	Kwame Danso	District level planning prepared and implemented through participatory process	x	x	x	x	10,000.00		DPCU	DA
Provision for preparation of 2016 Composite Budget	Kwame Danso	District level planning and budgeting prepared and implemented through participatory process by 2015			x		15,000.00		DPCU	DA
Complete Area Council Offices	Kyeamekrom	The sub district structures strengthenen and operationalised by 2015		x			60,000.00		DA	DA
Rehabilitate Area Council Office Block	Kwame Danso	The sub district structures strengthenen and operationalised by 2015		x			<b>40,000.00</b>		DA	DA

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The process of monitoring is to enable the District Assembly determine whether the required project inputs are being delivered on time. It is also to ascertain whether the inputs are being used as intended and are producing the desired results.

Likewise through the process of evaluation, the Assembly will be able to determine whether the desired impact of the project has been achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract any unintended consequences. The process of evaluation therefore is to give a feed back that can lead to re-planning if necessary.

Monitoring is a process of collecting and analyzing data or events associated with the implementation of the policy, program or project being implemented with the view to improving their management for the achievement of stated objectives. Resources are used in specific combinations to achieve a specific project result at a point in time. This means that at each stage of the project, one must ensure that the required project inputs are being delivered on time used as intended and produced the desired result.

Secondly, every project has certain well defined objectives that address key development problems under the broad thematic areas. It is therefore very necessary and prudent that evaluation is done for each project to determine whether the impact has been felt or achieved, the causes of deviation if any, and how to counteract an unintended consequences. This is done through the process of evaluation. Evaluation therefore means a systematic, objective analysis of a plan/programme/ project performance, efficiency and impact in relation to its objective.

Monitoring and evaluation are necessary because unforeseen changed in the socio-economic situation of the district as well as the political climate of the country and even certain international event could have both positive and negative effect on the plan. As a result of these, the plan needs constant monitoring to make sure that the necessary adjustments are made. The District Assembly will compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of references and their use over time, staff and their commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting. The planning guideline prepared by the NDPC for the preparation of Sectoral and District Development Plan will be used to monitor and evaluate projects.

The District Assembly needs to be able to compile basic terms of reference for each project to include the list of resources and their use over time, staff and their various commitment and responsibilities, as well as budgeting.

Evaluations will be conducted at specific points within the plan implementation period and a terminal evaluation will be done at the end of the implementation period.

The monitoring of the plan will be undertaken by the;

- District Assembly through the District Planning Coordinating Unit,
- The Sub-Committees of the Assembly.
- The Works Department and
- All the Decentralized departments.
- The Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Development Partners

Evaluation of the plan on the other hand will be carried out at specific intervals by the;

- Community members
- The District Assembly
- Regional Coordinating Council
- The National Development Planning Commission
- Other external bodies that may be chosen for that purpose.

## 6.1 Monitoring Report

Monitoring starts with the implementation of the projects. It is aimed at making sure that the project progresses according to laid down procedures, bill of quantities, and scheduled as well as maintaining high quality standards of work, and the correct delivery of inputs according to time, quality and quantity. The Monitoring Report shall be prepared according to the following format:

### Programme and Project Monitoring Report

#### A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

A1 Project .....

A2 Project No.....

A3 Project Location .....

A4 Implementing Agency .....

A5 Monitoring Agency .....

A6 Date of Monitoring .....

B. Programme/Project Implementation Monitoring.

B1 Topic for Monitoring .....

B2. Starting Date: Original Estimates .....

Actual Date .....

B3. Physical Implementation

Activity	Planned to Date (%)	Actual to Date (%)
Construction Works		
Objective A		
Objective B		
Objective C		
Etc		

- Objectives in relation to benefits and beneficiaries

B4. Financing Mobilization

Financial Component	Total Required (m)	Expected to Date (m)	Received to Date (m)
Domestic Resources: Local Revenue District Assembly Common Fund Other Gov't Subvention NGO's Development Partners Communities Commercial Loans Total Financial Resources			

B5 Programme/Project Expenditure

	Planned Total (m)	Planned to Date (m)	Actual to Date
Construction			
Materials			
Vehicles			
Equipment			
Labour			
Contracts			
Services			
Others			
Total Expenditure			

B6 Comments on variation between Planned and Actual Programme/Project Expenditure

## 6.2 Evaluation Report

Unlike Monitoring Evaluation is conducted in greater details at the project level. Ex-post facto Evaluation is carried out purposely to assess whether the resources invested are producing or have produced the desired impacts. The district should conduct evaluation, one year after project completion when the impact should be evident.

Evaluation will be done using the objectively verifiable indicators and the means of verification in the local framework. On-going evaluation technique will be at specific time intervals to assess the performance of the implementation of the development plan, programmes and projects. An evaluation report will be given to all stakeholders annually.

### Programme and Evaluation Report

- A. Programme/Project Identification
  - A1 Project Title .....
  - A2 Project Code No.....
  - A3 Project Location .....
  - A4 Implementing Agency .....
  - A5 Evaluation Agency(s) .....
  - A6 Date of Evaluation .....
  - B1 Objectives of Report .....

Have the programme/project objectives been achieved?

Are the programme/project objectives still relevant?

Has the programme/project supported the policy a planned?

Where project objectives have not been achieved, give reasons

State any policies which need adjustment and give reasons for those objectives which shown to be no longer relevant as a result of the evaluation.

B2. Time and Finance

Was the project completed in time planned? If not state length of over-run

Was the project cost within the amount estimated? If not what short falls occurred

Are recurrent costs within the planned level? If not state over expenditure.

B3. Beneficiaries and Benefits:

Are the benefits reaching the target beneficiaries? If not, state beneficiaries not being reached

Are the benefits reaching the number of beneficiaries planned? If not, state falls.

Are the benefits at the planned quantities level? If not state shortfall.

Are revenues at the planned level? If not state shortfall.

Where planned targets, in terms of benefits and beneficiaries, have not been achieved, give reasons in full and state how the situation will be avoided in future.

B4 Operations

Is the project operating at the planned level? If not state deficiency

Are project assets being properly maintained? If not state areas of failure.

B5 Summary

Summarize B1-B4 by giving an overall picture of the successes, failure and the lessons learned in carrying out programmers/ projects.

### 6.3 Monitoring Framework

The Monitoring Framework shows the mechanisms and indicators for the monitoring of development programmes and projects. The monitoring and evaluation framework (format) to be used for the project implementation are shown below:

(a)

<b>Duration(when)</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Tools</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Feedback</b>
Weekly	DPO/Engineer	Observation Protectively Project report	Performance Output-quality And quantity	Identify Problems, defeat etc.	Solution and measures to solve problems
Monthly					
Quarterly					

(b) Department/ Unit.....

Year ..... Month .....

<b>PROJECT/ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PHYSICAL COMPONENT</b>	<b>FINANCIAL COMPONENT</b>		<b>REMARKS</b>
	<b>% COMPLETED</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL VALUE</b>	

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

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

#### **7.0 Introduction**

This section gives an insight into the modes of disseminating the prioritized programmes and projects in the District Medium Term Development Plan and strategies that would be adopted in disseminating the information. It also highlights the expected roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and other principal action agents as well as collaborating agencies in the implementation. 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 the Implementation of the DMTDP**

It is very necessary to win the support of all stakeholders to provide funding and logistic/ human support necessary for the implementation of the four-year medium term development plan. The dissemination of the plan will involve all stakeholders especially at the following levels:

- **District Assembly Level**

The development focus, goals, objectives and strategies stated in the four-year medium term development plan must be known to all Assembly Members, decentralized departments and agencies as well as the staff of the Assembly for implementation.

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

All stakeholders at the Town/Area Council and Unit Committee levels, specifically the leaders need to be enlightened on the content of the 2010-2013 medium term development plan to enable them carry the message to their people.

This will be done through the following:

- (i) The chiefs, community based/ youth associations, market women, non-governmental organizations, the GPRTU, and other members of the private sector about their roles/ responsibilities and benefits to themselves/ society.
- (ii) Durbars, seminars, community fora, workshops should be organized on the plan to sensitize all stakeholders.

(iii) Investment opportunities in the district need to be highlighted to enable the private sector and development partners to be attracted to the plan.

- **Regional and National Organizations/ Institutions**

It is also important to market the plan 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 existing in the district. This approach will also serve as a means of soliciting for financial and material support for the plan implementation. This will also involve the members of parliament in the district.

- **International Organizations**

The District Assembly needs to market the plan through workshops and seminars to attract financial agencies in addressing people's needs. The plan could be summarized into brochures and leaflets whilst a Website is also created for the wider international community.

### **7.3.Expected roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the District programmes, projects and activities**

The role of all stakeholders is key to the successful implementation of programmes/ projects in this medium term plan 2014-2014. In the process of implementation however, the anticipated role that each stakeholder will play is highlighted as follows:

- **Sene West District Assembly**

The decentralization policy coupled with the Local Government Act 462 designates District Assemblies as planning authorities and not only responsible for the preparation / formulation of plans but also their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This implies that the Sene West 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 programmes/ projects, 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 programmes/ projects. This role can best be performed by tapping the available human and technical resources of the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit, Departments and Agencies, Executive Committee, Sub- Committees, NGOs and development partners.

The technical skills of the Assembly/departments/ agencies needs 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 plan.
- Identification and due response to implementation issues such as legal, administrative and traditional bottlenecks
- Identification and invitation/ attraction of potential investors in the district.
- Periodic revision of plan implementation, procedure and effective adjustments in the response to the changing circumstances.

- **Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee would have to play the leading role of informing the Assembly members about the content of the plan, status of project implementation and problems being encountered during the implementation to enable them explain these to their electorates.

- **Sub-Committees**

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 plan.

These sub-committees are:

- Economic Development Planning Sub-Committee
- Works Sub-Committee
- Social Services Sub-Committee
- Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- Justice and Security Sub-Committee
- Agriculture Sub-Committee
- Micro & Small Scale Sub-Committee
- Environmental Sub-Committee
- Education Sub-Committee

- **Decentralized Departments/ Agencies**

These 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.

- **Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities**

The Chiefs, Opinion Leaders and Traditional Authorities and land owners 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.

- **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 such as World Vision International, Search for Rural Development, Ghana Social Opportunities Project, Community Water and Sanitation etc, 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.

- **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 project implementation. This is to enhance the principle of community ownership and management for sustainability. In this direction, communities provide labour, land, local expertise, counterpart funds, etc for project implementation. It is hoped that communities would continue to offer their best through project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for sustainability.

- **Private Sector**

The sustainable partnerships between government and the private sector have been identified as one of the key priority areas of the MTDPF 2014-2017. It is the policy of government that these partnerships will support the growth of the District and stimulate development activities in the district. It is therefore crucial that transport owners, small-medium scale industrialists, traders, agriculturalists, hoteliers, artisans and all stakeholders in the private sector play their respective roles in the implementation process for the achievement of the district goal. Areas for specific private sector involvement are indicated in the development plan for implementation.

## **7.2 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 meeting 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 organizations such as the NGOS, CBOs, Chiefs and Opinion Leaders, Hairdressers Association, 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 (participatory monitoring and evaluation) 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 peoples 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

## APPENDIX 1: PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

### REPORT ON THE PUBLIC HEARING MEETINGS HELD IN THREE (3) TOWN/ AREA COUNCILS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2014-2017) FROM 10<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2015 TO 12 MARCH, 2015

#### 1.0 Introduction

The District Assembly held its first public hearing meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2014 at the three (3) Town/Area Councils to discuss the situational analysis and also sensitize the people about information concerning their areas and the way forward in solving them. The second public hearing meeting was also held from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 at the three (3) Town/Area Councils to discuss the Draft Development Plan as well as strategies on the way forward for implementation. The purpose of this exercise was to enable the 3 Town/Area Councils validate the data captured in the plan as well as build consensus on strategies for implementation. The presentation of the draft report included; highlights of the district potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges, major programs/projects prioritized.

#### 2.0 Name of Town/Area Councils/Date/Time/Venue

No.	Town/Area Council	Date	Time	Venue
1.	Bantama Area Council	10/03/15	10:00 am	Bantama R/C Primary School Premises
2.	Kyeamekrom Area Council	11/03/15	10:00 am	Kyeamekrom SDA Primary School Premises
3.	Kwame Danso Town Council	12/03/15	10:00 am	District Assembly Conference Hall

### 3.0 Medium of Invitation

- Letters
- Gong Gong Beaten by Chiefs
- Roof Top Announcement
- NCCE Van Announcement

### 4.0 Special /Interest Groups/Individuals/Identifiable Representations Invited

- Chiefs
- Presiding Member
- Assembly Members
- Area Council Members
- Unit Committee Members
- Opinion Leaders
- Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, CBOs, Religious Bodies etc)
- Groups and Associations (Hair Dressers, Artisans, Dress Makers, GPRTU, Traders, etc)
- Community Members

### 5.0 Total Number of persons at the hearing/gender ratio/percentage

No.	Town/Area Council	Attendance		Total	Percentage	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
1.	Bantama Area Council	125	236	361	34.6	65.4
2.	Kyeamekrom Area Council	122	157	279	43.7	56.3
3.	Kwame Danso Town Council	154	221	375	41.1	58.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>60.4</b>

## **6.0 Language (s) Used at Hearing**

- Guan
- Twi
- English

## **7.0 Major Issues at Public Hearing (In Order of Importance)**

### **(i) Bantama Area Council**

- Privatization of public toilets
- The need to prepare a Layout for Bantama and Wiase Communities
- In relation to this, the District Assembly needs to strengthen its Development Control Mechanism within Wiase Traditional Area
- Poor internal revenue generation and how to effectively mobilize revenue to support development within the Bantama Area Council
- Rehabilitation of Bantama Area Council Block
- Rehabilitation of Bantama Community Library

### **(ii). Kyeamekrom Area Council**

- Inadequate potable water in entire Kyeamekrom Area Council
- Deplorable condition of feeder roads and the urgent need for rehabilitation before the start of the rainy season.
- Urgent need for the tarring of Atebubu-Kojokrom Highway
- Completion of Kyeamekrom Area Council Block

### **(iii). Kwame Danso Town Council**

- Irregular flow of water in the entire Kwame Danso Township and how it could be addressed
- Inadequate teacher accommodation and the need to provide more for teachers
- Inadequate and poor sanitation facilities in the entire Town Council
- Lack of final refuse disposal site and the urgent to acquire and develop one
- The need for the extension of School Feeding Program to other communities
- Poor drainage system within the Kwame Township leading to improper flow of waste water and consequent springing up of mosquitoes
- Inadequate electricity supply and the need to extend electricity to new sites and connect those without electricity
- Rehabilitation of Kwame Danso Town Council Block

## **8.0 Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints**

- Delay in construction and tarring of Kwame Danso-Kojokrom Highway and rehabilitation of feeder roads in the entire district
- Delay in the construction and drilling of boreholes in the entire district
- Irregular flow of water supply in Kwame Danso Township. The controversy is on how to repair one of the broken down boreholes

## **9.0 Proposal for the Resolution of the above Controversies/Complaints**

- The District Assembly proposed for a meeting of all the stakeholders (Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Water Board, the Hon. Member of Parliament, Chiefs and Opinion Leaders of the two Traditional Areas) for a round table meeting to find solution to the problem
- The District has been following up with the road agency, especially the Ghana Highway Authority on the construction and tarring of the main highway.

## **10.0 Unresolved Questions/Queries**

- None. All issues raised were received with attention

## **11.0 Brief Comment on General Level of Participation**

- Generally, all stakeholders conducted themselves very well throughout the program. Stakeholders' expectations were that all issues raised in the discussion would receive maximum attention. They thanked management of the District Assembly for organizing such a fruitful program and hope similar programs would be organized in future.

## **12.0 Assents to Acceptance of Public Hearing Report**

### **(i). District Chief Executive**

Name: Hon. Moses Addae Fofie

Signature/Date: .....

(ii) **District Co-ordinating Director**

Name: Mr. Francis Dwira Darko

Signature/Date: .....

(iii) **Presiding Member**

Name: Hon. Nana Sylvester Adu Otchor

Signature/Date: .....

(iv). **Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee**

Name: Hon. Stephen Boadum

Signature/Date: .....

(v). **District Development Planning Officer**

Name: Joseph Mensah

Signature/Date: .....