

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

TANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

FOUR-YEAR DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2014 – 2017

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT
TANO SOUTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
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List of Acronyms

ADB	-	Agricultural Development Bank
AFDB	-	African Development Bank
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AVA	-	Adding Value for Africa
BAC	-	Business Advisory Centre
APR	-	Annual Progress Report
BRRRI	-	Building and Road Resource Institute
CT	-	Counselling and Testing
CHRAJ-		Commission for Human Right and Administrative Justice
CHPS	-	Community Based Health Planning Services
CIC	-	Community Information Centre
CSIRS	-	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CBOs	-	Community Based and Organisation
CSDs	-	Civil Society Organisation
CBRDP	-	Community Based Rural Development Programme
DACF	-	District Assembly Common Fund
DA	-	District Assembly
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DIC	-	District Implementation Committee
DPCU	-	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DEHU	-	District environmental Health Unit
DEHO	-	District Environmental Health Officer
DP	-	Development Partners
DSW	-	Department of Social Welfare
DCD	-	District Coordinating Director
DCE	-	District Chief Executive
DADU	-	District Agriculture Development Unit
DDF	-	District Development Fund
DRMT	-	District Response Management Team
DPO	-	District Planning Officer
DWST	-	District Water and Sanitation Teams
DBO	-	District Budget Officer
FBOs	-	Farmer Based Organisations
DFO	-	District Finance Officer
FSD	-	Forestry Service Division
GOG	-	Government of Ghana
GRSCDP	-	Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project
GIZ	-	German Technical Cooperation
GETFUND	-	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GSGDA	-	Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GES	-	Ghana Education Service
GAPs	-	Good Agricultural Practices
HIV	-	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ISD	-	Information Services Department

IDA	-	International Development Agency
IGF	-	Internally Generated Fund
IVRDP	-	Inland Valley Rice Development Project
LPG	-	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LESS	-	Local Government Service Secretariat
LEAP	-	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
LESDEP	-	Local Economic Development Programme
ME	-	Metric Tonne
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTDP	-	Medium Term Development Plan
DMTDP	-	District Medium Term Development Plan
MOFA	-	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MLGRD	-	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NCCE	-	National Commission on Civil Education
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organisations
NBSSI	-	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NADMO	-	National Disaster Management Organisation
NYEP	-	National Youth Employment Programme
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme
NCCE	-	National Commission for Civil Education
NYC	-	National Youth Council
NFED	-	Non Formal Education Division
PLHIV	-	People Living with HIV
POCE	-	Potential Opportunity Constructs and Challenges
PWDS	-	People with Disabilities
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
REP	-	Rural Enterprise Programme
RTF	-	Rural Technology Facility
RTIMP	-	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
SED	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SODIA	-	Social Development Improvement Agency
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TSDA	-	Tano South District Assembly
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
IDA	-	International Development Agency
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation Committees

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We also acknowledge the contribution of all Assembly members, Unit Committee and Town/Area councillors and traditional, religious and community leaders, political parties and other pressure groups who participated in the public hearing.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This document is the District Medium Term Development Plan of the Tano South District Assembly for the period 2014 – 2017.

The document contains the development programmes of the District designed to respond directly to the felt needs of the people.

Similarly, the plan was formulated to conform to the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II). In this regard the District development interventions have been categorized under five out of the seven (7) thematic areas outlined in the GSGDA II; these are

1. Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
2. Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustainable Natural Resource Management
3. Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
4. Human Development, productivity and Employment
5. Transparent and Accountable Governance

Plan Preparation Process

In accordance with NDPC guidelines, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) prepared the plan. However, the Assembly appointed a 5 member sub-planning team to take charge of the plan preparation process. This sub team reported to District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) monthly to review information and data gathering for the write – up.

The sub team members consisted of;

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------|
| 1. Hon. Bukari Zakari Anaba | - | DCE |
| 2. Ms Isahaka Fatimatu | - | DPO |
| 3. Ms Gloria Demedeme | - | ADPO |
| 4. Mr. Ebenezer Ewuah | - | DWE |
| 5. Ms Honarata Akanzige | - | PPO |
| 6. Mr. Mutalib Zakaria | - | BAC |

Isahaka Fatimatu, District Planning Officer led the team and facilitated the plan preparation process.

Methodology and Scope

The planning team adopted a combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection tools to gather data.

The team utilised primary and secondary data sources adequately. The team visited all the seven Town/Area councils and interacted with community representatives to discuss issues relating to the DMTDP and to solicit their inputs into the plan. Their inputs as a primary source was gathered through focus group discussions transect walks and community fora. This provided a participatory approach to the plan to enable the community own the plan and participates in its implementation. It must be emphasised that inputs from such functions at the community enabled the planning team members to prioritise the needs identified.

Heads of Departments and Civil Society organisations including the traditional authorities submitted inputs into the plan in the form of written memoranda.

The team also reviewed previous plan (2010 – 2013) and presented all the information gathered as a draft of the plan to a harmonisation workshop where the final priorities were selected. The participants of the harmonisation workshop comprised of Assembly members, Unit Committee, Area Councillors, Traditional Authorities, Departments of the Assembly and Civil Society organisations.

The plan preparation was therefore participatory and informed by the needs and aspirations of the people and based on agreed priorities.

Development Priorities, Indicative Budget, Financial Plan and Expected Outcome

Agriculture and Industrial Production have been earmarked to dominate the local economy as against the current propensity towards buying and selling. The development of the individual especially the vulnerable and the excluded ones in society has also been given serious attention. As a result the plan allocated a high proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and provision of basic social services. As a way of promoting economic activities particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision making process.

Priorities of the plan were based on the pillars of the GSDA I. Thus within the medium term policies and programmes that will be pursued based on the prioritisation of key development issues. It is expected that policies and programmes that will be pursued will:

1. Enhance private sector competitiveness
2. Improve the human resource base
3. Ensure transparent and accountable governance.

The specific priority sectors and intervention areas are;

1. Agriculture
2. Industry(agro industrial base)
3. Education
4. Health
5. Capacity Building
6. Revenue mobilisation
7. Community participation

Attention will be focused on the above named sectors and areas within the medium term.

This is necessary due to limited financial and human resources which have always impose choices on development planners and policy makers. Minus the Road projects and major utility service expansion, the plan is expected to cost about 78 million cedis. This is expected to be financed through grants and internally generated funds. Experience from the past has shown that over reliance on grants have often delayed the implementation of plans. Thus more attention will be placed on Internally Generated Funds where the Assembly has the greatest potential.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1: Performance Review of 2010-2013 District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I)

Tano South District Assembly (TSDA) which is the highest planning Authority mandated to facilitate development in the District undertakes this function through the preparation and implementation of District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP) prepared in consultation with the people and other stakeholders of the District.

The District Assembly as at the end of December, 2013 had committed funds from its Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), HIPC, GETFUND, among others into the implementation of various program and projects proposed in the DMTDP-2010 - 2013. In addition to the above mentioned funding sources, other donor supported projects and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Community Based Rural Development Project (CBRDP), African Development Bank(AfDB), IFAD as well as International Development Agency (IDA) have funded other projects and programmes in the District within the period under review.

The performance review determines the status of implementation of development programmes and projects under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 1). Key stakeholders were engaged in this exercise including the Assembly members, Heads of Decentralised Departments, Urban/Area Council members, representatives of the Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Traditional Councils and Development partners.

Challenges identified in the implementation of the plan were served as inputs to the preparation of 2014-2017 DMTDP under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) policy framework

The GSGDA I (DMTDP 2010-2013) focused on seven main thematic areas namely;

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability.
- Enhancing Competitiveness in the Private Sector.
- Accelerate 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.

The status of implementation of the 2010-2013 DMTDP is presented in table 1 below;

Table 1: Performance of the District from 2010 – 2013

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2012	2013	2014	
<i>Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs</i>	1. Provide support for SMEs to improve capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial site establish for SMEs SMEs have access to credit SMEs trained in business management skills Needs of SMEs identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial site establish for SMEs SMEs have access to credit SMEs trained in business management skills 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	2. Establish Rural Technology Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural technology facility established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural technology facility established 	√				Fully implemented
	3. Identify and develop tourism sites in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist attractions sites identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist attractions sites identified 	√				Not implemented
	4. Facilitate the implementation of LESDEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LESDEP implementation facilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LESDEP implementation facilitated 		√			Implemented

	5. Facilitate the extension of cellular phone network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All communities have access to telephone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All communities have access to telephone 	✓					Not implemented
	6. Strengthen the operations of financial institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local financial institutions support SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local financial Institutions Support SMEs 		✓				Implemented

**THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND
SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2014	
<i>Improve agricultural productivity</i>	7. Provide inputs as credit for farmers to undertake block farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA makes inputs available to farmers • Income level of farmers increased • Employment creation improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOFA makes inputs available to farmers • Income level of farmers increased • Employment creation improved 					Implemented
	8. Establish agro processing factory for Tomatoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini tomato processing factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini tomato processing factory 					Not implemented
	9. Establish farmer field school to disseminate new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famers trained in new technologies • Information on new technologies disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famers trained in new technologies • Information on new technologies disseminated 	√			√	Fully Implemented
	10. Establish concentrate for fish and poultry farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers have access to fish and poultry feeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers have access to fish and poultry feeds 	√		√		Not implemented
	11. Support farmers to cultivate rice and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers cultivate 800 acre rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers cultivate 800 acre rice 		√			On-going

	maize under the block farming programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmed 4000 acre maize farm • Employment increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmed 4000 acre maize farm • Employment increased 					
	12. Facilitate the implementation of inland- valley rice project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers increased rice production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers increased rice production 			√		Implemented
	13. Facilitate the implementation of youth in agric programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth cultivate vegetables and food crops • 20% youth engaged • Earnings of youth increased by 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth cultivate vegetables and food crops • 20% youth engaged • Earnings of youth increased by 20% 	√			√	Implemented
	14. Train producers and marketers in post-harvest handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers developed storage facilities • Traders use appropriate technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers developed storage facilities • Traders use appropriate technologies 	√		√		Implemented
	15. Organize farmers day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard working recognized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard working recognized 			√		Implemented
	16. Facilitate the implementation of cassava adding value project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varieties of cassava identified • Cassava production improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varieties of cassava identified • Cassava production improved 	√		√		On going

	17. Facilitate the implantation of root and tuber project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root and tuber varieties identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root and tuber varieties identified 			√		On going
	18. Assist cocoa farmers to control black pod and related diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black pod disease controlled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black pod disease controlled 			√		Implemented
	19. Organize community sensitization on deforestation and bush fire control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation reduced 	√				Not implemented
	20. Rehabilitate 21 degraded sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 sites rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 sites rehabilitated 	√				Implemented
	21. Organize public education on bush fire control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire out-break reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire out-break reduced 					
	22. Produce seedlings for NFPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famers now cultivate permanency crops • 600 seedlings produced • Contractors support seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famers now cultivate permanency crops • 600 seedlings produced • Contractors support seed production 					Implemented

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

POLLCY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	20	2012	2013	
<i>Ensure rapid industrialisation driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other natural resource endowments</i>	23. Acquire sites of land for industrial development	Industrial zone created	Industrial zone created	√				Fully implemented
<i>Encourage appropriate land use and management</i>	24. Develop new settlement plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New plans developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New plans developed 	√	√	√		Not implemented
	25. Sensitize community on development control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building regulations adhered to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building regulations adhered to 	√				Not implemented
	26. Street naming and property addressing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets named • Properties/Structures addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets named • Properties/Structures addressed 			√	√	Phase 1 implemented but not in the D-Plan
<i>Accelerate the improvement of sanitation and provision of affordable and safe water</i>	27. Improve drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 No. drainage constructed • Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 No. drainage constructed • Erosion 	√	√	√		On going

		controlled	controlled					
	28. Provide and improve water facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 No. small town water facility constructed at Brosankro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 No. small town water facility constructed at Brosankro 					On going
	29. Provide and improve water and sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 boreholes rehabilitated • 30 new bore holes sank • Toilets fumigated • 4No. public toilets constructed • 20 No. toilets rehabilitated • Refuse on trainers provided refuse dumps evacuated • Sanitation tools provided • Final disposal sites developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 boreholes rehabilitated • 30 new bore holes sank • Toilets fumigated • 4No. public toilets constructed • 20 No. toilets rehabilitated • Refuse on trainers provided refuse dumps evacuated • Sanitation tools provided • Final disposal sites developed 	√	√	√	√	On going

<i>Promote resilient urban Infrastructure development, maintenance and provision of basic services</i>	30. Rehabilitate feeder and town roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900 km feeder roads reshaped • 40 km road tarred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900 km feeder roads reshaped • 40 km road tarred 	√	√	√	√	On going
	31. Develop lorry park to increase revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New lorry packs developed • Revenue generation Increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New lorry packs developed • Revenue generation Increased 					Implemented
	32. Improve LPG usage and fire prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Communities sensitised • 4000 cylinders and cooked stoves distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Communities sensitized • 4000 cylinders and cooked stoves distributed 					Implemented
	33. Provision of street lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street lights provided to 20 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street lights provided to 20 communities 					Implemented
	34. Provide electricity to communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 rural communities to national grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 rural communities to national grid 					On going

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
<i>Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels</i>	35. Facilitate the implementation of capitation grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants disbursed to various Schools by Gov't Programme monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants disbursed to various Schools by Gov't Programme monitored 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	36. Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme extend to 10 new schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme extend to 10 new schools 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	37. Provide free school uniform and text books to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools provided with text books and uniforms Teaching and learning improved School attendance increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools provided with text books and uniforms Teaching and learning improved School attendance increased 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	38. Provide scholarship to students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 students provided with scholarship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 students provided with scholarship 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	39. Organize open days for new pupils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My first day programme organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My first day programme organized 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	40. Organize uniform mock exams for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniform Mock exams organized for basic schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniform Mock exams organized for basic schools 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented

	students at basic school							
<i>Improve quality of teaching and learning</i>	41. Motivate teachers to improve performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award schemes for performing teachers establish • 10 No. teachers quarters constructed • 200 No. motor bikes provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award schemes for performing teachers establish • 10 No. teachers quarters constructed • 200 No. motor bikes provided 	√	√	√	√	On-going
	42. Promote ICT in basic schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 No. ICT centers constructed. • Students visit ICT centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 No. ICT centers constructed. • Students visit ICT centers 	√	√	√	√	On-going
	43. Improve technical and science education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 STME clinics organized for girls • Technical teachers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 STME clinics organized for girls • Technical teachers trained 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
<i>Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels</i>	44. Improve school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 new classroom blocks constructed • 10 schools rehabilitated • 6 SSS school blocks constructed and rehabilitated • 20 schools provided with furniture • Learning new teaching materials provided • District education office constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 new classroom blocks constructed • 10 schools rehabilitated • 6 SSS school blocks constructed and rehabilitated • 20 schools provided with furniture • Learning new teaching materials provided • District education 	√	√	√	√	On-going

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 No. pre-schools constructed. • 10 No. schools completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • office constructed • 5 No. pre-schools constructed. • 10 No. schools completed 					
<i>Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor</i>	45. Improve health infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov't hospital equipped • 3 No. CHP compound constructed • 5 No. RCH sheds & weighing points constructed • 10 No. health facilities rehabilitated • Malaria controlled public education on health organized • Sponsor health personnel to upgrade skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov't hospital equipped • 3 No. CHP compound constructed • 5 No. RCH sheds & weighing points constructed • 10 No. health facilities rehabilitated • Malaria controlled public education on health organized • Sponsor health personnel to upgrade skill 	√	√	√	√	On-going
	46. Improve NHIS operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New office block constructed • 300 pregnant women registered • 30 premium collectors trained • Service providers promptly paid • Logistic support to NHIS office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New office block constructed • 300 pregnant women registered • 30 premium collectors trained • Service provides promptly paid • Logistic support to NHIS office 	√	√	√	√	On going

<i>Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB transmission</i>	47. Strengthened District response on HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 DAC meeting organized • 6 sensitization workshops organized • 40 in and out school peer educators trained • 100 PLHIV supported • 20 communities sensitized on stigmatization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 DAC meeting organized • 6 sensitization workshops organized • 40 in and out school peer educators trained • 100 PLHIV supported • 20 communities sensitized on stigmatization 	√	√	√	√	Fully Implemented
<i>Ensure a more effective appreciation of and inclusion of disability issues both within the formal decision making process and in the society at large</i>	48. Improve welfare of PWDS and other vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 PWDs trained in income generating activities • DSW office strengthened • 10 daycare centers established • 10 community sensitization on rights of children organized • Child labour programme implemented in 10 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 PWDs trained in income generating activities • DSW office strengthened • 10 daycare centers established • 10 community sensitization on rights of children organized • Child labour programme implemented in 10 communities 	√	√	√	√	On going
	49. Create employment for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 youth engaged in NYEP modules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 youth engaged in NYEP modules 	√	√	√	√	Implemented
	50. Train young graduates in oil and gas management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programmes in oil and gas management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programmes in oil and gas management 					Not implemented

		organized	organized					
<i>Promote the establishment of community sports facilities</i>	51. Construction of Bechem mini sports stadium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bechem mini sports stadium constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bechem mini sports stadium constructed 	√	√	√	√	On-going but not in the D-Plan

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

POLICY OBJECTIVE	PROGRAMME	INDICATORS	TARGET	TIMELINE				REMARKS
				2010	2011	2012	2013	
<i>Empower women and mainstream gender into socio-economic development</i>	52. Improve conditions of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 270 communities sensitized on women roles in public life • women provided with credit facilities • 100 stakeholders sensitized on gender mainstream activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 270 communities sensitized on women roles in public life • Women provide with credit facilities • 100 stakeholders sensitized on gender mainstream activities 	√	√	√	√	On going
<i>Enhance civil society and private sector participation in governance</i>	53. Improve capacity of substructures and traditional authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly members trained • 7 area councils members trained on roles and responsibilities • Unit communities trained • Traditional authorities trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly members trained • 7 area councils members trained on roles and responsibilities • Unit communities trained • Traditional authorities trained 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
<i>Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act</i>	54. Improve capacity of DA staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 DA staff trained in decentralization, records keeping and management skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 DA staff trained in decentralization records keeping and management skills 	√	√	√	√	Fully implemented
	55. Improve revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue and 	√	√	√	√	Fully

	base of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accounts staff trained Assembly members trained on revenue mobilization DA Staff trained on resource identification Assemblies properties valued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accounts staff trained Assembly members trained on revenue mobilization DA Staff trained on resource identification Assemblies properties valued 					implemented
	56. Motivate staff to improve performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA office refurbished 10 No. bungalows constructed 2 No. pick-up vehicles procured 4 area councils offices New guest house constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA office refurbished 10 No. bungalows constructed 2 No. pick-up vehicles procured 4 area councils offices New guest house constructed 	√	√	√	√	On going
<i>Foster civic Advocacy To nurture The Culture Of Rights And Responsibilities</i>	57. Public education on civic education organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 civic education clubs established 30 communities sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 civic education clubs established 30 communities sensitized 	√	√	√	√	On going
<i>Reduce spatial and income inequalities across the country and among different socio-economic classes</i>	58. Form District Task Force to monitor revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax net widened Revenue based increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax net widened Revenue based increased 	√				On going
	59. Form committee for the management of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committee for the management of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA assets identified 					Not Implemented

	Assets	Assets established	• Records on assets available					
	60. Develop data collection mechanism for revenue and expenditure trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on revenue sources in place • Revenue and expenditure trends monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on revenue sources in place • Revenue and expenditure trends monitored 					Not Implemented
	61. Provide logistics to support the work of revenue staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics provided for revenue staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics provided for revenue staff 					Fully implemented

Table 1.2 Summary of Projects/Programme Implementation

No	Thematic Area	No. of Planned/Proposed Projects/Programme as per DMTDP	No. of Planned/Proposed Projects/Programme Implemented as at December 2013	Percentage (%) of Implementation
1	Enhancing Competitiveness In Ghana's Private Sector	6	4	66.6
2	Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	16	8	50
3	Oil and Gas Management	-	-	-
4	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development	12	10	83.3
5	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	17	17	94.1
6	Transparent and Accountable Governance	10	8	80
Total Projects and Programs		61	49	80.3

Table 2.1 indicates that, with respect to the implementation of programs and projects in the DMTDP 2010-2013, the District generally performed creditably. Out of a total of 61 projects and programs, 49 (80.3%) were either fully/partially implemented whilst 12 (19.7%) could not be implemented due a number of reasons major among them was inadequate funds.

1.1.2: Key Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the Plan

The key problems and issues were looked at in respect to;

- Plan Preparation
- Plan Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Issues on plan preparation:

- It was observed that the level of stakeholder consultations were not enough for maximum community input and ownership of the plan. This was attributed to inadequate funding and the short period allocated for the plan preparation exercise.
- Lack of motivation for Plan Preparation Team.

Issues relating to plan implementation:

- Adequate information was not given to stakeholders who had a role to play in the implementation process. For instance, the Plan was not made available to key stakeholders especially the decentralized departments.
- In the selection of projects and programs for implementation, it was observed that Political consideration took a centre stage at the expense of actual planned process.
- Adequate consultations were not made during implementation of activities.
- There was also poor commitment to the implementation of the plans and budgets.
- There was poor co-ordination during plan implementation and that projects and programmes were randomly selected hence did not give the expected outcomes.
- Poor timing of projects and programmes.
- Monitoring of projects and programmes implementation was not participatory
- Irregular release of DACF
- Weak linkage between planning and budgeting.

Issues relating to Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Inadequate resources for effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of DMTDP.
- No annual, mid-term or terminal evaluation activity was undertaken within the period of plan execution and after wards.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Plan prepared to ensure effective M&E was not followed over the planned period.

1.1.3: Lessons Learnt/The Way Forward

Following the review of the plan, the team proposed the following recommendations to be mainstreamed into the current (2014 - 2017) DMTDP.

- District administration must think outside the box to identify innovative ways of mobilizing funds for development of the district rather than the continuous reliance on traditional funding sources such as the DACF.
- Participatory methodologies must be adopted throughout the plan preparation process to ensure district ownership of the plan and what it seeks to achieve.
- The role of the DCE in the plan preparation process must be taken seriously. It should be ensured that the DCE participate in all deliberations leading to the formulation of development proposals so as to make him an integral part of the aspirations of the plan.
- Transparent and accountable measures must be put in place and adhered to. This would increase public confidence in the system and ensure community involvement in the plan implementation.
- Monitoring is a critical component of any development intervention. The DPCU should therefore be capacitated financially and logistically to continuously monitor, review and evaluate the plan to ensure achievement of set objectives and goals.
- Plans can only be realized when accompanied by realistic budgets. It is therefore important that budgets drawn by the Assembly are closely linked with the plan.

1.2: Physical and Natural Environment

1.2.1: Introduction

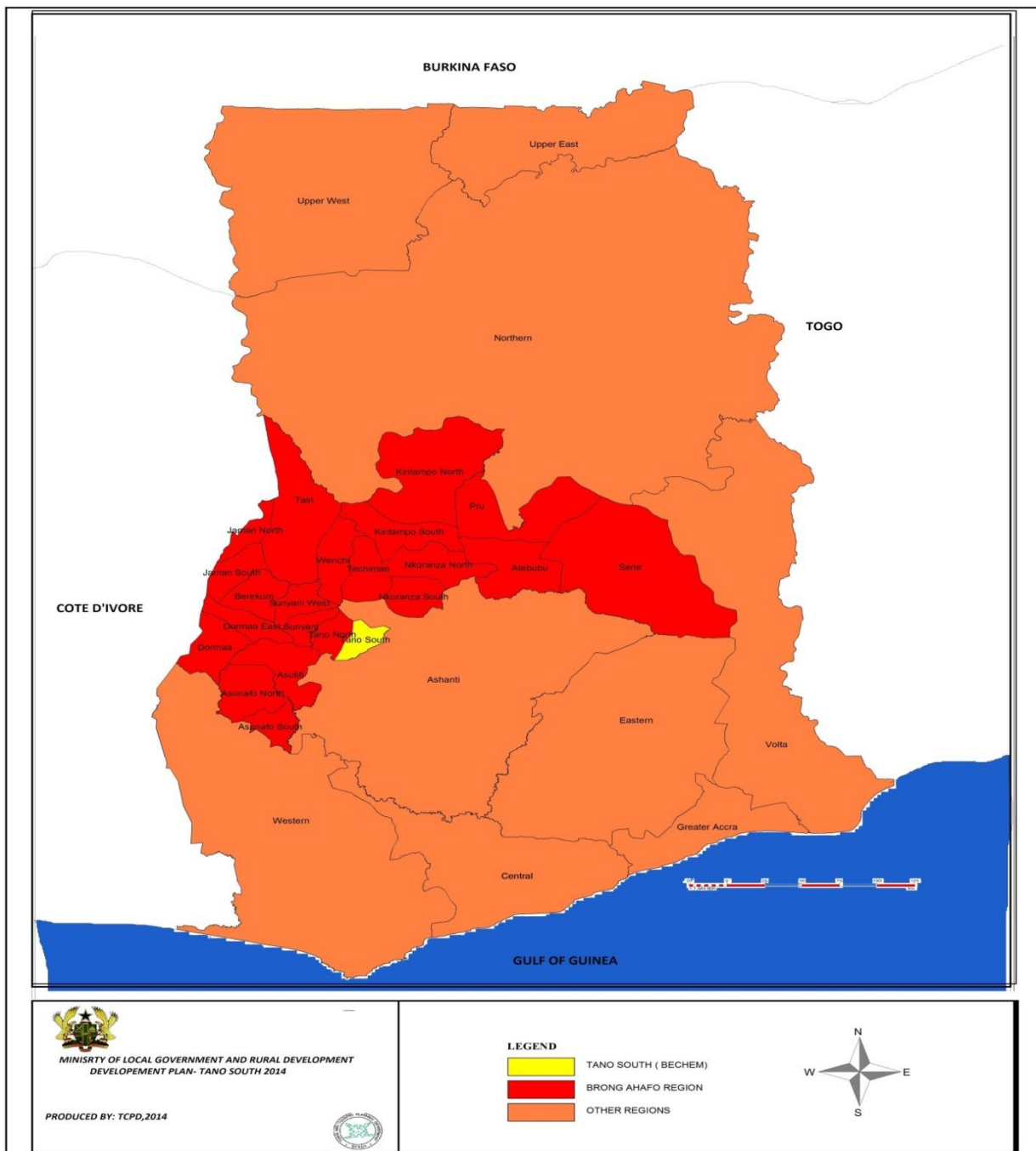
This section of the DMTDP seeks to examine the physical, environmental, economic and social conditions and its implications and influence on lives in District. Specific features under consideration includes location and size, climate, vegetation, relief, geology, soils, vegetation, conditions of both the natural and built environment, climate and human activities on the environment and in the Tano South District.

1.2.2: Location and Size

The Tano South District lies in Southern part of the Brong Ahafo Region between latitudes 7°00”N and 7°25” N and longitudes 1°45” W and 2°15” W. The District bounds to the North and East by the Offinso and Ahafo-Ano South Districts. On the South by the Ahafo-Ano North district and on its West and South-West by Tano North district. It covers an area of 635 square kilometres, which is 1.54 percent of the total land area of the Brong Ahafo Region. (**Figures 1, 2 and 3** show the map of the Districts in the national and regional context).

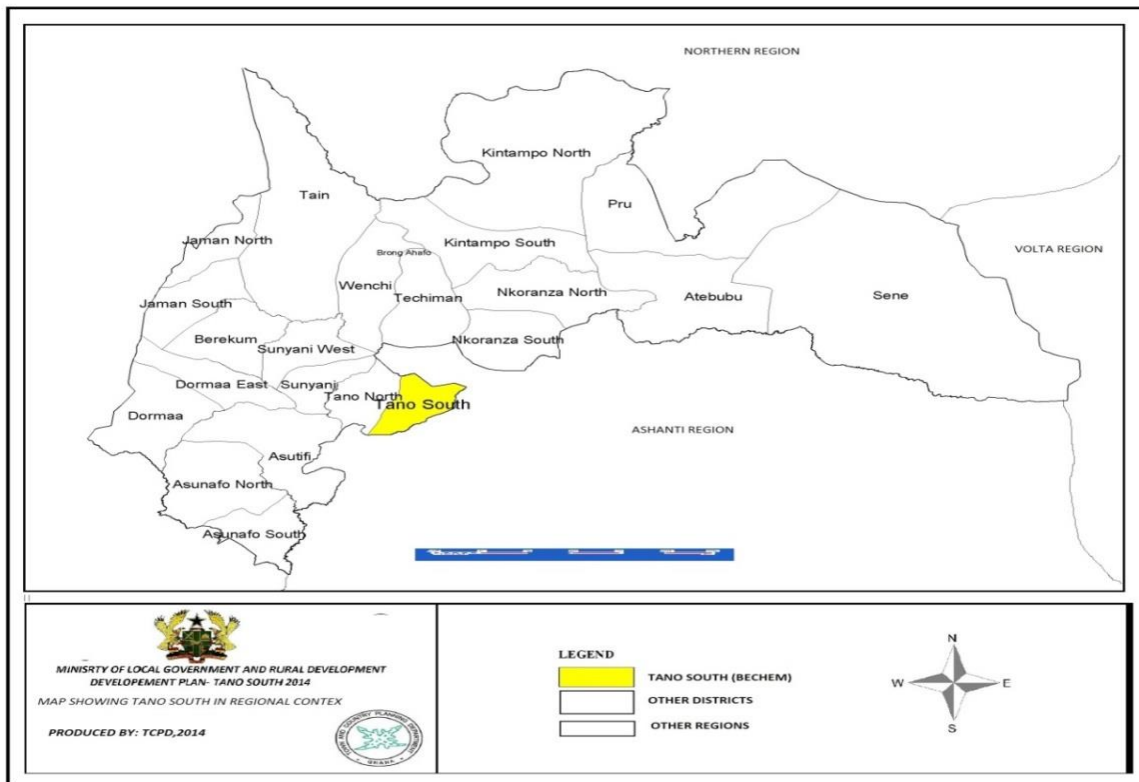
The District capital, Bechem, is on the Sunyani-Kumasi first class road (asphalt) and about 54 km from Sunyani (BrongAhafo regional capital), and 76 km from Kumasi the capital of Ashanti Region. The Districts’ Strategic Location as the entry point into BrongAhafo Region from southern Ghana and closeness to the regional capital puts it in a unique position to attract investment since it has a large track of undeveloped land for industrial establishments.

Figure 1.1: Tano South District in the National Context



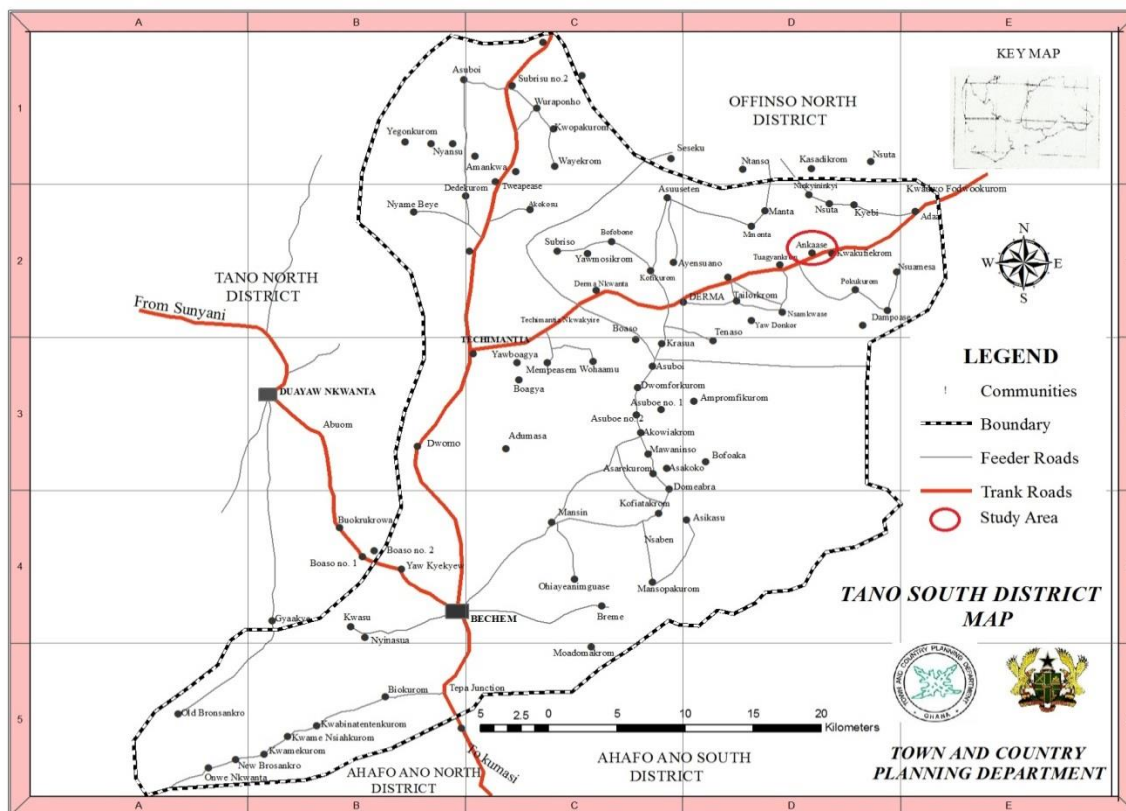
Source: TSD- T&CD

Figure 1.2: Tano South District in the Regional Context



Source: T&CPD, TSDA

Figure 1.3: Map of Tano South District



Source : T&CPD- TSDA

1.2.3: Climate

The District lies in the Semi-equatorial climatic zone which experiences double maximum rainfall pattern. The first rainfall season is from April to June, with the heaviest in June. The second period is from September to October. The annual rainfall is between 1250mm and 1800mm. The dry season is quiet pronounced and occurs from the months of November to February. The mean monthly temperature ranges between 26°C in August and 30°C in March. Relative humidity is generally high, ranging between 75-80 percent in the rainy season and 50-70 percent in the dry season. The severe harmattan (dry winds) brings about outbreak of bush fires which sometimes causes serious crop losses and environmental hazards. The relatively long wet (rainy) seasons as well as the abundant rains are favourable for the cultivation of cash crops.

1.2.4: Vegetation

The District lies in the moist semi-deciduous forest zone. However there is threat of savannah grassland in areas such as Techimantia and Subriso No. 3 where cattle rearing are becoming an important economic activity. The District has three main forest reserves. These are Bosomkese, Tinten and some part of Apaape forest reserves. These forest reserves cover a total land area of 157.45 sq. km. In these reserves, one can find different tree species such as *Odum*, Mahogany, Ceiba, Cassia and *Akasaa*.

1.2.5: Relief and Drainage

The topography of the District is mostly made up of undulating land which rises gently from a height of about 270m to a peak of 760m. The area to the east and south-east, in the Kwamisa area bounded by the Ankaase-Techimantia-Bechem road, is particularly fairly high, rising between 360m

and 760m. The district abounds with many rivers such as Atobiaso, Moku and Kwasu. River Subri, a tributary of Tano River in the Tano South district, flows through Subriso No. 3 and Techimantia. The Atobiaso river flows through Derma and River Moku, through Techimantia and Dwomo. River Dwofu is a tributary of Kwasu River. Due to the presence of the numerous rivers, lands in the district are well drained but free from flooding. In this regard, the land is ideal for vegetable and food crop cultivation. It is therefore not surprising that the district's vegetables output is one of the best baskets in the region.

1.2.6: Geology and Soils

The main geological formations that cover the District are the forest ochrosols and the rubrisol - ochrosols intergrades which contain alkaline and are more richly supplied with nutrients. They are also more clayed, have greater capacity to maintain water for plant use and are therefore very ideal for the cultivation of forest crops like cocoa, coffee, oil palm and food crops like plantain, maize, rice, cassava, and beans among others.

1.3: Conditions of the Natural Environment

With the District falling within the semi - deciduous forest and faces serious threat of deforestation through pressures from human and animal activities such as housing expansion, farming, overgrazing, bushfires and timber exploitation. These activities have no doubt contributed to the seasonal drying up of some rivers and other water bodies. It is clear that given the current situation, a lot of conscious and sustained efforts will have to be employed if the natural environment is to be restored and resources sustainably exploited. Afforestation program needs to be supported seriously by the District to bridge the gap between the rate of exploitation and re-stocking of the vegetative cover.

1.4: Aesthetic and Areas of Scenic Beauty

The Bosomkese Forest reserve is the most important aesthetic and scientific natural resource in the District. In this reserve, one can find different tree species such as 'Odum', Mahogany, Ceiba, Cassia and 'Akasaa'. This reserve is of scientific importance due to the conservation of biodiversity. Some of the trees serve as medicinal plants.

Moreover, some of the species could be used for carving and other wood works. The forest reserve also serve as habitat for several species of wildlife and game and as water shed for the rivers and streams in the District and beyond.

1.5: Land Management Practices

Land in the District is vested in the stool and held in trust for the people. The District Assembly therefore has no control over land issues in the District, hence the haphazard nature of development of physical structures in the district.

However, the Assembly sometimes collaborates with the Chiefs on development programmes that require the use of vast lands. For instance, release of lands by 'Nananom' to support the Youth in Agro forestry programme under the National Youth Employment programme.

The District Statutory Planning Committee similarly, approves all schemes in the District in line with building regulations of the country. These schemes are often developed by the Town and Country Planning Department in collaboration with the chiefs and finally approved by the

Committee. The issue of development permits is the responsibility of the District. Buildings are expected to have basic facilities such as toilets, baths, kitchen and septic tank details which in practice are not common in the District.

Public lands such as schools, markets, sanitary sites, buffer areas, roads, water course and others lands duly compensated for are managed by the District Assembly.

1.6 Culture

1.3.1 Traditional set up

The Tano South District has one Traditional Council which is headed by the Paramount Chief of the Traditional Area (Omanhene of Bechem), with the title “Kogyeabour”.

The people of Bechem celebrate the Adekyem festival in November once every two years in remembrance of their ancestors who were hunters and always came to Bechem to “share” their game after the day’s work and for development purposes.

Since the people of the area are Ahafos and form part of the Ashanti kingdom, all the divisional chiefs i.e. Brosankro and Techimantia and the Paramountcy report to the Asantehene in Kumasi.

The traditional institutions play a major role in the development of the district. The success or failure may depend, to a large extent, on their support. The chiefs in these areas have considerable knowledge in the traditional system, administrative and judicial powers as well as ensuring the protection and preservation of cultural and moral values of the people.

1.3.2 Religion, Festivals and Ethnicity

Christians form about 62.1% of the entire population while traditional religion forms about 8.6%. Other dominant religion such as Islam is 26.0% while pockets of religious groups’ forms 3.9%. (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 PHC).

Irrespective of the diverse religious groups in the district, there is religious tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

Traditionally, since the people are part of the Ashanti kingdom, they pay allegiance to the Ashanti kingdom to remember and honour their great ancestors who played greater role in the development of the Ashanti kingdom.

The people of Bechem have institutionalised and now celebrate the Adekyem festival once in every two years. The maiden celebration was in November 2011 in remembrance of their ancestors who were hunters and always came to Bechem to “share” their game after the day’s work.

Though the festival is significant in the life of the Ashanti and for that matter Ahafos, most communities do not celebrate it. However chiefs and people in their attempt to preserve the culture and tradition observe this in the traditional council and places.

The district is ethnically diverse, made up of Ahafos, Asante’s, northerners, Bonos and pockets of other tribes. The indigenous are Ahafos and forms about 45% of the entire population.

1.7 Settlement Systems

1.7.1 Spatial Analysis

With a population density of 82.2 persons per kilometre square, the district is sparsely populated as compared with the national average of 79.3. The general settlement pattern of the district is the disperse type. The larger settlements namely, Bechem, Brosankro, Techimantia and Derma lie in different routes. This type of settlement hinders the distribution of facilities such as water, schools, health etc. These are without threshold population to make their delivery cost effective.

1.7.2 Functional Hierarchy of Settlements

This section gives the spatial distribution of the settlement system in the district. It provides a summary of the socio-economic profile within a spatial context and further shows the type, number, destination of facilities and services and how these factors ultimately shape the hierarchy of settlements in the district.

The hierarchical distribution of settlements therefore is strongly skewed and the spatial system is neither well-articulated nor tightly integrated. The integration of villages and market towns, and the incorporation of rural areas into the district spatial system, can transform rural areas and accelerate growth and development of the district. Thus the creation of new or strengthened linkages between high order settlements and other low ranked settlements would promote accelerated growth.

- First order settlement - 70+
- Second order settlement - 55 – 69
- Third order settlement - 54 – 40
- Fourth order settlement - 25 – 39
- Fifth order settlement - 24 – below

From the Scalogramme in appendix 3, Bechem is the first order settlement with total weighted centrality index of 83.5%. Techimantia and Derma are the second and third order settlements with total weighted centrality index of 63.3% and 57.0% respectively. New Brosankro and Dwomo are the only communities that merit fourth order settlement, the rest of settlements are in the fifth order settlement.

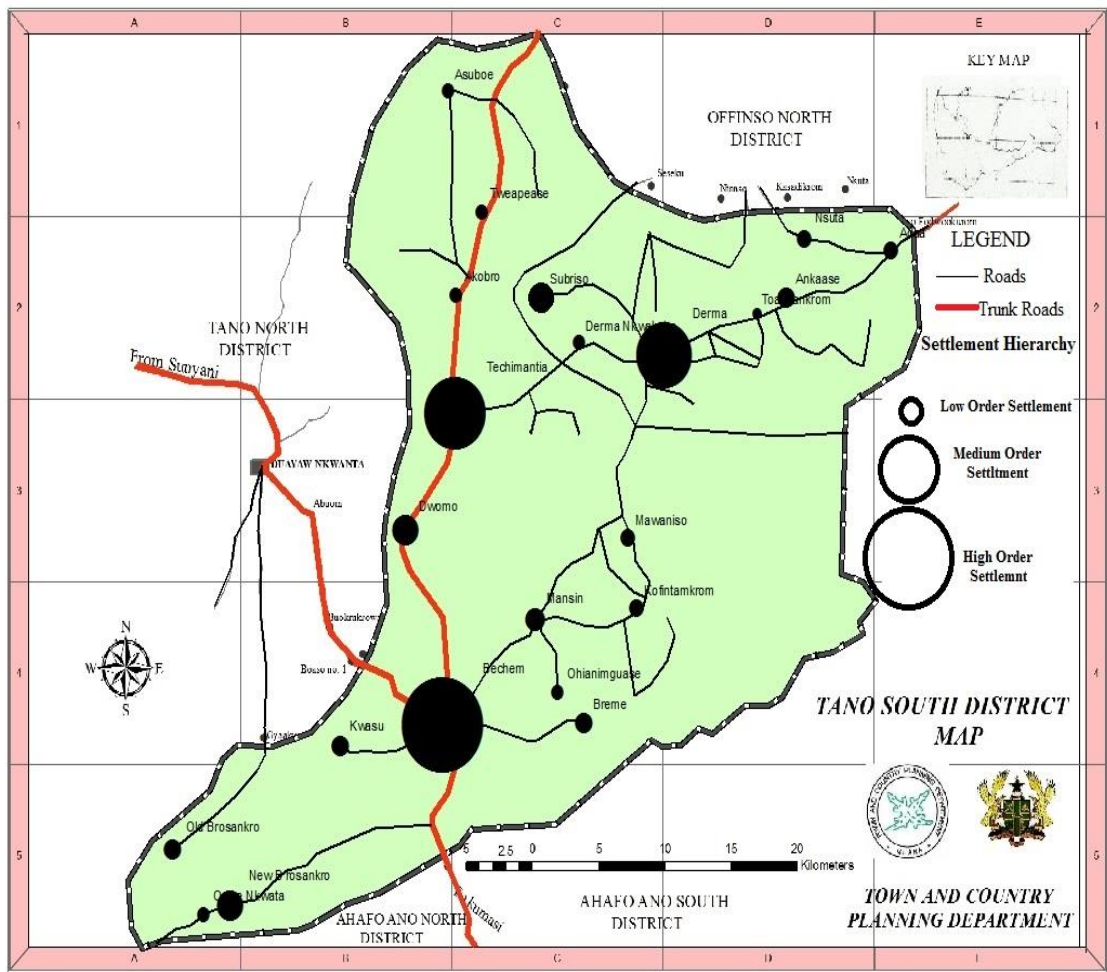
Bechem controls greater proportion of functions in the District, thus the centralization of development in this town. It is therefore clear that the facilities in the District are not equitably distributed. Figure 1.5 gives the spatial distribution of facilities in the district.

The effect is that it will encourage rural urban drift and there will also be pressure on the existing facilities in Bechem as well as the second and third order settlements (Techimantia and Derma).

Techimantia and Derma must be given facelift and development to merit first order settlements.

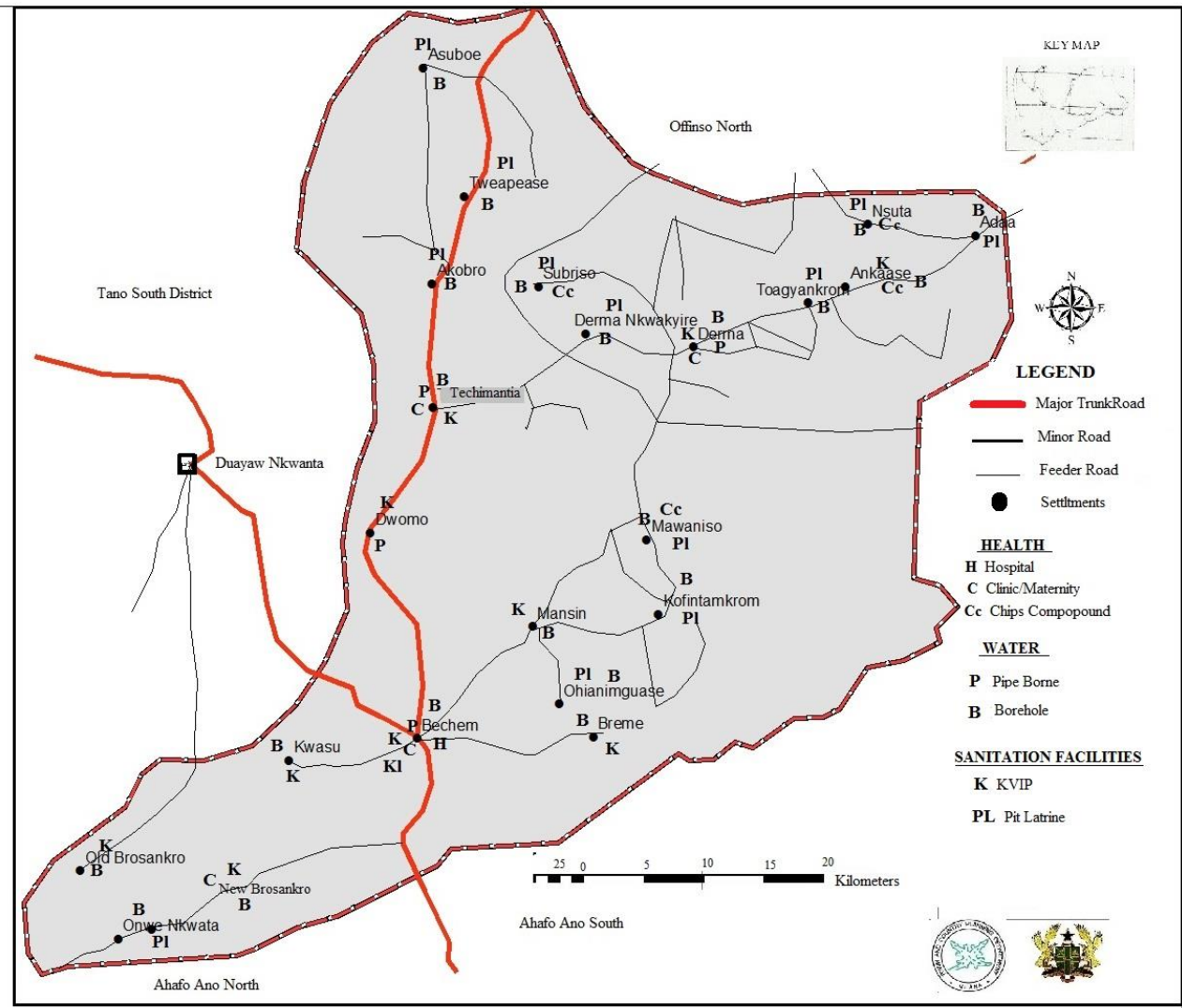
It is sad to note that over 80% of the settlements in the District are in the fifth order settlement. This retards development of the District. In this respect, the Assembly is making efforts to improve and increase facilities in the fifth order settlements. Figure 1.4 shows the distribution of settlements in order of hierarchy.

Figure 1.4: Hierarchy of Settlements



Source: T&CPD, TSDA

Figure 1.5: Spatial Distribution of Facilities



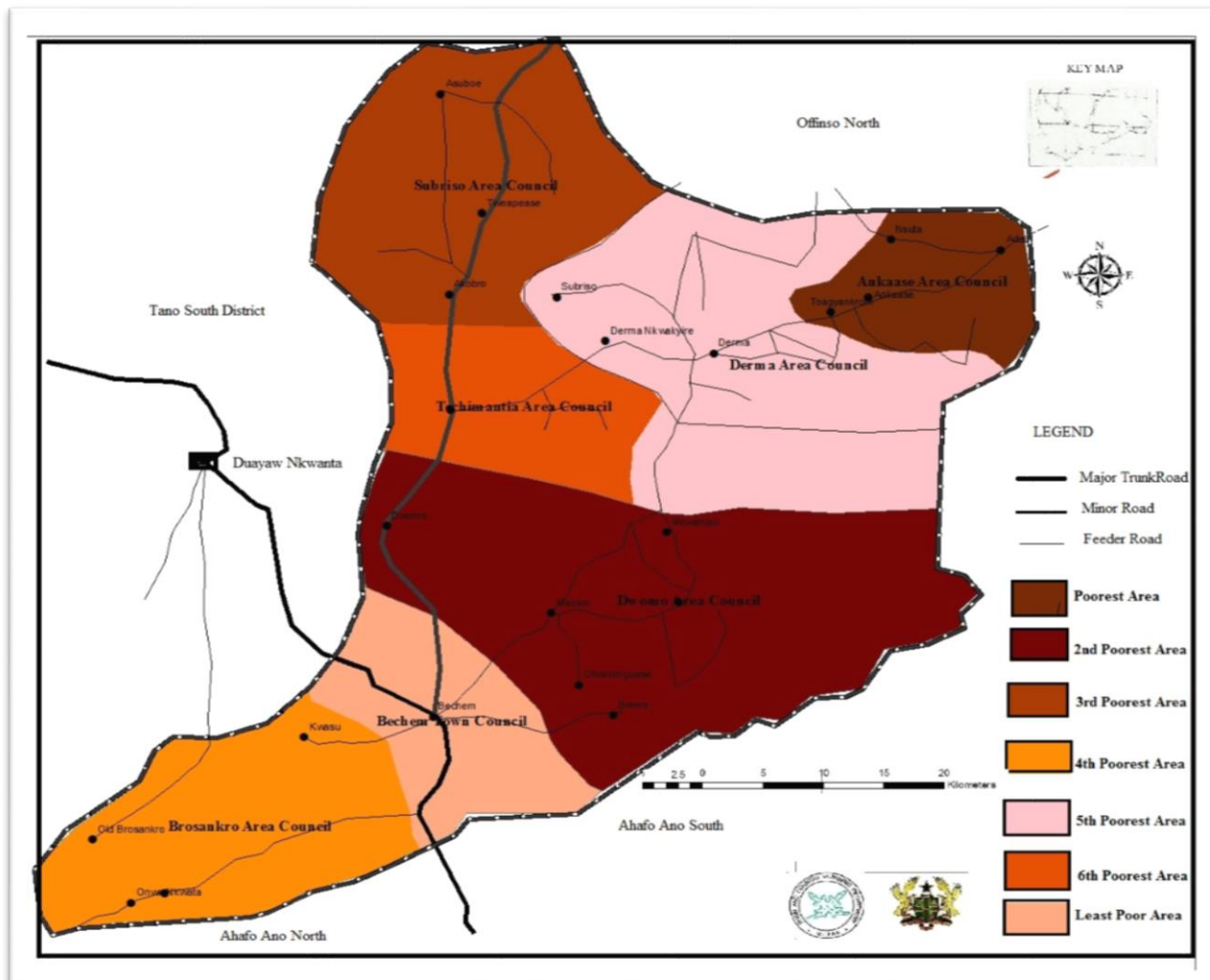
Source: T&CPD, TSDA, 2014

1.7.3 Spatial manifestation of Poverty in the Distribution of Facilities in Town/Area Council Level

This section presents a spatial level analysis of poverty in terms of access to basic infrastructure in the various seven Town and Area councils of the TSD. With the scalogram and an over lay of the infrastructure map on the Town/Area council map gave a clear picture of the adequacy or non-existent of certain basic facilities like health, education, financial institutions, market centers, good roads, water and sanitation among others in the district. Settlements in the district that are beset with this incidence include: Kwadwofordwokurom, Dampoase, Adaa, Dwomforkrom, Ampromfikurom, MempeasemYawboagya, Nyamebeye, Wuraponho, Ampromfikurom

It was identified that communities that fall under Ankaase area council were severely stricken by poverty in the provision of facilities as depicted in Figure 1. 6. The district capital (Bechem) was the ranked the least poor area followed by Techimanti.

Figure 1.6: Poverty Map of TSD



Source: T&CPD, TSDA, 2014

1.7.4 Commodity Flows

The TSD trades with various marketing centres nationwide. Key districts that trade with TSD are Kumasi Metropolis, Accra Metropolis, Tema Metropolis, Offinso South Municipal, Offinso North District, Techiman Municipal, Koforidua in the Easter Region (Dwabeng Oil Mills) and Kintampo North Municipal. Commodities that flow from the District to its trading partners are basically agricultural produce. Usual produce are tomato, yam, cassava, plantain, vegetables, maize and palm nuts.

The District also gets manufactured goods from these Districts. These range from household provisions to construction materials, automobiles, consumables, to telecommunication gadgets. With the existence of few ago processing industries like palm oil extractors and cassava processing industries in some communities of the district, some of the raw materials like cassava and palm nuts are bought by these small scale enterprises. Tomato being one of the highest produced agricultural

commodities in the district is exported to other districts. The district must create measures to harness the raw materials to reduce post harvest losses and to diversify the economy in to more agro processing.

1.8 The Economy of the District

1.8.1 Structure of the Local Economy

The overall development of a district is based on the production of goods and services. Critical to the production process is the human capital of the district. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them: a working population often referred to as the “employed”. The type of economic activity pursued is influenced by the nature of the economy and level of socio-economic development.

The Tano South District as an agrarian economy is notable for the production of tomato in large quantities and other cash crops like cocoa and palm nuts which are the major economic drive and revenue source of the district. The strategic location of the district as the entry point to the region and on the main Kumasi - Sunyani road makes it ideal for trade in general commodities.

1.8.2: Major Economic Activities

The Tano South District (TSD) is predominantly a rural economy, with agriculture as the main economic activity for the daily sustenance of the people. Agriculture employs about 67.6 percent of the economically active population, followed by industry (21.7 %), commerce (5.6%) and service (5.1%). The major food crops grown are maize, cassava, plantain and cocoyam. Vegetables grown are garden egg, okro, pepper. The major vegetable grown is tomatoes which are mainly produced in Derma. The district is one of the highest producers of tomatoes in the region. It produces nearly 7,400 metric tons of tomatoes annually and has the potential for expansion. Cash crops grown are cocoa, oil palm, coffee and cashew.

The District Assembly as the Planning Authority generates revenue from the taxes it collects from rural agriculture producers especially during market days. The main revenue generating centres are Derma, Bechem and Techimantia.

The Tano South district has the potential for large scale tomato processing factory; unfortunately this dream has not been realized yet.

1.8.3 Industry

Activities of the Government of Ghana, IFAD and AfDB sponsored Rural Enterprises Program, has given a boost to the small scale and medium enterprises establishment in the District.

Their primary objective in these businesses is to increase profitability of the businesses, create employable opportunities for the youth and create additional enterprises to help reduce poverty and speed up the economic growth of the Tano South.

The establishment of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the District has been facilitated by resource base which includes agricultural produce, forest resources and mostly the traditional apprenticeship scheme in the District for decades.

Additionally, the funding provided by Government of Ghana, IFAD and AfDB goes a long way to speed up the provision of employable skills to the youth and dissemination of new technologies in area of Agro processing, agro industrial, traditional craft, farm base, and other agri businesses.

The district forest reserves are of scientific importance due to the conservation of biodiversity and the benefits derived from ecosystem. The resource base of the district has facilitated the establishment of small scale industries like table sawmills (Bechem), wood carving (Techimantia and New Brosankro), weaving (Derma) palm oil extraction (Mansin, Dwomo and Bechem) and cassava processing factory (Techimantia, Derma and Bechem .

Salvage permits are also given to the timber operators and other small-scale sawmills that operates outside the concession areas.

All the timber firms convey their logs to mills located outside the District. This situation coupled with the ban on chain saw operations have created shortage of wood supply in the District. Most small-scale furniture and wood enterprises now find it difficult getting materials to work with.

As at January 2013, a total number of 591 businesses had been established as the result of project interventions. These new businesses had in turn also generated employment for about 830 individuals. However most of these businesses have either collapsed or have become inactive. In view of this, BAC have identified all dormant business and therefore making frantic efforts to build their capacities to make them active in business.

Inability of graduate apprentices to establish their own businesses due to financial problems has been an increasing concern in the District in recent times. In order to achieve the project's objective of generating employment for the unemployed rural youth, the Assembly embraced the Graduate Apprenticeship Support Schemes by supporting graduate apprentices with sewing machines as start-up capital for the opening of their own businesses. 35 people established hairdressing, leather making enterprises, beads making, etc.

Additionally, small business numbering 53 have been provided with start-up loans for their operations. This was facilitated by Business Advisory Centre.

About 60% of the fund was disbursed to women entrepreneurs in line with the project's objective and strategy to strengthening the economic well-being of women at the rural level. Project clients who have benefited from the financial services have been able to expand their businesses and thus improved their income earning capacity.

All in all, financial services, especially credit has been one of the essential elements of project intervention and a major factor which has influenced the performance of enterprises supported by the project.

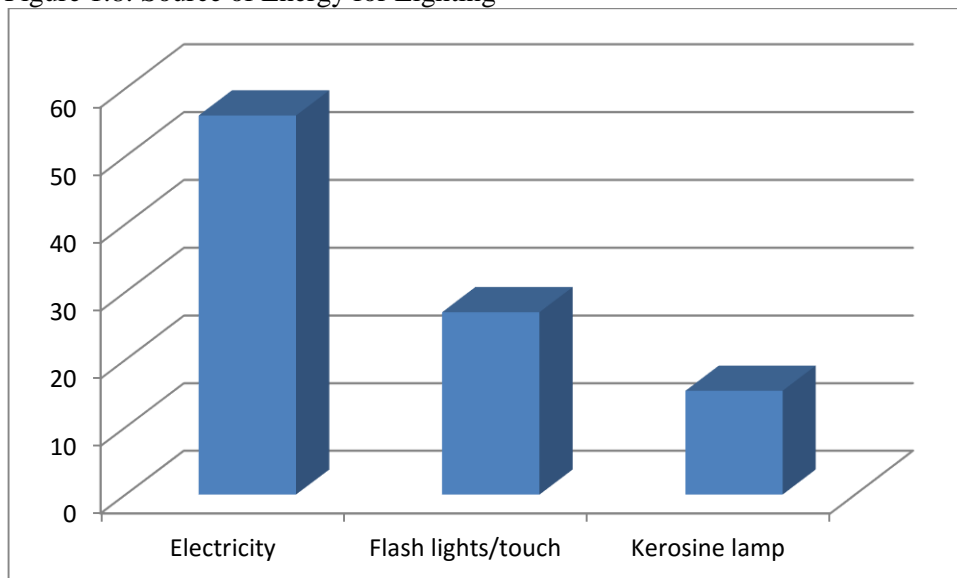
1.8.4 Energy

About 56 percent of households in the Tano South District use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. Nearly 27 percent of households use flashlights/torch including rechargeable lights as the main sources for lighting whereas 15.4 percent depend on kerosene lamp.

The issue of electricity is an important indicator in the implementation and sustainability of development programmes and projects within the plan period. About 30 communities in the TSD have no access to electricity. Currently, there has being increase in the demand for power supply due

to the extension of electricity to some communities (Derma Kokomba, Bechem Vocational school, Toronto etc.). This has led to intermittent power outages especially in the urban communities namely Derma, Techimantia and Bechem.

Figure 1.8: Source of Energy for Lighting



Source: 2010 PHC, GSS

The main source of energy for cooking is wood (65.6%) followed by charcoal (21.3%) Only 5.1 percent of households in the district use gas for cooking. This in the long run can have effects on the natural environment if the use of gas is not encouraged.

1.8.5: Tourism

There are traditional shrines in the District. For instance, TaaDwomo at Dwomo, Daa at Derma and Ahwintakum at Bechem. The above mentioned shrines serve as centres for cultural and religious studies for both Ghanaians and foreigners. There is also tourist attraction site like Ceiba tree (Onyinakyere) at Dwomo which was said to have been commanded by KomfoAnokye to move from the centre of the road to its present place. It is now being worshiped by the people of Dwomo.

The District also boasts of Hotels which includes London Sympathy, Orange Hotel, Atobra Guest all in Bechem and the Techimantia Hotel.

1.8.6: Banking

There are three banks made up of one commercial bank (Ghana commercial bank) and two rural banks operating in three communities. These are at Bechem, Derma and Techimantia. The rural banks are Derma and Bomaa rural banks. In addition to these financial institutions, there are five Micro Finance institutions, three of which are located in the district capital Bechem, one at Techimantia and one at Derma.

These banks are easily accessed by communities along the first and second class roads. However, communities outside the major trunk roads would have to travel long distances through third and fourth class roads to transact business with the banks. Because of low accessibility to these institutions from remote communities, there are “SUSU” collectors within the District.

1.8.7: Communication and Postal Services

The advent of cellular phone network system has come to replace communication centers that depend on fixed lines for the provision of telephone service to the general public. All cellular phone firms in the country have coverage in the district. These are MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Expreso, Glo and Airtel. About 90% of the adult population in the district has access to personal cellular phones. This has drastically reduced the use of post office as a means of communication.

The district post office located at Bechem and Techimantia are gradually developing into white elephants since patronage has reduced.

There are also internet facilities in the district apart from a few who possess mobile internet gadgets. The District Assembly in conjunction with the ministry of communication has established two internet facilities at Bechem and Techimantia. These facilities are mainly patronized by students who depend on it for their studies.

The high dependency on the ICT in the District has improved business and other services thereby facilitating the establishment of micro enterprises because people can easily communicate with their relatives in any part of the country. It has relatively reduced the high dependency on transportation and increased the value of liquid cash.

1.8.8: District Revenue and Expenditure Status

Revenue Trend Analysis of the District

The sources of revenue for the District Assembly could be classified into internal and external. The internal sources consist of basic rates, property rates, stool lands, fees, fines and licenses and investment. The external sources comprise grants in aid made up of DACF, donor assistance and funds from NGOs and others. Also included are salaries and wages paid on behalf of the assembly by the central government. The overview of all revenue for the period 2010 to 2013 is illustrated in **Table 1.3** below.

Table 1.3: Source of Revenue of the TSD from 2010-2013

REVENUE HEAD	DEC. 2010	%	DEC. 2011	%	DEC. 2012	%	DEC. 2013	%
INTERNAL (IGF)	131,647.03	7.4	231,099.47	9.2	163,747.51	6.3	172,858.41	6.0
EXTERNAL								
DACF	748,039.37		1,635,771.23		943,841.70		1,084,291.40	
GOG/GRANTS(SALARIES)	372,968.47		519,142.44		800,381.55		1,232,594.21	
HIPC	57,984.40		25,090.47		25,016.03		200.00	
DDF INVESTMENT	400,000.00		7,856.50		622,731.38		282,542.00	
DDF CAPACITY BUILDING	35,349.56		1,337.00		-		-	
MP'S COMMON FUND	21,876.99		84,006.23		40,888.78		105,067.60	
SUB TOTAL	1,636,218.79	92.5	2,273,203.87	90.7	2,432,859.44	93.7	2,704,695.21	94.0
TOTAL REVENUE	1,767,865.82	100	2,504,303.34	100	2,596,606.95	100	2,877,553.62	100

Source : District Finance Office, TSDA, 2013

From the total amount of 1,767,865.82, realized in 2010, 92.5 percent came from external sources. The internal sources accounted for only 7.4 percent. There was a marginal increase of IGF by 59 percent in 2011. The IGF in 2012 decreased from 59 percent to 41 percent in 2012 and increased again in 2013 by 5.2 percent. The DACF remains the major source of revenue for the TSD.

Expenditure Base of the District

Table 1.4: Expenditure Base of the TSD

ITEM	2010	2011	2012	2013
Personnel Emolument	400,857.55	578,153.57	842,499.12	1,268,331.67
Travelling & Transport	38,799.92	73,859.96	68,858.79	69,877.20
General Expenditure	11,255.73	17,553.10	18,703.97	12,829.42
Maintenance	1,425.90	3,227.45	1,211.80	330.50
Miscellaneous	44,883.06	58,717.85	29,869.70	52,802.80
Projects	778,683.63	1,693,317.86	983,990.19	1,096,256.27
Total	1,275,905.77	2,424,829.79	1,926,429.61	2,500,427.86

The pattern of expenditure for the four year period was similar to the pattern of the revenue base. The expenditure on the various projects being undertaken in the district in 2010 accounted for 61 percent of total expenditure.

1.8.9: District Economic Infrastructure

For the smooth flow of economic activities in the TSD, certain economic drivers need to be considered as follows.

Roads

Road is the only mode of transportation within and outside the District. Most of the roads within the rural certain are not motorable especially in the rainy season. In order for the roads in the District to be more accessible especially in the rainy season and also facilitate productivity in the agriculture and agro-industry, there is the need to improve and maintain road transport infrastructure, and rehabilitate farm-to-market roads in the District. In this respect, about 81.4km length of feeder roads has been reshaped in the District. Below is a table of the length and nature of roads in the District.

Table 1.5: Nature and Length of Roads in the District (2013)

Nature of Road	Length of Roads	Achievement
Engineered Roads	179.45km	160
Non Engineered Roads	96.90km	16
Partially Engineered Roads	66.70km	35
TOTAL	343.05km	211

Source: Department of Feeder Roads, Tano South District

Traffic Management and safety

There are design flaws on some roads within the Bechem township and some access roads. Currently, some parts of the Kumasi- Sunyani road which passes through the township of the district capital, Bechem has become an accident prone area. Speed rumps and traffic light must be provided to reduce this incidence.

Lorry Station Development

The District capital is currently using only one station along the Kumasi – Sunyani road. The increase in number of commercial vehicles has made the existing station congested. The District Assembly has been able to provide a lorry station on the Techimantia road to relocate the station. The need to develop additional stations in the local areas and at vantage points should be looked at to speed up development. The current situation if not checked may create situations that will be difficult to deal with in the near future.

1.8.10 Commodity Export

The agrarian nature of the district restricts it to the export just primary products to other marketing centers within the country. The district is noted for the export of large quantities of tomatoes, cassava, vegetables, plantain, yam and palm nut. Quite worrying is the fact that the abundant resources of the district are only exported in their raw state without any form of value addition. It is therefore important for district stakeholders to devise means of adding value to the local exports.

1.9 FOOD SECURITY

The District Agricultural Development Unit has seen signs of improvements in varying levels of production outputs in the 2013 production season. Major foodstuffs are being cultivated in the District, such as maize, cocoyam and tomatoes have demonstrated a sign of growth as against their targets for the said cropping season. Although other crops could not meet their targets, production output per unit product is no mean achievement.

Projection for 2014 production (mt) output stands at 2% as against the national figure. This is largely due to delayed injection of inputs into the agricultural sector in 2013 major production season.

Table 1.6: Production Targets and Levels for 2013

CROP	AREA (HA)		YIELD (OUT/HA)		PRODUCT (MT)		PROJECTION FOR 2014(MT) AT 2%
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Maize	6,000	5,872	2	2.2	12,000	12,919	13,177
Rice	100	109	2	2.02	228	220	224
Cassava	9,000	9,044	25	17.86	225,000	161,544	164,775
Yam	1,200	653	14	13.00	16,800	8,486	8,656
Cocoyam	1,500	2,376	4	6.5	6,000	15,444	15,753
Plantain	10,000	4,100	10	11.32	100,000	46,420	47,348
Tomatoes	4,000	2,600	7.5	12	30,000	31,200	31,824

Source: SRID, MOFA

The table above shows crop production in the district during the 2013 crop year. Maize topped the table with 12,919 metric tonnes. This was preceded by cassava at 161,554 metric tonnes. The figures indicate that farmers in the district have comparative advantage. It is therefore imperative to assist the farmers in these areas to increase production to feed the people of the district and to live beyond subsistence. It is also clear that cassava has the highest in yield terms. The decline in the tomato hectareage is due to reduction in price. If this persists, farmers will migrate to other regions where marketing links exist.

Projection for 2015 cropping production season has been pegged at 5% growth per annum based on the fact that agricultural inputs would have been injected into the system early enough to enhance production for the period. The national agricultural growth rate per annum is however at 6%.

Livestock and poultry production constitute an important economic activity of the people in the district. These are practiced in subsistence and commercial scale as **table 8** indicates. Poultry framers are making progress in their effort to provide appropriate calories as the census table has indicated. However, it must be noted that the farmers are confronted with several challenges that compel their expansion drive. These include poor access to credit, inadequate marketing opportunities and labour. In this respect, District Agricultural Department and the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of the Assembly are assisting the poultry farmers to address their challenges

Table 1.8: Livestock, Poultry and Pets Census For The Year 2010 - 2013.

No.	Name of animal	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Cattle	587	520	648	970
2.	Horses	2	1	1	-
3.	Sheep	9,825	8,250	9,812	68,628
4.	Goat	9,157	7,268	8,015	18,403
5.	Indigenous swine	639	542	608	3,798
6.	Exotic swine	1,198	993	1,073	2,283
7.	Dogs	1,823	1,415	1,513	3,720
8.	Cats	382	324	351	2,181
9.	Rabbits	217	172	178	1,279
10.	Monkeys	-	-	-	7
11.	Grass Cutter	-	-	-	36
12.	Guinea fowl	503	511	521	1,592
13.	Turkey	317	260	283	933
14.	Ducks	1,336	1,061	1,171	
15.	Local fowls	24,189	20,475	22,013	34,461
16.	Exotic fowls (layers)	39,968	38,050	37,093	39,056
17.	Exotic fowls (broilers)	3,015	1,894	2,459	3,576
18.	Exotic fowls (cockerels)	2,933	1,610	2,013	4,565

Source: MOFA, Tano South District.

1.11 GOVERNANCE

By statutory declaration as contain in section one (1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462) under which it operates, stipulate that the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District. It is the highest political, administrative and planning authority representing the Central Government in the District.

1.11.1 Composition of the District Assembly

The District Assembly is made up of the following:

- i. The District Chief Executive
- ii. 56 Assembly members, made up of 39 elected by universal adult suffrage and 17 other members appointed by Government in line with the Local Government Act 462, which

requires the Government to appoint 30% of the elected Assembly members in consultation with interest groups.

iii. The Member of Parliament in the District.

The District Chief Executive, who represents the Central Government in the District, chairs the Executive Committee which is responsible for the execution of administrative and executive functions of the District Assembly. These include:

- Finance and Administration - Sub committee
- Works - Sub Committee
- Development Planning - Sub Committee
- Social Services - Sub Committee
- Justice and Security - Sub Committee
- Water and Sanitation - Sub Committee
- Agric and Environment - Sub Committee
- Women and Children - Sub Committee
- Small and Medium Scale - Sub Committee

These Sub-committees deliberate on issues in great details and submit their recommendations to the Executive Committee, which in form submit to the General Assembly for ratification.

The District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) which serves as the technical wing of the District Assembly is composed of key units and departmental heads and chaired by the District Co-ordinating Director. Currently, the membership of the 11 member DPCU in the District are the DCD, DPO, DBA, DWE, DDH, DDE, DDA, Community Dev. Officer, and a member of the District Assembly.

Under Act, 462, decentralized departments of the Assembly are presented in the table below. However, the commencement of section 38 and 161 of the Act, and the coming into force of LI 1961, 18th December, 2009, the departments in the first schedule of the Local Government Act, 1993, Act 462 are established as Departments of the District Assemblies under the Local Government Service Act, 2003, Act 656. Departments ceasing to exist and the new departments established are presented in [table 1.11 below](#).

Table 1.9: Decentralized Departments

Department Established (LI 1961, Act 656)	Department Ceasing to exist (established under Act 462)
Central Administration	
Works Department	Public Works department Dept of Feeder roads
Physical Planning Department	Department of Parks and garden Dept of Town and Country Planning
Department of Trade and Industry	Dept of Rural Housing Cottage Industries

	Department of cooperatives
Department of Social Welfare and Community Development	Dept of Social Welfare Dept of Community Development
Department of Agriculture	Dept of Animal Health and Production Agricultural Extension Services Division Crop Service Division
Department of Education, Youth and sport	Ghana Library Board Office of the National Youth Organizing commission Office of the District Sport Organizer
District Health Department	Registry of Births and Deaths

Source: TSDA, DPCU, 2013

The non-decentralised agencies operating in the District are; Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service, Ghana National Fire Service, Ghana Postal Service, Ghana Water Company, Prisons Service, Electoral Commission, Non Formal Education Division, National Commission on Civic Education, Labour, Land Valuation, Stool Lands, Centre for National Culture, National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Audit Service, National Youth Council (NYC) and Statistical Service

In the performances of the functions assigned to the District under the Act, the Assembly is faced with numerous challenges including:

- Inadequate accommodation for staff of Decentralized Departments
- Inadequate logistics for monitoring and evaluation of projects

1.11.2 Sub-district Structures of the Assembly

The District Assembly is subdivided into Two (2) Town Councils and five (5) Area Councils. The Town Councils are Bechem and Techimantia with Brosankro, Derma, Ankaase/Adaa, Subriso No.3 and Dwomo/Mansin being Area Councils. The Town/Area Councils have the responsibility to strengthen the coordination of the development of the communities to ensure equitable distribution of socio-economic programmes and projects in a manner that will promote sustainable growth in the district. This facilitates effective participation in decision making at the lowest level. There are also Unit Committees in each of the 39 electoral areas. Each Unit Committee has 5 members who assist the Town / Area council to perform its functions.

Despite their importance, the operations of these sub-district structures are virtually non-performing due to financial, logistical, lack of office accommodation and human resources capacity challenges.

1.11.3 Traditional Authorities

The Tano South District has one (1) Traditional Council which is in Bechem. Apart from this paramountcy, the chiefs of Techimantia, Brosankro and Derma are also independent.

The chiefs, the custodian of culture and land, are the motivating force behind development projects in many communities. Fortunately, the District is not plagued with any serious volatile disputes, land litigation and tribal conflicts which hamper development.

In spite of the heterogeneity in the District, there is generally peace, harmony, and political stability in the District which auger well for the development of the District.

1.11.4 Participation, Consultation and Accountability

Participation of Citizenry

The communal spirit in the District is not encouraging since the people do not take active part in all developmental projects.

Participation of NGOs/Civil Society

Civil Society Organizations and Non-Government Organizations also play active roles in the development of the District through their set activities. Participation by other stakeholders is manifested at the levels of information sharing, consultation, collaboration and empowerment. To ensure public ownership of the Assembly's development agenda it is necessary that avenues be created for stakeholders and other parties with contributions to get involved in the whole process. This is the effective way to generate true sustainability and public support for the development process.

The District Assembly has instituted channels for consultations with stakeholders at the District, Area Council and Community levels. These include Public fora and information dissemination and Public education by I.S.D and NCCE. A number of initiatives have been undertaken to promote participation of other stakeholders especially NGO's, CBO's, and the Private Sector in the development process of the District. For example the Social Development and Improvement Agency (SODIA), Human Care and Maintenance Foundation, Friend of the Earth and others has assisted the District in diverse ways notably, Water and Sanitation, Education, Health, Child Protection, Human Resource Development and others.

1.11.5 Security

There is District Security Council (DISEC) which sees to the security situation in the District. It comprises the Police, Fire Service, and Chairman of Justice and Security Sub-Committee of the D.A, NADMO and the B.N.I.

The Police Service

There is a district police headquarters located at Bechem. There are also three other police stations located at Derma, Techimantia and Brosankro. Communities living along first and second class roads easily access the police stations at the expense of communities living in the remote areas who struggle to access the stations. Due to poor accessibility by majority of people living in the inaccessible areas, effort is being made by the district security council to establish police post at specific locations. In addition to this, there is the need to provide additional police post and police men for the police service.

The Ghana Fire Service

The Tano South District Assembly has one fire station manned by 27 personnel including 2 senior officers. The major task of the service includes combating fire and resource operation when accidents occur through sensitization and training of fire volunteers. As such, they carry out most sensitization programmes during major events within the District such as, the District's Farmer's day celebration which is celebrated annually.

The District Had no Fire Station as at 2010, it currently occupy an office space located within the CBA serving all communities in the Tano South District. It can currently boost of one Fire Tender, although woefully inadequate considering the number of communities it serves, measures are being put in place by the District Assembly to logistically support the station. This will go a long way to enable the unit continue its effort in the fight against bushfires in the District.

1.12 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.12.1 Education

The provision of adequate access and quality of education in the district has been a priority of the District Assembly. Although educational sector takes the largest percentage of Assembly's budget annually, conditions in most schools are still not encouraging. Analyses of the status-quo of educational situation in the district include physical infrastructure, teaching staff, strength and ownership of existing facilities. The district has a total of 85 public schools, of which 55 are Primary School, 29 Junior High Schools, and 4 Second Cycle Schools including the School for the Deaf. In addition to this; the district also has one tertiary institution as a College of Education. The district has 505 trained teachers and 348 untrained teachers in the public schools. The number of private schools in the district is 18. (Source: GES, TSD-Annual School Census 2012/2013).

School Enrolment Levels and Availability of Teachers

The enrolment situation especially in basic schools has increased over the last four years. Encouraging however, there are a lot more adolescents especially among girls who are at home and need to be in school.

Although the school participation rate was generally high in the academic year under review, this was not exactly the case among girls. This is evidenced by the gender composition of enrolments in pre-school, Primary and JSS as indicated in the table below. From the table, it can be seen that female enrolments are lower than male enrolment in all levels of schools. This is likely to be due to a higher dropout rate among girls than boys.

Table 1.10: School Enrolment Level and Availability of Teachers

LEVEL	ENROLMENT			No. of Teachers			Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio
	Boys	Girls	Total	Trained	Untrained	Total	
KG	2964	2929	5893	121	171	292	1:48
Primary	6391	5884	12275	322	131	453	1:38
JHS	2536	2013	4549	266	49	135	1:17
Total	11891	10826	22717	709	351	880	1:32

Source: GES, 2013

About 39% of teachers in Tano South District are pupil teachers with low level of qualification. The teacher- pupil ratio in the district is 1:32 whereas the GES standard is 1:40 which implies an acceptable rate of teacher per student as shown in the table above at the basic levels of schools in the District.

The District Assembly needs to vigorously pursue sponsorship programmes for teacher-trainees in the District. Also the untrained teachers need to be encouraged with the support of the Assembly to undertake opportunities in distance education currently being run by almost all the universities in Ghana.

School Performance

During the 2008/2009 academic year, the District was rated first in the BrongAhafo Region and third in BECE national rankings. The number of registered candidates has improved over the years in the district. Of the total number of 1,346 candidates who sat for the BECE exams in the Tano South District in 2013, 1,172 representing 87% of the total number of candidates obtained the pass mark to Senior High Schools. 174 of the candidates representing 12.9% did not meet the pass mark to qualify to senior high schools. The 2013/2014 BECE conducted witnessed twenty five (25) final year students pregnant. This outcome can be attributed to a number of factors among which includes; poor supervision rate by the Education Directorate due to erratic flow of funds, high level of untrained teachers within the District, lack of incentives for teachers and the inability of the directorate to sustain structures used in the previous year among others.

In view of this situation, the District Assembly has embarked on a massive campaign to check the continuous falling performance of students particularly in the basic levels notable among which is the Adolescent Reproductive Health Programme (ARHP) the District is implementing. This programme is being sponsored by Futures Groups which is a Non – Government Organization in UK. It is aimed at ensuring that the adolescents are properly sensitized on the negative implications of pre-marital sex and encourage them to concentrate on education since that is the only way they can be assured of a better future. Again, the DEOC is putting in place a number of measures to deal with the issues of truancy, absenteeism of pupils and teenage pregnancy in the District.

Table 1.11 BECE Performance

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total No. of Candidates registered	1,155	1,194	1,191	1,354
Total No. of Candidates Absent	8	7	10	8
Total No. of Candidates During Exams	1,147	1187	1,181	1346
Total No. of Candidates obtaining aggregate 06	Nil	2	10	Nil
Total No. of Aggregate (06-30)	664	491	1,050	1,172
Total No. of candidates qualifying to Senior High School	664	848	896	1,172
Total No. of Candidates unqualified	491	343	125	174
Percentage of passed candidates.	58	71.4	88.91	87

School Infrastructure

Some schools especially in the rural areas like Breme and others need rehabilitation. In addition to this, there still exist backlog of school infrastructure at the basic level of education in the district. School facilities in the Tano South District are inadequate although a number of interventions have been put in place by the District Assembly with additional funding support from the MP's CF. At least 38 percent of all basic school classroom facilities need to be reconstructed or

rehabilitated. About 24% of the school in the district are under trees and would have to close when it rains. Teacher accommodation is less than 10% of the total number of schools in the district. Many teachers have to commute to school from nearby towns. This has resulted in poor staffing situation in most of the remote school because teachers refuse posting to such schools. Toilet and urinal facilities for both public and private schools are about 20%. Portable water and other classroom facilities such as storerooms, library, and teachers' common rooms and ICT are inadequate.

1.12.2 Health

Health Care delivery system in the district is constrained by a number of problems just as it pertains in other parts of the country. The management of the health delivery is entrusted into the ambit of District Health Directorate of the Ghana Health Service. This area will consider the level of infrastructure, access to health facilities, adequacy of health personnel and diseases militating against efficient health delivery in the district.

Infrastructure and Access to Health Facilities

Distribution of health facilities in the district is skewed in favour of large towns such as Bechem, Techimantia and Derma to the neglect of the rural communities. The existing health facilities are woefully inadequate. This trend has led to poor geographical access to health facilities by subsistence farmers who live in the remotest areas such as Ohianinguase, Ankaase, Tuagyankrom and Breme.

Apparently, there are seven (7) sub-district health facilities. This is made up of a District Hospital, one (1) polyclinic, two (2) health centres and three (3) CHP compounds serving a total population of 88,525. In addition there are 2 maternity homes in the District located at Bechem and Brosankro respectively, and an ART centre funded by secretariat of National AIDS Control Programme.

The OPD is incapable of accommodating patients from Bechem and referrals from other sub-districts. The hospital premises are always congested and sometimes results in struggling for space by out-patients. With the exception of the resident medical doctor and a few nurses, most of the health personnel have no official accommodation and are therefore living in compound houses in town.

Fortunately, Techimantia health clinic has been upgraded into a polyclinic which has augmented the coverage of health delivery within that region although staff cannot boast of befitting residential accommodation. Derma health centres suffers the same fate. The structures have deteriorated to the extent that some residential facilities are no longer inhabited due to the danger the structures pose to life and property.

Irrespective of the limited financial base of the Assembly, many interventions have been lined-up to improve the conditions of the district health facilities. Apparently, the Districts Assembly in conjunction with Ghana Health Service are making frantic effort to address the constraints.

Table.15. Distribution of health facilities in the district.

NO.	FACILITY NAME	OWNERSHIP	SUB-DISTRICT	LOCATION
1.	Bechem hospital	Gov't	Bechem	Bechem
2.	Techimantia Polyclinic	“	Techimantia	Techimantia
3.	Derma health centre	“	Derma	Derma
4.	Brosankro health centre	“	Brosankro	Brosankro
5.	Mawaninso CHIP compound	“	Mawaninso	Mawaninso
6.	Subrisu CHIP compound	“	Subrisu	Subrisu
7.	Nsuta CHIP compound	“	Nsuta	Nsuta

Source:GHS, Bechem – 2014

The above table indicates distribution of health facilities in the district. Government facilities tops list of distribution. It is therefore prudent to encourage and assist private sector to participate in health delivery to augment Assembly and GHS effort. It is also imperative to expand the CHIP facilities in the district to improve geographical access.

Health Personnel and Logistics

Health personnel working at all the health facilities complain of inadequate logistics. The health centres and the CHIP compounds are the most hit. Most of these facilities have no laboratory, x-ray and ophthalmology and cold chain equipment. The available ones are over aged and out-dated. Additionally motorbikes and vehicles for monitoring and running administrative work are not available. Lack of these logistics hinders efficient health care delivery.

Apparently, the district has three (3) medical doctors, one (1) with the District Health Directorate and (2) two other officers who serve as medical superintendents. These doctors serve the entire district and therefore give a poor population to doctor ratio of 4, 0882:1. This figure is far above the national doctor-patient ratio of 1:17,733. Data obtained from the District Directorate of Health as at December 2013 provides the following as staff strength.

Table 1.12: Health personnel in the District

TYPE OF PERSONNEL	NO. AT POST	UNIT
1. Medical Director	1	Bechem
2. Doctors	2	Bechem
3. Nurses	117	Bechem
4. Community Health Nurses	59	Bechem, Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro
5. Midwife	12	Mawaninso Bechem, Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro
6. Paramedics	16	Mawaninso Bechem, Techimantia,
7. Administrations	7	Derma Bechem,
8. Ward Assistant	10	Techimantia,
9. Labour	19	Bechem, Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro Mawaninso Bechem, Techimantia, Derma, Brosankro Mawaninso

Incidence of Diseases

Diseases of various forms are reported at the health facilities in the district. Malaria continues to be the number one OPD attendance. The major causes of morbidity and mortality in the district are:

- Malaria
- Enteric Fever
- Orthopedic Disease
- Accidents, Including Home and Burns
- Intestinal Worm Infestations
- Pneumonia
- Diarrhoea Diseases, including Gastroenteritis
- Rheumatism
- Pregnancy Related Complications
- Disease of the Skin
- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
- Typhoid Fever

It can be observed that, the major causes of morbidity in the district are infectious diseases. However, nutritious related and non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, anaemia and diabetes are fast becoming major causes of morbidity. HIV/AIDS and accidents are also posing a health threat.

Diseases under Surveillance

The District Health Directorate has mounted surveillance on all diseases, including the priority diseases of the Ghana Health Service. Particular emphasis is placed on epidemic-prone diseases such as:

- AFP
- Cholera
- Diarrhea meningococcal meningitis
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers
- Yellow fever
- Measles
- Ebola

Aside viral hemorrhagic fevers, other diseases have been reported in the district. There are also diseases earmarked for eradication. These include polio meningitis and dracunculiasis (guinea worm). Apparently, guinea disease has no root in the district.

Leprosy and neonatal tetanus includes diseases that are slated for elimination in the district. The incidence of leprosy has increased since 2002.

Public health diseases similarly put on surveillance include the following;

- HIV/AIDS
- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Yaws
- Onchocerciasis
- Leprosy
- Buruli ulcer

- Shistosomiasis
- Diarrhea in children < 5 years
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Viral hepatitis
- Trachoma
- Pneumonia in children < 5 yrs

Table 1.13: Top Ten Causes of Admission (2010-2014)

No	2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%	Disease	Cases	%
1	Malaria	722	36.5	Malaria	824	41	Malaria	1522	42	Malaria	2966	62.8
2	Deliveries	501	25.3	Deliveries	392	19.5	Deliveries	579	16	Deliveries	617	13.1
3	Anaemia	372	18.8	Anaemia	301	15	Anaemia	421	11.6	Anaemia	208	4.4
4	Hernia	45	2.3	Gastroenteritis	44	2.2	Septicaemia	318	8.8	Septicaemia	83	1.8
5	Abortion	35	1.8	Malaria in Preg	44	2.2	Typhoid Fever	167	4.6	Pneumonia	65	1.4
6	Typhoid fever	35	1.8	Pneumonia	41	2	Gastroenteritis	110	3	Gastroenteritis	56	1.2
7	Road traffic accident	29	1.5	Sepsis	33	1.6	UTI	80	2.2	URTI	31	0.7
8	Hypertension	24	1.2	Hypertension	31	1.5	Hypertension	54	1.5	Hypertension	20	0.4
9	Pneumonia	18	0.9	Road Traffic Accident	19	0.9	Pneumonia	46	1.3	Home Accidents	12	0.3
10	Accidents	15	0.8	Acute UTI	15	0.7	Inguino Scrotal Dis.	34	0.9	RTA	7	0.1
	All others	184	9.3	All Others	266	13.2	All others	294	8.1	All others	565	13.9
	Total	1,980	100	Total	2,010	100	Total	3,625	100	Total	4,721	100

Source: GHS-Bechem 2014.

The table above indicates an increase in the number of admissions compared with the same period of the previous year. Malaria, Deliveries and anaemia remain the three top causes of admissions. Malaria continues to lead the hospital admissions with 722 cases, representing about 36.5% of all admissions.

The most important thing to note is that the vulnerable people, especially children under age five are under home based care practices of malaria.

Malaria diseases generally affect communities with poor environmental sanitation. Most of the affected farmers and therefore could not produce to meet family needs. Similarly, this affects school attendance and increased hospital bills.

Status of the District Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Act, 2003 (Act1650) was enacted to provide the legal and regulatory framework for the operation of a National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) which would enable residents in Ghana to obtain at least basic health care services without paying money at point of delivery of the service. The objective for the introduction of the scheme was to replace the cash and carry system with a mechanism to reduce the burden on the ordinary people.

To this end, the government of Ghana through the Ministry of Health gave directives to the District Assemblies to facilitate the establishment and implementation of district schemes.

In this regard, the TanoSouth scheme was introduced in 2006 and became operational in the year 2007.

Since inception of this scheme the total registered members stands at 56,309 as at the end of December, 2013.

The scheme has eight (8) accredited Healthcare Providers serving its members within the District. The numbers of service providers are reviewed regularly to ensure that clients receive efficient service. These Providers comprise of both Government and Private Facilities in the district as at December, 2013 as detailed below:

- **Accredited Government Providers**

- Bechem Government Hospital
- Techimantia Health Centre
- Derma Health Centre
- Brosankro Health centre
- Mawaninso CHPS Compound

- **Accredited Private Providers**

- Agyecel Chemical Shop
- Modern view Laboratory & Scan centre

Table 1.14: Health Utilizations, Claims Submissions and Payments

YEAR	CLAIMS SUBMITTED	CLAIMS PAYMENT	HOSPITAL ATTENDANCES (UTILIZATION)
2010	981,689.35	908,998.98	67,610
2011	1,238,432.31	1,274,622.06	92,734
2012	1,396,603.62	1,382,911.29	91,791
2013	2,171,661.00	2,074,361.61	105,899
2014 (JAN - OCT)	1,876,517.58	670,500.57	98,154

SOURCE: NHIS, 2014

A careful analysis of the above data indicates that healthcare utilization over the period rose from 67,610 hospital attendances for both Out Patient Department (OPD) and In Patient Department (IPD) in 2010 to 105,899 as at the end of year 2013 representing an overall increase of 56.6% over the period. The increased utilization is expected to further increase judging from the figure of 98,154 for January to October 2014.

The rise in healthcare utilization resulted in more than proportionate increase in claims paid for the services rendered by accredited providers to insured clients of the scheme over the same period due to increases in the NHIS Tariffs and Medicines List to medical year-on-year to match medical inflation and the cost of services. As a result the claims payment for the period increased by 128%

from GHC 908,998.98 in 2010 to GHC 2,074,361.62 as at the close of 2013. The trend may continue looking at the figure of GHC 67,500.57 being payments for only four (4) months in year 2014.

1.13 Water and Sanitation

1.13.1 Access to Potable Water

Potable water access in the Tano South District can be described as partly sufficient. The District is expected to have 63% increase in access to potable water by 2015 as a result of recent expansion projects in the District whereby two (2) High Level Reinforced Tanks are being constructed under the IDA/World bank Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation project. This is expected to augment the access to portable water within the District by the year 2015. The main sources of potable water include small town water system (stand pipes), Limited mechanized borehole, point source (borehole and hand dug wells). Other sources of water include rivers and streams, mostly in the rural areas.

Bechem, Derma, Techimantia and Dwomo enjoy small town pipe borne water. Other communities rely on boreholes, hand dug wells, streams and rivers. Efforts have been made to connect Brosankro to small town water project with preliminary preparations in progress under the World Bank / IDA water project to address the perennial water crises. It must be noted that guinea worm infection has reduced drastically due to extension of potable water coverage.

However, there is regular water facilities break down because WATSAN committees are not functioning to address the problem. Although DWST is actively offering the necessary support to the communities, requisite support needed by the unit for routine monitoring exercises is non-existent and as such efforts are being made to draw a comprehensive WASH plan and budget to solicit support from management.

1.13.2 Sanitation

Though sanitation facilities such as final disposal sites, refuse containers, latrines amongst others are woefully inadequate in the district, members of the community respond positively to approve dumping sites.

There are a few household toilet facilities which account for only 25% of the toilet facilities in the District and a total number of 31 Public toilets, accounting for less than 50% of the needs of the people in the district. This situation coupled with the zeal to put an end to indiscriminate defecating in the bush and other unauthorized places puts too much pressure on the inadequate public toilets existent in the district.

The District currently has three (3) refuse disposal sites concentrated in the urban areas. The rest of the population resort to crude dumping resulting in huge heaps of refuse in the communities, worst of all, closer to homes.

There is non-existence of slaughter houses except in Bechem. Though officers inspect slaughtered animals but not for those slaughtered in homes without due recognition. The District Assembly has recently evacuated most of the refuse dumps and still making frantic efforts towards making the district cleaner. In this respect, the Assembly in conjunction with Zoomlion waste management

company have mounted refuse containers in all the collection points in the communities to avoid crude dumping. Similarly, Zoomlion staffs maintain environmental cleanliness in the district markets and streets of Bechem, Techimantia and Derma.

The poor sanitation situation in the district recently led to cholera outbreak which was curtailed by the timely intervention of the District Assembly and the Ghana Health service through awareness creation and mass public education. It may also lead to outbreak of water borne diseases. In this respect environmental health officers are undertaking public education to address the situation. It is expected that within the plan period the sanitation situation will be improved. This will subsequently improve health of the people.

1.14 Housing

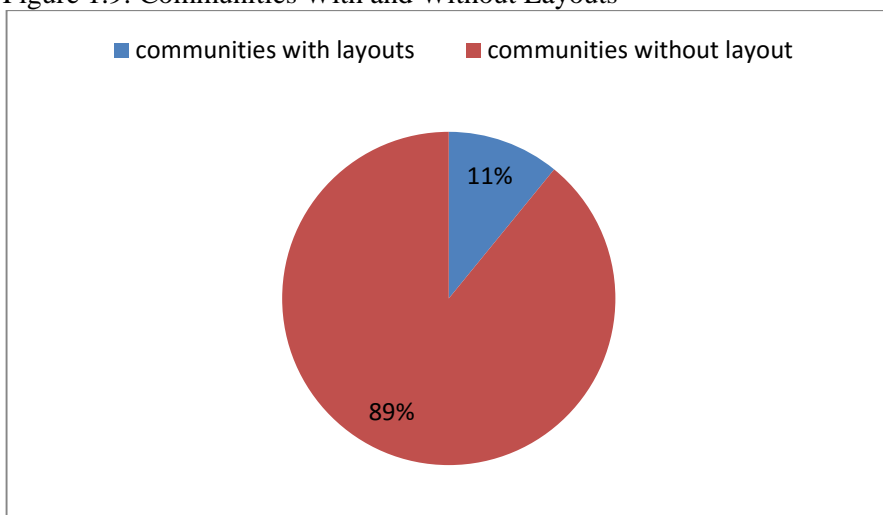
Data extracted from the 2010 PHC reports indicates that the District has total of 10,628 houses in the district with 4,922 in urban and 5,706 in rural communities constituting about 46.3 percent and 53.7percent respectively.

The commonest building type is the compound house. It accounts for about 90 percent of the total housing units. The majority of the houses are built of Sandcrete and Landcrete which constitute about 72 percent of the houses in the District. In the urban localities, 90% of the roofing material is made up of iron sheets, while 10% is tiles. The rural locality is having 75% of its roofing material from bamboo and thatch while 25% is iron sheets.

Most of the structures in the district are poorly constructed with low quality building materials. The phenomenon is probably due to high poverty levels in the district. There are no drains linking the various structures into one system. Deep cracks are also common on structures in the district. The structures in the district in fact are built/put-up in a haphazard manner. Adherence to Building regulations is also very poor.

Generally, towns in the District are not well laid out and therefore, do not have good internal road network. However, Bechem with the implementation of the street naming and property addressing system has improved the layout of the community. Techimantia, Derma, New Brosankro and few others have got their layouts prepared based on grid pattern with some good internal access roads.

Figure 1.9: Communities With and Without Layouts



1.15: Demographic Characteristics

1.15.1: Population Size and Growth Rates

The demographic characteristics of the District are similar to other urban and rural areas in BrongAhafoRegion. The district had a population of about 61,693in 2006 (field survey). This increased to about 78,129 made up of38, 299 males representing (49.0 %) of the total population and 39,830females representing (51.0%) of the total population (2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS). The growth rate as at 2000 was 1.8% lower than that of the regional and national averages of 2.5% and 3.2% respectively. Apparently the growth rate is 2.5% similar rate to regional.

The population is predominantly urban with rural population representing 47.6 percent (37,216) and urban population representing 53.3 percent (40,913).

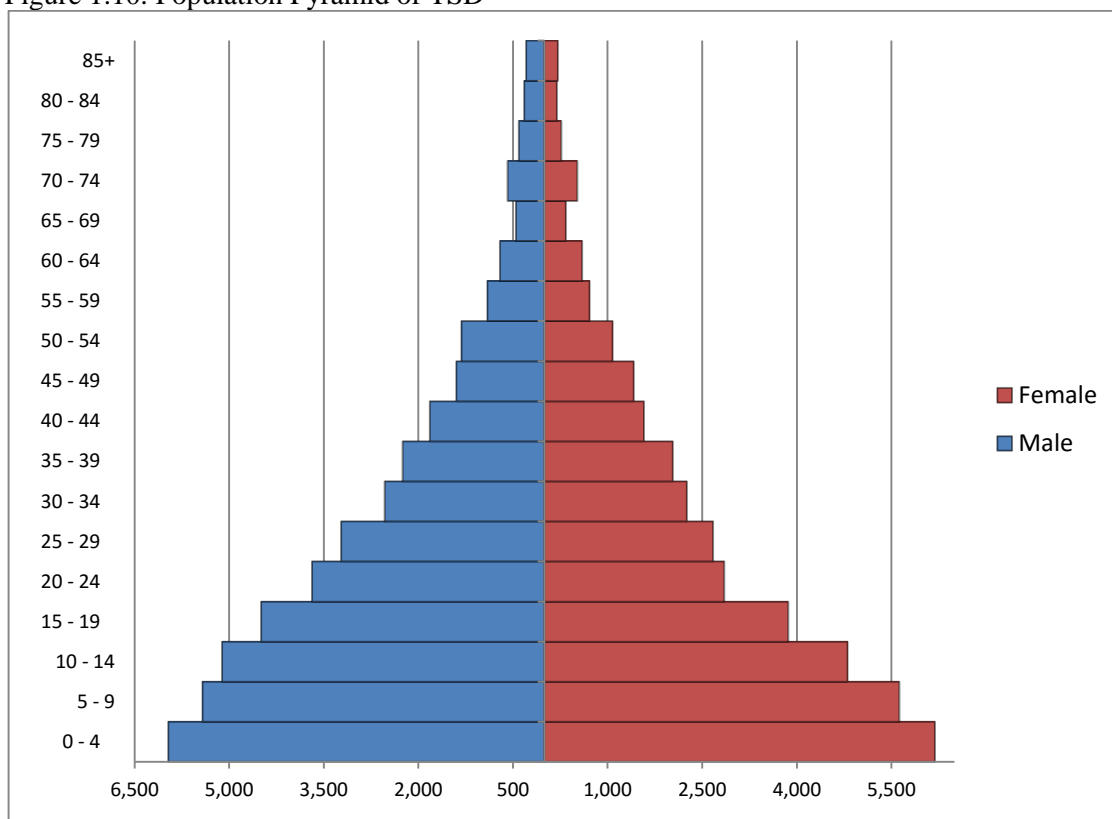
The increased population during this period may be due to improvement in the provision of infrastructure which facilitated commercial activities especially in the District capital, Bechem. Additionally the favourable climate and vegetation which facilitate thriving tomato farming activities and other cash and food crops have been a strong pull factor in this direction.

1.15.2 Age –Sex Structure (Include age dependency ratio)

The population structure of the District shows a broad base pyramid that tipens to the top indicating a concentration of growth at the base. This is typical of age structure in the developing economies where there is often too much demand on the national and local economy to provide services consumed by the children and youth.

The 0-4 age cohort constitutes 50.4%. The economic active cohort constitutes 46.3% of the population whilst those above 65 years constitutes 3.3% of the total population depicting an age dependency ratio of 1: 1.5.

Figure 1.10: Population Pyramid of TSD



Source: 2010 HC

1.15.3 Population by Localities

In line with national standards, rural/urban classification of localities is population based on a population size of 5000 or more being urban and less than 5000 being rural. With this definition, only three (3) localities out of the lot are urban in the District. This shows predominance of rural localities in the District.

The urban localities are Bechem (17,192), Techimantia (14,323), and Derma (8,880). Some other relatively large settlements in the District are Dwomo (2,784), New Brosankro(2,545), Breme (1,911), Mansin (1,218), Subriso, and Ankaase (4,183). (2010 Population and Housing Census, GSS).

With respect to population distribution in the District, the high density areas are at Bechem, and Techimantia. This is due to the fact that people would want to enjoy higher and better social services and facilities associated with these areas. Other concentrations of population are Dwomo and Derma which are mainly due to the major farming activities taking place in these areas, apart from the provision of essential services.

Farming activities and accessibility also account for the relative population concentrations at Techimantia, Derma and Dwomo. The remaining population are nearly evenly distributed over the district.

1.16 Vulnerability Analysis

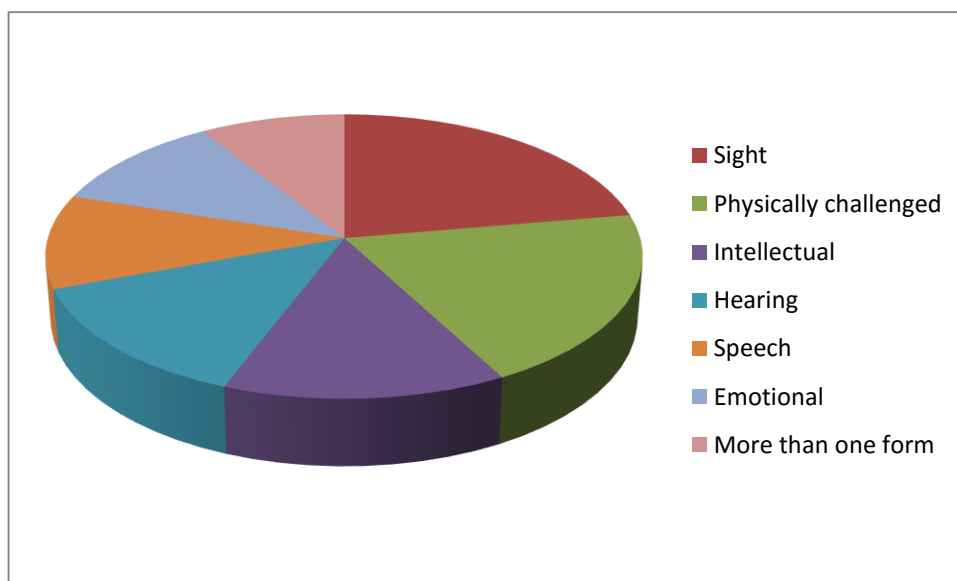
Vulnerability Analysis also known as vulnerability assessment is a process that identifies, defines and classifies a class of the population which may be weak, easily hurt or persuaded either physically or emotionally. It is a way of conceptualising what may happen to an identifiable population under a particular risk and hazards.

It has been the aim of the Tano South District Assembly to work in partnership with Non-Governmental Organisations in the district to improve the social wellbeing of its citizens. It is with this aim that the district strives hard to promote development with equity for the disadvantaged, the vulnerable and the excluded in society.

1.16.1 Persons with Disability

Data collected in the 2010 PHC revealed that, out of the 78,129 district wide population, 2,178 constituting 2.8 percent happened to be persons with disability. Females with disability represent 56 percent as against male disability of 44 percent. This includes persons with sight, hearing, and speech, emotional and intellectual problems. Persons with sight problem constituted 22.3 percent followed by the physically challenged (19.9 %), intellectual (13.6 %), hearing (13.5 %), speech (10.7 %), emotional (11.1 %) and more than one form (8.9 %) as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1.11: Persons with Disability



Source: 2010 PHC, GSS

Negative Attitude towards Disability

The Assembly is engaged in series of activities to reduce stigma and discrimination among PWDS. It is in line with this that the Assembly through the Department of social welfare organises talks and public shows to educate parents, guidance and citizens of the district on the effects of negative attitude towards PWDS

Although the district takes the lead to reduce negative attitude toward PWDS, there still exist myths surrounding the situation as a taboo and a punishment from God. PWDS are not considered in decision making at all levels, the education of PWDS is taken for granted especially those with difficulty seeing and strange behaviours.

Surprisingly, most families still hide PWDS and prevent them from interacting with the rest of the people in the district.

This attitude has led to a low standard of formal education among PWDS in the district, high dependency among PWDS, low skill development and aggravated emotional pain.

Apparently the District has recorded and registered seventy eight (78) persons living with disability of which forty-two (42) are males and thirty six (36) are females. However, there are over three hundred PWDS who have not been registered. All effort is being made identify and register them.

Poor Accessibility of PWDS to Public Places

People with disabilities live in a world designed primarily for the able bodies. PWDS want to live life no differently than anyone else. Unfortunately, the design and accessibility to some basic facilities like public offices, roads markets etc. are not disabled friendly.

The District Assembly is making an effort to make facilities user friendly to persons with disability. The Bechem School for the Deaf and the Construction of aqua privy toilets which are disabled friendly are some of the mechanisms the Assembly is putting in place.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The number of orphans and vulnerable children in the district is about 2,000. This consists of 974 orphans and 226 partial orphans. There are about 500 children who are under the care of single parenthood as a result of separation and divorce. This has made these children vulnerable due to lack of good parental care and parents leading to high school drop outs in the district.

As part of the District Assembly responsibility to protect children, Act 560 of 1998, the Tano South District Assembly has granted scholarship to about two hundred (200) needy but brilliant students in both second cycle and tertiary institutions in the country. There are two (2) NGOs namely HUCAM and SODIA assisting the vulnerable and orphans in the District.

However, the number of orphans and vulnerable children in the district outnumbered the assistance received from these bodies.

Child Labour and Child Trafficking

The menace of child trafficking in the district is very low. Only one child trafficking case was recorded in year 2010 and no child trafficking case was recorded for the previous years.

Child labour on the other hand is high in the district due to high poverty rate, early birth (teenage) and parents' mobility to provide the necessities of their wards. Children leave classroom to labour in order to buy their school uniforms, books, bags and the likes. About four thousand children are involved in child labour in the district.

1.17 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

ICT is now being widely regarded as a basic necessity in terms of human resource development hence its incorporation into all sectors of the district economy.

In this regard Tano South District Assembly as the main administrative body and individual investors are making tremendous efforts to bring ICT to the doorsteps of the people in the District. The District for now can boast of two ICT centres at Bechem and Techimanti which were constructed in 2010 and in the Second Cycle Educational Institutions.

The Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) on behalf of UNDP took delivery of computers for distribution to selected CIC's across the country under UNDP special support programme of which the two centres in the district were beneficiaries.

Also the Ghana-India Kofi Anan Centre of Excellence had entered partnership agreement with Tano South District in the "I Too Can Do Program (I2CDP)", a programme which had nationwide impact. The project ensured the creation of a critical mass of skilled ICT human resource to drive the country towards development of the ICT sector in the district. The main target of this project was SHS students hence ICT teachers in SHS were trained to train the students.

With the existence of a conducive atmosphere within the district, private individuals have made massive investments with respect to ICT in the district. The mobile Telecommunication network within the district is also encouraging. Individuals who can afford and maintain modems are using it while those who can't afford modems but can't live without ICT are using their mobile phones.

In the course of diversifying the district economy to a more industrial and commercial led, there is the need to up grade the skills of SMEs in the field of ICT.

Development Implication

- By 2017, there would be a significant improvement in performance with regards to ICT since experience has shown that if children are exposed to teaching materials, they easily grasp the skills easily.
- Also by the end of 2017 SMEs will be trained in ICT in Business management to improve productivity.

1.18 HIV and AIDS

The emergence of the Human Immune Virus (HIV) infection and the disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been of great concern to the world and the Tano South District due to its effect on the social and economic development of the community.

Data on HIV/AIDS infection and the PLHIV in the district is inadequate to generalise the rate of infection. Data gathered in the district is only from pregnant women who are beneficiaries of donor funded projects, general OPD among others. Though there is about 99% knowledge/awareness of the disease, testing of community members is inadequate to make a concrete data. The scanty data gathered so far indicates about 2% incidence, mostly between ages 15 – 45. There is high incidence of STI and other opportunistic infection, mostly among the female counterparts.

The data obtain for a 3-year period are as follows;

Table 1.14: HIV Statistics

	2011	2012	2013
JAN	6	6	1
FEB	9	7	5
MAR	12	2	1
APRIL	2	12	1
MAY	10	0	5
JUNE	7	14	3
JULY	12	11	6
AUGUST	8	8	6
SEPT	5	0	9
OCT	3	6	5
NOV	6	0	3
DEC.	13	5	9

Source: GHS-Bechem

The data above indicates a fluctuating rate of incidence which does not give a clear picture of the situation due to inadequate data. The data gathered gives records of only pregnant women since they are beneficiaries of donor funded HIV/AIDS programmes which aim at protecting unborn babies

from contracting the disease as such, the rate of infection within the District cannot be ascertained. Although an ART clinic has been constructed and in use at the District level.

Children, orphans and women are the population most at risk in the district. PLHIV are made vulnerable due to high level of stigmatization and discrimination in the district. 90% of the PLHIV in the district are peasant farmers and the condition of the disease makes them unproductive.

There is one PLHIV association in the district currently with about 60 memberships who are under ART. An income generating activity (poultry farm) established by HUCAM, a locally based NGO is helping care for the association. SODIA, another local NGO into HIV/AIDS in the district also goes into Behavioural change communication, CT, peer educator activities, condom promotion among others.

High risk areas in the district are the rural communities such as kwasu and Techimantia, also attributed to boom in tomato production leads to multiple marriage. Social functions such as funerals, wedding/marriage ceremonies and excessive dancing during schools entertainments have been identified as areas where transmission occur. Stigmatisation is no doubt high to the extent that it is fuel infection rate by substantial margin in the district.

The District Health Directorate in collaboration with the District AIDS committee and other stakeholders are constantly championing the campaign against HIV/AIDS and stigma & discrimination. The district in terms of HIV/AIDS management however has a number of packages for the general public.

Packages to control and manage the infection within the health sector include:

- STI control programme
- Know Your Status Campaign
- Counselling and Testing(HIV)
- PMTCT services on ANC days
- TC/PMTCT in all health facilities in the district
- Management of OIs
- Provide care and support services
- Public education in stigma reduction

1.19 Gender Analysis

The Differential roles of men, women, boys and girls pre-determine their status and influence in every society. The family system and henceforth gender parities in the Tano South District depicts that of male dominance as in any Ghanaian society. Roles and responsibilities are built on the family systems where the male is the bread winner of the house, females are care takers and children play a supportive role.

The table below details out roles ascribed to men, women, boys and girls within the society.

Table 1.15: Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the Tano South District

NO	GENDER GROUP	DEFINED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	NEEDS AND INTEREST	STATUS-QUO
1	Men	I. Bread winners of the families/households. II. Daily sustenance provision.	I. Have access to reliable sources of incomes that	Men are actively involved in decision making and

		<p>III. Provision of security and accommodation for the family.</p> <p>IV. Are often heads of families or households.</p> <p>V. Are often owners of productive resources such as land.</p> <p>VI. Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households.</p> <p>VII. Recognized as decision makers and hence involved in every decision making that affect development of their communities.</p>	<p>enable them meet the needs of their families.</p> <p>II. They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities .</p> <p>III. Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions.</p> <p>IV. Are recognized as leaders and given the due respect.</p>	<p>general development of the district</p>
2	Women	<p>I. Responsible for all housekeeping duties</p> <p>II. Co-provide safety and security for children</p> <p>III. Nursing and raising of children in the family.</p> <p>IV. Must back the decision of the men</p> <p>V. Build up emotional and psychological needs of children</p>	<p>I. Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families.</p> <p>II. Have their own children</p> <p>III. Proper upbringing of their children</p> <p>IV. Peace in family and society.</p> <p>V. Have happy/successful marriages</p>	<p>Involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and lack of gender desk officer at the DA to promote gender issues.</p>
3	Boys	<p>I. Assist in house chores like fetching water for the family and running errands.</p>	<p>I. Their basic needs such as food, shelter,</p>	<p>Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in</p>

		II. Take over the responsibilities of the father in his absence.	clothing, education and health are provided for. II. Are given chance to participate in decision making.	decision making is limited due to lack of national policy on youth development .
4	Girls	I. Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching of water. II. Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother.	I. Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. II. Are given chance to participate in decision making.	Involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited due lack of national policy on youth development .

Though the traditional setup allows male dominance/supremacy as in decision making and access to other resources, with the emergence of female empowerment, there is mutual relationship in the District. The land tenure system portrays a family ownership where as individuals (men and women) can acquire private lands either through rent or sale. Credit and other technological services are at the reach of both counterparts.

Females form more than 50% of the total population of the District. They form an important human resource base especially in the rural informal sector. The centrality of woman's role to production and reproduction makes their role crucial as development agents. The traditional role of woman as care takers (of husbands & children) and at the same time part-breadwinners pre-suggest their ability and capabilities of leaders if given the nod & support to play an equal role as the male counterpart.

This notwithstanding, the position of females as "females" deprive them of some roles to influence and possess. The indigenous culture of male dominance (head of the family), role to cater for the home hinders women from such active and inferential roles as decision- making, access to adequate time for societal roles/functions. Basic services such as education which sees the female counterpart lacking behind, potable water, sanitation & health care among others are namely the concerns of the females which are woefully inadequate in the District.

In the light of the above, the Tano South District which places high premium on gender issues undertook a number of programmes/ activities to empower the females, males, boys and girls in the District.

The (NCCE) Gender Desk in collaboration with centre for sustainable development organise a capacity building workshop for women aspirants at the District level elections to ensure mutual participation of both sexes. This saw a composition of about 25% females as Assembly Members.

An orientation programme was also organised in the District for widows to identify and harness problems & potentials to help them as single parents to perform such roles more effectively and efficiently and as equally as their male counterparts. The programme also sought to create a welfare fund & solicit support from NGO's to fight against widowhood rites that infringes in human rights. They were also empowered to access and create wealth through the BAC.

The differential and crucial role of males, females, boys & girls have also been empowered through the BAC and RTF where artisans, hairdressers, dressmakers, craftsmen among others are being trained in record keeping, ways to access credit, business management, and other technical service. Some start-up kits are provided to the trainees.

1.20 Environment, Climate Change and the Green Economy of the District

The Tano South District depends mostly on the Green economy as an agrarian district. Unfortunately, illegal logging in the district is very high and its impact on agriculture is very significant. This has resulted in the degrading of the forest, semi - deciduous forest and farmlands in the District since the trend has been increasing annually in the district.

Bush fire is an occasional occurrence which disappears when the harmattan disappears. Some farmers intentionally set fire to their unlearned fields without crops so as to reduce cost of clearing the weeds and because they do not control these fires they go out of hand and destroy other people's properties.

1.20 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

In 1960, 37.3% of the population lived in the urban centres. This increased to 46.9% in 1970 but reduced to 41.2% in 1984.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census depicts a rural-urban split of 56.8:43.2 for the District as compared 56.2:43.8 for the nation. However, with about 57% of the settlements in the district being rural, the situation poses a problem for the distribution of higher order services and functions in the district. Services must have the required threshold population before they are provided. The implication therefore is that many of the settlements may not qualify for higher order services.

The trend of migration is more of immigration than emigration stemmed from the favourable climatic and vegetation conditions where migrant farmers from the Northern Regions and Ashanti Region had invaded the district to cultivate vegetable food and cash crops. However, the youth who are mostly school leavers do not find farming attractive enough and hence rather migrate to Kumasi and Accra to trade and search for white colour jobs.

1.21 Community Needs and Aspirations

After collecting data from the Communities, Area Councils, Markets and Lorry parks, the responses were collated, analyzed and presented back to the people at open fora organized on Area council

basis. This gave them a reflection of information collected from individual and household responses. The people were there to present their problems and aspiration based on the whole area council. They were then asked to rank them with suggestions as to possible solutions to such identified problems.

Again, the list of needs of the entire District between 2014 and 2017 were prioritized. This is a synthesis of information gathered from all the seven (7) ACs. The first three on the list are poor road network, construction of drainage facilities and improvement and provision of educational infrastructure (rehabilitation and construction of additional class room blocks, provision of staff quarters for teachers) which is a major problem confronting the district and the least is the access to credit facilities.

It is worth noting that Social Development and Improvement Agency (SODIA) under the STAR Ghana Citizens Participation in the Planning and Budgeting Process assisted Four (4) Communities to develop their Community Action Plans (CAPs). The documents informed the Plan Preparation Team what the real needs of the communities were besides the interface at Area Councils. The community action plans are detailed in appendix 1.

1.22 Harmonization of Key Development Issues from Situation Analysis with Community Needs and Aspiration

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation in respect of five out of the seven Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA 2014-2017) that are relevant to the Local Economy of the District (LED). The identified development issues were also harmonized with the need and aspirations of the communities to ensure that policies and programmes that will arise from the development issues will meet communities' aspirations and interests. The table .. that follows is a summary of Development issues and community needs and aspirations.

Table 1. 16:Key Development Issues and Community Aspirations

Key Development Issues	Community Needs and Aspirations
Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector
Inadequate skill development program for SMEs	Promote skills development programs for SMEs
Inadequate number of functioning micro/small Scale industries	Increase the capacities of small scale industries
Limited access to credit facilities.	Increase access to credit facilities

Key Development Issues	Community Needs and Aspirations
Accelerated Agricultural Modernity and Sustainable Natural Resources	Accelerated Agricultural Modernity and Sustainable Natural Resources
Poor rural road network	Improve the conditions of rural road networks
Lack of credit facilities to farmers.	Increase access to credit facilities for farmers
Dependency on rain fed agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities	Develop appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and ecological zone

Lack of ready market for agricultural produce	
Deforestation	Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through Plantation
High incidence of post-harvest losses	Reduction in post harvest losses
High incidence of bush fires.	Reduce the annual incidence of bush fires through sensitizations.
Over reliance on food crop	Sensitise farmers on the importance of cash crop production to reduce over reliance on food crop

Key Development Issues	Community Needs and Aspirations
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development
Haphazard development of settlements	Enforcement of building regulation
Poor condition of roads	Reshaping of feeder roads
Failure to subject projects to EIA and SEA	Properly subject projects to EIA and SEA
Low level of electricity coverage to some deprived communities	Extension of electricity to communities
Frequent/persistent power outages	Provision of additional transformers
Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations	Enforcement of planning and building regulations
Inefficient and ineffective spatial land use planning and implementation	Efficient and effective spatial land use planning and implementation
Poor quality of Housing in both urban and rural areas	Sensitise communities on maintenance culture

Key Development Issues	Community Needs and Aspirations
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Human Development, Productivity and Employment
Inadequate and dilapidated school infrastructure	Rehabilitation and construction of school infrastructure
Low enrolment rate in rural areas.	Improve the enrolment rate in rural areas
High school drops out rate among girls.	Introduce apprenticeship training to absorb school drop-outs. Sensitize community members on the importance of girls education especially in rural areas .
Prevalence of and Stigmatization against HIV/AIDS	Intensity HIV/AIDS education in the district.
Inadequate Financial resources for women to engage in economic activities.	Financial support for women to engage in economic activities
Poor sanitation and waste disposal in some part of the District.	
Inadequate health infrastructure	Provision of additional health infrastructure

Key Development Issues	Community Needs and Aspirations
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Transparent and Accountable Governance
Dysfunctional sub-district structures	Build the capacity of Assembly persons and members of the various sub-committees to perform their legislative functions and oversight responsibilities.
Inadequate staff accommodation	Provision of accommodation for staff
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting	Strengthen the DPCU to effectively link all plans to the Budget of the Assembly.
Existence of communication gap between Assembly members and community members	Strengthen communication between assembly members and community members
Weak internal revenue mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages
Over-dependence on DACF and other external grants	Increase IGF generation
Inadequate security (policemen) and infrastructure to effectively and efficiently combat crimes	Increase the number of policemen and provision of accommodation for the policemen

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter was a review of the DMTDP 2010-2013 and the current situation of the District together with a summary of key problems. This chapter focuses on the district development priorities and covers the five out of the seven pillars of the Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA - 2014-2017) namely; Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector, Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management as well as Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements Development, Human Development, Productivity and Employment and Transparent and Accountable Governance. It emphasizes the specific areas the District would focus on in its efforts to develop within the planned period (2014 – 2017).

The selection was also guided by the following criterion;

- Widespread effects, especially on the poor and vulnerable
- Significant multiplier effect on the Local Economy
- Significant linkage effect on meeting Basic Needs and Rights of the people all of which we believe are strongly and closely linked to the pillars of the Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2014 - 2017.

1. ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

The District will pay more attention to the provision of social facilities and services in the following areas.

(a) Increasing productivity level.

(b) Promote skills development programs for SMEs

(c) Increase the capacities of SMEs

(d) Increase access to credit facilities

2. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- (a) Improve supply of farm inputs including improved seeds
- (b) Reduction in post-harvest losses
- (c) Improve credit of farmers
- (d) Sensitise farmers on the importance of cash crop production to reduce over reliance on food crops.
- (e) Link farmers and FBO's to the RTF for production of simple tools and equipment for farmers.
- (f) Develop appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and ecological zone.
- (g) Encourage the promotion of organic cocoa for strategic buyers.
- (m) Intensify and extend the mass spraying exercise to include brushing, pest and disease control, shade, management pollination and fertilization.
- (n) Reduce the annual incidence of bush fires through sensitizations.
- (o) Provide alternative livelihood activities for local people to reduce pressure on land.
- (p) Encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through Plantation
- (h) Development of afforestation Programme.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

- i. Properly subject projects to EIA and SEA.
- ii. Undertake routine and regular spot improvements on feeder roads.
- iv. Provide affordable equipment and encourage the mass use of ICT
- v. Extend electricity to communities not linked to the National Grid.
- vi. Enforcement of planning and building regulation.
- vii. Create a platform to engage utility service providers especially VRA, Assembly to regularly interact and discuss issues confronting them.
- viii. Sensitise communities on maintenance culture to improve housing conditions.

4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

a. Education

- (i) Provision of adequate teaching and learning materials for schools in the district.
- (ii) Support the training of adequate personnel for schools
- (iii) Provision of adequate furniture and logistics for schools.
- (iv) Support GES to intensify its monitoring and supervision of schools.

- (v) Support the teaching of Science Technology and Mathematics in all basic schools.
- (vi) Promote ICT education at all levels
- (vii) Introduce apprenticeship training to absorb school drop-outs
- (viii) Sensitize community members on the importance of girls education especially in rural areas
- (ix) Provide support for children with special educational needs.

b. Health

- (i) Support the training of adequate health personnel.
- (ii) Provide adequate logistics for health care delivery.
- (iii) Provide adequate water and sanitation facilities to improve health of the people.
- (iv) Improve environmental health education and management
- (v) Intensity HIV/AIDS education in the district.

c. Sports Development

- (i) Encourage private sector participation in the promotion of sports.
- (ii) Expand opportunities for the participation of persons with disabilities in sports.

f. Child Development and Protection

- (i) Mainstream children issues in development planning.

g. Disability

- (i) Mainstream issue of disabilities in District Assembly plans.
- (iii) Make infrastructure accessible to disabled.

h. Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction

- i) Undertake LED activities to generate employment and social protection strategies.
- (iii) Provide infrastructure and social amenities to make the rural environment more attractive to reduce rural urban migration.
- (iv) Empower rural populations by reducing structural poverty, exclusion and vulnerability
- (v) Promote the empowerment of women through access to land, labour, credits, markets, Information technology, business services and networks and social protection including property rights.
- (vi) Empower women through access to education especially secondary, vocational, Technical, Tertiary, Non-formal Education and opportunities for continuing education for school drop-outs and scholarship.

5. Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Increasing IGF generation of the District
- Minimize revenue collection leakages
- Develop more effective data collection mechanisms for better planning and budgeting
- Build the capacity of Assembly persons and members of the various sub-committees to perform

their legislative functions and oversight responsibilities.

- Engage the media /public on government policies.
- Promote regular interactions between Assembly persons, Area Council Members and Citizens
- Strengthen the DPCU to effectively link all plans to the Budget of the Assembly.
- Undertake revaluation of properties and strengthening of revenue collection system.
- Mainstream climate and disaster risk issues into development planning process.
- Provide shelters and support for victims of violence.
- Facilitate the implementation of the LEAP project
- Provide police stations, Barracks and friendly cells for the Ghana Police Service to improve justice delivery.

2.4: POTENTIALS OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

The POCC analysis is a tool used to streamline development issues and interventions before they are programmed for implementation. This analysis is important in helping to fine-tune development goals, objectives, policies and strategies

In this plan, Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges have been defined as follows:

POTENTIALS: Potentials are latent strengths or untapped resources in the district, which are capable of being tapped for the district's development. e.g. Availability of bye laws on internal revenue generation.

OPPORTUNITIES: They are positive and development enhancing factors that are external to the district, and on which the district does not have direct control. For example, availability of the DACF, DDF, GETFUND, etc

CONSTRAINTS: Constraints are internal factors (within the district) that inhibit or restrict the district's efforts to unearth and fully utilize its potentials. e.g , bad terrain, low communal spirit etc.

CHALLENGES: They are negative external factors that inhibit the pursuit of development interventions in the district.

Table 2.1 POCC ANALYSIS

THEMATIC AREA: ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Limited access to credit facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit from IFAD/REP. • Existence of financial institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Investment Fund. • Existence of NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate collateral security. • Low level of loan recovery. • Inadequate silos.(storage/processing facilities • Low internal market for produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate. • Untimely release of credit. • Unfair trade practices of middlemen in the distribution
Small number of functioning micro/small Scale industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of raw materials. • Existence of business advisory Centres/RTF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of external markets • Existence of entrepreneurs outside the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital • Low technological know-how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of equipment • Competition from other districts /regions
Inadequate skill Development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of vocational /technical institutions • Other institutions of higher learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of scholarship scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low desire to acquire technical /vocational skills • Lack of job opportunities • Poor market /patronage • Political interference • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy of colonial education • Competition from nearby districts/ abroad.

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Poor nature of roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some feeder roads have been re-surfaced, re-gravelled and re-shaped. DA support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOG funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate personnel and logistics to monitor and supervise road construction. Poor maintenance culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding. low maintenance culture.
Inadequate access to Potable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of numerous rivers, streams. Qualified staff Presence of SmallTown Water Supply System. Presence of Ghana Water Company Ltd. DA support . Presence of water Management Team. Low water table and existence of aquifer Water and Sanitation Committees in place. Available market for the sale of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of IDA support. Community Water and Sanitation Agency existent in the region to facilitate procurement of water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics. Aged motorbikes. Ineffective supervision by water and sanitationTeam. Inaccessible areas. Inadequate database on water provision. Improper recording format of water supply records. Difficult for communities to raise 5% counterpart fund. Pressure on few facilities and frequent breakdown of boreholes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable electricity supply. High cost of replacement of equipment. High cost of maintenance and servicing. Unfavourable donor conditions.

THEMATIC AREA : ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
High post harvest losses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of internal market. • Extension services available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of an internal market. • Availability of funds from VIP for the provision of silos and processing machines. • Presence of silos at Ghana Food Distribution Co-operation in Sunyani. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of storage facilities. • Poor handling of agriculture produce by farmers. • Poor feeder roads leading to farms during rainy season • Lack of storage/processing facilities for perishables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather • Bushfires • High cost of agricultural inputs. • Activities of middlemen
Limited market centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of markets. • Presence of international highway through the district • Communication facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of external markets for products. • AGI and Ghana Export promotion centre to provide assistance. • Trade and exhibition shows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate qualified marketing officers. • Lack of investment brochure for the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor storage facilities. • Lack of funding.
Over reliance On food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fertile land for cash crop production • Existence of technical backstopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushfires during dry season • Medium of long gestation period for cash crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor fire fighting logistics • High cost of agro inputs
Drying up of rivers and streams during dry seasons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of rivers and streams. • DA ready to support. • Existence of the District Forest Office and Agric. Office. • Qualified Staff. • Existence of laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance from NGOs eg. Friends of the Earth and Rivers. • Support from RCC • Support from Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming along the banks of the rivers and streams. • Over exploitation of the resources in the rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding. • Negative farming practices. • Illegal cutting of trees along the banks of the rivers.
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of land and forest. • Existence of the District Forest Office. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA support, GOG support, • Traditional Authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over exploitation of the trees. • Corruption. • Inadequate logistics and resources. • No by-laws on conservation • Inability to arrest and prosecute offenders • High dependence on fuel wood • Poor data on number of trees fell annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate institutional arrangement to protect forest. • Inadequate alternative livelihood support activities • Inadequate forest guards. • High cost of gas, stove and cylinders • Disregard for community interest in granting permits
Bushfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the police, fire service, and NADMO. • Existence of courts. • Fire volunteer squads. • Anti bush fire taskforce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National law on bushfires. • Ministry of Environment and Science. • Ministry of Lands and Forestry. • Town / Area Councils • DA support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics and tools. • Inadequate personnel. • Non-prosecution of offenders at the law courts. • No by-laws on bushfire control • Endemic poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High illiteracy rate. • Demand for bushmeat (game). • Inadequate funding. • Bad farming practices.

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low enrolment rate in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of some school structure. • Existence of some qualified teachers. • Existence of some textbooks. • Existence of furniture. • Existence of other logistics. • DA support. • GOG support. • Presence of effective PTAs and DEOC. • Existence of circuit /zonal supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support and GES support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate enrolment drive. • Inadequate logistics. • Inadequate monitoring and supervision • Low remuneration for teachers • Inadequate logistics for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudinal / behaviour change of parents / guidance. • Poverty • High birth rate / (Family Planning)
High school dropout rate among girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of some school structures. • Existence of some qualified teaches. • Existence of some textbooks. • Existence of furniture. • Existence of other logistics. • DA support. • GOG support. • Presence of effective PTAs and DEOC. • Effective supervision and monitoring gratified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support and GES support. • Existence of SHEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprofessional conduct on the part of some teachers. • Inadequate school health education. • Inadequate monitoring and supervision. • Teenage pregnancy • Inadequate /ineffective counselling services • Distance pupils travel to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudinal / behaviour change of parents / guidance. • Poverty • High birth rate / (Family Planning) • Inadequate funding. • Child labour.

<p>Inadequate School facilities and accommodation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some school buildings in place. • Adequate furniture. • DA support. • Availability of land, cheap labour • Some teacher accommodation in place. • DA support. • Existence of a community library (Dwomo) • Existence of teacher supervisors in the communities. • Some library books available in the school communities. • DA support. • Existence of large number of school children and other users. • Existence of PTAs, SMCs,etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support eg. USAID, ACTION AID, etc. • Traditional Councils to provide land. • Support from religious groups. • GETFund • Donor support eg. USAID, World Vision International • GOG • GETFund • Religious Groups • Support from the Ghana Library Board and GES. • Support from Ghana Book Trust • Support from NGOs e.g. USAID, ACTION AID, etc. • Support from Traditional Council • G. O. G. support. • D/A support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective supervision of school buildings given on contract (shoddy work). • Ineffective supervision of school buildings given on contract (shoddy work). • Inadequate library books. • Lack of District Library Structure / Block. • Lack of other logistics e.g. Computers and its accessories, T.V Sets and Video Desks. • High cost of rent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disasters (rainstorm, bushfires). • Inadequate funding. • Untimely and delay in the release of funds. • Natural disasters (rainstorm, bushfires). • Lack of District Librarian.
<p>Inadequate Accommodation for health staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of some residential accommodation. • DA support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor support e.g. DFID, USAID, GIZ. • Traditional Councils to provide land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate generation of internal funds. • Pressure on DA funds to support all sectors and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate G.O.G. funds. • Delay in the release of G.O.G. funds.
<p>Inadequate health facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of some equipment. • Internally generated fund (IGF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from DACF / DDF • Nearer to regional capital facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate generation of internal funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate G.O.G. funds. • Delay in the release of G.O.G. funds.

<p>Prevalence of and Stigmatization against HIV/AIDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of health workers. • Existence of health facilities such as hospitals, health centres, clinics, maternity homes. • Existence of some logistics and equipment. • DA support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAC support • Community based organisation (CBO). • NGOs • Teachers • Traditional Councils • Churches • Mosques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate logistics and equipment. • Inadequate training of resource persons. • Inadequate political commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioural change. • Inadequate funding
<p>Poor sanitation and waste disposal in the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some qualified staff. • Availability of toilets. • Availability of land. • Availability of cesspit emptier. • DA support. • Existence of water and sanitation development board. • Existence of community water and sanitation committees. • Existence of some equipment and tools. • Some public education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of District Courts. • Existence of police stations. • Existence of latrine artisans. • CWSA. • Advice from DHMT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of slaughter houses / slabs. • Inadequate sanitary equipment / tools. • Aged cesspit emptier. • Inadequate public toilets. • Inadequate public education. • Lack of solid and liquid waste disposal sites. • Lack of latrine accommodation. • Lack of disposal containers. • Pressure on few available facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate labour. • High cost of sanitary tools and equipment. • Delay in the release of DA Common Fund. • Inadequate household latrines.

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

ISSUE TO BE ADDRESSED	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Ineffective functioning of the sub-District Structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town / Area Councils put in place. Unit committees put in place. Some personnel from the DA to assist in the day to day administration. DA support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and supervision by MLGRD and RCC. DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of personnel to administer the town/area councils. Inadequate office accommodation. Inadequate education on decentralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of partisan politics. Inadequate funds. Delay in the release of the Common Fund.
Inadequate logistics and equipment for the District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of some logistics, vehicles, motorbikes, computers, typewriters, etc. DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain some logistics from other decentralised departments. G. O. G 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse and mishandling of tools and equipment. Theft Wear and tear of machines. Inadequate culture of maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding. Delay in the release of the Common Fund.
Inadequate Residential Accommodation for Central Administration And Decentralized departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DACF Availability of private houses for renting. Availability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from G.O.G. Assistance from NGOs. Assistance from traditional authorities. Landlords / ladies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rent charges. Inadequate culture of maintenance. Weak buildings. Low capacity of some contractors Low political will to invest in accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding. Delay in the release of the District Assemblies Common Fund.
Low revenue Generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of revenue collectors. Sources of revenue. Transport for monitoring. Existence of markets. Abundance of petty traders. Good road network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traders from Kumasi, Sunyani and Techiman. Ceded revenue. Stool land revenue. Monitoring by the RCC. Existence of training facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate equipment and logistics. Inadequate public education. Inadequate monitoring and supervision operations. Inadequate transport/logistics. Inadequate data Low capacity of staff Poor supervision Low motivation for staff High leakage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of logistics and inputs. Poverty. Unwillingness of the taxpayer to pay his/her taxes. Low income of taxpayers. Low record keeping of businesses No motivation for rate payers
Inadequate data on rateable items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel to collect and analyse data available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical service and RCC would assist to train personnel who would compile data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistics. Lack of data collection. Ignorance about what the data would be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of co-operation from owners of rateable items.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core personnel available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used for. • Delays in data processing. 	
<p>Low level of participation of women in decision making (Politics) process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA support. • Existence of women and children sub-committee, NCCE and CHRAJ in the District. • Presence of sub – structures e.g. Town / Area Councils and Unit Committees • Government Policy of 50% appointees to the DA to women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. • FIDA • NCWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low self-esteem. • High dropout rate of females. • Cultural / institutional barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Male dominance • Religious and cultural practices.

2.5 Spatial Development Option

For each refined development priority of the TSD has more or less a spatial implication in a long term planning horizon. Various stakeholders were engaged to select a long term spatial dimension which will not only fit in to the national policy framework but also enhance the future growth and development of the district.

The stakeholders envisioned the district in three dimensions, namely;

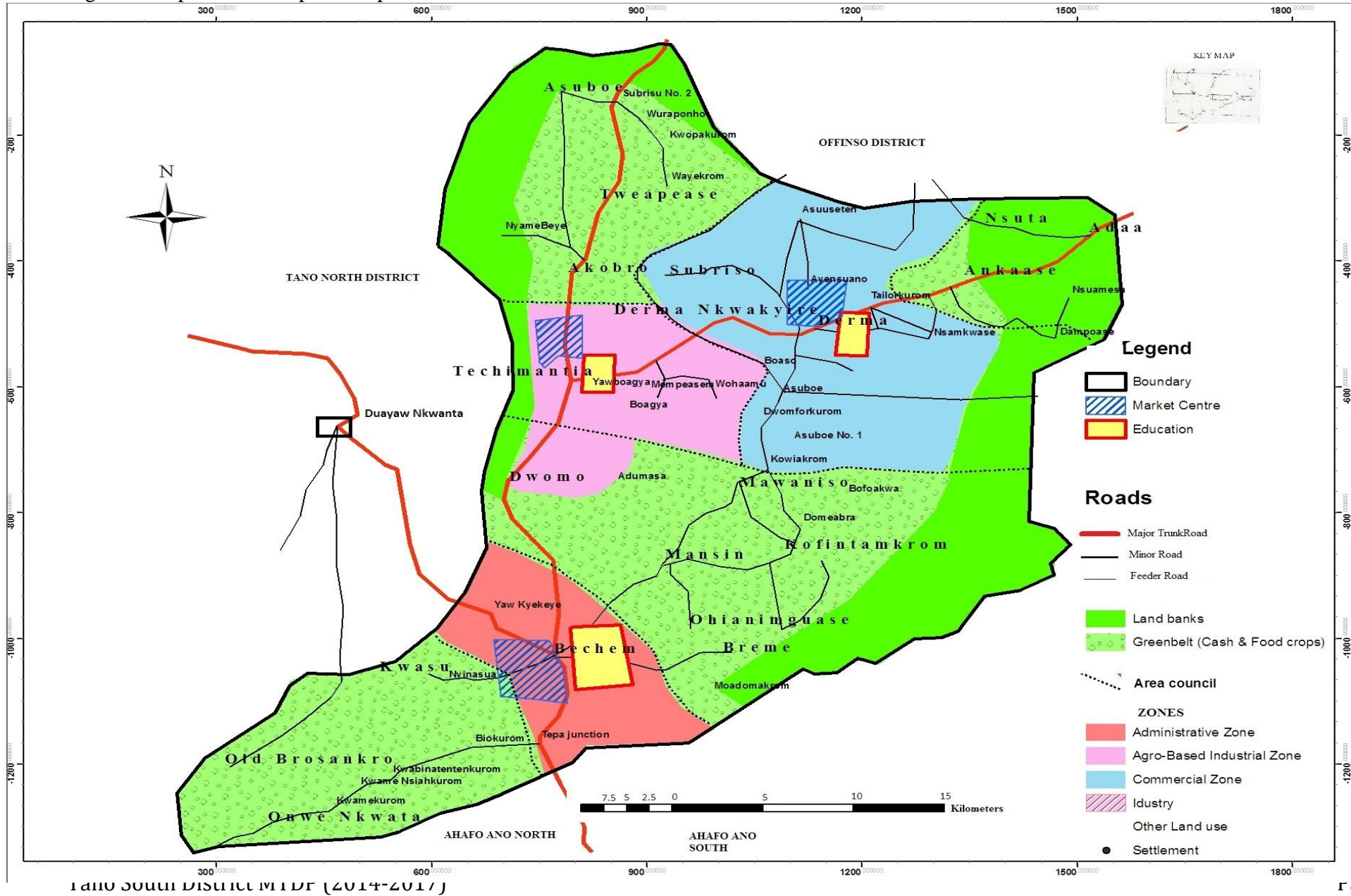
1. To maintain Bechem as an administrative led community.
 - Already existing administrative institutions
2. Make Derma as a commercial hub of the district
 - Notable for the production of large quantities of tomatoes, vegetables, yam, cassava, plantain etc
 - Proximity to major commercial centers which includes Techiman, Abofour, Kintampo and Kumasi
 - Surrounded by farming communities
3. Enhance the capacity of the already existing industries(agro processing industries)
 - Already existing agro processing industries .
 - Proximity to rural farming communities for raw materials

This in the long run;

1. Will reduce pressure on the district capital, Bechem.
2. Equitable distribution and access to facilities
3. Reduce rural urban migration
4. Diversify the economy of the district (value addition)
5. Preparedness of emerging urban localities in to districts on their own.

The district development option is presented in the figure below.

Figure 2.1: Spatial Development Option of TSD



CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOAL /OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

The District Development goals and objectives have been formulated within the context of the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017). These play major roles in the development of the districts. To sustain these gains and further the lot of the people, it has become necessary to formulate a new plan in pursuance of the 'Better Ghana Agenda' under the new development framework - The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) spanning a 4-year period – 2014-2017. It is anchored around the following seven key thematic areas;

- 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 Settlements Development;
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

3.2: National Goal

The National Development Focus is purported to achieve and sustain macro-economic stability, while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

3.3: Overall District Goal

Tano South District envisions improving the living conditions of the People in the District through sustainable growth and equitable Poverty reduction measures that will enhance access to Basic Social and Economic Services.

- *Vigorous local economic development programme enhancing effective and accessibility of marketing centres, empowering the small and medium scale enterprises to expand and create new businesses.*
- *Improving agriculture productivity, increased agriculture competitiveness, promoting livestock and poultry development for food security and income, enhance the capacity of subsistence farmers, encouraging farmers to adopt appropriate technology to increase competitiveness.*
- *Promoting and sustaining spatially and orderly human settlement to support solid economic development, develop land use scheme for the emerging large settlements to avoid haphazard development, ensure redistribution of economic facilities to control rural urban drift, rehabilitate feeder roads to create all year accessibility to promote marketing of farm produce, provide potable water to all communities, facilitate the provision of sanitation facilities and promote health education*

programmes, promote the development of information technology infrastructure and facilitate provision of logistics.

- *Extension of electricity to newly developed areas to promote Micro businesses and strengthen the capacities of existing agro processing industries.*
- *Increase access and quality of education, improve health delivery, promote youth employment schemes, encourage private sector to participate in employment generation, support the vulnerable especially the aged the physically challenged.*
- *Enhance popular participation in governance, build the capacity of the substructures to function to support the Assembly, promote gender activities and provide logistics and infrastructure for governance institutions.*

3.4: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES UNDER GSGDA II THEMATIC AREAS

THEMATIC AREA 01: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

Table 3.1: Development Issues Objectives and Strategies for Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies
Inadequate transfer of technology to SMEs	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Make available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity.
Small number of functioning micro/small Scale industries	Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkages to agriculture and other national resource endowment	Pursue spatial and geographic industrialization
Limited access to credit facilities	Improve access to credit facilities	Enhance access to affordable credit facilities to SMEs in the district.
Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses	Promote the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy	Support SMEs to make use of services or assets made available by national internet backbone

THEMATIC AREA 02: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Table 3.2: Development Issues Objectives and Strategies for Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies
- High post-harvest losses	Improve agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop human capacity in agricultural machinery management, operation and maintenance within the public and private sectors - 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 (IMT) - Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production - Support the development and introduction of climate

		resilient, high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant, short duration crop varieties taking into account consumer health and safety - Improve extension services to farmers - Motivate farmers to produce more food for the district
Inadequate credit facilities to farmers		Enhance access to affordable credit facilities to farmers
Annual incidence of bushfires	Mitigate and reduce natural disasters and reduce risks and vulnerability.	-Create awareness on climate change, its impacts and adaptation -Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disaster -Introduce education programmes to create public awareness
Deforestation	Enhance Community participation in environmental and natural resources management by awareness raising	Develop initiatives to increase awareness of the conditions of natural resources among local communities
Over reliance on food crop	Improve the production of cash crop	Enhance and create awareness on the value of cash crops in the district
Over reliance on rain fed agriculture	Reduce production and distribution risk / bottlenecks in agriculture	Provide support to projects and establishments which support access to irrigated lands in the farming communities.

THEMATIC AREA 03: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Table 3.4: Development Issues Objectives and Strategies for Infrastructure,

Energy and Human Settlements

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies
Poor road networks in some parts of the district	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	- Reinstate labour-based methods of road construction and maintenance to improve rural roads and maximize employment opportunities. - Facilitate construction of major roads to ease transportation in the district.

Failure to apply SEA and EIA to all projects irrespective of funding agency	Ensure Sustainable Development in the infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate SEA into all development projects. - Collaborate with EPA for compliance with EIA and health and safety requirements in construction.
- Low ICT infrastructure base in the district	Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct ICT facilities such as libraries. - Collaborate with telephone providers for expansion of telephone service in the district. - Collaborate with MOC for internet connections in SHS & communities.
Low and poor access to electricity	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export	Facilitate extension of national electricity grid to selected communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate enforcement of planning laws - Building on waterways and hazardous sites - Poor and inadequate drainage facilities 	Minimize the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disasters	Promote proper planning of communities and drainage systems
Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading and replacement of water facilities. - Provide new water facilities to selected communities
Weak institutional capacity	Improve sector institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen the capacity of the Environmental Health Unit and SHEP. - Strengthen the capacity of community level management structures

THEMATIC AREA 06: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Table 3.5: Development Issues Objectives and Strategies for Human Development,

Productivity and Employment

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies
- Inadequate educational infrastructure	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the district particularly in deprived areas. - Accelerate the rehabilitation/development of basic school infrastructure. - Improve water and sanitation facilities in educational institutions at all levels. - Provide uniforms in public schools in deprived communities. - Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to the local economics.
Persistent gender disparities in school enrolment and retention	Bridge gender gap in access to education	Intensify awareness creation on the importance of girl education, especially in rural areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large gaps in access to health care between urban and rural as well as rich and poor - Limited access to health facilities especially in deprived communities 	Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MMDs, notably MESW and the national social protection strategy. - Accelerate implementation of CHIPS strategy in under-served areas. - Provide accommodation for health staff. - Expand access to primary health care
Limited coverage of social protection interventions	Progressively expand and sustain social protection interventions to cover the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve targeting of existing social protection programmes in the district. - Strengthen monitoring of social protection programmes in the district

THEMATIC AREA07: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Table 3.5: Development Issues Objectives and Strategies for Transparent and

Accountable Governance

Development Issues	Objective	Strategies
Poor linkage between planning and budgeting	Ensure linkage between planning and budgeting through participatory processes at all levels	- Ensure consistency between the planning and budgetary process within the district.
Existence of communication gap between assembly members and citizens	Strengthen functional relationship between assembly members and citizens	Institute attractive incentives for assembly members
- Weak internal revenue mobilization - Over dependence on DACF and other external grants	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management	- Strengthen the revenue base of the DA. - Revaluation of property rates and strengthening of DA tax collection system. - Build the capacity of revenue and accounting staff towards effective revenue mobilization.
Lack of conducive working environment for civil servants	Upgrade the capacity of the public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient, timely, effective performance and service delivery	Provide conducive working environment for staff
Low demand and feedback on M&E information	Deepen on-going institutionalization and internalization of policy formulation, planning and M&E system at all levels	- Strengthen M&E capacity and coordination in the district. - Enhance public dissemination of M&E information.
Inadequate commitment to mainstreaming and	Enhance policy and regulatory	Collaborate with EPA to ensure compliance with environmental issues in the development process

implementing environmental policy across sectors	framework and effective coordination among key government agencies to improve the performance of the environment sector	
Poor record-keeping culture in the DA	Improve transparency and public access to information	Strengthen the records units of the DA to ensure effective performance
Lack of gender budgeting	Introduce and strengthen gender budgeting	Integrate gender budgeting in the DA's programme
Poor infrastructure for effective operation of Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)	Increase capacity of GNFS to ensure safety of life and property	Enhance institutional capacity of GNFS
Inadequate infrastructure for the Ghana Police Service	Increase the capacity of Ghana Police Service to ensure peace and tranquility.	Enhance institutional capacity of GPS

3.5: GOAL COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS

The goal compatibility matrix is a tool used to determine the level of compatibility or otherwise between the district and national goals. To develop such a matrix for the Tano South District, criteria have been defined as follows;

Strongly compatible	-	2
Compatible	-	1
Neutral	-	0
Incompatible	-	-1
Strongly Incompatible	-	-2

Based on brainstorming and discussions with district level stakeholders in the plan preparation process the district goal was found to be compatible with the national goal. The outcome of the exercise is contained in the matrix below.

Table 3.6: Goal Compatibility Matrix

	National Goal: 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).
District Goal: Tano South District envisions improving the living conditions of the People in the District through sustainable growth and equitable Poverty reduction measures that will enhance access to Basic Social and Economic Services.	1
Remark: Comparatively, there is linkage between the district and national goal. This therefore will make it easy to solicit for resources from national level to drive the district development agenda. On the other hand the district would be contributing its quota to the attainment of the national goal and the international promises.	

Source: Tano South District DPCU, 2014

2.2 Development Projections for 2014-2017

Development needs and decisions depend largely on the population and its needs. The various institutions and social amenities that serve the people in the District are provided based on numbers as in age, sex, occupation of the people amongst others.

2.2.1 Population Projection

Population projection is a very vital input in development planning process. It is the population needs that this whole plan seeks to address. To this effect, it is necessary to know the size of the human population at each point in time so as to be able to determine corresponding numbers and levels of social, economic and infrastructure needs required.

It is in the light of this that the population of the district has been projected from 2014 to 2017 for the purposes of preparing medium term plan for the district.

It is seen that the current population of 88,525 in Tano South District would increase to 95,322 by 2017 with a growth rate of 2.5%. This calls for a related increment in the number and improved level of infrastructure for the district.

Table 3.7 Projected Population for Male and Female

YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2014	43,398	45,127	88,525
2015	44,476	46,255	90,731
2016	45,585	47,411	92,996
2017	46,726	48,596	95,322

Source: Tano South DPCU Population Projection, 2014

Table 3.8: Projected Population for Some Major Localities in the district

S/N	COMMUNITY	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	ACHIASE	892	1,010	1,036	1,062	1,088
2	ADAA	1,217	1,379	1,413	1,449	1,485
3	ADJA	493	558	573	587	602
4	AKOKOSU	962	1,089	1,117	1,145	1,174
5	AKROBO	789	893	916	939	963
6	ANKAASE	2,764	3,131	3,210	3,290	3,372
7	ASUBOE	437	495	507	520	533
8	ASUKOKOO	644	729	748	767	786
9	AYESUANO	529	599	614	630	645
10	BECHEM	17,192	19,478	19,965	20,465	20,976
11	BIOKROM	580	657	674	690	708
12	BOFOAKA	294	333	341	350	359
13	BREME	1,911	2,165	2,219	2,275	2,332
14	DERMA	8,880	10,06	11,138	11,417	11,702
15	DERMA NKWAAKYIRE	711	805	825	845	866
16	DWOMO	2,784	3,154	3,233	3,314	3,397
17	Ninkyininkyi	249				
18	DWUMFORKROM	856	969	994	1,019	1,044
19	ISSAIAH KROM	377	427	438	449	460
21	KOFIKROM	1,435	1,626	1,667	1,708	1,751
22	KWAAKRUKROM	878	995	1,020	1,045	1,071

23	KWABENA FOBENA	487	552	566	580	594
24	KWABENA NSIAHKROM	432	489	502	514	527
25	KWABENA TENTENKROM	607	688	705	723	741
26	KWAKU FEH	627	710	728	746	765
27	KWASI ADDAI	212	240	246	254	259
28	KWASI DOTOKROM	231	262	268	275	282
29	KWASU	1,252	1,419	1,454	1,490	1,528
30	MANSING	1,218	1,380	1,41	1,450	1,486
31	MANSOPA KUROM	910	1,031	1,057	1,083	1,110
32	MAWANINSO	431	488	501	513	526
33	NEW BROSANKRO	2,545	4,491	4,603	4,719	4,837
34	NSUTA	515	583	598	613	628
35	NYAMEBEYE	199	225	231	237	243
36	NYASUA	338	383	393	402	412
37	OHIANIMGUASE	342	387	397	407	417
38	OLD BROSANKRO	1,419	1,607	1,647	1,688	1,730
39	ONWI NKWANTA	929	1,053	1,079	1,106	1,133
40	SUBRISO	733	830	851	873	894
41	TECHIMANTIA	14,323	17,192	17,622	18,062	18,514
42	TECHIMANTIA NKWAAKYIRE	851	1,209	1,239	1,269	1,300
43	TENASO	976	1,106	1,133	1,162	1,191
44	TEREKO NO.2	1,067	1,209	1,239	1,270	1,302
45	TUAGYANKROM	334	378	388	398	408
46	TUTU KROM	520	589	604	619	634
47	TWEAPEASE	684	775	794	814	835
48	WORAPONGHO	651	738	756	775	794
49	WOSONTRE	317	359	368	377	387
50	YAW KYEKYEW	105	107	109	111	113
Total		78,129	88,525	90,731	92,996	95,322

Source: TSD DPCU Population Projections, 2014

3.2.2 Projections for Education

Access to and quality of education in the District is a priority to the Assembly. Though frantic efforts have been made in that direction, more effort is still needed to push the sector forward.

Table 3.9: Projections for Preschools

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Children	6,396	6,479	6,563	6,648
No. Classrooms existing	122	126	130	134
No. of Schools existing	61	63	65	67
No. of Classrooms required	160	162	164	166
Total/No. of Schools required	80	81	82	83
Surplus/backlog	-19	-18	-17	-22

Source: Tano South DPCU Development Projections 2014

Assumptions

1. A preschool shall have only 2 classrooms
2. 2 new preschools would be constructed every year
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. It is not feasible to meet all backlogs within the plan period
5. The age range for preschool ranges between 0-4 years

Table 3.10: Projections for Primary Schools

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Children	12,275	12,764	12,957	13,190
No. Classrooms existing	347	347	366	366
No. of Schools existing	57	57	61	61
No. of Classrooms required	307	319	324	340
Total/No. of Schools required	51	53	53	55
Surplus/backlog	6	-4	8	6

Source: Tano South DPCU Development Projections, 2014

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for primary education is 5-12 years

Table 3.11: Projections for JHS

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of Children	4,549	4,649	4,749	4,849
No. Classrooms existing	105	114	117	120
No. of Schools existing	35	38	39	40
No. of Classrooms required	114	116	119	123
Total/No. of Schools required	38	39	40	41
Surplus/backlog	-3	-1	-1	-1

Source: Tano South DPCU Development Projections, 2014

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. Schools would be provided on annual basis based on backlogs and resource strength of the district
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 12-15 years

3.2. Housing Needs

The vulnerability of household members especially children to common disease depends strongly on the social and environment condition of the housing unit. The UN recommended definition of a house as ‘‘structurally’’ separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and sun.

A total of 10,628 houses are in the district with 4,922 in urban and 5,706 in rural constituting 46.3 percent and 53.7percent respectively. This is relatively cheaper to construct or build a house in the rural areas compared with urban. Averagely, a household per house is 1.5 in the district which is the same as the regional household per house. (2010 PHC)

The use of cement blocks in construction of outer walls is 67.3 percent for urban and 26.4 percent for rural localities.

Lack of development control, haphazard structural development and poor quality building materials among others have resulted in poor housing quality. Many houses have structural defects, as not well maintained, dilapidated, cracked and eroded foundations. The availability of impoverished houses is a sign of isolated characteristics of slums especially in the district capital where migrant farmers from outside the region occupy

Against a background for poor physical structure expressed in cracked and dilapidated walls as well as exposed foundations, the housing condition in the district needs immediate attention. With improved incomes as a result of improvement in socio economic activities, people will be able to adopt regular maintenance culture. Therefore the Assembly intends to embark on the following.

- ❖ Educate 20 communities on good maintenance culture
- ❖ Develop land use plan

3.2.8: Projections for District Finances

Revenue Projections (IGF only)

Table 3.12: Revenue projections for IGF (2014-2017)

	2014	Actual As at June, 20 14	2015	2016	2017
Rates	125,000.0 0	19,323.0 0	125,000.0 0	151,250. 00	166,375.00
Fees and Fines	37,407.00	31,149.4 9	61,147.70	45,262.4 7	49,788.72
Licenses	38,002.00	33,089.0 0	44,802.20	45,982.4 2	50,580.66
Land	21,300.00	10,540.0 0	23,790.10	25,773.0 0	28,350.30
Rent	17,100.00	7,080.38	19,810.00	20,691.0 0	22,760.10
Investment			-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,500.00	828.17	1,650.00	1,815.00	1,996.50
Total	240,309.0 0	102,019. 04	276,200.00	290,773. 89	319,851.28

Source: District Finance Office

Table 3.13: All Revenue Sources

REVENUE SOURCES	2014 Budget	Actual As at June 2014	2015	2016	2017
IGF	240,309.	99,624.46	276,200.0	302,720.	332,992.00

	00		0	00	
Compensation ,transfers of	2,352,453.88	1,254,598.67	2,149,112.25	2,364,023.48	2,600,425.82
Goods and services(Decentralised depts.	103,900.00		39,706.37	125,719.00	138,290.90
Assets			-	-	-
DACF(Includes PWD and Fumigation and Sanitation)	2,869,712.38	321,889.44	3,149,854.23	3,406,784.65	3,747,463.11
DDF	525,138.00	359,915.12	610,542.03	635,416.98	698,958.68
School Feeding Programme	373,328.00	103,068.09	373,328.00	410,660.80	451,726.88
UDG			-	-	-
Other Funds (CWST)	526,594.74	526,594.74	568,170.33	637,179.64	700,897.60
Total	6,991,436.00	2,665,690.52	7,166,913.21	7,883,604.54	8,671,964.99

Source: District Finance Office

Assumptions

The assumptions underlying the revenue projection of the district are as follows;

- A Revenue Mobilization van will be procured
- Erection of Revenue Barriers at some Revenue Check points
- Training of Revenue Collectors will be intensified
- Targets will be set for Revenue Collectors
- Regular Monitoring of Revenue Collection will be strengthened
- Rotation of Revenue Collectors within the district
- Building of proper data base

Expenditure Projections

Table 3.14: Expenditure Projections for 2014-2017

Expenditure items	2014 Budget	Actual As at June,2014	2015	2016	2017
COMPENSATION	2,352,453.00	1,254,598.67	2,149,112.25	2,364,023.48	2,600,425.82
GOODS AND SERVICES	2,923,437.00	557,318.51	3,130,700.36	3,443,770.40	3,788,147.44
ASSETS	1,715,546.00	280,182.34	1,887,100.60	2,075,810.67	2,283,391.74
TOTAL	6,991,436.00	2,092,099.52	7,166,913.21	7,883,604.54	8,671,965.00

Source: District Finance Office

Assumptions

1. With the implementation of the Local Government Service, more staff would be recruited to man diverse functions
2. Monitoring of interventions under the MTDP would be intensified
3. Security patrols across the district would also be intensified
4. Distance between the District and the Regional capital is a major determinant of travel expenditures (T&T)
5. Maintenance plans of the district would be implemented
6. Intensification of capital investments that would lead to development(Mini Stadium and mini tomato processing factory).
7. Expenditure will be curtailed while efforts are made to pay outstanding debts

3.2.6 Water and Sanitation Projections

The major concern of the Assembly is how to provide quality and affordable water supply for domestic use and to ensure that all the people in the district have access to good drinking water which is clean and free from allforms of contaminations.

The Table below gives the water needs of the current and future population of the district.

Table 3.15: Projections for Water Facilities

Area Ccils/Communities	Population(2014)	Piped System	Bore Holes	HDW	Pop. Served	Coverage%	Pop.201 7	Pop. Serve d	Covera ge %	Additional Facilities Required
Bechem Town Council										
YawKyekyew	105		1		105	1	113	300	1	-
Bechem	19,478	1	6	1	6,200	32	20,976	6,200	30	3 no.HLTs
Total Facilities Required										1BH, 3 no. HLTs
Brosanko Area Council										
New Brosankro	4,491		4		1200	27	4,837	1200	25	1 no. HLT
Old Brosankro	1,607		4		1200	75	1,730	1200	70	1 BH
Onwenkwanta	1,053		3		900	85	1,133	900	79	1 BH
Kwame Nsiakrom	489		1		300	61	527	300	57	1 BH
Kwabena Tenten	688		1		300	44	741	300	40	2 BH
Kwasu	1,419		2		600	42	1,528	600	39	3 BH
Biokrom	657		1		300		708	300	42	2 BH
Total Facilities Required										10 no.BH, 1no. HLT
Techimantia Town Council										
Ayensuano	599			1	150	25	645	150	23	2BH
Techimantia	17,192	1	2		5,600	32	18,514	5,600	30	3 no.HLTs,2 no.BH
Techimantia Nkwankyire	1,209		1		300	25	1,300	300	23	4 no.BH
Total Facilities Needed										8no.BH, 3no.

										HLTs
Subrisu Area Council										
Tweapease	775		1		300	39	835	300	34	2 no.BH
Subriso	830		3		900	1	894	900	1	-
Nyamebeye	225			1	150	67	243	150	62	1BH
Akobro	893		2		600	67	963	600	62	2BH
Akokosu	1,089			1	150	14	1,174	150	13	4BH
Total Facilities Needed										9 no BH
Ankaase/Adaa Area Council										
Kwakefekrom	995			1	150	15	1075	150	14	4BH
Adaa	1,379		4		1200	87	1,485	1200	81	1BH
Nsuta	583		1		300	51	628	300	48	2BH
Tuagyankrom	378		2		600	1	408	600	1	-
Total Facilities Needed										7 no.BH
Derma Area Council										
Kofintamkrom	1,626		2		600	40	1,751	600	34	4BH
Derma	11,006	1	2		5,600	51	11,702	5600	47	1no.HLT,1BH
Derma Nkwankyire	805		2		600	75	866	600	69	1BH
Total Facilities Needed										1 no.HLT,6 no.BH
Dwomo Area Council										
Mawaninso	488		3		900		526	900	1	-
Mansin	1,380		3		900	65	1,486	900	61	2BH
Ohianinguase	387		2		600	1	417	600	1	-
Breme	2,165		3		900	42	2,332	900	39	5BH
Dwomo	3,154		1		300	10	3,397	300	9	1HLT,5BH
Mansopa	1,031		1		300	29	1,110	300	27	4BH

Asukokor	729			1	150	20	786	150	19	3BH
Total Facilities Needed										19BH,1HLT

Assumptions:

- A borehole is recommended to serve a population of 300
- A hand dug well is recommended to serve a population of 150
- A small piped System is recommended to serve a population ranging from 2,500 to 5000 who are prepared to manage the piped system themselves.
- Backlogs would be planned and implemented incrementally on annual basis

3.2.7: District Security Projections

Even though the Tano South District is notable for peace and tranquillity, there are some pockets of communities with deviant behaviours. Again, the district at the end of the plan implementation period will reach a state of municipality which then calls to strengthen the security situation of the district. Based on the projected population figures, staff strength of the police, available police post/stations and a number of assumptions, projections have been made for district security and captured in the table below.

Table 3.15: District Security Projections(Infrastructure)

Year	Total District Population	No. of existing police stations	No. Required	Backlog/Surplus
2014	88,525	4	5	-1
2015	90,731	4	5	-1
2016	92,996	4	5	-1
2017	95,322	4	5	-1

Source: Tano South DPCU Development Projections, 2014

Assumptions

1. Police post/stations would be built based on total district population (20,000)- UN Standard
2. They would be evenly spread to ensure prompt response to security needs

Table 3.16: District Police Strength Projections

Year	Total District Population	No. of Policemen	Standard	Existing	Required(police men)	Backlog/ Surplus
2014	88,525	68	1:500	1:1,301	177	(109)
2015	90,731	73	1:500	1:1,243	182	(109)
2016	92,996	78	1:500	1:1,192	185	(107)
2017	95,322	83	1:500	1:1,148	190	(107)

Source: Tano South DPCU Development Projections, 2014

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. Police forces would be evenly distributed among the various settlements within the district
3. Five (5) Policemen would be posted to the district annually to improve the numbers
4. Accommodation for newly posted policemen will be provided

4.2.7 Electricity Projections

As already indicated in chapter one about the problems of electricity in the district. The District has therefore designed strategies to meet future demands of electricity as follows;

- Extension of electricity to 30 rural communities
- Injection of 3 transformers at Bechem (Toronto, Burkina, Vocational School) to reduce the heavy load on the existing transformer.
- Injection of 4 spans of High Tension extension at Techimantia
- Injection of 100kva of transformer at Techimantia
- Injection of 70 spans of low voltage extension at Techimantia.
- Injection of 20 spans of HT(200kva) extension of transformer at Derma
- Injection of 60 spans of low voltage extension and a transformer at Derma Kofikrom

4.2.8 Other Relevant Projections

Distribution of facilities as already indicated is skewed towards the district capital Bechem. Relevant interventions need to be put in place to reduce the burden of the the District capital where most people travel on daily bases for administrative and socio economic activities. In addition, two communities namely Techimantia and Derma in terms of development are next to Bechem. These two communities will not only reduce the burden of the District capital but need to be prepared towards attaining a district status in some years to come. The District has in view of this projected;

1. Derma to be a commercial hub of the district
 - Most of the farm produce are produced in Derma(Tomato,yam,maize)
 - Its proximity to major commercial centres like Kumasi , Abofour and Techiman
 - Proximity of other neighboring farming communities to Derma as a centre
2. Bechem at the end of the plan implementation period will maintain its administrative function.
 - Already existing administrative activities(the District assembly, GES,GHS etc)
 - Its proximity to Sunyani as the centre of administrative activities for all the districts in the region.

3.3 Sustainability Test

Implementation of Development Plans requires that interventions in the form of projects and programme authorized in the plan ought to complement each other to address the needs of the people.

However, it has been observed that the ideal situation does not always occur, but sometimes modules negative effects. In this respect, measures will be put in place in the implementation of the programme for the plan period.

The process is lined at ensuring coherence, cohesiveness and efficiency in development. On sustainability test, the plan will subject all programme into critically analysis. Most Development Plans had generally been executed at the expense of the environment. The neglect of the environment in the implementation of development plans has created serious environmental consequence which has become very difficult and expensive to reverse.

In this respect, sustainability test in the form of matrix tool designed to give a visual and quantitative measure of the extent to which particular activity is capable of providing sustainability growth and development. Consequently the performance of individual projects has been discussed under the following headings in respect of their features.

Construction and Rehabilitation Projects

The sustainability tests on the Construction and Rehabilitation projects, which includes; school projects and accommodation facilities either work against the aim of natural resource conservation or supports it in cases where degraded lands would be made use of to avoid further degradation. The rehabilitation projects mostly have no significant effect on the reserves since they already exist.

All construction and rehabilitation works supports social and cultural conditions namely health and wellbeing, gender, job creation, equity and participation. Others however limit access to land because the same piece of land could be used alternatively. Similarly, some also work against vulnerability and risk by causing epidemics on conflicts in cases where the said project would serve more than one community. Construction and Rehabilitation enhances development and growth and again encourage retention of local capital in view of the fact that local artisans are mostly used.

As a result, degradation of land and rivers should be carefully considered in the area of sitting. New projects should always be sited on already degraded land to avoid further degradation. Efforts should also be made at ensuring that reserves are maintained as such. Degraded land should be reclaimed where possible.

Income Generating / Agro Processing Activities

Income generating / Agro processing activities support conservation of natural resources. It also enhances participation and job creation, empowers women and improves social and cultural conditions. It generally has little or no effect on the access to land, water and transport. It also supports equity and has no effect on sanitation, vulnerability and risk except oil palm extraction which produces a lot of waste. Again, bee keeping poses risks to life.

These activities also support development and economic growth as well as use of raw materials and services. They also encourage retention of local capital and development of downstream industries.

Pollution and sanitation condition should be improved through education and training programmes given to them. They must emphasise environmental issues. Waste products could also be recycled to

maintain a healthy environment and support other activities like rearing of poultry and other livestock. The cake from palm kernel for instance could be used for this.

Capacity Building

Training and workshops are activities that have no direct interaction on natural resources since they are non-physical activities. They also do not require the use of local raw materials and do not emit pollutants.

Social and cultural conditions are enhanced through capacity building especially participation, health and well-being equity and vulnerability since people are brought together for the purposes of such programmes. They however have no impact on access to land, water and transport because they do not interact in any way.

Growth is enhanced specifically in training for small-scale industries whose output increases there by. All others have no direct effect on economic growth, use of local raw materials and investment and retention of capital because they are not carried out by the local people.

Education Campaigns

This includes educational campaigns on HIV/AIDS, Immunization, Tax Education and so forth. These educational campaigns have no direct interaction on natural resource conservation. These campaigns support social and cultural conditions especially in areas of health and well-being, participation, equity and sanitation. They have no effect on access to land, transport and water.

They support development and growth of the economy and have no direct effect on raw materials, usage and retention of local capital because the education is not done by the local people.

Infrastructure Development and Spatial Organization

Activities considered here include: road construction and rehabilitation, extension of electricity and preparation of planning scheme for the major communities.

Extension of electricity and road rehabilitation works against conservation of natural resources especially in the areas of energy, protected wild life and pollution. However, Planning Schemes have no effect on natural resources.

Infrastructure development and spatial planning enhances social and cultural conditions specifically job creation, participation, sanitation and equity. Some however limit access to land, for example, road construction and rehabilitation.

There is the need to put in an effort to minimize negative effects on natural resources. Where trees are fell to enable certain projects take off, new ones should be planted in their place. Habitats for endangered species should always be avoided. Again, alternative source of livelihood should be provided where access to land is limited.

The final outcome of the SEA has been attached as appendix 2.

CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.1 Introduction

The number of Development Programmes selected depended on the identified priorities for the 2014-2017 District development plans.

The programme of Action covers areas critical to basic living as well as that which stimulate economic development and promote partnership in implementation including economic development, coverage and quality of education, health, water, sanitation, revenue mobilization, gender issues, private sector development, community planning and capacity development.

The formulation of programme of Action consists of prioritized set of programmes and their cost. These are intended to enhance the achievement of the prioritized objectives of the plan for the Medium-Term period under the MTNDPF, 2014-2017.

The cost element of the POA is rough estimates of each of the thematic programmes. Also clearly indicated are the sources of funding such as Internally Generated Fund, funds from government of Ghana which includes District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), District Development Fund (DDF), Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFUND) and funds from donors (i.e. Development Partners, NGO's).

The tables that follow show the programme of action for the smooth implementation of Tano South District 4-year Medium-Term Development Plan under the GSGDA 11 (2014-2017).

Table 4.1: District Composite Programme of Action

District Goal: *Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development*

District Objective: *To Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development in the District*




Thematic Area: *Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector*

Sector	Project Activities	Location	Time Frame (2014 - 2017)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of Funding			Implementing Dept of the DA	
			14	15	16	17			IGF (%)	GOG (%)	DORN OR (%)	Lead	Collaborators
Private Sector Developme nt	1. Transfer of Technology on Fabrication of Downsized palm fruit Digester.	Bechem	➔				12,000	Clients will have new Technology for increased profit.		40	60	RTF	REP, AfDB, IFAD
	2. Provision of Start up capital to trained artisans	District wide	➔				5,000.00	Start up capital provide		100		DA	RTF BAC
	3. Support SME in Business Management and Banking	District wide	➔				20,000			100		DA	RTF BAC

	Culture											
	4. Demonstration of Downsized stainless steel cassava grater and palm oil equipment.	Mansin Derma	→			12,000	Processors will have increased production and profit			100	RTF	REP,AfDB, IFAD
	5. Training in the operation and maintenance of palm oil processing equipment	Bechem	→			12,000	Palm oil processors will eliminate waste and increase production and profit.			100	RTF	REP,AfDB, IFAD
	4.Basic Training in the Identification and selection of materials	Bechem	→			12,000	Improved skills in materials identification and selection.			80	BAC	REP,AfDB, IFAD
	5.Prototyping of palm kernel oil expeller		→			10,000	Improved Quality and increased quantity of palm kernel oil produced forhigh Profits.			100	BAC	REP,AfDB, IFAD
	6.Provide REDF,	Bechem	→			75,000	Increased in			80	BAC	REP,AfDB,

MGF and Bank own funds as loan to clients	Mansin					production and appropriate technology acquired					IFAD
7. Provide employable skills in soap making	Subrisu Akobro				12,000	Unemployed youth acquire the needed employable skills			60	BAC	REP, AfDB, IFAD
8. Technical skill training in fish processing and marketing	Bechem				12,000	Increased production and sales of Fish			80	BAC	REP, AfDB, IFAD
9. Basic training in feeding and treating of chicks	Dwomo				12,000	Increased income for poultry farmers			80	BAC	DPCU
10. Basic training in plantain processing and preservation	Bechem				12,000	Increased in sales for higher profits			80	BAC	DPCU
11. Basic marketing training for cassava processors	Derma				12,000	Increased in sales for higher profits			80	BAC	DPCU
12. Basic training in beekeeping and honey harvesting.	Breme				12,000	Number of people keeping bee and harvesting honey increased			80	BAC	DPCU
13. Leadership skills and Group dynamics	Bechem				12,000	Groups cohesion			60	BAC	DPCU


14. Training in Financial Records keeping for association members	Bechem					12,000	Financial records of associations well-kept for transparency and accountability			60	BAC	DPCU
15. Stakeholders forum	Bechem					12,000	Leveraging of resources and sharing of roles collaboratively to meet the needs of SMEs in the district			100	RTF BAC	DPCU
16. Stakeholders meeting and board members taking crucial decisions	Bechem					12,800	RTF sustainability issues discussed and action taken			100	BAC RTF	DPCU
17. MSE sub-committee meeting for members and stakeholders	Bechem					12,800	MSE development issues discussed and forwarded to relevant authorities for action, policy direction and implementation			100	BAC/ RTF	DPCU
18. Business Counselling and	District wide					4,800	Quality BDS service provided for increased			100	BAC	DPCU



	follow-up						profitability and productivity						
	19. Annual Client Exhibition and Tradeshow	District wide					2,400	Increased in sales and profitability of clients products			100	BAC/RTF	DPCU
	20.Improve the condition of the Derma market	Derma					10,000.00	Commercial hub provides			100	DA	DPCU
LED	21.Increase and intensify the number of agro processing firms for value addition	Tchimantia					200,000	Cassava Processing factory at Tchimantia revamped. Additional agro processing firms provided and relocated to Tchimantia		50	50		
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR (GH¢)/PERCENTAGE SHARE= 508,800.00													

District Goal: *Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*

District Objective: *To Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*



Thematic Area: *Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*

Sector	Project Activities	Location	Time Frame (2014 - 2017)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of Funding			Implementing Dept. of the DA	
			14	15	16	17			IGF (%)	GOG (%)	DORNOR (%)	Lead	Collabo rators
Agricultural Sector	22.Introduce improved varieties (high yield and short duration disease and pest resistance and nutrient fortified crops)	District wide					2,000.00	Increased production per unit area. Farmer			100	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs,R TIMP Traditi onal Authori

							adoption of improved varieties.					ties Private Sector
	23. Identify and package ten (10) most cost and labour effective technologies and disseminate to farmers.					2,000.00	60% farmers use components of improved crop production technologies like No-till, row planting, correct spacing		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	24. Develop targeted extension messages on input use to avoid misapplication of fertilizers, chemicals etc					7,809.00	60% targeted farmers adopt correct use of agro-chemicals. Agro inputs dealer on the application of agro inputs		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities

						like fertilizers, agro chemicals					Private Sector
	25. Train twenty eight (28) registered agro input dealers on the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers				3,465.56	28 agro-input dealers trained the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers		100		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	25. Train consumers on appropriate food combination of available foods to improve nutrition.				34,367.33	200 farmers trained on the combination of valuable foods to improve nutrition		100		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, RTIMP, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	26. Train Producers, processors					500 farmers		100		MOFA	DA

	and marketers in post-harvest handling					31,596.29	trained in improved post-harvest handling				,	FBOs, CBOs, RTIMP, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	27. Build Capacity of food processors in value addition (value chain concept, packaging, branding, quality control, environmental hygiene etc.)					2,316.16	150 farmers, 20 marketers and 10 processors trained in improved value addition practices			100	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, RTIMP, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	28. Monitoring the prevalence of diseases and pests in farms and households	District wide				2,326.59	192 farm and home visits by AEAs and 60 visits by			100	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmer

						DDOs carried out to control the spread of disease and pests					S, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	29. Train selected farmers in the operation and maintenance of recommended small scale irrigation technologies.	Mansin				3,514.17	3 FBOs trained on water usage and maintenance of canals at Mansin		100		MOFA, DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	30. Train selected farmers/household members in water management technologies	Mansin				3,514.17	20 farmers trained on water usage and management		100		MOFA, DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities

											ties Private Sector	
	31. Conduct monthly market survey and report on the price of Commodities					2,000.00	monthly market data submitted		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditi onal Authori ties Private Sector
	32. Increase productivity of culture fish through adequate and effective fish farming extension services.					6,868.61	5 aqua culture farmers assisted through extension technologies to improve on fish production		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmer s, Traditi onal Authori ties Private Sector
	33. Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and					27,349.41	60% of cash crop farmers capacity built		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditi

	produce quality products						to increase income.					onal Authorities Private Sector
	34. Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women					6,868.61	100 farmers trained on livestock management practices.		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	35. Introduce a sustainable programme for all livestock and poultry.					11,980.13	60% of sampled farmers record reduction in incidence of disease to increase yield		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	36. Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven					11,980.13	Capacity of 50 farmers who are into		100		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs,

	production						the cultivation of exotic vegetables built					Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Natural Resource Management	37. Train selected staff of MoFA on principles and procedures of SLM.					3,514.17	15 MoFA staff trained on Sustainable Land and Water Management.		100		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	38. Liaise with assembly and Unit committee members to integrate SLWM into all their activities in 30 communities					3,514.17	SLWM issues integrated in at least 3 villages in each operational area		100		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
	Rehabilitate 21 degraded sites					12,000.00	21 degraded sites rehabilitated		100		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish

											Farmer s, Traditi onal Authori ties Private Sector
Institutional Coordination	Organize one district wide vaccination of pest against rabies					5,000.00	3,000 dogs and 200 cats vaccinated against rabies		100		MOFA DA, Tradita ional Authou rities, Religio us leaders
Institutional Coordination	39.Procure necessary material and logistics requirements of directorate					2,000.00	Consumables and other assets procured		100		MOFA , DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmer s, Traditi onal Authori ties Private Sector












	Organize farmers day						70,000	District farmers Day organised to Award 25 farmers	100			MOFA,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
TOTAL BUDGET FOR ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (GH¢)/PERCENTAGE SHARE= 255,984.50													

District Goal: *Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*






District Objective: *To Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

Thematic Area: *Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development*

Sector	Project Activities	Location	Time Frame (2014 - 2017)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of Funding			Implementing Dept. of the DA	
			14	15	16	17			IGF (%)	GOG (%)	DORNOR (%)	Lead	Collaborators
Energy Sector	Supply of Street Lumps and Bulbs	District wide					30,000	Streets lights and bulbs supplied		100		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Extension of electricity to communities	Kubease Bechem Derma					174,310.00	Electricity extended to communities		100		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Connect communities to the national grid	Distrit wide					70,000	Communities connected to the national grid		100		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members

	Provision of Transformers to sustain power supply	Techimantia Bechem Derma		300,000.00	Inter mitten power outages reduced		100		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Human Settlement Development	Naming and Numbering of Streets and Properties	District Wide		155,000.00	Streets and Properties named and addressed		100		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
	Gravelling of Bechem Town roads (2km) phase I	Bechem		122,452.00	Bechem town roads gravelled		100		DA	Min. of Roads andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
	Develop new settlement plans	District wide		25,000	New settlement plan developed		100		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
	Sensitise community on development control	District wide		25,000	Communities sensitized on development control		100		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
	Reshaping of Feeder Roads	District Wide		170,000	Feeder roads reshaped		100		DA	Min. of Rods andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
	Gravelling of 1.65km selected town roads and construction of 1 No. Culvert	Bechem Techimantia		74,729.60	Roads graveled		100		DA	Min. of Rods andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
	Reshaping of 21km Feeder roads and Construction of 2 No. Culvert	Bechem- Mansin- Bofoaka- Derma road		43,942.15	Condition of feeder roads improved		100		DA	Min. of Rods andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
	Provision of speed ramps	Kumasi- Sunyani road								
Water and Sanitation	Rehabilitation of 6No. Public toilets	District wide		11,839.00	Public toilets constructed		100		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
	Construction of 1No. 12 Seater aqua privy toilet	Bechem		1,474.00			100		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional

												Authorities, AC members, Private sector
	Procure Sanitation Equipment	District wide	→			30,000.00	Sanitation equipment procured		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members, Private sector
	Drilling and Construction of Boreholes	District wide	→			200,000.00	Boreholes constructed		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Undertake disinfection and bacteria test of boreholes	District wide	→			8,000.00	Safe water provided		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Evacuation of refuse dump	Techimantia	→			5,635.00	Refuse dump evacuated		100		DA	Min. of Health, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Construction of 7.no High Reinforced Concrete Tanks	Techimantia Derma Dwomo New rosankro				1,000,000.00	HRCT constructed		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, IDA, Traditional Authorities, AC
	Construction of 100m3 and 200m3 High Reinforced Concrete Tanks	Bechem	→			516,628.88	Reinforced concrete tanks constructed		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, IDA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Sentize Communities on Environmental Pollution	District wide	→			5,000.00	Communities sensitized		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Construction of 1No. 4 seater Institutional Latrine at	Dwomo	→			3,887.45	Institutional latrines constructed		100		DA	CWSA, DPCT, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Sports development	Construction of dressing room and VIP stand at Bechem mini sports stadium	Bechem	→			97,290.45	Mini sports stadium constructed		100		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members

	Construction of 10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply at mini sports stadium	Bechem		147,113.17	10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply constructed		100		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
	Construction of fence wall and inter perimeter at mini sports stadium	Bechem		198,083.00			100		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Disaster Prevention and Management	Organize community sensitization on deforestation	District wide		40,000.00	Sensitisation on deafforestation organized		100		DA	NADMO,MoFA
	Organize community sensitization on bush fire control	District wide		100,000	Sensitisation on bush fire control organised		100		DA	NADMO,MoFA
	Improve LPG Gas usage and fire prevention			50,000	Cylinders and LPG distributed to communities		100		DA	Min. of Energy,NADMO. AC members. Trad.Authorities
TOTAL BUDGET FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT=3,605,344.70										













District Goal:*Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation*







District Objective: Increase equitable access to and participation and bridge the equity gaps in socio economic services at all levels in the district.

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Sector	Project Activities	Location	Time Frame (2014 - 2017)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of Funding			Implementing Dept. of the DA	
			14	15	16	17			IGF (%)	GOG (%)	DORNOR (%)	Lead	Collaborators
Education	Construction of 1No. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma - Ninkyininkyi					35,975.88	Improvement in educational infrastructure provision		100		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep.
	Support to District Education Fund	District wide					57,628.08	District Education Fund Supported		100		DA	DPCU, GES
	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Cmty school					43,930.00	1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed		100		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep., Min. of Education
	Completion of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Old Brosankro					15,199.00	1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed		100		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep., Min. of Education
	Facilitate the implementation of capitation grant	District wide					300,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School fees paid by gov't Programme monitored 		100		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG
	Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme	District wide					373,328.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme extend to new schools Programme monitored 		100		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG
	Provide scholarship to students	District wide					60,000.00	Brilliant but needy students given scholarships	50	50		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG
	Organise my first day at school	District wide					60,000.00	My first day programme organized		100		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG
	Organize uniform mock	District wide					120,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BECE exams 		100		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG

	exams for students at basic school						organized •Uniform exams organized for schools					
	Schools Promote ICT in basic	District wide	→			100,000.00	Construct ICT centres at Basic schools		100		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
	Motivate teachers to improve performance	District wide	→			20,000.00	Award schemes establish		100		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
Health	Facilitate the implementation of Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project	District wide	→			400,000.000	Teenage pregnancy and school drop outs reduced			100	DA	GHS,GES,DPCU, NGO, DfID
	Support for Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme	District wide	→			74,000.000	Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme supported		100		DA	GHS
	Completion of Maternity block	Brosankro	→			30,000.00	Maternity block completed		100		DA	GHS
	Equip and Furnish New Brosankro Maternity Ward	Brosankro	→			30,000	Maternity ward equipped and furnished		100		DA	GHS
	Collaborate with transport unions to provide Transport Services for expectant pregnant mothers	District wide				12,000.00			100		DA	GHS,GPRTU
	Construction of 2 no CHPS Compound	Asuboe Breme	→			400,000.00	2 no. CHPS compound constructed		100		DA	GHS,Dist.Works Dep.
	Sponsor 2 Nurses to undertake Midwifery Courses	District wide	→			4,000.00	Nurses sponsored		100		DA	GHS
	Upgrade the skills of practicing Midwives through In service training	District wide	→			2,500.00	Skills of practicing mid wives upgraded		100		DA	GHS
	Support for HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB	District wide	→			50,000.000	HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB initiated programs supported		100		DA	GHS
	Construction of RCH Compound	Old Brosankro	→			15,000.00	RCH constructed		100		DA	GHS

	Construction of RCH Compound	Breme			15,000.00	RCH constructed		100		DA	GHS
Community Development and Social Welfare Services	Support Communities in self-initiated Programmes	District wide			144,070.21	Communities in self-initiated programs supported		100		DA	DPCU,AC members, Ass. Members
	Complete payment for Construction of community resource centre	Bechem			8,014.00	Community resource centre in use		100		DA	DPC\U,Dist.Woks s Dep.
	Complete Pavement in front of community centre	Bechem			7,162.07	Pavement of community resource centre completed		100		DA	DPC\U,Dist.Woks s Dep.
	Support to people with Disability	District wide			200,000.00	PWD Supported		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
	Establish 15 women's group	District wide			4,000.00	15 women groups established		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
	Nominate and mobilize 10 communities to design comprehensive water and sanitation programme	District wide			5,000.00	10 communities		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
	Hold 12 mass meetings in 12 communities	District wide selection			4,800.00	12 mass meetings held		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
	Sensitize communities on LEAD	District wide			5,000.00	Communities sensitized on LEASD		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU.Dist. Community LEAD Imp. Committee
	Sensitize 10 cocoa growing communities on child labour	District wide			4,000.00	10 Cocoa Growing Communities sensitized on child labour		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
	Provide child welfare services to 20 children	District wide			3,000.00	-Cared for 5 abandoned children - 5 OVCs supported in cash/kind		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Monitoring visits to hospitals	District wide			6,000.00	patients provided with psycho-social therapy		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU,GHS	











	Provide psycho-social services to 20 juveniles(youngsters) in conflict with the law	District wide		1,000.00	50 maintenance cases resolved 15 paternity cases handled 25 custody cases handled 10 reconciliatory cases handled		100		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU,GHS,GPS
	Train 60 care givers in early childhood development	District wide		8,000.00	60 care givers trained	20	80		DA	GES,GHS, Com. Dev. And Social Welfare
	Sensitize 30 traditional and religious leaders on child rights protection and promotion	District wide		5,000.00	30 traditional and religions leaders sensitized on child rights protection and promotion	40	60		DA	CHRAJ NCCE Police Service,Com. Dev. And Social Welfare
	Monitor and ensure standard at 20 early childhood development centres	District wide		1,000.00	20 early childhood development centres monitored	20	80		DA	Social services sub. Com., Com. Dev. And Social Welfare
	Identification and registration of 200 PWDS	District wide		5,000.00	PWD identified and registered		100		DA	Social services sub. Com., Com. Dev. And Social Welfare,Ghana Federation of persons with disability
Population Management	Dissemination of 2010 PHC district report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	District Wide		10,000.00	Reports on the dissemination of 2010 PHC	50	50	-	GSS	DPCU,Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities
TOTAL BUDGET FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT,PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT =2,639,607.24										

District Goal: *Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance*

District Objective: *To promote Transparency and Accountability in all activities carried out by the District Assembly*

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

Sector	Project Activities	Location	Time Frame (2014 - 2017)				Indicative Budget (GH¢)	Indicators	Source of Funding			Implementing Dept. of the DA	
			14	15	16	17			IGF (%)	GOG (%)	DORNOR (%)	Lead	Collaborators
Local Governance and Decentralisation	Rehabilitation of official bungalows	Bechem	→				6,455.00	Official Bungalows rehabilitated		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,
	Rehabilitation of old assembly block for GNFS	Bechem	→				2,282.00	Old Assembly Block for GNFS rehabilitated		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,
	Construction of fence wall at DCE guest house	Bechem	→				22,193.64	Fence wall at DCEs guest house constructed		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,
	Refurbishment of District Assembly Offices	Bechem	→				12,097.28	District Assembly offices refurbished		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,
	Rehabilitation of old treasury block for Electoral commission	Bechem	→				4,456.97	Old treasury block rehabilitated		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,
	Construction of 1 No. 3 Bedroom Staff quarters	Bechem	→				25,991.52	1 no. staff quarters constructed		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,
	Procurement of office furniture	Bechem	→				5,000.00	Office furnitures procured		100		DA	DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
	Preparation of DMTDP(2014-2017)	District wide	→				25,000.00	DMTTP prepared		100		DA	ACs, Unit committees, DPCU, Assembly members
	Monitoring and Evaluation	District wide	→				20,000.00	Projects and		100		DA	ACs, Unit committees,

						programs tracked, M &E prepared.					DPCU,Assembly members
	Procurement of office materials and stationery	Bechem			20,000.00	Offices furnished with stationaries		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,District Procurement Unit
	Rehabilitation of Official vehicles	Bechem			20,000.00	Vehicle rehabilitated		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,District Procurement Unit
	Procurement of 1 no. Pick- up	Bechem			144,000.00	1 no. pickup available for administrative work		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,District Procurement Unit
	Build capacity for revenue collectors and, Area council members and HODs	District wide			200,000.00	IGF improved		100		DA	DPCU, District Procurement Unit
	Provision for Security Operations	District wide			80,000.00						
	Construction of 1 no. Police Head Quarters	Bechem			20,000.00	Police headquarters provided		100		DA	DWD, DPCU,District Procurement Unit
	Preparation and Submission of Budgets and other Relevant documents	Bechem			40,000.00	Budget prepared and submitted		100		DA	DPCU
	Strengthening of Substructures with Logistics and Equipments	All Area/Town Councils			200,000.00			100		DA	DPCU
	Organise Public education on civic education				15,000.00	10 civic education clubs established . 30 communities sensitized	50	50		DA	DPCU,NCCE
	Form District Task Force to monitor revenue collection				6,000.00	Tax net widened Revenue based increased	50	50		DA	DPCU,Area/Town councils.
TOTAL BUDGET FOR TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE =853,476.41											

4.2 INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN

4.2.1 Source of funding

The indicative financial plan provides sources of funding for the programmes and projects selected for implementation during the plan period. It deals with the strategies to be adopted to mobilise and utilise funds for the DMTDP. The strategies for mobilisation and utilisation of funds have carefully taken into consideration the key elements in funding source and mobilisation. The plan is responsive to cross cutting issues such as gender, social injustices, environmental protection and HIV/AIDS

The table below unveils the Indicative financial plan for the DMTDP under the GSGDA.

Table 5.1: Indicative Financial Plan for 2014-2017

Source of Funding	2014	2015	2016	2017
IGF	99,624.46	276,200.00	302,720.00	332,992.00
DACF	321,889.44	3,149,854.23	3,406,784.65	3,747,463.11
SECTOR TRANSFERS	1,254,598.67	2,149,112.25	2,364,023.48	2,600,425.82
DDF	359,915.12	610,542.03	635,416.98	698,958.68
DONOR	526,594.74	568,170.33	637,179.64	700,897.60
CLIMATE				
HEALTH				
AGRIC				
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	103,900.00	39,706.37	125,719.00	138,290.90
ROAD				
TOTAL	2,666,522.43	6,793,585.21	7,471,843.75	8,219,028.11

Source: Tano South District 2015 Composite Budget

4.2.2 Resource Gaps

Although the District has prioritized and planned within its budget constraints and challenges there are potential resource gaps that cannot go unmentioned. The DACF is subject to frequent deductions at the centre and the little that eventually gets to the District is usually associated with delays and arrears. Within the medium term therefore it is impossible to determine the deductions that are likely to take place even though it is possible to estimate the amount that might accrue to the district from the DACF.

Again, the District's efforts at revenue mobilization are usually associated with leakages, corruption and poor supervision making it impossible to meet planned targets. Again, there is weak database on rateable items thus making it difficult to generate adequate revenue to meet development needs.

Over the years the District has had to pay the community contribution component of many counterpart funded projects. The trend is likely to continue into the future. It cannot therefore be predicted with certainty the amount of resources that would flow from communities into the coffers of the district for plan implementation.

Donor funds are usually reliable when prior agreements have been reached. However, it is difficult to get the consensus of all donors on planned projects before coming out with a plan. There might be instances therefore when donors are unable to take up their role as spelt out in the DMTDP. Such cases would necessarily lead to budget deficits and may pose threats to plan implementation processes.

4.2.3 Strategies to Mobilise and Utilize Financial Resources

The implementation of projects and programs under the 4-Year Medium – Term Plan will require huge financial resources. Obviously, such financial resource cannot be generated within the District alone over the planned period. Even with its share of the Common Fund, the District will still need extra strategies to improve its revenue base. As part of utilizing the financial resources of the Assembly, the District aims at using the strategies below;

- As part of the Assembly’s effort to improve revenue generation strategies, it has decided that residents in the district who owned properties will pay realistic tax on their properties.
- Various components of the MTDP would be marketed to development partners and their commitment to the plan obtained;
- Agreements would be signed between donors and the district as to the components of the plan that they would want to support;;
- Local resource mobilization would be strengthened through the build-up of reliable databases;
- There would be close supervision of revenue collection to help eradicate corruption;
- New revenue sources would be explored and included in the fee fixing resolutions; and
- New sources of development funding would also be explored.

4.2.4 Key Expenditure Areas and Financial Control Mechanisms

The seven thematic areas are given equal priority in the DMTDP. However, there would be massive investments in human resources and the development of productive infrastructure. These two areas alone constitute more than 60 percent of the entire financing requirements of the DMTDP. In this regard therefore, there should be prudence in the use of scarce resources to ensure that every sector of the system gets its fair share. There are already measures in place to

ensure fiscal prudence at the district level and these would be strictly adhered to. These measures are;

- The Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663): this Act guides the tender processes in the district. It would be employed in dealing with all tender issues to ensure that there is value for money in contract procedures.
- The Financial Administration Act, 2003 (Act 654): this Act ensures that there is counter-balancing in the way resources are disbursed. It is relevant to ensure that no one person can sit somewhere and decide on payments and amounts. The district would ensure that payment schedules and procedures are firmly followed.
- The Internal Audit Act, 2003 (Act 658): the district has an internal audit unit and for the matter all payments would be sanctioned by the unit before they are made.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLANS(2014-2017)

5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the implementation of Annual Action Plans as a reflection of the Medium Term Development Plan. The Annual Action Plans provides specific activities to be implemented within a specific time frame. It also gives list of responsible implementers, sources of funds, commencement and completion dates which serve as indicators for future assessment.

The Medium Term Development Plans has been phased out into annual action plans for a-4year period beginning from 2014. The plan takes into consideration the prioritized projects that were not completed under the NMTPF I and categorised these into on-going projects. These are to be implemented within the first year of the implementation of the MTDP under the GSGDA II. Since the implementation involves the translation of the plans into reality to achieve set targets, Departments of the Assembly, Agencies, private sector organisations, communities and relevant CSOs will act as implementers.

5.2 Implementation Arrangement

Specific interventions have been proposed under the 4-year Medium-Term Development Plan (2014– 2017) which have been outlined earlier.

Priority projects have also been proposed for the Socio-Economic development of the District, and a summary of interventions provided taking cognizance of the potentials and opportunities that abound in the District. This will enable the plan to enjoy support with available human and financial resources within the 4-Year Plan period (2014-2017).

In the first year, efforts are to be concentrated on completion of on-going projects and essential service in area of water, sanitation and improvement in health and education. This is in line with attending to the immediate priority and basic needs of the people which include water, sanitation, education, health, gender equality, creation of employment and strengthening of small and medium scale enterprises.

Value addition in the agriculture sector, which is the most dominant sector of the local economy, will be strengthened in the first and second years of implementation to serve as a catalyst for rapid growth in the economy of the District. The private sector which is the engine of growth will equally be given prompt attention under the GSGDA II.

The effective implementation of the 4-year District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) calls for an approach that seeks to optimize the utilization of available internal and external resources

Consequently, the implementation strategy will comprise of

- Mobilization of local resource

- Partnership with external agencies
- Judicious use of available resources, and
- Cohesive institutional linkages and networking

Mobilisation of Local Resources

An effective mobilisation of local resources both human and material will go a long way to ensure smooth implementation of the plan. The active participation of the local communities in the planning and implementation of the 4-year Medium Term Plan is very crucial because effective planning and implementation of programmes and projects are interactive processes and it is placed among people and between institutions at different levels. Therefore the successful implementation of the plan will depend on;

- Availability of funds
- Effectiveness of the plan in terms of degree of local involvement
- Level of community involvement and the willingness to contribute labour, money and other local resources
- Adequacy of local institutional support

The Decentralised Departments in the District will be encouraged to play active roles in the implementation of their respective sectoral plans. Co-ordination among the Decentralised Departments will be ensured to bring about the advantage of sectoral integration for the implementation of the entire Development Plan.

Partnership with External Agencies

Even though, the District is independent in terms of planning and administrative decisions at the local level, limitation of human and financial resources make it imperative for the District to seek external support.

Analysis from the District Assemblies finances is evident that it will be impossible for it to implement any meaningful project from its own resources. Therefore, external resources from the central government, GETFUND, NGO's and special programmes like AFD, REP,etc will be vigorously pursued for by the Assembly as important complementary sources of funding to execute the plan.

Lastly, local groups, especially at the community levels will be animated to play active roles in the implementation of some aspects of the Development Plan.

Resource Utilization

With limited resources, financial, material and human, it is not possible to satisfy the needs of all communities within the 4-year period.

On the basis of the above, projects have been sited strategically to serve many communities as much as possible. Secondly, projects selected will serve the felt needs of the communities and not political interest.

Institutional Linkages

As much as possible, institutional capacity building will be pursued. The District Assembly will assume an overall central co-coordinating role while outlining institutional responsibilities in conjunction with the various Decentralized Departments and other government agencies.

This is to get them actively involved in the implementation of the plan in its totality.

Agencies outside will also be consulted to give assistance to the Assembly's own implementation and monitoring efforts.

In order to achieve some level of integration, planning and project implementation have been worked out in such a way that the development of one sector is linked to the other sectors of the economy of the District. This way, the development of feeder roads is meant to positively affect agriculture productivity.

Project Selection Consideration

Pragmatic approach guided in the selection and location of projects. This was to avoid pressure from communities and authorities. Care was also taken to ensure equitable distribution of projects to ensure that:

- Selected projects respond to the priority needs of the community
- Projects selected are accessible to the majority of the people in the community
- Technology choice for implementation is user-friendly e.g. Cassava processing machine, tomato processing industry
- Resources for implementation is available
- The project will be sustainable e.g. A school must have encouraging enrolment role
- The project addresses the needs of the disadvantaged group in the society
- The project is aimed at poverty alleviation in the District





Table 5.1: Action Plan for 2014

District Goal: *Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development*



District Objective: *To Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development in the District*

Thematic Area: *Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Transfer of Technology on Fabrication of Downsized palm fruit Digester.	Bechem	Clients will have new Technology for increased profit.	➔					4,000.00	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
2. Provision of Start up capital to trained artisans	District wide	Start up capital provide	➔				2500.00	2500.00	DA	RTF BAC
3. Support SME in Business Management and Banking Culture	District wide						5,000	5,000	DA	RTF BAC

4. Demonstration of Downsized stainless steel cassava grater and palm oil equipment.	Mansin Derma	Processors will have increased production and profit			4,000	4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
5. Training in the operation and maintenance of palm oil processing equipment	Bechem	Palm oil processors will eliminate waste and increase production and profit.				4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
6. Basic Training in the Identification and selection of materials	Bechem	Improved skills in materials identification and selection.				4,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
7. Prototyping of palm kernel oil expeller		Improved Quality and increased quantity of palm kernel oil				2,500.00	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD

		produced for high Profits.								
8. Provide REDF, MGF and Bank own funds as loan to clients	Bechem Mansin	Increased in production and appropriate technology acquired					15,000	60,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
9. Provide employable skills in soap making	Subrisu Akobro	Unemployed youth acquire the needed employable skills					1,600	2400	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
10. Technical skill training in fish processing and marketing	Bechem	Increased production and sales of Fish					800	3,200	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
11. Basic training in feeding and treating of chicks	Dwomo	Increased income for poultry farmers					1,600	2400	BAC	DPCU
12. Basic training in plantain processing and	Bechem						1,600	2400		

preservation									
13. Basic marketing training for cassava processors	Derma	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
14. Basic training in beekeeping and honey harvesting.	Breme	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
15. Leadership skills and Group dynamics	Bechem	Number of people keeping bee and harvesting honey increased					4,000	BAC	DPCU
16. Training in Financial Records keeping for association members	Bechem	Groups cohesion					4000	BAC	DPCU
17. Stakeholders	Bechem	Financial					4000	BAC	DPCU


forum		records of associations well-kept for transparency and accountability								
18. Stakeholders meeting and board members taking crucial decisions	Bechem	Leveraging of resources and sharing of roles collaboratively to meet the needs of SMEs in the district						4,000	RTF BAC	DPCU
19.	Annual Client Exhibition and Tradeshow	District wide	→					600.00	BAC RTF	DPCU
20.	Improve the condition of the Derma market	Derma	→					5,000		
21.	Increase and intensify the number of agro processing firms for	District wide	→					50,000	BAC/ RTF	DPCU

	value addition									




District Goal: *Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*

District Objective: *To Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*




Thematic Area: *Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*





Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
22.Introduce improved varieties (high yield and short during disease and pest resistance and nutrient fortified crops)	District wide	Increased production per unit area. Farmer adoption of improved					2,000.00		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, RTIMP Traditional Authorities Private Sector


		varieties.							
23. Identify and package ten (10) most cost and labour effective technologies and disseminate to farmers.	„	60% farmers use components of improved crop production technologies like No-till, row planting, correct spacing				2,000.00		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
24. Develop targeted extension messages on input use to avoid misapplication of fertilizers, chemicals etc		60% targeted farmers adopt correct use of agro - chemicals. Agro inputs dealers on the application of				1,952.25		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

		of agro inputs like fertilizers, agro chemicals							
25.Train twenty eight (28) registered agro input dealers on the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers		28 agro-input dealers trained the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers				866.39		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
25.Train consumers on appropriate food combination of available foods to improve nutrition.	„	200 farmers trained on the combination of valuable foods to improve nutrition				34,367.33		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, RTIMP, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
27.Build Capacity of food processors in value		150 farmers, 20 marketters and 10 processors				2,316.16		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, RTIMP, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

addition (value chain concept, packaging, branding, quality control, environmental hygiene etc.)		trained in improved value addition practices							
28. Monitoring the prevalence of diseases and pests in farms and households		192 farm and home visits by AEAs and 60 visits by DDOs carried out to control the spread of disease and pests					2,326.59		MOFA , DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
29. Train selected farmers in the operation and maintenance of recommended small scale	Mansin	3 FBOs trained on water usage and maintenance of canals at					3,514.17		MOFA , DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

irrigation technologies.		Mansin								
31. Conduct monthly market survey and report on the price of Commodities	„	Monthly market data submitted					500.00.00		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
34. Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women		100 farmers trained on livestock management practices.					1,717.153		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
35. Introduce a sustainable programme for all livestock and poultry.		60% of sampled farmers record reduction in incidence of disease to increase yield					11,980.13		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector









37. Train selected staff of MoFA on principles and procedures of SLM.		15 MoFA staff trained on Sustainable Land and Water Management.				878.54		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
38. Liaise with assembly and Unit committee members to integrate SLWM into all their activities in 30 communities		S L W M issues integrated in at least 3 villages in each operational area				878.54		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Rehabilitate 21 degraded sites		21 degraded sites rehabilitated				12,000.00		MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Organize one district wide vaccination of pest against rabies		3,000 dogs and 200 cats vaccinated against rabies				1,250.00		MOFA	DA, Traditional Authorities, Religious leaders
39. Procure necessary material and logistics requirements		Consumables and other assets				2,000.00		MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector












of the directorate		procured								
40. Organise district farmers day		District farmers Day organised to Award 25 farmers					17,500		MOF A,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

District Goal: *Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

District Objective: *To Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

Thematic Area: *Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Supply of Street Lumps and Bulbs	District wide	Streets lights and bulbs supplied					30,000		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Extension of electricity to communities	Kubese Bechem Derma	Electricity extended to communities					174,310.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Connect communities to the national grid	District wide	Communities connected to the national grid					17,500.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Provision of Transformers to sustain power supply	Techimantia Bechem Derma	Inter mitten power outages reduced					75,000.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Naming and Numbering of Streets and Properties	District Wide	Streets and Properties named and addressed					155,000.00			
Gravelling of Bechem Town roads (2km) phase I	Bechem	Bechem town roads gravelled					61,226.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Develop new settlement plans	District wide	New settlement plan developed					25,000		DA	Min. of Roads andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Sensitise community on development control	District wide	Communities sensitized on development control					6,250.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Reshaping of Feeder	District Wide	Feeder roads					42,000.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,

Roads		reshaped							
Gravelling of 1.65km selected town roads and construction of 1 No. Culvert	Bechem Techimantia	Roads graveled				37,364.80		DA	Min. of Rods andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Reshaping of 21km Feeder roads and Construction of 2 No. Culvert	Bechem- Mansin- Bofoaka- Derma road	Condition of feeder roads improved				43,942.15		DA	Min. of Rods andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Provision of speed ramps	Kumasi- Sunyani road							DA	Min. of Rods andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
Rehabilitation of 6No. Public toilets	District wide	Public toilets constructed				5,919.5			
Construction of 1No. 12 Seater aqua privy toilet	Bechem					1,474.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
Procure Sanitation Equipment	District wide	Sanitation equipment procured				15,000.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
Drilling and Construction of Boreholes	District wide	Boreholes constructed				50,000.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
Undertake disinfection and bacteria test of boreholes	District wide	Safe water provided				2,000.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Evacuation of refuse dump	Techimantia	Refuse dump evacuated				2,817.50		DA	CWSA,DPCT, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 7.no High Reinforced Concrete Tanks	Techimantia Derma Dwomo New Brosankro	HRCT constructed					250,000.00	DA	Min. of Health, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 100m3 and 200m3 High Reinforced Concrete	Bechem	Reinforced concrete tanks constructed					516,628.88	DA	CWSA,DPCT, IDA,Traditional Authorities, AC

Tanks										
Sentize Communities on Environmental Pollution	District wide	Communities sensitized	→				1,250.00		DA	CWSA, DPCT, IDA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 1No. 4 seater Institutional Latrine	Dwomo	Institutional latrines constructed	→				3,887.45		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of dressing room and VIP stand at Bechem mini sports stadium	Bechem	Mini sports stadium constructed	→				24,322.61		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply at mini sports stadium	Bechem	10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply constructed	→				37,778.28		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of fence wall and inter perimeter at mini sports stadium	Bechem		→				49,520.75		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Organize community sensitization on deforestation	District wide	Sensitisation on deafforestation organized			→		10,000.00		DA	NADMO, MoFA,, Forestry Dep., AC members, Traditional Authorities
Organize community sensitization on bush fire control	District wide	Sensitisation on bush fire control organised			→		10,000		DA	Min. of Energy, NADMO, AC members. Trad. Authorities
Improve LP usage and fire prevention	District Wide	Cylinders and LPG distributed to communities			→		50,000		DA	Min. of Energy, NADMO, AC members. Trad. Authorities

District Goal: *Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation*

District Objective: *Increase equitable access to and participation and bridge the equity gaps in socio economic services at all levels in the district.*

Thematic Area: *Human Development, Productivity and Employment*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget (GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 1 No. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma - Ninkyininkyi	Improvement in educational infrastructure provision	➔				17,987.94		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep.
Support to District Education Fund	District wide	District Education Fund Supported	➔				28,814.04		DA	DPCU, GES
Construction of 1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Cmty school	1 No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	➔				21,965.00		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep., Min. of Education
Completion of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Old Brosankro	1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	➔				15,199.00		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep., Min. of Education
Facilitate the implementation of capitation grant	District wide	•School fees paid by gov't •Programme monitored	➔				75,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG
Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme	District wide	•Programme extend to new schools Programme	➔				93,332.00.00		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG

		monitored							
Provide scholarship to students	District wide	Brilliant but needy students given scholarships			→	15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organise my first day at school	District wide	My first day programme organized			→	15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organize uniform mock exams for students at basic school	District wide	•BECE exams organized •Uniform exams organized for schools			→	30,000		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Construct ICT centres at Basic schools	District wide	ICT centres constructed at Basic schools	→			25,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
Motivate teachers to improve performance	District wide	Award schemes establish			→	5,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
Facilitate the implementation of Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project	District wide	Teenage pregnancy and school drop outs reduced	→			100,000.000		DA	GHS,GES,DPCU, NGO, Dfid
Support for Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme	District wide	Immunization/ Malaria Roll Back programme supported			→	18,500.000		DA	GHS
Completion of Maternity block	Brosankro	Maternity block completed	→			30,000.00		DA	GHS
Equip and Furnish New Brosankro Maternity Ward	New Brosankro	Maternity ward equipped and furnished			→	30,000		DA	GHS
Collaborate with transport unions to provide Transport Services for expectant pregnant mothers	District wide				→	4,000.00		DA	GHS,GPRTU

Construction of 2 no CHPS Compound	Asubo and Breme	2 no. CHPS compound constructed				400,000.00		DA	GHS, Dist. Works Dep.
Sponsor 2 Nurses to undertake Midwifery Courses	District wide	Nurses sponsored	→			4,000.00		DA	GHS
Upgrade the skills of practicing Midwives through In service training	District wide	Skills of practicing midwives upgraded	→			2,500.00		DA	GHS
Support for HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB	District wide	HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB initiated programs supported	→			12,500.000		DA	GHS
Construction of RCH Compound	Old Brosankro	RCH constructed	→			15,000.00		DA	GHS
Construction of RCH Compound	Breme	RCH constructed	→			15,000.00		DA	GHS
Support Communities in self-initiated Programmes	District wide	Communities in self-initiated programs supported	→			36,017.55		DA	DPCU, AC members, Ass. Members
Complete payment for Construction of community resource centre	Bechem	Community resource centre in use	→			8,014.00		DA	DPCU, Dist. Works Dep.
Complete Pavement in front of community centre	Bechem	Pavement of community resource centre completed	→			7,162.07		DA	DPCU, Dist. Works Dep.
Support to people with Disability	District wide	PWD Supported	→			50,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Establish 15 women's group	District wide	15 women groups established	→			2,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Nominate and mobilize 10 communities to design comprehensive water and	District wide	10 communities				2,500.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU

sanitation programme										
Hold 12 mass meetings in 12 communities	District wide selection	12 mass meetings held					4,800.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Sensitize communities on LEAD	District wide	Communities sensitized on LEASD					5,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU, Dist. Community LEAD Imp. Committee
Sensitize 5 cocoa growing communities on child labour	District wide	5 Cocoa Growing Communities sensitized on child labour					2,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Provide child welfare services to 10 children	District wide	-Cared for 5 abandoned children - 5 OVCs supported in cash/kind					3,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Monitoring visits to hospitals	District wide	patients provided with psycho-social therapy					1,500.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU, GHS
Provide psycho-social services to 10 juveniles (youngsters) in conflict with the law	District wide	50 maintenance cases resolved 15 paternity cases handled 25 custody cases handled 10 reconciliatory cases handled					1,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU, GHS, GPS

District Goal: *Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance*

District Objective: *To promote Transparency and Accountability in all activities carried out by the District Assembly*

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of official bungalows	Bechem	Official Bungalows rehabilitated	→				6,455.00			DWD, DPCU,
Rehabilitation of old assembly block for GNFS	Bechem	Old Assembly Block for GNFS rehabilitated	→				2,282.00			DWD, DPCU,
Construction of fence wall at DCE guest house	Bechem	Fence wall at DCEs guest house constructed	→				22,193.64			DWD, DPCU,
Refurbishment of District Assembly Offices	Bechem	District Assembly offices refurbished	→				12,097.28			DWD, DPCU,
Rehabilitation of old treasury block for Electoral commission	Bechem	Old treasury block rehabilitated	→				4,456.97			DWD, DPCU,
Construction of 1 No. 3 Bedroom Staff quarters	Bechem	1 no. staff quarters constructed	→				25,991.52			DWD, DPCU,
Procurement of office furniture	Bechem	Office furnitures procured	→				5,000.00			DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Preparation of DMTDP(2014-2017)	District wide	DMTTP prepared	→				25,000.00			ACs, Unit committees, DPCU, Assembly members
Monitoring and	District wide	Projects and	→				20,000.00			ACs, Unit committees,









Evaluation		programs tracked, M & E prepared.						DPCU, Assembly members
Procurement of office materials and stationery	Bechem	Offices furnished with stationaries				20,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Rehabilitation of Official vehicles	Bechem	Vehicle rehabilitated				20,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Procurement of 1 no. Pick-up	Bechem	1 no. pickup available for administrative work				144,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Build capacity for revenue collectors and, Area council members and HODs	District wide	IGF improved				200,000.00		DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Provision for Security Operations	District wide					80,000.00		
Construction of 1 no. Police Head Quarters	Bechem	Police headquarters provided				20,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Preparation and Submission of Budgets and other Relevant documents	Bechem	Budget prepared and submitted				40,000.00		DPCU
Strengthening of Substructures with Logistics and Equipments	All Area/Town Councils					200,000.00		DPCU
Organise Public education on civic education		10 civic education clubs established . 30 communities sensitized				15,000.00		DPCU, NCCE
Form District Task Force to monitor revenue collection		Tax net widened Revenue based increased				6,000.00		DPCU, Area/Town councils.

Table 5.2: Action Plan for 2015

District Goal: *Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development*



District Objective: *To Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development in the District*




Thematic Area: *Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Transfer of Technology on Fabrication of Downsized palm fruit Digester.	Bechem	Clients will have new Technology for increased profit.	➔					4,000.00	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
2. Provision of Start up capital to trained artisans	District wide	Start up capital provide	➔					2500.00	DA	RTF BAC
3. Support SME in Business Management and Banking	District wide						5,000	DA	RTF BAC	

Culture										
4. Demonstration of Downsized stainless steel cassava grater and palm oil equipment.	Mansin Derma	Processors will have increased production and profit	→					4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
5. Training in the operation and maintenance of palm oil processing equipment	Bechem	Palm oil processors will eliminate waste and increase production and profit.	→					4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
6. Basic Training in the Identification and selection of materials	Bechem	Improved skills in materials identification and selection.	→					4,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
7. Prototyping of palm kernel oil expeller		Improved Quality and increased quantity of	→					2,500.00	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD

		palm kernel oil produced for high Profits.								
8. Provide REDF, MGF and Bank own funds as loan to clients	Bechem Mansin	Increased in production and appropriate technology acquired					15,000	60,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
9. Provide employable skills in soap making	Subrisu Akobro	Unemployed youth acquire the needed employable skills					1,600	2400	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
10. Technical skill training in fish processing and marketing	Bechem	Increased production and sales of Fish					800	3,200	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
11. Basic training in feeding and treating of chicks	Dwomo	Increased income for poultry farmers					1,600	2400	BAC	DPCU
12. Basic training in plantain	Bechem						1,600	2400		

processing and preservation									
13. Basic marketing training for cassava processors	Derma	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
14. Basic training in beekeeping and honey harvesting.	Breme	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
15. Leadership skills and Group dynamics	Bechem	Number of people keeping bee and harvesting honey increased					4,000	BAC	DPCU
16. Training in Financial Records keeping for association members	Bechem	Groups cohesion					4000	BAC	DPCU


17. Stakeholders forum	Bechem	Financial records of associations well-kept for transparency and accountability						4000	BAC	DPCU
18. Stakeholders meeting and board members taking crucial decisions	Bechem	Leveraging of resources and sharing of roles collaboratively to meet the needs of SMEs in the district						4,000	RTF BAC	DPCU
19.	Annual Client Exhibition and Tradeshow	District wide						600.00	BAC RTF	DPCU
20.	Improve the condition of the Derma market	Derma						5,000		
21.	Increase and intensify the number of agro processing	District wide						50,000	BAC/ RTF	DPCU




	firms for value addition										
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District Goal: *Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*



District Objective: *To Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*




Thematic Area: *Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Develop targeted extension messages on input use to avoid misapplication of fertilizers, chemicals etc	District wide	60% targeted farmers adopt correct use of agro - chemicals. Agro inputs dealers on the application of agro inputs like fertilizers, agro chemicals						1,952.25	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

Train twenty eight (28) registered agro input dealers on the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers		28 agro-input dealers trained the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers			866.39	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
28.Monitoring the prevalence of diseases and pests in farms and households		192 farm and home visits by AEAs and 60 visits by DDOs carried out to control the spread of disease and pests			5,56.65	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
31.Conduct monthly market survey and report on the price of Commodities	„	Monthly market data submitted			500.00	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
32.Increase		5 aqua culture			6,868.61	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish



productivity of culture fish through adequate and effective fish farming extension services.		farmers assisted through extension technologies to improve on fish production						,	Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector	
33.Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and produce quality products		60% of cash crop farmers capacity built to increase income.						13,6674.71	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
34.Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women		100 farmers trained on livestock management practices.						1,717.153	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

<p>35.Introduce a sustainable programme for all livestock and poultry.</p>		<p>60% of sampled farmers record reduction in incidence of disease to increase yield</p>		<p>11,980.13</p>	<p>MOFA ,</p>	<p>DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector</p>
<p>36.Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven production</p>		<p>Capacity of 50 farmers who are into the cultivation of exotic vegetables built</p>		<p>2,995.033</p>	<p>MOFA ,</p>	<p>DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector</p>
<p>37.Train selected staff of MoFA on principles and procedures of SLM.</p>		<p>15 MoFA staff trained on Sustainable Land and Water Management.</p>		<p>878.54</p>	<p>MOFA ,</p>	<p>DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector</p>










<p>38. Liase with assembly and Unit committee members to integrate SLWM into all their activities in 30 communities</p>		<p>SLWM issues integrated in at least 3 villages in each operational area</p>					878.54	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
<p>Organize one district wide vaccination of pest against rabies</p>		<p>3,000 dogs and 200 cats vaccinated against rabies</p>					1,250.00	MOFA	DA, Traditaional Authourities, Religious leaders
<p>40. Organise district farmers day</p>		<p>District farmers Day organised to Award 25 farmers</p>				17,500		MOFA,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

District Goal: *Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

District Objective: *To Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

Thematic Area: *Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Connect communities to the national grid	District wide	Communities connected to the national grid			→		17,500.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Provision of Transformers to sustain power supply	Techimantia Bechem Derma	Inter mitten power outages reduced		→			75,000.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Sensitise community on development control	District wide	Communities sensitized on development control	→				6,250.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Reshaping of Feeder Roads	District Wide	Feeder roads reshaped			→		42,000.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Reshaping of 21km Feeder roads and Construction of 2 No. Culvert	Bechem- Mansin- Bofoaka- Derma road	Condition of feeder roads improved			→		43,942.15		DA	Min. of Roads and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Provision of speed ramps	Kumasi- Sunyani road		→						DA	Min. of Roads and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members, Private sector
Rehabilitation of 6No. Public toilets	District wide	Public toilets constructed	→				5,919.5			

Procure Sanitation Equipment	District wide	Sanitation equipment procured		15,000.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
Drilling and Construction of Boreholes	District wide	Boreholes constructed		50,000.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members,Private sector
Undertake disinfection and bacteria test of boreholes	District wide	Safe water provided		2,000.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Evacuation of refuse dump	Techimantia	Refuse dump evacuated		2,817.50		DA	CWSA,DPCT, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 7.no High Reinforced Concrete Tanks	Techimantia Derma Dwomo New Brosankro	HRCT constructed			250,000.00	DA	Min. of Health, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 100m3 and 200m3 High Reinforced Concrete Tanks	Bechem	Reinforced concrete tanks constructed			516,628.88	DA	CWSA,DPCT, IDA,Traditional Authorities, AC
Sentize Communities on Environmental Pollution	District wide	Communities sensitized		1,250.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, IDA,Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 1No. 4 seater Institutional Latrine	Dwomo	Institutional latrines constructed		3,887.45		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of dressing room and VIP	Bechem	Mini sports stadium		24,322.61		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC

stand at Bechem mini sports stadium		constracted							members	
Construction of 10 seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply at mini sports stadium	Bechem	10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply constracted					37,778.28		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of fence wall and inter perimeter at mini sports stadium	Bechem						49,520.75		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Organize community sensitization on deforestation	District wide	Sensitisation on deafforestation organized					10,000.00		DA	NADMO, MoFA., Forestry Dep.,AC members, Traditional Authorities
Organize community sensitization on bush fire control	District wide	Sensitisation on bush fire control organised					10,000		DA	Min. of Energy,NADMO.AC members. Trad.Authorities

District Goal: *Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation*

District Objective: *Increase equitable access to and participation and bridge the equity gaps in socio economic services at all levels in the district.*





Thematic Area: *Human Development, Productivity and Employment*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Construction of 1No. 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Derma - Ninkyini nkyi	Improvement in educational infrastructure provision	➔				17,987.94		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep.
Support to District Education Fund	District wide	District Education Fund Supported	➔				28,814.04		DA	DPCU, GES
Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Techimantia Cnty school	1No. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities constructed	➔				21,965.00		DPUC	GES, Workks Dep., Min. of Education
Facilitate the implementation of capitation grant	District wide	•School fees paid by gov't •Programme	➔				75,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES, GOG

		monitored								
Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme	District wide	•Programme extend to new schools Programme monitored	→				93,332.00.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Provide scholarship to students	District wide	Brilliant but needy students given scholarships			→		15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organise my first day at school	District wide	My first day programme organized			→		15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organize uniform mock exams for students at basic school	District wide	•BECE exams organized •Uniform exams organized for schools			→		30,000		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Construct ICT centres at Basic schools	District wide	ICT centres constructed at Basic schools	→				25,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
Motivate teachers to improve performance	District wide	Award schemes establish			→		5,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
Facilitate the implementation of Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project	District wide	Teenage pregnancy and school drop outs reduced	→				100,000.00 0		DA	GHS,GES,DPCU, NGO, DfID

Support for Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme	District wide	Immunization/ Malaria Roll Back programme supported				18,500.00		DA	GHS
Collaborate with transport unions to provide Transport Services for expectant pregnant mothers	District wide					4,000.00		DA	GHS,GPRTU
Construction of 2 no CHPS Compound	Asuboe and Breme	2 no. CHPS compound constructed				400,000.00		DA	GHS,Dist.Works Dep.
Support for HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB	District wide	HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB initiated programs supported				12,500.00		DA	GHS
Construction of RCH Compound	Old Brosankro	RCH constructed				15,000.00		DA	GHS
Construction of RCH Compound	Breme	RCH constructed				15,000.00		DA	GHS
Support Communities in self-initiated Programmes	District wide	Communities in self-initiated programs supported				36,017.55		DA	DPCU,AC members, Ass. Members
Support to people with Disability	District wide	PWD Supported				50,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Establish 15 women's	District wide	15 women				2,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social

group		groups established								Welfare, DPCU
Nominate and mobilize 10 communities to design comprehensive water and sanitation programme	District wide	10 communities					2,500.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Hold 12 mass meetings in 12 communities	District wide selection	12 mass meetings held					4,800.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Sensitize communities on LEAD	District wide	Communities sensitized on LEASD					5,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU. Dist. Community LEAD Imp. Committee
Sensitize 5 cocoa growing communities on child labour	District wide	5 Cocoa Growing Communities sensitized on child labour					2,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Provide child welfare services to 10 children	District wide	-Cared for 5 abandoned children - 5 OVCs supported in cash/kind					3,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Monitoring visits to hospitals	District wide	patients provided with psycho-social therapy					1,500.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU, GHS
Provide psycho-social	District wide	50					1,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social









services to 10 juveniles(youngsters) in conflict with the law		maintenan ce cases resolved 15 paternity cases handled 25 custody cases handled 10 reconciat ory cases handled							Welfare, DPCU,GHS,GPS
Train 30 care givers in early childhood development	District wide	30 care givers trained				4,000.00		DA	GES,GHS, Com. Dev. And Social Welfare
Sensitize 30 traditional and religious leaders on child rights protection and promotion	District wide	30 traditional and religions leaders sensitized on child rights protection and promotion				5,000.00		DA	CHRAJ NCCE Police Service,Com. Dev. And Social Welfare
Identification and registration of 200 PWDS	District wide	PWD identified and registered				1,250.00		DA	Social services sub. Com., Com. Dev. And Social Welfare,Ghana Federation of persons with disability
Dissemination of 2010 PHC district report and extract district specific selected demographic variables from the census data	District Wide	Reports on the dissemination of 2010 PHC				10,000.00		GSS	DPCU,Decentralized Departments Traditional Authorities, C'nities

District Goal: *Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance*

District Objective: *To promote Transparency and Accountability in all activities carried out by the District Assembly*

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of official bungalows	Bechem	Official Bungalows rehabilitated	➔				6,455.00			DWD, DPCU,
Rehabilitation of old assembly block for GNFS	Bechem	Old Assembly Block for GNFS rehabilitated	➔				2,282.00			DWD, DPCU,
Construction of fence wall at DCE guest house	Bechem	Fence wall at DCEs guest house constructed	➔				22,193.64			DWD, DPCU,
Refurbishment of District Assembly Offices	Bechem	District Assembly offices refurbished	➔				12,097.28			DWD, DPCU,
Rehabilitation of old treasury block for Electoral commission	Bechem	Old treasury block rehabilitated	➔				4,456.97			DWD, DPCU,

		ed						
Construction of 1 No. 3Bedroom Staff quarters	Bechem	1 no. staff quarters constructed				25,991.52		DWD, DPCU,
Procurement of office furniture	Bechem	Office furnitures procured				5,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Monitoring and Evaluation	District wide	Projects and programs tracked, M &E prepared.				5,000.00		ACs, Unit committees, DPCU, Assembly memebers
Procurement of office materials and stationery	Bechem	Offices furnished with stationaries				20,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Rehabilitation of Official vehicles	Bechem	Vehicle rehabilitated				20,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Procurement of 1 no. Pick-up	Bechem	1 no. pickup available for administrative work				144,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Build capacity for revenue collectors and, Area council members and HODs	District wide	IGF improved				200,000.00		DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Provision for Security Operations	District wide					80,000.00		
Construction of 1 no. Police Head Quarters	Bechem	Police headquarters provided				20,000.00		DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit




Strengthening of Substructures with Logistics and Equipments	All Area/Town Councils			200,000.00			DPCU
Organise Public education on civic education		10 civic education clubs established. 30 communities sensitized		15,000.00			DPCU,NCCE
Form District Task Force to monitor revenue collection		Tax net widened Revenue based increased		6,000.00			DPCU,Area/Town councils.

Table 5.3: Action Plan for 2016




District Goal: *Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development*

District Objective: *To Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development in the District*


Thematic Area: *Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Transfer of Technology on Fabrication of Downsized palm fruit Digester.	Bechem	Clients will have new Technology for increased profit.	➔					4,000.00	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
2. Provision of Start up capital to trained artisans	District wide	Start up capital provide	➔					2500.00	DA	RTF BAC
3. Support SME in Business Management	District wide						5,000	DA	RTF BAC	

and Banking Culture									
4. Demonstration of Downsized stainless steel cassava grater and palm oil equipment.	Mansin Derma	Processors will have increased production and profit	→				4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
5. Training in the operation and maintenance of palm oil processing equipment	Bechem	Palm oil processors will eliminate waste and increase production and profit.	→				4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
6. Basic Training in the Identification and selection of materials	Bechem	Improved skills in materials identification and selection.	→				4,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
7. Prototyping of palm kernel oil expeller		Improved Quality and increased	→				2,500.00	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD

		quantity of palm kernel oil produced for high Profits.								
8. Provide REDF, MGF and Bank own funds as loan to clients	Bechem Mansin	Increased in production and appropriate technology acquired					15,000	60,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
9. Provide employable skills in soap making	Subrisu Akobro	Unemployed youth acquire the needed employable skills					1,600	2400	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
10. Technical skill training in fish processing and marketing	Bechem	Increased production and sales of Fish					800	3,200	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
11. Basic training in feeding and treating of chicks	Dwomo	Increased income for poultry farmers					1,600	2400	BAC	DPCU
12. Basic training	Bechem						1,600	2400		

in plantain processing and preservation									
13. Basic marketing training for cassava processors	Derma	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
14. Basic training in beekeeping and honey harvesting.	Breme	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
15. Leadership skills and Group dynamics	Bechem	Number of people keeping bee and harvesting honey increased					4,000	BAC	DPCU
16. Training in Financial Records keeping for association members	Bechem	Groups cohesion					4000	BAC	DPCU




17. Stakeholders forum	Bechem	Financial records of associations well-kept for transparency and accountability						4000	BAC	DPCU
18. Stakeholders meeting and board members taking crucial decisions	Bechem	Leveraging of resources and sharing of roles collaboratively to meet the needs of SMEs in the district						4,000	RTF BAC	DPCU
19.	Annual Client Exhibition and Tradeshow	District wide						600.00	BAC RTF	DPCU



District Goal: *Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*

District Objective: *To Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development*



Thematic Area: *Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Develop targeted extension messages on input use to avoid misapplication of fertilizers, chemicals etc	District wide	60% targeted farmers adopt correct use of agro - chemicals. Agro inputs dealers on the application of agro inputs like fertilizers, agro chemicals		➔				1,952.25	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Train twenty eight (28) registered		28 agro-input dealers	➔					866.39	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional

agro input dealers on the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers		trained the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers							Authorities Private Sector
28. Monitoring the prevalence of diseases and pests in farms and households		192 farm and home visits by AEAs and 60 visits by DDOs carried out to control the spread of disease and pests					5,56.65	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
31. Conduct monthly market survey and report on the price of Commodities	„	Monthly market data submitted					500.00	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
32. Increase productivity of culture fish		5 aqua culture farmers					6,868.61	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

through adequate and effective fish farming extension services.		assisted through extension technologies to improve on fish production							
33. Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and produce quality products		60% of cash crop farmers capacity built to increase income.					13,6674.71	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
34. Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women		100 farmers trained on livestock management practices.					1,717.153	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
35. Introduce a		60% of					11,980.13	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional



sustainable programme for all livestock and poultry.		sampled farmers record reduction in incidence of disease to increase yield						,	Authorities Private Sector
36.Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven production		Capacity of 50 farmers who are into the cultivation of exotic vegetables built					2,995.033	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
37.Train selected staff of MoFA on principles and procedures of SLM.		15 MoFA staff trained on Sustainable Land and Water Management.					878.54	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
38.Liase with assembly		S L W M issues					878.54	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs,Traditional



and Unit committee members to integrate SLWM into all their activities in 30 communities		integrated in at least 3 villages in each operational area						,	Authorities Private Sector
Organize one district wide vaccination of pest against rabies		3,000 dogs and 200 cats vaccinated against rabies	→				1,250.00	MOFA	DA, Traditaional Authourities, Religious leaders
39.Procure necessary material and logistics requirements of the directorate		Consumables and other assets procured	→				2,000.00	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
40. Organise district farmers day		District farmers Day organised to Award 25 farmers			→	17,500		MOF A,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

District Goal: *Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

District Objective: *To Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

Thematic Area: *Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Connect communities to the national grid	District wide	Communities connected to the national grid			→		17,500.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Provision of Transformers to sustain power supply	Techimantia Bechem Derma	Inter mitten power outages reduced	→				75,000.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Sensitise community on development control	District wide	Communities sensitized on development control	→				6,250.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Reshaping of Feeder Roads	District Wide	Feeder roads reshaped			→		42,000.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Provision of speed ramps	Kumasi-Sunyani road		→						DA	Min. of Roads and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members, Private sector
Drilling and Construction of Boreholes	District wide	Boreholes constructed	→				50,000.00		DA	CWSA, DPCT, and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members, Private sector
	District wide	Safe water					2,000.00		DA	CWSA, DPCT,

Undertake disinfection and bacteria test of boreholes		provided							andTransportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Evacuation of refuse dump	Techimantia	Refuse dump evacuated				2,817.50		DA	CWSA,DPCT, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 7.no High Reinforced Concrete Tanks	Techimantia Derma Dwomo New Brosankro	HRCT constructed					250,000.00	DA	Min. of Health, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Sentize Communities on Environmental Pollution	District wide	Communities sensitized				1,250.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, IDA,Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of dressing room and VIP stand at Bechem mini sports stadium	Bechem	Mini sports stadium constructed				24,322.61		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 10 seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply at mini sports stadium	Bechem	10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply constructed				37,778.28		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of fence wall and inter perimeter at mini sports stadium	Bechem					49,520.75		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Organize community sensitization on deforestation	District wide	Sensitisation on deafforestation organized				10,000.00		DA	NADMO, MoFA,, Forestry Dep.,AC members, Traditional Authorities
Organize community sensitization on bush	District wide	Sensitisation on bush fire				10,000		DA	Min. of Energy,NADMO.AC

fire control		control organised								members. Trad.Authorities
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District Goal: *Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation*

District Objective: *Increase equitable access to and participation and bridge the equity gaps in socio economic services at all levels in the district.*

Thematic Area: *Human Development, Productivity and Employment*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Facilitate the implementation of capitation grant	District wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •School fees paid by gov't •Programme monitored 	➔				75,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Facilitate the implementation of school feeding programme	District wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Programme extend to new schools Programme monitored 	➔				93,332.00.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Provide scholarship to students	District wide	Brilliant but needy students given scholarships			➔		15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organise my first day at school	District wide	My first day programme organized			➔		15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG

Organize uniform mock exams for students at basic school	District wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •BECE exams organized •Uniform exams organized for schools 				30,000		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Construct ICT centres at Basic schools	District wide	ICT centres constructed at Basic schools				25,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,
Facilitate the implementation of Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project	District wide	Teenage pregnancy and school drop outs reduced				100,000.00 0		DA	GHS,GES,DPCU, NGO, Dfid
Support for Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme	District wide	Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme supported				18,500.000		DA	GHS
Collaborate with transport unions to provide Transport Services for expectant pregnant mothers	District wide					4,000.00		DA	GHS,GPRTU
Construction of 2 no CHPS Compound	Asuboe and Breme	2 no. CHPS compound constructed				400,000.00		DA	GHS,Dist.Works Dep.
Support for HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB	District wide	HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB				12,500.000		DA	GHS

		initiated programs supported							
Support Communities in self-initiated Programmes	District wide	Communities in self-initiated programs supported	→			36,017.55		DA	DPCU,AC members, Ass. Members
Support to people with Disability	District wide	PWD Supported	→			50,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Sensitize communities on LEAD	District wide	Communities sensitized on LEASD	→			5,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU.Dist. Community LEAD Imp. Committee
Monitoring visits to hospitals	District wide	patients provided with psycho-social therapy	→			1,500.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU,GHS
Provide psycho-social services to 10 juveniles(youngsters) in conflict with the law	District wide	50 maintenance cases resolved 15 paternity cases handled 25 custody cases handled 10 reconciliatory cases handled	→			1,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU,GHS,GPS
Identification and registration of 200 PWDS	District wide	PWD identified and registered	→			1,250.00		DA	Social services sub. Com., Com. Dev. And Social Welfare,Ghana

										Federation of persons with disability
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District Goal: *Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance*

District Objective: *To promote Transparency and Accountability in all activities carried out by the District Assembly*

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Rehabilitation of official bungalows	Bechem	Official Bungalows rehabilitated	→				6,455.00			DWD, DPCU,
Rehabilitation of old assembly block for GNFS	Bechem	Old Assembly Block for GNFS rehabilitated	→				2,282.00			DWD, DPCU,
Construction of fence wall at DCE guest house	Bechem	Fence wall at DCEs guest house constructed	→				22,193.64			DWD, DPCU,
Refurbishment of District Assembly Offices	Bechem	District Assembly offices refurbished	→				12,097.28			DWD, DPCU,
Monitoring and Evaluation	District wide	Projects and programs tracked, M & E prepared.		→			5,000.00			ACs, Unit committees, DPCU, Assembly members







Procurement of 1 no. Pick-up	Bechem	1 no. pickup available for administrative work			144,000.00			DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Build capacity for revenue collectors and, Area council members and HODs	District wide	IGF improved			200,000.00			DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Provision for Security Operations	District wide				80,000.00			
Construction of 1 no. Police Head Quarters	Bechem	Police headquarters provided			20,000.00			DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Strengthening of Substructures with Logistics and Equipments	All Area/Town Councils				200,000.00			DPCU
Organise Public education on civic education		10 civic education clubs established. 30 communities sensitized			15,000.00			DPCU, NCCE

Table 5.4: Action Plan for 2017



District Goal: *Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development*

District Objective: *To Develop a Competitive Business and Investment Environment for Private Sector Development in the District*

Thematic Area: *Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector*


Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Transfer of Technology on Fabrication of Downsized palm fruit Digester.	Bechem	Clients will have new Technology for increased profit.	➔					4,000.00	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
2. Provision of Start up capital to trained artisans	District wide	Start up capital provide	➔					2500.00	DA	RTF BAC
3. Support SME in Business Management	District wide						5,000	DA	RTF BAC	

and Banking Culture									
4. Demonstration of Downsized stainless steel cassava grater and palm oil equipment.	Mansin Derma	Processors will have increased production and profit	→				4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
5. Training in the operation and maintenance of palm oil processing equipment	Bechem	Palm oil processors will eliminate waste and increase production and profit.	→				4,000	RTF	REP,AfDB,IFAD
6. Basic Training in the Identification and selection of materials	Bechem	Improved skills in materials identification and selection.	→				4,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
7. Prototyping of palm kernel oil expeller		Improved Quality and increased	→				2,500.00	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD

		quantity of palm kernel oil produced for high Profits.								
8. Provide REDF, MGF and Bank own funds as loan to clients	Bechem Mansin	Increased in production and appropriate technology acquired					15,000	60,000	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
9. Provide employable skills in soap making	Subrisu Akobro	Unemployed youth acquire the needed employable skills					1,600	2400	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
10. Technical skill training in fish processing and marketing	Bechem	Increased production and sales of Fish					800	3,200	BAC	REP,AfDB,IFAD
11. Basic training in feeding and treating of chicks	Dwomo	Increased income for poultry farmers					1,600	2400	BAC	DPCU
12. Basic training	Bechem						1,600	2400		





in plantain processing and preservation									
13. Basic marketing training for cassava processors	Derma	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
14. Basic training in beekeeping and honey harvesting.	Breme	Increased in sales for higher profits					4,000	BAC	DPCU
15. Leadership skills and Group dynamics	Bechem	Number of people keeping bee and harvesting honey increased					4,000	BAC	DPCU
16. Training in Financial Records keeping for association members	Bechem	Groups cohesion					4000	BAC	DPCU




17. Stakeholders forum	Bechem	Financial records of associations well-kept for transparency and accountability						4000	BAC	DPCU
18. Stakeholders meeting and board members taking crucial decisions	Bechem	Leveraging of resources and sharing of roles collaboratively to meet the needs of SMEs in the district						4,000	RTF BAC	DPCU
19.	Annual Client Exhibition and Tradeshow	District wide						600.00	BAC RTF	DPCU



District Goal: Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development

District Objective: To Stimulate Growth of the Agricultural Sector and ensure sustainable use of Natural Resources for Development



Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Develop targeted extension messages on input use to avoid misapplication of fertilizers, chemicals etc	District wide	60% targeted farmers adopt correct use of agro-chemicals. Agro inputs dealers on the application of agro inputs like fertilizers, agro chemicals						1,952.25	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
Train twenty eight (28)		28 agro-input						866.39	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish

registered agro input dealers on the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers		dealers trained the handling and usage of pesticides and the application of fertilizers						,	Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
28. Monitoring the prevalence of diseases and pests in farms and households		192 farm and home visits by AEAs and 60 visits by DDOs carried out to control the spread of disease and pests					5,56.65	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
31. Conduct monthly market survey and report on the price of Commodities	„	Monthly market data submitted					500.00	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
32. Increase productivity of culture		5 aqua culture farmers					6,868.61	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional

fish through adequate and effective fish farming extension services.		assisted through extension technologies to improve on fish production							Authorities Private Sector
33. Build capacity of cash crop farmers to improve productivity and produce quality products		60% of cash crop farmers capacity built to increase income.					13,6674.71	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
34. Provide adequate and effective extension knowledge in livestock management, record keeping and financial management to men and women		100 farmers trained on livestock management practices.					1,717.153	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
35. Introduce a		60% of					11,980.13	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional



sustainable programme for all livestock and poultry.		sampled farmers record reduction in incidence of disease to increase yield						,	Authorities Private Sector
36.Facilitate capacity building of farmers on market driven production		Capacity of 50 farmers who are into the cultivation of exotic vegetables built					2,995.033	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
37.Train selected staff of MoFA on principles and procedures of SLM.		15 MoFA staff trained on Sustainable Land and Water Management.					878.54	MOFA ,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
38.Liase with assembly		S L W M issues					878.54	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs,Traditional



and Unit committee members to integrate SLWM into all their activities in 30 communities		integrated in at least 3 villages in each operational area						,	Authorities Private Sector
Organize one district wide vaccination of pest against rabies		3,000 dogs and 200 cats vaccinated against rabies	→				1,250.00	MOFA	DA, Traditaional Authourities, Religious leaders
39.Procure necessary material and logistics requirements of the directorate		Consumables and other assets procured	→				2,000.00	MOFA	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector
40. Organise district farmers day		District farmers Day organised to Award 25 farmers			→	17,500		MOF A,	DA FBOs, CBOs, Fish Farmers, Traditional Authorities Private Sector

District Goal: *Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

District Objective: *To Develop the Infrastructural Base of the District for Socio-Economic Development*

Thematic Area: *Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Connect communities to the national grid	District wide	Communities connected to the national grid			→		17,500.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Provision of Transformers to sustain power supply	Techimantia Bechem Derma	Inter mitten power outages reduced	→				75,000.00		DA	VRA, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Sensitise community on development control	District wide	Communities sensitized on development control	→				6,250.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Reshaping of Feeder Roads	District Wide	Feeder roads reshaped			→		42,000.00		DA	Traditional Authorities, AC members,
Drilling and Construction of Boreholes	District wide	Boreholes constructed	→				50,000.00		DA	CWSA, DPCT, and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members, Private sector
Undertake disinfection and bacteria test of boreholes	District wide	Safe water provided	→				2,000.00		DA	CWSA, DPCT, and Transportation, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 7.no High Reinforced	Techimantia Derma	HRCT constructed						250,000.00	DA	Min. of Health, Traditional Authorities, AC members

Concrete Tanks	Dwomo New Brosankro									
Sentize Communities on Environmental Pollution	District wide	Communities sensitized					1,250.00		DA	CWSA,DPCT, IDA,Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of dressing room and VIP stand at Bechem mini sports stadium	Bechem	Mini sports stadium constructed					24,322.61		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of 10 seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply at mini sports stadium	Bechem	10-seater water closet toilet, sewage facilities, water and power supply constructed					37,778.28		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Construction of fence wall and inter perimeter at mini sports stadium	Bechem						49,520.75		DA	Min. of Youth and sports, Traditional Authorities, AC members
Organize community sensitization on deforestation	District wide	Sensitisation on deafforestation organized					10,000.00		DA	NADMO, MoFA,, Forestry Dep.,AC members, Traditional Authorities
Organize community sensitization on bush fire control	District wide	Sensitisation on bush fire control organised					10,000		DA	Min. of Energy,NADMO.AC members. Trad.Authorities

District Goal: *Ensure Sustainable Development of the Human Resources Base of the District and Create Opportunities for Employment Generation and Wealth Creation*

District Objective: *Increase equitable access to and participation and bridge the equity gaps in socio economic services at all levels in the district.*

Thematic Area: *Human Development, Productivity and Employment*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Provide scholarship to students	District wide	Brilliant but needy students given scholarships			→		15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organise my first day at school	District wide	My first day programme organized			→		15,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Organize uniform mock exams for students at basic school	District wide	•BECE exams organized •Uniform exams organized for schools			→		30,000		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG
Construct ICT centres at Basic schools	District wide	ICT centres constructed at Basic schools	→				25,000.00		DA	DPCU, GES,GOG,

Facilitate the implementation of Ghana Adolescent Reproductive Health Project	District wide	Teenage pregnancy and school drop outs reduced	→			100,000.00 0		DA	GHS,GES,DPCU, NGO, Dfid
Support for Immunization/Malaria Roll Back programme	District wide	Immunization/ Malaria Roll Back programme supported	→			18,500.000		DA	GHS
Collaborate with transport unions to provide Transport Services for expectant pregnant mothers	District wide		→			4,000.00		DA	GHS,GPRTU
Support for HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB	District wide	HIV/AIDS/STDs/TB initiated programs supported	→			12,500.000		DA	GHS
Support Communities in self-initiated Programmes	District wide	Communities in self-initiated programs supported	→			36,017.55		DA	DPCU,AC members, Ass. Members
Support to people with Disability	District wide	PWD Supported	→			50,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU
Sensitize communities on LEAD	District wide	Communities sensitized on LEASD	→			5,000.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU.Dist. Community LEAD Imp. Committee
Monitoring visits to hospitals	District wide	patients provided with	→			1,500.00		DA	Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, DPCU,GHS



		psycho-social therapy								
Identification and registration of 200 PWDS	District wide	PWD identified and registered					1,250.00		DA	Social services sub. Com., Com. Dev. And Social Welfare, Ghana Federation of persons with disability

District Goal: *Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Decentralized Governance*

District Objective: *To promote Transparency and Accountability in all activities carried out by the District Assembly*

Thematic Area: *Transparent and Accountable Governance*

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time Schedule (Quarters)				Annual Budget(GH¢)		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 ⁿ	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
Monitoring and Evaluation	District wide	Projects and programs tracked, M & E prepared.		➔			5,000.00			ACs, Unit committees, DPCU, Assembly members
Procurement of 1 no. Pick-up	Bechem	1 no. pickup available for administrative work	➔				144,000.00			DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Build capacity for revenue collectors and, Area council members and HODs	District wide	IGF improved	➔				200,000.00			DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Provision for Security Operations	District wide		➔				80,000.00			
Construction of 1 no. Police Head Quarters	Bechem	Police headquarters provided	➔				20,000.00			DWD, DPCU, District Procurement Unit
Strengthening of Substructures with Logistics and	All Area/Town		➔				200,000.00			DPCU

Equipments	Councils								
Organise Public education on civic education		10 civic education clubs established. 30 communities sensitized				15,000.00			DPCU,NCCE

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral component in the Preparation of Development plans. This chapter discuss how the various planned activities/actions would be monitored and evaluated in order to ensure that actual performance conforms to standards.

2.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The preparation of the District Development Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation has a legal basis. Monitoring is the continuous and periodic review of the implementation of an activity to ensure that work is going on as planned. Monitoring starts as soon as implementation begins and provides a feedback to ensure efficient and effective project management. Monitoring ensures effective management of resources as well as the efficient management of the development plan throughout the plan period.

The Monitoring will afford Implementers the opportunity to keep track of the objectives of the plan and outputs by making references to stated Objective Verifiable Indicators (OVI) and Means Of Verification (MOV).

Evaluation of the implementation of the District 4 Year Medium Term Development Plan is a more comprehensive form of assessment than regular monitoring. Evaluation is the systematic ways of learning from experience and using the lessons learned to improve upon the current activities and promote better plans by careful selection of alternatives for the future action. This involves better analysis of the different phases of the plan, its relevance, formulation, efficiency and effectiveness, and the extent of its acceptance by all parties involved. It has three phases namely;

- On-going evaluation which is done along with the monitoring
- At the end of the project
- Ex-post evaluation done several years after project has been implemented and its impact known for future planning.

6.3 MONITORING/EVALUATION STRATEGY

The District Assembly has the overall responsibility of implementing projects and programmes of the district. However, a technical team drawn from the district assembly and from the personnel of the decentralised departments present in the districts will be put in place to monitor and evaluate the schedules of the Medium Term Plan since monitoring and evaluation of the plan would be performed at various levels namely;

- The community
- Area council
- The district assembly
- Sector departments

- Regional coordinating council
- National
- Stakeholders

At the Community level and for specific projects, monitoring and evaluation would be done by the Assembly Members, the Traditional Authority, women's representatives, youth representative, Religious leaders, Teachers/Civil servants, Unit Committee Chairman and an NGO/CBOs.

At the Area Council level, the following would be involved, the chairman and the secretary of the Area Council, selected Assembly Members, Representatives of CBO/NGO, Private Sector and the Traditional Authority.

At the District Assembly level, the Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Team which comprises the District Planning Officer, the District Works Engineer, the Budget Analyst and the chairman of Works Sub Committee would be responsible.

All the Departments have their own teams of supervisors who go round monthly to collect information from the communities and the zones. In addition, education has terminal visits to the various schools.

The RCC would also conduct quarterly monitoring and evaluation visits on plan implementation. At the national level, teams from NDPC/MLGRD and the office of the Administrator of DACF at intervals pay visits to DAs projects. Aside these, other stakeholders like the World Bank, Country Director of particular Projects and other Development Partners conduct their own monitoring

The DPCU will be responsible for the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and also for coordinating and collating the output of the monitoring and coordination activities.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The new Local Government System decentralises power functions down to the grass root where the District Assembly is the Administration head at the District level. This is to ensure that power is vested in the local people in terms of decision making that concerns them.

The Assembly as the Administration head is expected to reach out to the communities in terms of information flow concerning projects and programmes to complete the communication channel.

The Tano South District Assembly aims at disseminating information on the DMTDP and other government policies and programmes to communities through community forums, durbars, Assembly members and Annual progress reports to the RCC. Discussions at the General Assembly meeting is expected to reach out to the people. Government agenda and policies embodied in the DMTDP are constantly communicated to the general public through the Information Service Department and Community Information Centre

The varied membership of the DPCU and its affection functioning is expected to collaborate with all departments/ institutions/ agencies as well as other stakeholders to communicate to the general public on the roles of stakeholders in the District in the implementation of District programmes, projects and activities.

The involvement of stakeholders at all levels of implementation ensures sustainability since the projects, programmes and activities are seen as the people's own. Public forums, meetings, durbars are expected to create a platform for stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the District programmes and projects.

Communication is not complete unless the intended receiver receives the information and intern gives a feedback to show that, the particular information was received as it is and has made an impact. The continuous progressing of the District will depend on criticisms from previous implementations.

In this regard, the District will hold mid-year review sessions to assess performance and make informed decisions. Quarterly/Annual progress reports submitted to the RCC & MLGRD are also expected to yield feedback.

DPCU/Community monitoring of programmes and projects in the District will also ascertain performance and necessary reviews.

With decision making at the grass root where the people see development projects/activities as their own, being manned administratively by the assembly, radio programmes where people can contribute, community durbars as well as Assembly-men and women are expected to generate feedback on the performance of the District.

A well laid out and communicated plan (awareness of the DMTDP), involvement of all stakeholder in the planning process right from decision making to actual implementation & monitory. Annual progress reports & forums such as radio programmes, community durbars, Assembly meetings, use of ISD among others is expected to create an open door access to the general public and the nation at large.

7.2 Conclusion

The consultative participatory nature of the plan preparation process will mean that all relevant stakeholders and development partners will be very keen and show commitment in the implementation of the plan. The document should be seen as the Bible of the people to ensure that all planned strategies or interventions are strictly adhered to. This will help improve the quality of lives of the people by ensuring wealth creation and improving the living standards of the people in the District.

To achieve the set objectives of the MTDP of TSDA, adequate resources must be mobilized both internally and externally to fund the planned activities between 2014 – 2017.

The SEA tools reveal the importance of mainstreaming environmental issues in the TSDTP. This will afford the District to achieve sustainable development.

Lastly, it must be emphasized here that, there must be timely release of funds to support planned activities in order to achieve the objectives set in the DMTDP, 2014 – 2017 for Tano South District Assembly.

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT

For effective plan implementation and to ensure ownership and sustainability, public hearings were organized in all the seven Area Councils of the District to solicit inputs of all the stakeholders in the preparations of the plan.

Attached is the summary of details of the 3 public hearings held for the stakeholders.

1st Public Hearing of TSDA involving all stakeholders at all the seven Area Councils.

NAME OF DISTRICT: TANO SOUTH

REGION: BRONG AHAFO

NAME OF TOWN / AREA COUNCIL: BROSANKRO AND SUBRISO

VENUE: BROSANKRO

DATE: 15th – 18th JUNE 2014

a. Medium of invitation: letters, announcements, notices

b. Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited

- i. Assembly member
- ii. Chief of Brosankro
- iii. Chairman of development planning sub-committee
- iv. Members of Brosankro and Subriso area council
- v. Chairman and members of Unit Committees of Brosankro and Subriso
- vi. Youth leaders
- vii. Community development officer
- viii. DPCU members
- ix. Political party representatives

c. Identifiable representations at hearing:

- i. Chiefs
- ii. Youth groups
- iii. Assembly members

d. Total number of persons at the hearing: 50

e. Gender ratio/percentage represented:

Male: 57% Female: 43%

f. Language(s) used at hearing: Twi and English

g. Major issues at public hearing:

- i. Capacity building for unit committee members
- ii. Construction of Old- New Brosankro road
- iii. Construction of Bridge on the Kwasu river

h. A brief comment on general level of participation:

The hearing was a highly participatory one. Members of the community were satisfied with the plan.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

Signature of:

**DISTRICT Chief Executive.....
(Hon. Bukari Zakari Anaba)**

**District Coordinating Director.....
(Hayford Kyere)**

**Presiding Member.....
(Hon. Anthony Opoku)**

**Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee.....
(Hon. Samuel Atuahene)**

**Signature of Planning Officer.....
(Ms. Isahaka Fatimatu)**

2nd Public Hearing of TSDA involving all stakeholders at all the seven Area Councils.

NAME OF DISTRICT: TANO SOUTH

REGION: BRONG AHAFO

NAME OF TOWN / AREA COUNCIL: DERMA AND DWOMO

VENUE:

DATE: 18th – 20th SEPTEMBER

- a. Medium of invitation: letters, announcements, notices

- b. Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited:
 - i. Assembly Members
 - ii. Youth leaders
 - iii. Chairman of development planning sub-committee
 - iv. Members of Dermaand Dwomo Area Council
 - v. Chairman and Members of Unit Committees
 - vi. Youth leaders
 - vii. Community development officer
 - viii. DPCU members
 - ix. Political party representatives

- c. Identifiable representations at hearing:
 - i. Youth groups
 - ii. Assembly members
 - iii. Unit committee members

- d. Total number of persons at the hearing: 41

- e. Gender ratio/percentage represented:
Male: 47% Female: 53%

- f. Language(s) used at hearing: English and Twi

- g. Major issues at public hearing:
 - i. Tarring of Derma-Asuosu road
 - ii. Relocation of the existing Derma market
 - iii. Spot improvement on feeder roads
 - iv. Extension of electricity

- h. A brief comment on general level of participation:

The public hearing was a highly participatory one. All parties were satisfied with issues discussed.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

Signature of:

**District Chief Executive.....
(Hon. Bukari Zakari Anaba)**

**District Coordinating Director.....
(Mr.Hayford Kyere)**

**Presiding Member.....
(Hon. Anthony Opoku)**

**Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee.....
(Hon. Samuel Atuahene)**

**Signature of Planning Officer.....
(Ms. Isahaka Fatimatu)**

3rd Public Hearing of TSDA involving all stakeholders at all the seven Area Councils.

NAME OF DISTRICT: TANO SOUTH

REGION: BRONG AHAFO

NAME OF TOWN / AREA COUNCIL: ALL AREA COUNCILS

VENUE: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY HALL

DATE: 30TH DECEMBER

a. Medium of invitation: letters, announcements, notices

b. Names of special/interest groups and individuals invited:

i. Chief of Bechem

i. Assembly members

ii. Town/area council members

iii. Unit committee members

iv. Youth leaders

v. Christian council representative

vi. Traditional council representative

vii. Muslim council representative

viii. Chairman of development planning sub-committee

ix. Community development officer

x. DPCU members

xi. Political party representatives

c. Identifiable representations at hearing:

iv. Chiefs

v. Youth groups

vi. Assembly members

vii. Unit committee members

viii. Traditional authorities

ix. Church representatives

x. Muslim representatives

d. Total number of persons at the hearing: 57

e. Gender ratio/percentage represented:

Male: 58% Female: 42%

f. Language(s) used at hearing: Twi

g. Major issues at public hearing:

- The low internal revenue generation
- Inadequate employment for the youth
- Inadequate credit facilities for entrepreneurs
- Inadequate teacher accommodation in the remote areas

- Extension of electricity to rural communities
 - inadequate facilities at the district hospital
 - inadequate health facilities in the district
 - poor nature of roads in the district
 - Speed ramps and spot improvement on the tarred roads

h. A brief comment on general level of participation:

The public hearing was a highly participatory one. All parties were satisfied with issues discussed.

ASSENT TO ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC HEARING REPORT:

Signature of:

District Chief Executive.....
(Hon. Bukari Zakari Anaba)

District Coordinating Director.....
(Mr. Hayford Kyere)

Presiding Member.....
(Hon. Anthony Opoku)

Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee.....
(Hon. Samuel Atuahene)

Signature of Planning Officer.....
(Ms. Isahaka Fatimatu)

Appendix 1: Community Action Plans

BREME COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN-2014 -2017

THEMATIC AREAS	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING
					LEAD	COLLABORATING		
A.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To increase access to quality education	1. construction of 1 no. 6 unit class room block	1 no. 6 unit class room block constructed		D/A	Unit committee		
		2. Renovation of 1 no. 6 unit class room block	1 no. 6 unit class room block renovated		D/A	“		
	To improve health condition of people	3. Construct and operationalised CHIP compound	operationalised CHIP compound constructed		D/A	“		
					D/A	“		
	To improve the living conditions of the aged	4. Facilitate the implementation of the LEAP project	LEAP project implemented		D/A	“		
		5. Construction of Bechem-Breme road.	Bechem-Breme road constructed.		D/A	“		
B.INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	To increase	6. Provision toilet facilities	Toilet facilities provided		D/A	“		

AKOBRO COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN-2014 - 2017

THEMATIC AREAS	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING
					LEAD	SUPPORT		
A.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To increase access to quality education	1. construction of 1 no. 6 unit class room block	1 no. 6 unit class room block constructed		D/A	Unit committee		
	To improve living condition of people	2. Construction of operationalised CHIP compound	operationalised CHIP compound constructed		D/A	“		
		3. Facilitate the implementation of child labour programme	Implementation of child labour programme facilitated.		D/A	“		
		4. Construction of a library complex.	Library complex constructed		D/A	“		
		5. Improve the implementation of school feeding programmes	Implementation of school feeding programmes improved.		D/A	“		

B.INFRASTRUC TURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEV.	To increase access to social infrastruct ure	6. Construction of ICT centre.	ICT centre constructed.		D/A	“		
		7. Provision of recreational facilities	Recreational facilities provided		D/A	“		
		8. Provision of water facilities	Water facilities provided		D/A			
		9. Extension of electricity to schools.	Electricity provided in schools		D/A	“		

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OLD BROSANKRO COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN-2014 - 2017

THEMATIC AREAS	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING
					LEAD	SUPPORT		
A.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To increase access to quality education	1. Renovation of 2 no. 6 unit class room block	2 no. 6 unit class room block renovated		D/A	Unit committee		
		2. Improve the implementation of school feeding programmes	Implementation of school feeding programme implemented. Sponsorship to students provided		D/A	“		
	To improve health condition of people	3. Provide sponsorship to students			D/A	“		
		4. Construct and operationalised CHIP compound	operationalised CHIP compound constructed		D/A	“		

<p>B.INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEV.</p>	<p>To increase access to social infrastructure</p>	<p>5. Construction of Old-New Brosankro road. 6. Provision toilet facilities 7. Construction of bridge on the Kwasu river</p>	<p>Old-New Brosankro road constructed. Toilet facilities provided Bridge on Kwasu river constructed</p>		<p>Dep. Of Feeder Roads</p>	<p>“</p>		
<p>C. ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>To increase agriculture production</p>	<p>8. Provide inputs as credit for farmers. 9. Provide community market</p>	<p>Inputs as credit for farmers provided. Community market provided</p>		<p>D/A</p>	<p>“</p>		

OHIANINGUASE COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN-2014 - 2017

THEMATIC AREAS	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING
					LEAD	SUPPORT		
A.HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT	To increase access to quality education	1. Renovation of 1 no. 6 unit class room block	1 no. 6 unit class room block renovatedz		D/A	Unit committee		
	To improve	2. Construction of operationalised CHIP	operationalised CHIP compound constructed		D/A	“		

B.INFRASTRUC TURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEV.	living condition of people	compound						
		3. Facilitate the implementation of child labour programme	Implementation of child labour programme facilitated.		D/A	“		
		4. Construction of a library complex.	Library complex constructed		D/A	“		
		5. Improve the implementation of school feeding programmes	Implementation of school feeding programmes improved. ICT centre constructed.		D/A	“		
		6. Construction of ICT centre.			D/A	“		
		7. Provision of recreational facilities	Recreational facilities provided			“		
					D/A	“		
		8. Provision of water facilities	Water facilities provided					
		9. Construction of Ohianinguase-Mansin feeder road	Ohianinguase-Mansin feeder road constructed.			Dep. Of Feeder Roads		

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Appendix 2: Sustainability Test

Description of Activity: Construction and Rehabilitation Projects		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Degraded Land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	Opinions of local communities to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5

development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour		
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		0 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		0 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		0 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		0 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Appraisal Test

Description of Activity: Construction and Rehabilitation Projects		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	3	Located out side protected area
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	3	Land already degraded
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and minimize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	0	Not relevant
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	2	Improper disposal of structural waste would polute the environment
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	4	Encourage use of local raw materials
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	2	Improper disposal of waste materials would pollute water bodies
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Promote community cohesion
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	4	Improve health status
Gender: The PPP should empower women	4	Priority should be given to women
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	4	Use of local labourers
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Enhance community participation
Access: of the poor to land should be improved	3	No new land is required
Access: of the poor to water should be improved	0	Has no relevance
Access: of the poor to transport should be improved	0	Not relevant
Sanitation: should be improved	0	Not relevant
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	4	Equal access to all
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	0	Not relevant
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	3	A staff bungalow does not necessarily lead to sustained economic growth
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	4	Services of local industries and artisans would be employed in the construction process
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour	0	Not relevant
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		

Adherence to democratic principles	5	Building would be constructed based on merit
Human Rights	5	The rights of workers would be respected
Access to information	5	Information would be available to stakeholders
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines	5	Best industry practices would be used throughout

Construction and Rehabilitation Projects Measures to improve performance

1. Pollution

- Ensure proper waste management.
- Provide waste disposal bins.
- Carry out environmental health education.

2. Rivers and Water bodies

- Ensure proper waste management.
- Provide waste disposal bins.
- Carry out environmental health education.

3. Sanitation

- Proper waste management should be practiced

4. Vulnerability and Risk

- Enforce strict construction standards.
- Effective site supervision.
- Ensure proper site selection.

Description of Activity: Infrastructure Development and Spatial Organisation							
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS			PERFORMANCE MEASURE			
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES							
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	Sensitive areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3 4 5
Degraded Land: areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhanced	Vulnerable areas shown on maps			(0)	1	2	3 4 5
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and maximize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	Quantity and type of fuel/energy to be identified			(0)	1	2	3 4 5
Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	Quantity and type of pollutants and waste to be identified			(0)	1	2 3	4 5
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	Quantity and type of materials to be assessed			(0)	1	2	3 4 5
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	Minimum flows/water levels to be set			(0)	1	2	3 4 5
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS							
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities	Opinions of local communities to be			(0)	1	2	3 4 5

should be maintained and enhanced where practical	assessed	
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	Number of people exposed to water-borne disease, or lacking adequate food and shelter to be assessed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Gender: The PPP should empower women	Number of women to be empowered	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	Number of people to be employed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	Level of participation proposed	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to land should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to water should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access: of the poor to transport should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Sanitation: should be improved	Number of the poor to be assisted	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	Number of the poor to benefit on equitable terms	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	Occurrence to be noted and monitored	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Growth: The PPP should result in development that encourages strong and stable conditions of economic growth	Economic output to be evaluated	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local materials and services: PPP should encourage use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible	Description of sources	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Local investment of capital: development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilizing local raw materials, products and labour	Description of investment strategy	(0) 1 2 3 4 5
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Human Rights		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Access to information		(0) 1 2 3 4 5
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines		(0) 1 2 3 4 5

Sustainability Appraisal Test

Description of Activity: Infrastructure Development and Spatial Organisation		
CRITERIA-BASIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	SCORE	REASONS
EFFECTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES		
Protected Areas and Wildlife: should be conserved, and these resources should be enhanced where practical	4	Reserved areas will clearly be demarcated
Degraded Land: and areas vulnerable to degradation should be avoided. Already degraded land should be enhance	4	Degraded lands will be reclaimed for development
Energy: The PPP should encourage efficient energy use, and minimize use of renewable rather than fossil fuels	3	No direct relations

Pollution: discharges of pollutants and waste products to the atmosphere, water and land should be avoided or minimized	0	Has no relevance
Use of Raw Materials: All raw materials should be used with maximum efficiency, and recycled where practical	3	No direct link
Rivers and Water bodies: should retain their natural character	4	Water resource commission standards will be adhered to
EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONDITIONS		
Local Character: and cohesion of local communities should be maintained and enhanced where practical	4	Promote community participation
Health and Well-being: The PPP should benefit the work force, and local communities in terms of health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression	3	Weak link
Gender: The PPP should empower women	3	Weak link
Work for Local People: Priority should be given to providing jobs for local people and particularly women and young people	3	Weak link
Participation: Active participation and involvement of local communities should be encouraged (especially vulnerable and excluded sections)	4	Enhance community participation
Access: of the poor to land should be improved	4	Land will be demarcated among various land uses
Access: of the poor to water should be improved	3	No direct link
Access: of the poor to transport should be improved	3	Will increase physical accessibility
Sanitation: should be improved	3	No direct link
Equity: Adverse and beneficial impacts from development should be distributed equitably and should not discriminate against any groups, especially vulnerable and excluded persons	2	The vulnerable in society will be marginalised
Vulnerability and Risk: of drought, bush fire, floods, crisis and conflicts and epidemics should be reduced	4	Areas vulnerable will be identified and improved upon
EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY		
Conditions of economic growth.	4	Land will be available for industrial development
Use of local materials and services: The PPP should result in the use of raw materials and services from local industries where possible.	4	Use of local labours and services
Local Investment of Capital: Development should encourage the local retention of capital and the development of downstream industries, utilising local raw materials, products and labour.	4	Use of local experts
INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES		
Adherence to democratic principles	0	No effect
Human Rights	2	People's right will be frowned on
Access to information	4	Increases access to information on lands
Regulation/Compliance: PPP should ensure best practice and compliance with environmental/industry standards and guidelines.	4	Development control will be enforced

Infrastructure Development and Spatial Organisation Measures to improve performance

1. Equity

- Vulnerable in society to be identified for further assistance.

2. Human Right

- Ensure broad stakeholders consultation.

