



DRAFT [2014-2017] MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

UNDER
GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II (GSGDA II, 2014-
2017)



**ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

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CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

The situation analysis first of all describes the District with respect to its vision, mission and functions. It provides a critical review of the 4-year Medium-Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I 2010-2013), examines the current socio-economic, human and political issues in the light of GSGDA II 2014-2017 and then establishes the key development issues in the District. This chapter also identifies the key potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges of the District in relation to the key development issues identified under the seven (7) Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2014 – 2017.

1.1 Brief background of the District

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was also established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L I) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-six (36) Electoral Areas listed in the Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

1.1.1 Mission Statement

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of the people in the District through Wealth Creation, Sustainable Development Programmes and Good Governance.

1.1.2 Vision Statement

The Vision of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly is to be a leading District that will improve the quality of life for all the people in the District.

1.1.3 Values

The following are the Values set for the Management and Staff of the District Assembly:

- We strive to set an Example for Efficient, Hardworking and Transparent Administration
- We cherish Teamwork, Diversity of Opinions, Abilities and Skills in our Business Operations.
- Our staff are Impartial, Anonymous and Neutral to all Political Divides
- We do not discriminate against anyone on any grounds as we deliver Impartial Services.

1.1.4 Broad Sectorial Goals

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly in order to enhance local economic growth and diversification for improved living conditions has the following as its core objectives;

- To provide sustainable and efficient service delivery at the most economic cost that ensures value for the generality of the people in the district.
- To provide the necessary basic socio-economic infrastructure for the development of the human capital, wealth and health of the people.
- To provide the enabling environment that would promote public/private partnership in the district.
- To harness all the potential resources-natural, human and financial for the total development of the district.
- To promote justice, peace and security which are essential for savings, capital accumulation, investment and growth of business in the district.

1.1.5 Functions of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions, and it is the highest Local Authority within its area of jurisdiction in consonance with Section 10 of Act 462. The other subsidiary functions are stated in the Local Government Act, Act 462 of 1993 and the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly Establishment Instrument (1378) of 1988).

Functions:

Section 10(30) of Act 462 lists the functions of the District Assembly as follows:-

- a) Responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Coordinating Council for approval of the development plan to the NDPC and budget to Minister of Finance for the District.
- b) Formulate and execute plans, programmes, and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resource necessary for overall development of the District:
- c) Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and initiate develop.
- d) Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide principal works and services in the District.
- e) Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district.
- f) In co-operative with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.
- g) Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals by the citizens in the District for the promotion of peace and justice;
- h) Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by the Act or another enactment; and

Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

1.2 Review of the 2010-2013 MTDP

Ideally for any development project or programme to be satisfactorily implemented in the ensuing year, the performances of the previous projects and programmes have to be examined in order to know the gaps and the challenges. This would give an insight of where to take off from and how to put in mitigation measures to address the possible challenges.

In view of this, the AOB District Development Planning Team evaluated the programmes and projects which were undertaken in 2010 – 2013 Medium-Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). The review of the MTDP brought to the fore the achievements, and the myriad of developmental problems and constraints that militated against the full realization of the District's Goal. In line with the Thematic Areas the outcome of the review has been presented as follows.

1.2.1 Theme One: Ensuring and sustaining Micro Economic Stability

In order to achieve and sustain the macroeconomic stability of the District, the objectives set for this thematic area are: to pursue and expand market access and to ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in local resource management in the District by 2013. In all, there were a total of thirteen (13) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were grouped under two broad focus areas namely; improving fiscal resource mobilization and public expenditure management. The review of performance under this theme revealed that, Out of the thirteen (13) activities, Five (5) were fully implemented, Two (2) were attempted and partially implemented, Three (3) are on-going with the remaining three (3) not attempted. Some of the ascertained reasons for the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

Although 69% of the activities in this thematic area were undertaken to mobilize revenue in the district, the extent of generation was not significantly realized due to weak fiscal policy of the District Assembly. Internal revenue generation is averaging 24 % of the total revenue of the Assembly. There is, therefore, the great need to deepen revenue mobilization aimed at improving the district economy.

The review also identified weak political commitment on the part of political and administrative leaders, including technical staff to implement most of the activities. For instance, identifying new business enterprises for tax purposes was less prioritized due to inability to gazette the district by-laws. Data base for enterprise identification to carry out regular checks on businesses such as kiosk and other micro enterprises was also absence.

Implementation Challenges

- Some of the revenue collectors recruited were not competent enough in revenue collection whilst the assembly also invested very little resources to carry out professional training for them. This suggests that the assembly should take training of the revenue collectors regularly on effective revenue mobilization and accounting principles. The assembly also must sign performance contract with the collectors so that non-performing collectors could be fired over time and more business-like staff recruited.
- Attempts to review the district's revenue base to cover newly emerging economic activities including the ever-growing informal sector yielded no results. This is attributed to weak monitoring and supervision over revenue collection.
- Revaluation of properties which was not done at the onset of the year, as well as, the fix-fixing resolution deprived the district from certain revenue

Lessons learnt

The review underscore the following lessons

- Poor fiscal policy for revenue collection coupled with weak monitoring, control and auditing system, obsolete and weak compliance with financial management procedures affected revenue generated.
- The enormous developmental functions of DA require efficient and effective mobilization, allocation and management of financial and other resources internally to meet the demand. However, the extent to which other sources of internally generated fund (IGF) have been developed by the district assembly is less helpful for including government transfer-grants-in-aid.

- The large inconsistencies between revenue budgeted and those actualized over the years raise concerns about the effectiveness of the districts' revenue generation and accounting system
- Logistical constraints at the district revenue unit also significantly affected the level of revenue collection. This includes inadequate equipment and logistics such as vehicles, motor bikes, and computers, revenue register, vehicle among others.
- The revenue collectors have low technical capacity and numerical strength. This does not augur well for an extensive coverage and for that matter also affect the quality of the accounting system after revenue collection.
- Positive impact: Reshuffle of officers at the lorry parks has increased daily funds and capacity

Emerging issues

- Computerizing the revenue generation system, numbering of structures and assigning street names to enable the revenue mobilization unit computerizes an inventory of business and economic activities in the district for tax purposes.
- Minimize revenue leakage in all revenue collection
- Ensure budget effective control and disbursement
- Carry out effective revenue campaign and education
- Perform the revaluation of property in the district
- Gazette the fee-fixing resolution as well.

Table 1.1: Ensuring and sustaining Micro Economic Stability

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensuring and sustaining Micro Economic Stability	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	1. Build markets in all Area Council Centres	No. of market built in the area councils	8	0	1	5	1	Target not met
		2. Quarterly assessment of revenue staff by DPCU	No. of revenue performance reviewed	16	4	4	0	1	Target not achieved
		3. A GH¢6,000 award to the best three revenue collectors each year	Award given	4					Not implemented
		4. Organize two sensitizations on the importance of taxes for communities, unit heads and drivers	No. of tax campaigns Organized	8	2	2	2	2	Fully implemented
		5. Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors	Capacity Building for revenue collectors	4	1	1	1	1	On-going
		6. Purchase of 6 No. motorbikes and 30 rain coats for revenue collectors	Motorbikes and rain coats purchased	6 motorbikes and 30 rain coats					Not implemented

		7. Valuation of properties	Valuation of properties done or not						Not implemented
		8. Gazette Fee-fixing Resolution	Fee fixing gazette	4	1	0	1	1	On-going
		9. Upgrading of Lorry Park and markets	Lorry Park upgraded	1	1				Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Ensuring and sustaining Micro Economic Stability	Improve public expenditure management	10. Procure log books for all the vehicles and the effective collaboration between agencies and departments in the use of vehicles	No. of log books procured	10 log books	6	2	2		Fully Implemented
		11. Train drivers on the use of log book	Training of drivers on log book	2		2			Fully Implemented
		12. Rehabilitation Of existing markets	No. of markets rehabilitated	5		1	2	2	Fully Implemented
		13. Implement the Revenue Improvement Plan of the district	No. of Revenue Improvement Action Plan prepared and implemented	1					On-going

1.2.2 Theme Two: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

The Assembly in its 2010-2013 Medium Term Development Plan formulated a series of projects under this thematic area. All the projects under this thematic area were aimed at improving private sector competitiveness domestically and globally, and to improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs in the District by 2013. There were a total of seventeen (17) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were to improve efficiency and competitiveness of medium and small scale enterprises, Development of Culture, Tourism and Chieftaincy structures and improvement of the relationship between land owners and entrepreneurs. Out of the seventeen (17) activities, Nine (9) were fully implemented; two (3) were attempted and partially implemented; three (3) were on-going with the remaining two (2) not attempted. Some of the ascertained reasons for the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

Under the efficiency and competitiveness of medium and small scale enterprises in the district, the Assembly in conjunction with Business Advisory Centre and Community Water and Sanitation Agency made giant strides in developing the human resource base and improving the skills of the artisans in the district. In all, eight (8) programmes were earmarked to be achieved in the area and almost all of them were achieved. The number of training and support services given to these skilled artisans has actually induced an improvement in the income level of households in the district.

Development of Culture, Tourism and Chieftaincy structures is one of the key areas that the district vigorously pursued within the period 2010 and 2013. However, the District did not make significant progress, especially on tourism development as most of the projects in this area are yet to be implemented.

Implementation Challenges

- Inadequate resources particularly funds – local and external resources affected the implementation of key projects.
- Inadequate logistics and equipment for the staff to support the implementation of the programmes
- Inadequate credit facilities and poor traders/ artisans’ attitude towards repayment of loans granted them by financial institutions and DA.
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation in this area especially tourism and hospitality development

Lessons learnt

The review underscore the following lessons

- Department of tourism and cultural development needs to be strengthened and equipped to be able to perform their core functions
- Regular monitoring and evaluation in this area is crucial in the successful implementation of the plan
- Inadequate credit facilities/finances
- Unreliable market
- Low commitment from the District Assembly, NGOs, Donors and others towards implementation of some projects vis – a – vis high commitment shown by the same stakeholders towards other projects.
- Lack of storage facilities
- High cost of raw materials/inputs
- Low energy/electricity coverage
- Poor condition of feeder roads
- No processing machines
- Inadequate capital

Table 1.2: Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of medium and small scale enterprises	1. Organize trade tour for the entrepreneurs	No. of trade tour organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		2. Organize workshop for skilled artisans	No of workshop organized	8	2	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
		3. Organize training workshop for soap makers/ hair dressers/ bakers/ shoe makers	No. of training workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		4. Facilitate 100 individuals to access credit facilities at the banks	Credit facility given	100	0	25	315	338	Fully Implemented
		5. Provide training in employable skills for 50 persons each year	No. of persons provided with the training	50		25		25	Fully Implemented
		6. Promote the establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials	Local raw material processor established	1					Suspended
		7. Train identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and management skills	No. of groups trained	10			10		Fully Implemented
		8. Form industrial co-operatives and Institute small scale industrial schemes	Industrial groups formed and schemes provided	10			25	41	On-going

THEMATI C AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
ENHANCIN G COMPETITI VENESS IN GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR	Development of Culture, Tourism and Chieftaincy structures	9. Support traditional festivals	No of traditional festivals supported		100% completed				Fully Implemente d
		10. Conduct feasibilities studies on all identified tourism centers	Feasibility study organized	10					Not implemente d
		11. Train 20 personnel in hospitality industry	No. of personnel trained	20	4	4			On-going
		12. Identify and develop two natural attractive tourist sites	No. of tourist sites developed	2					Not implemented
		13. Support the traditional council in the district for cultural development	Number of support given to traditional council for tourism development	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		14. Organize inter-school cultural activities annually	No. of inter-school cultural activities organized	4	1	1			Target not achieved
		15. Complete the Assembly town hall to as a cultural Centre for the promotion of cohesion among the people	Town Hall completed	1				50%	On-going
	Improve the relationship between land owners and entrepreneurs	16. Procure 600,000 hectares of lands from chiefs and land owners for easy release to investors.	Land procured	600,000					Suspended
		17. Extension of Electricity to rural areas	No. of rural areas connected with light	80				80	Fully Implemented

1.2.3 Theme Three: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

The policy objective outline under this thematic area is to improve agricultural productivity, to reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in agriculture and industry and to promote selected crop development for food security, export and industry by 2013. In all, there were a total of Twenty nine (29) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were grouped under five broad focus areas including improved agricultural productivity, Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income, Science and Technology applied to food and agriculture, Improve institutional coordination and stake holder's engagement and Maintain and Enhance the Protected Area. The review of performance under this theme revealed that Some of the ascertained reasons for, Out of the thirty (30), twenty eight (28) were fully implemented and two (2) were not attempted. r the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

Implementation challenges / gaps

- Inadequate staff: The agriculture directorate is supposed to have 32 full complement of Agriculture Extension Assistants, however, by the close of 2013, the district had only 12 Agriculture Extension Assistant (AEAs) representing 38%. This in a way contributed to the inability of the directorate to implement most of its project
- The district assembly also pays little attention in terms of budget allocation for agriculture activities in the district except for "National Farmers Day".
- The limited number of the EHAs makes it very difficult for them to stay close and constantly farm with the farmers. As a result the directorate only carry out off-farm demonstrations instead of on-farm demonstrations
- There is also low capacity to carry out most of the activities. The directorate does not have technicians to educate formers on using and servicing modern farm equipment e.g. pumping and spraying machine.
- Logistical constraints which made project implementation difficult played a part. This includes lack of store, inadequate office equipment. The directorate has 1 functioning

vehicle, 2 motorbikes supplied during the three year period which makes the total motor bikes 5 in number, only 2 computers and no scanners.

- Uncooperative attitude of some farmers. The refusal of farmers to pay back credit facilities given them under NAPSP.
- District could not promote extensive utilization of two existing irrigation scheme available in the district.
- High cost of agricultural machinery, and inadequate technical knowledge in agricultural mechanization.
- Poor adoption of good agricultural practices by farmers

Lesson learnt:

The review underscores the following lessons

- As a result of the unplanned exploitation of some of the natural resources in the district, irreparable damage has been done to productive lands through deforestation, air and water pollution, desertification, overgrazing, and the destruction of biodiversity.
- The fast growing population is presently exerting immense pressure on resources, as well as creating waste management problems in the major towns and communities.
- Bad road network resulting in post-harvest loss and low prices for farm produce in the district have affected the incomes of the farmers. This actually does not encourage and enhance the interest of private investors especially in agricultural production
- Again high cost of farm inputs despite government subsidy made cost of production high for the farmers to recoup benefits from farming.
- Existence of agriculture economic policies such as cocoa spraying exercise, fertilizer, insecticides though not sponsored by the district had positive impact on the district poverty reduction (The district assembly does not fund such activities but is controlled by MOFA
- Limited access to extension services especially by women farmers
- Low patronage of locally processed products
- Inadequate institutional arrangement to support livestock production or agro-processing

- Provision of farmer information centres. The centre should be built around market centres for easy access to farmers regularly. There is weak commitment on the part of the Assembly to undertake such project.

Mitigating Measures

- Modernize district agriculture to boost domestic food production to serve as catalyst to reducing endemic poverty of farmers/citizens
- Promotion of yearly warning metrological information to farmers on climate change to prevent early crop production leading to post harvest losses, particularly in the cultivation of maize production.
- Improve the dispensation of animal health services as well as institute mass vaccination against Pest de Petit Ruminant (PPR) in small ruminants and Newcastle disease in poultry; improve access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness; design appropriate interventions to address processing and marketing of livestock; increase awareness on food safe.
- The promotion of selected crops development is to be adopted as one of the complementary options to help address the chronically low productivity in staples and horticultural crops.

Table 1.3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Improved agricultural productivity	1. Organize interface workshop between farmers and rural bank officials on farmers accessibility to credit facilities yearly	No. of Workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		2. Organize workshop for farmers on modern Agricultural Practices annually	No. of Workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		3. Constructs medium irrigation project in the Ochi-Basin at Amanfopong	medium irrigation project constructed in the Ochi-Basin	1			1		Fully Implemented
		4. Introduce improved crop varieties	No. of improved crops introduced	700					Fully Implemented
		5. Train and resource extension staff in post –handling technologies	No. of Training Organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		6. Increase access to fertilizers	No. of Farmers supplied with fertilizers						Fully Implemented
		7. Build capacity and link cash crop farmers to credit sources	No. of crop farmers with credit sources						Fully Implemented
		8. Build capacity of nursery operators in tree crop growing areas to supply quality tree crops seedlings	No. of Workshop organized	4					Fully Implemented

		9. Educate farmers on Group Formation and dynamics	No. of Workshop organized	4	20%	40%	80%	100%	Fully Implemented
THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Improved agricultural productivity	10. Purchase of 60No. cocoa spraying machines	No. of spraying machines purchased	60				100 %	Fully Implemented
		11. Train resource extension staff of post-harvest handling technologies	No. of Training Organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	12. Carry out examination and clinical treatment of Animals	Examinations conducted	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		13. Conduct ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections of farm animals at Abattoir	Inspections conducted.	10				100 %	Fully Implemented
		14. Educate farmers on importance of breast-feeding and supplementary feeding of livestock and disadvantages of inbreeding	Workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		15. Organize field day for cattle farmers and small ruminants farmers and sensitize farmers on Animal Nutrition	Field day organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		16. Control of ecto-parasites by dipping , spraying and Dusting	Spraying, dipping and dusting Exercise conducted					100 %	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income	17. Educates Farmers and School Children on zoonotic disease	Workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		18. Carry out programme on PPR for small ruminants, rabies, and Newcastle disease	PPR programme held	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		19. Provide effective extension knowledge in livestock management e.g. Record keeping and financial management	Effective extension knowledge in livestock management provided						Fully Implemented
		20. Publicise and Vaccinate Pet against rabies	Pet vaccinated against rabies					100 %	Fully Implemented
	Science and Technology applied to food and agriculture	21. Conduct Multi-Round Annual crop and livestock survey (MRACLS)	Multi-Round Annual crop and livestock survey (MRACLS) carried out.	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		22. Intensity field demonstrations on the preparation of locally nutritious diets and study tours to enhances adoption	No. of field demonstrations organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented

		23. Educate Youth Groups on improved Agricultural technologies	No. of Training organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Improve institutional coordination and stake holders engagement	24. Organize 1 farmers' and fishermen's day celebration	Farmers Day held	4	25%	50%	75%	100 %	Fully Implemented
		25. Sensitize Farmers on group formation and dynamics	No. of farmers' groups formed					100 %	Fully Implemented
		26. Provide regular market information (deficit areas) to improve distribution of food stuff	Market Information provided	4					Not Fully Implemented
	Maintain and Enhance the Protected Area	27. Support the Information department and NADMO financially to create public awareness on environmental issues	Nadmo supported to create awareness	4					Fully Implemented
		28. Organize workshop for all stakeholders on bush fires	Workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		29. Support NADMO with all needed disaster relief items such as roofing sheets, blankets, mats etc.	Purchase of disaster relief items						Fully Implemented
		30. Prepare disaster plan	Disaster plan prepared	1				100 %	Fully Implemented

1.2.4 Theme Four: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements

In all, there were a total of Twenty (20) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were grouped under nine broad focus areas including increased access of households and industries to efficient, reliable and adequate energy supply, Create and sustain efficient transport system that meets user needs, Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation, Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water, Minimize the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disasters. And Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas. The review of performance under this theme revealed that, Out of the twenty activities, Six (6) were fully implemented, Eight (8) were attempted partially implemented with the remaining Six (6) not attempted. Some of the ascertained reasons for the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

The total length of roads maintained within the period under review (2010 -2013) increased from 435.6km extensive road network in 2010 (base measure) to 442km and further increased to 447km in 2013. This has led to a considerable improvement in the condition of the roads in the district.

In terms of electricity, a lot of progress was made. Households' access to electricity increased from about 32% in 2010 to about 68% by the end of December, 2013. This has culminated into enhanced commercial and industrial activities in the beneficiary communities and towns.

Through the Department of Forestry and the Forestry Commission, a number of degraded forest, mining, dry and wetlands were rehabilitated and restored in the district

There is also an improvement in the area of safe water and sanitation. The percentage of the population without sustainable access to potable water drastically fell from 6.9% in 2008 to 2.9 % (excluding pipe systems) and the population with access to improved sanitation also increased by 26.8 % at the end of December, 2013 .This was as a result of the Central Regional Community Water and Sanitation Agency and World Bank funding Small Town Water & Sanitation Projects from which the District benefited.

Implementation Challenges / Gaps

- Inadequate power supply infrastructure
- High cost of fuel for electricity generation and resolve complaint
- Inadequate regulatory capacity and enforcement
- Inadequate logistics and equipment for the staff to support the implementation of the programmes in this sector
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation in this area especially tourism and hospitality development
- Poor plan implementation and weak enforcement of planning and building regulations;
- Lack of integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into land use planning; and inadequate human resource capacity for land use planning.
- Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities and inadequate hygiene education

Mitigating Measures

To address the above issues and challenges, the following policy objectives will be pursued within the medium-term:

- Ensuring efficient management of water resources; accelerating the provision of safe, portable and affordable water; improving environmental sanitation; ensuring the implementation of health education programmes as a component of all water and sanitation programmes; improving sector coordination through a sector-wide approach to water and environmental sanitation delivery; improving sector institutional capacity; and ensuring sustainable, predictable and adequate financing to the sector.
- Complete and operationalize on-going power projects, encourage investment in power infrastructure and ensure the minimization of inefficiencies.
- Building adequate Ghanaian human resource development and training/ capacity for controlling and managing the energy sector and creating an enabling environment for effective Research and Development (R&D).
- Ensure the implementation of the Nation-wide street Naming and Property Addressing Systems

- Ensure proper planning of drainage systems; proper planning and integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction measures into all facets of the medium term development planning.

Table 1.4: Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Ensure increased access of households and industries to efficient, reliable and adequate energy supply	1. Purchases/ procurement of 200 electricity poles	Electricity poles purchased	200					Fully Implemented
		2. Extension of electricity to 80 rural communities	Electricity extended to the rural communities	80				60%	Ongoing
		3. Intensification of electricity to 20 newly developed areas	No. of newly developed areas with intensified electricity	20 communities				100%	Fully Implemented
		4. Sensitize public on the use of electricity and its associated risk	No. of Public fora held	District-wide				100%	Fully Implemented
		5. Installation of Solar System for some communities in the district	Solar system installed	District wide					Fully Implemented
		6. Educate beneficial communities on SHEP	No. of beneficiary communities educated	Benefitted communities					Fully Implemented
		7. Installation of traffic light at Asikuma	Traffic Light installed	1				100%	Fully Implemented
		8. Provision of street light in some communities in the district annually	No. of Street lights provided					100%	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Create and sustain efficient transport system that meets user needs	9. Organize workshop for GPRTU and Drivers on road safety	Workshop organized	4	1	1	1	1	Fully Implemented
		10. Construction of 25 No. culverts	No. of culverts	25	5	5	1	1	On going
		11. Installation of LPG	LPG installed						Not Implemented
	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	12. Construction of 20-Seater 12No. V/C Toilets	No. of V/C Toilets	12		2	2	5	Partially Implemented
		13. Establishment of 8No. solid and liquid final disposal sites/points	No. of waste disposal sites	8			4		On going
		14. Organize workshop for WATSAN/WSDB/Area Council Executive	Workshop organized	8	2	2	2	2	Fully Implemented
		15. Sensitize and persuade house owners to construct domestic toilets	No. of domestic toilets						Fully Implemented
		16. Implement the CLTS concept	CLTS implemented						Partially Implemented
		17. Spot improvement and Reshaping of 120 km feeder road	No. of Improved spots and reshaped roads					100 %	Fully Implemented
		18. Construction of transit sheds	No. of transit sheds constructed						Not Implemented
		19. Re-construction of 1st Class Roads with Bridges	No. of 1st Class Roads with Bridges						Partially Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	20. Complete 10No. on-going institutional/community toilet	No. of toilets completed	10					Partially Implemented
		21. Construct 100 number Institutional / Communities Toilet Facilities	No. of toilets constructed	100				70%	On going
		22. Promotion of household latrines	No. of household latrines		30%	50%	80%	100 %	Fully Implemented
		23. Public education on liquid waste management	Public education on liquid waste management					100 %	Fully Implemented
		24. Organize quarterly clean-up exercise	Monthly clean up exercise held	48				60%	Not Fully Implemented
		25. Conduct environmental hygiene education for the various communities in the district	Education on environmental hygiene carried out					100 %	Fully Implemented
		26. Education and enforcement of sanitation bye laws							
		27. Organize workshop for the public on refuse disposal	Workshop organized						Not Implemented
		28. Construct 8km length of drains	Drains constructed					70%	Not Fully Implemented

		29. Provide 20-Vault Chamber in 20 communities with toilet facilities	Vault chambers provided	20				100 %	Fully Implemented
THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	30. Encourage the construction of household toilets	No. of household toilets						On-going
		31. Provide 10 refuse containers to control refuse collection and deposition	No. of Refuse containers provided	10				100 %	Fully Implemented
		32. Hiring of waste track to empty refuse skips	Refuse skips emptied						
		33. Purchase of land for refuse disposal point	Land purchased						Fully Implemented
	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	34. Construction of 22No. HDW	HDW constructed	22				75%	On going
		35. Provision of 7No. small Town water pipe system	Small town water system provided	7				70%	Ongoing
		36. Drilling of 50 Boreholes	Boreholes drilled	50					On going
	Minimize the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disasters.	37. Procurement of Fire Tender	Fire tender procured	1					Fully Implemented
		38. Construction of Fire Hydrant	Fire hydrant constructed						Fully implemented
		39. Organize workshop on bush fires and forest protection	Workshop organized	4					Not implemented

	Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas	40. To prepare layouts for 3 urban settlements i.e. Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa	Layout prepared						Not Implemented
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1.2.5 Theme Five Human Development, Productivity and Employment

In all, there were a total of Twenty (20) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were grouped under six broad focus areas including Revenue Generation, Agriculture development, credit accessibility, Roads, Electricity and Telecommunication development. The review of performance under this theme revealed that, out of the twenty (20) activities, Six (6) were fully implemented, Eight (8) were attempted partially implemented with the remaining Six (6) not attempted. Some of the ascertained reasons for the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

The Assembly has also made giant strides in developing the human resource base and improving the health of the people in the district. The HIV and AIDS prevalence especially among the adult population reduced from 3.1 % in 2009 to 1.6 % in 2013, indicating a stark change in behaviour of the people as far as HIV&AIDS is concerned. The maternal mortality rate dropped from 5.0% in 2008 to 4.0 in 2013 while the infant mortality rate reduced from 1.2 in 2012, to 1.0 in 2013 and this indicated that there has been a reduction in 2013 of about 0.2% within the period of review.

Malaria case fatality especially among children under five years per 10,000 populations experienced an inconsistent decline. With a base of 2.4% in 2012, it rose to 2.6 in 2013 and reduced to 0.8% in 2014. There is also an improvement in the area of safe water and sanitation. The percentage of the population with sustainable access to potable water drastically fell from 6.9% in 2008 to 2.9 % (excluding pipe systems) and the population with access to improved sanitation stood at 31.84% by the end of December, 2013. This was as the results of the Ghana Wash and World Bank funded Small Town Water & Sanitation Projects which the District benefited.

On the education sector, gross enrolment for the stages increased greatly with the primary level scoring the highest increase. From 2010 to 2012 , primary and JHS recorded 84.8% and 69.5%, 85.9% and 75.5% and 96.2% and 87.1%, respectively. The net admission rate in Primary Schools increased from 69.5% in 2010, 75.4% in 2011 and finally 84.5% in 2012. This sterling performance was largely as a result of the implementation of capitation grant and the expansion of the school feeding programme. The gender parity index for boys and girls in terms of

enrolment in schools rather increase from 48.52% in 2012 and 51.49% in 2013. More education is, therefore, required to encourage parents to send their girl children to schools.

Implementation challenges

- Weak readiness of the communities to support and manage community clinic and CHPS compounds. Most of the communities are not prepared to contribute financial resources to stock the compound with medicine (in the case of community clinic)
- Patronage of the facilities is also identified as major constraint to effective running of the compounds. The communities most often prefer health centers and hospitals to the CHPS compounds and community clinics.
- The health directorate has inadequate logistics in the form of office equipment for the compound.
- Some of the health centers need renovation
- Inadequate access to suitable furniture by pupils, particularly KG.
- Parental neglect to support their wards adequately to higher level of education.
- Low level of key stakeholders' participation (e.g. District Assembly, GES, MoH, MOFA, Communities, etc.) in the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP).
- Inability of the district education directorate to locate physically challenged children to give them special attention.
- Lateness, absenteeism and truancy on the part of pupils and some teachers confront the delivery of quality education in the district.
- The district has less number of trained teachers than untrained teachers (about 54%).
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials in schools.

Lessons learnt

- Available health facilities over the period have contributed significantly to increase health access to larger population of the district (e.g. CHIPS compound). The out-patient number and disease such as malaria and other sanitation-related cases are reducing.

- There has been consistent growth in enrolment and admission rate for the past three years for both KG, primary and JHS probably due to the interventions such as the school feeding programme, capitation grants, page in the district etc.

Emerging issues

- There is large gap in accessing health facilities between urban and remote rural communities.
- Traditional medical practicing still on the increase in the district and this affects patronage of orthodox medical treatment; the main issue is the efficacy of the traditional methods.
- High demand for plant medicine. What is the efficacy? And what is the way forward?
- A committee on ‘emergency preparedness’ to tackle disaster cases in the district formed. The committee needs resources to carry out its mandate.
- Most women are sticking to traditional birth attendants, affecting orthodox method of delivery
- Though there is a giant strides in the provision of educational infrastructure in the district, there is still enough to be provided especially in the rural areas

Table 1.5: Five Human Development, Productivity and Employment

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	1. Construction of 15 No KG by 2013	No. of KG constructed	15	6	4	4	4	Fully Implemented
		2. Construction of 10 No primary schools blocks by 2013	No. of Pry. School constructed	10	4	3	3	2	On going
		3. Completion of 6 No classroom blocks for schools under trees by 2013.	No. of Classroom blocks completed	6				100%	Fully Implemented
		4. Construction of 10 No teachers' quarters district wide by 2013	No. of Teachers quarters constructed	10				60%	On going
		5. Completion of 6 No unit primary school block	No. of Prim. school completed	6				100%	Fully Implemented
		6. Construction of 15No. JHS blocks	No. of JHS constructed	15				70%	On going
		7. Provide 4 No. Classroom Block For SHS	No. of SHS block constructed	4				100%	Fully Implemented
		8. Construct 2 No Administration Block SHS	Admin. blocks constructed	2				100%	Fully Implemented
		9. Construction of 10-No. staff bungalows for SHS	No. of staff bungalows	10				85%	On going
		10. Establishment of Technical School at Bedum	School established						Not completed

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	11. Construction of 3 No. library	No. of libraries constructed					✓	Fully Implemented
		12. Organize basic educational enrolment drive every year							
		13. Strengthen the capacities of PYAs/SMT							
		14. Provide 5,000 No. furniture	No. of furniture	5,000					Not Fully Implemented
		15. Support for District sports festivals							
		16. Provide Sport infrastructure	No. of sports facilities provided						Not Fully Implemented
		17. Facilitate the Expansion of the school feeding programme	No. of schools covered.						Not fully Implemented
		18. Provide awards and prizes to outstanding students	No. of student awarded						Not Implemented
		19. Institute scholarship scheme for 10 brilliant street children and 10 brilliant orphans for basic education	No. of scholarships awarded	10		✓			Not Fully Implemented
		20. Support the School Uniform Programme	No. of school uniforms provided			✓		✓	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	21. Provide guidance & counselling services in JHS	No. of programs held.						
	Improve quality of teaching and learning	22. Organize academic guidance workshop for head teachers and their guidance and counselling coordinators.	No. of workshops organized						Not Fully Implemented
		23. Conduct In-Service Training for newly trained teachers	No. of training organized				50%		Not Fully Implemented
		24. Organize comprehensive inspection of basic schools by Circuit Supervisors	No. of schools inspected		✓	✓	✓	✓	Fully Implemented
		25. Monitoring of School activities by District Director	No. of visits to schools			✓			Fully Implemented
		26. Organize Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teachers	No. of workshop organized						
		27. Facilitate the Provision of teaching materials.	No. of mats provided				✓		Fully Implemented
	Bridge gender gap in access to education	28. Organize Education Drive especially for Girls	No. of drives organized						Not Implemented
		29. Formation of Girl Clubs	No. of girls club formed					60%	Not Fully Implemented
	Improve management of education service delivery	30. Intensify inspection, supervision and monitoring of Teaching Learning, Plan, Projects & Programmes	No. of visits to project/program sites	8	25%	50%	75%	100%	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Improve management of education service delivery	31. Capacity building for SMC/PTA Executives	No. of Workshop organized						Not Implemented
		32. Capacity building for head teachers on effective management supervision	Workshop organized						Not Implemented
	Develop and retain human resource capacity at national, regional and district levels	33. Organize the Best Teacher Award	Best teacher award organized	4					Not Fully Implemented
		34. Support the activities of the Non Formal Education Unit							
		35. Construct teachers accommodation every year	Teachers accommodation constructed						Not Fully Implemented
		36. Sponsor 10 No. teachers' trainees every year.	No. of Teacher trainees sponsored	10					Not Fully Implemented
	Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	37. Construct 4 No. CHPS compound at farming concentrated areas Kawanopado/ Edusia/ Jamra/ Nkwantanando	No. of CHPs constructed	4	25%	50%	75%	100%	Fully Implemented
		38. Rehabilitate feeder roads linking all health post and farming communities	Feeder roads rehabilitated						Not Fully Implemented
		39. Upgrading of Health posts	No. of Health post upgraded						Not Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Bridge gender gap in access to education	40. Extend electricity power to the CHPS compound at Edusia/ Sowotuum	Electricity power extended						
		41. Construct 4No. staff quarters for nurses at Odoben/ Brakwa/ Sowotuum Asikuma	No. of staff quarters	4					Not Fully Implemented
		42. Established mobile CHPS in 6 communities	No. of Mobile CHPs established	6				✓	Fully Implemented
		43. Completion of maternity Ward	Maternity ward completed	1			✓		Fully Implemented
		44. Trained health staff on introduction of new vaccines	No. of health staff trained						Not Implemented
		45. Trained Community Health Officers, midwives, Traditional Births Attendants, heads of healing camps and chemical sellers on early referral	Training organized					✓	Fully Implemented
		46. Organize durbars in 3 communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	No. of durbars organized	3		✓			Fully Implemented
		47. Organize workshop on Malaria control, Family Planning and Condom use	Workshop organized				✓		Fully Implemented

		48. The DHMT secured NHIS registration for 2 functional CHPS compound							
THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Bridge gender gap in access to education	49. Organize 40 durbars in the community to embrace the NHIS	No. of durbars organized		12	13	6	9	Fully Implemented
		50. Organize health talks in churches, mosques and schools.	No. of health talks organized			✓			Not Fully Implemented
		51. Organize staff durbars on NHIS	No. of durbars organized						Fully Implemented
		52. Select and train 4 health workers.	No. of trained health workers	4			✓		Fully Implemented
		53. Purchase laboratory equipment.	No. of equipment purchased						Not Fully Implemented
		54. Post lab assistants to health centres	No. of Lab asst. at post		✓				Not Fully Implemented
	Strengthen governance and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the health system	55. Train 34 untrained TBAs and refresh 61 trained TBAs.	No of trained and refreshed TBAs	95		✓			Fully Implemented
		56. Organize TBAs DHMT meeting.	No. of meetings held						Fully Implemented
		57. Equip public health facilities to enable them meet the requirement of accreditation	No. of facilities with accreditation						Not Fully Implemented

		58. Trained sixteen(16) community Health Nurses on school health eye screening programme	No. of trained health nurses	16	✓	✓			Fully Implemented
		59. Organize a refresher trainings for MIS focal persons Sub-district heads & service providers	Training organized						

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Strengthen governance and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the health system	60. Organize monthly DHMT / SDHMT meetings to review performance	No of Meetings organized	48	25%	50%	75%	100%	Fully Implemented
		61. Purchase 4 motor bikes and 50 bicycles	No. of motor bikes and bicycles	54			50%	70%	Not Fully Implemented
		62. Workshop on new anti-malaria drug therapy for health staff	Workshop organized	1					Fully Implemented
		63. Quarterly support visit to the health facilities							
		64. Purchase 4 desktop and one laptop computers	Computers purchased	5	40%	60%	80%	100%	Fully Implemented
	Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child	65. Community durbar reducing maternal and under five mortality							

	and adolescent health services	66. De-worming of school children in all basic schools	No. of school children dewormed		20%	40%	70%	90%	Not Fully Implemented
		67. National Immunization days (N) House to house	No. of children vaccinated		20%	40%	70%	90%	Not Fully Implemented
		68. Training of 190 growth promoters and 95 health staff on National and Malaria for child survival	No. of trained growth promoters and health staff	185			50%	60%	Not Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Improve access to quality maternal, neonatal child and adolescent health services	69. Train 45 health staff in "Baby friendly" initiative	No. of trained health staff	45				85%	Partly Implemented
		70. Reactivate "Mother support group and "Father support group"	Functional "Mother and Father support groups"						
		71. Conduct growth monitoring in 3 most deprived communities per sub-district	No. of monitoring conducted						
		72. Organize Vitamin A supplementation	No. of children immunized						
		73. Organize "Child Health week	Child Health Week organized	4				100%	Fully Implemented
		74. Community durbar on family planning in 25 communities	No. of durbars held	25					
	Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	75. Conduct mass drug administration against neglected tropical disease such as Tuberculosis TB and HIV management and control	No. of persons administered						
		76. Establish a database for tuberculosis, Shistosomiasis, Typhoid, Perforation, BU & Yaws in the district	Database established						

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Intensify prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and promote healthy lifestyles	1. Conduct active case search for guinea worm, Shistosomiasis, buruli ulcer, leprosy in the district							
		2. Carried out active disease surveillance activities all health facilities and communities							
		3. Training on Tuberculosis for district Hospital staff	No. of staff trained						
		4. Orientation of 25 health staff on long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN)	No. of health staff oriented	25					
		5. Monitoring and supervision of keep up campaign							
		6. Trained community volunteers on control of malaria	No. of community volunteers						
		7. Training of growth promoters on nutrition and Malaria control for child survival	No. of trained promoters						

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs/TB Transmission	8. Hold (5) day training workshops for district officers, youth leaders and community leaders on HIV/AIDS prevention and control	Workshop organized						
		9. Completion of Operation Theatre	Operation Theatre completed						Not Implemented
		10. Undertake peer group counselling community animation and education on HIV/AIDS in schools communities, association etc.	HIV/AIDS counseling organized		20%	45%	75%	100 %	Fully Implemented
		11. Distribute 50,000 subsidized condoms	No. of condoms distributed	50,000					Fully Implemented
		12. Procure IE & C materials such as posters, billboards and video films on HIV/AIDS	IE & C materials procured						Not Implemented
		13. Formation of HIV/AIDS clubs in all schools by 2013	No. of HIV/AIDS clubs formed						
		14. Organize continuous and vigorous educational drive on the use of condom	No. of programs organized						Not Fully Implemented
		15. Create awareness of HIV/AIDs syphilis	No. of programs held						Not Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	16. To register and support people with disabilities (PWD's)	No. of PWDs registered						Fully Implemented
		17. Training of deaf women in Dressmaking and Hairdressing	No. of deaf women trained						Partially Implemented
		18. Provision of walking sticks for PWD	No. of walking sticks provided						Not Implemented

1.2.6 Theme Six: Transparent and Accountable Governance

In all, there were a total of Twenty (20) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were grouped under six broad focus areas including Revenue Generation, Agriculture development, credit accessibility, Roads, Electricity and Telecommunication development. The review of performance under this theme revealed that, Out of the twenty activities, Six (6) were fully implemented, Eight (8) were attempted partially implemented with the remaining Six (6) not attempted. Some of the ascertained reasons for the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

In terms of the implementation of the Local Government Service Act, much was chalked in the area of Assembly meeting and training, Heads of Department meeting, support to the operations of the decentralised and non-decentralised department. This has induced an improvement in the operations of the department in the district. However, issues such as effective policy implementing structures, stakeholders' participation in decision-making, information sharing, dissemination and feedback, and community awareness and sensitization on most government issues were weak.

In the area of security and human rights, the District did not make significant progress especially on human rights abuse. In this area, no records were compiled for the district. Meanwhile, the police citizen ration in the district rose from 1.489 in 2010 to 1.4 in 2012 and further increased to 59 in 2014. It is expected that the District will be giving more police personnel which will help improve the Security Situation in the District.

Implementation gap

1. Lack of commitment to provide fund/ inequality in the distribution of funds for project in this area.
2. Accountability.
3. Instilling the culture of civic responsibilities in the youth and the aged.
4. There is pocket of insecurity particularly in the areas armed robbery in the district.

Lessons Learnt

1. **Accountability** issues such as procurement, timeliness in release of project funds and adherence to best accounting practices by the district assembly is weak.
2. **Equity:** Fairness in the distribution of project in communities was influenced with political ambitions to incite votes from communities. As a result communities that voted against incumbent government were unattended to in terms of projects, whilst food hub/basket communities for the district located in remote areas have been significantly neglected in development.
3. **Institutional collaboration:** Institutional collaboration for the implementation of most projects is weak. For instance the District Oversight Committee on Education is collapsed and this affected effective education delivery in the district. There was weak harmonization of decentralized departments programs and policies with the assembly for tracking.
4. **Community involvement in local governance** is at the peripheral level. Lower echelons of political institutions such area councils, unit committees, women's group are not functioning properly to deliver governance to the door steps of the citizens. Structures such as stakeholders' forum, consultations, the use of area/town councils, public hearing, use of the public notice boards, among others to disseminate government policies to the public have not been effectively utilized.

Table 1.6: **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	1. Construction 4No. Area Council offices	No. of offices constructed	4				✓	Fully Implemented
		2. Construction of BAC office	Office constructed	1				✓	Fully Implemented
		3. Hold training workshops for decentralized departments	No. of workshops held						Not Fully Implemented
		4. Procure 10 computers and establish a computer centre for the use of decentralized department	No. of computers procured	10					Not Implemented
		5. Strengthen the capacity of area council staff by organizing workshops	No. of workshops organized						Not Fully Implemented
		6. Financial support for area and town councils effective operations	Amount given to area councils						Not Fully Implemented
		7. Organizing workshop for Assembly Members and area council members	No. of workshops organized						Not Implemented
		8. Conduct quarterly meetings of Head of Departments, DCD and DCE	No. of meetings conducted		25%	50%	75%	100%	Fully Implemented
		9. Procurement and Servicing of Office equipment	No. of equipments procured and serviced					✓	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	10. Organize collaborative meetings for departments and NGOs in the district	No. of meetings held						
		11. Provide fuel and other allowances for police patrol	Fuel and allowances paid		25%	50%	75%	100 %	Fully Implemented
		12. Hold monthly district security committee meeting	No. of meetings held		25%	50%	75%	100 %	Fully Implemented
		13. Procurement of Accounting Software	Software procured				✓		Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	14. Build 8 community centres in the district	No. of community centres built	8					Not Fully Implemented
		15. Prepare planning schemes for 3 settlements and district capital	Planning scheme prepared						Not Implemented
		16. Construction and Laying of pavement blocks at AOB Assembly Hall Frontage	Pavement blocks laid						Fully Implemented
		17. Renovation of staff quarters	Staff quarters renovated						Not Implemented

		18. Conduction of Data collections exercise	Data collected						Not Implemented
		19. Procurement of office facilities	No. of facilities procured						Fully Implemented
		20. Preparation of assembly brochure and other important documents	Assembly documents prepared						Not Fully Implemented
		21. Train all unit committee members on civic education for an onward training of community members	Training Organized						Not Implemented
		22. Rehabilitate the court building/fencing	Court building fenced						Not Implemented

1.2.7 Theme Seven: Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

In all, there were a total of Twenty (20) activities proposed to be undertaken within the plan period under this theme. These were grouped under six broad focus areas including Revenue Generation, Agriculture development, credit accessibility, Roads, Electricity and Telecommunication development. The review of performance under this theme revealed that, Out of the Twenty (20) activities, thirteen (13) were fully implemented, one (1) on-going, with the remaining Six (6) not attempted. Some of the ascertained reasons for the inability to implement all the interventions include inadequacy of funds, logistical constraints in some cases and institutional bottlenecks among others. However, most of the activities have been found to be still relevant and would be considered in the proposals for the current plan.

Table 1.7: Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities		1. Support the activities of 'Women in Development' in the district and with entrepreneurial skills	No. of women supported					100%	Fully Implemented
		2. Organize workshop for women on advocacy	Workshop organized					100%	Fully Implemented
		3. Extend credit to women in palm oil extraction and gari processing and increase women access to credit	No. of women in palm oil and gari processing					100%	Fully Implemented
		4. Organize workshops for women in small scale businesses	Workshop organized					100%	Fully Implemented
		5. Support women who are in income activities	No. of women supported						Not implemented
		6. Provide Agro processing machines and give financial support to women in SSE yearly		4					
	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of	7. Organize trade tour for the entrepreneurs	No. of trade tours organized						Not implemented

	medium and small scale enterprises	8. Organize training workshop for soap makers/ hair dressers/ bakers/ shoe makers	Workshop held					100%	Fully Implemented
		9. Organize workshop for skilled artisans	Workshop organized					100%	Fully Implemented
		10. Organize workshop on business growth financial support, and standardization in production to small scale entrepreneurs	Workshop organized					100%	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of medium and small scale enterprises	11. Organize training programmes yearly on quality improvement in soap making, designing textile production and finishing in leather works	Training organized	4				70%	Ongoing
		12. Construction of oil palm factories atAnhwiam	Oil palm factory constructed	1					Not implemented
		13. Establishment of Artisan village	Artisan village established						Not Implemented
		14. Build data bank on AOB District Local economy	Data on district Local Economy						Not Implemented
		15. Organize workshops for small scale entrepreneurs	No. of workshops organized					100%	Fully Implemented
	Inadequate integration of youth development concerns into national development planning process	16. Enrol Youths in the District Afforestation Programme	No. of youth in afforestation programme					100%	Fully Implemented
		17. Expand the District afforestation programme and absorb graduate unemployed	Program expanded						Not implemented

		18. Financial support for district Afforestation programme to create jobs for the youth	No. of youth in afforestation programme					100 %	Fully Implemented
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THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities	High level of unemployment among the vulnerable and excluded	19. Organise and Train the vulnerable and excluded in employable skills	Training held					100 %	Fully Implemented
		20. Solicit financial assistance for the vulnerable (LEAP)	Availability of funds					100 %	Fully Implemented
		21. Regular monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries.					100 %	Fully Implemented

THEMATIC AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMME	INDICATOR	TARGET	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of medium and small scale enterprises	1. Organize training programmes yearly on quality improvement in soap making, designing textile production and finishing in leather works	Training organized	4				70%	Ongoing
		2. Construction of oil palm factories at Anhwiam	Oil palm factory constructed	1					Not implemented
		3. Establishment of Artisan village	Artisan village established						Not Implemented

		4. Build data bank on AOB District Local economy	Data on district Local Economy						Not Implemented
		5. Organize workshops for small scale entrepreneurs	No. of workshops organized					100 %	Fully Implemented
	Inadequate integration of youth development concerns into national development planning process	6. Enrol Youths in the District Afforestation Programme	No. of youth in afforestation programme					100 %	Fully Implemented
		7. Expand the District afforestation programme and absorb graduate unemployed	Program expanded						Not implemented
		8. Financial support for district Afforestation programme to create jobs for the youth	No. of youth in afforestation programme					100 %	Fully Implemented

1.3 District Profile

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was also established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L I) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-six (36) Electoral Areas listed in the Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

1.3.1 Physical and Natural Environment

This section describes the district regarding its location and size, topography and drainage; climate and vegetation; geology and minerals and soils and discusses how the physical environment has been affected by human activities.

Location and Size

The District is located in the North-Central portion of the Central Region of Ghana. It covers an area of 884.84 square kilometers. It is located between latitude 5° 51" and 5° 52" North and longitude 1° 50" and 1° 5" West. It is bordered on the North by Birim South District in the Eastern Region, on the South by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, on the West by Assin South District and on the East by Agona East District.

Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

Due to its central position, it has a potential for rapid development through:

- Attracting skilled and unskilled labour from adjoining District and Regions.
- Sharing facilities with adjoining district.
- To be developed into a nodal market centre to link the Eastern and the Western Regions of Ghana to enhance inflow and outflow of information and other relevant resources.

On the other hand, its central position would bring in its wake the following challenges:

- The exploitation and siphoning of resources of the district.
- Undue market competition from the bigger and well established markets (Mankessim, Akim Oda and Swedru) in the surrounding Districts.
- The migration of labour for more attractive job opportunities outside the district.

Development implications

The development implications of location and size

- Construction of new roads and rehabilitating old ones.
- Development of good market structures and marketing systems to create good environment for the exchange of goods and services in which the District has comparative advantage.
- Development of good social infrastructure.

Topography and Drainage

The District is generally low lying ranging between 15m-100m above sea level. However, it is undulating with isolated patches of highland: like Kujo Popo, and Sunsonshen both at Asikuma and Kumadon at Supun. There are swampy areas at certain portions of the low lands. The District is drained by Ochi River and its tributaries. The rivers are perennial and could be dammed for domestic and industrial purposes. The Ochi River has been dammed to supply water to Asikuma Township. It is also rich in fishes like Tilapia which is not being tapped and could as well be useful for purposes of irrigation.

Climate and Vegetation

The District lies in the semi-equator climatic zone. Monthly temperature ranges from 34⁰C in the hottest (March) to about 26⁰C in August. Mean annual rainfall range from 120 centimeters in the south east to 200 centimeters in the North West. The District experiences double maxima rainfall with peaks in May-June and September – October. The number of rainy days average about 100 – 120 days a year with 75 percent of this occurring during the major season. The months of December through February are virtually dry. The relative humidity is high around

80% especially in the rainy season and early mornings but falls between 50% and 60% during the dry hot season. The climate change has actually altered affects farming activities, the major economic activity in the District. This is so because the farming activity in the District, like any other part of Ghana, is climate dependent. The climate in the District is ideal for the cultivation of cash and food crops as cocoa, cola, oil palm, maize, cocoyam, plantain, cassava, rice and all kind of vegetables.

odum, wawa, cedar, etc.

The vegetation of the district is mainly moist semi-deciduous forest, which is inter-spaced with thick vegetation cover containing tall and commercial trees such as Odum, Mahogany, Chenchen, Wawa and other hard wood. The forest however is seriously being disturbed as a result of human activities such as poor farming systems, bush fires and indiscriminate lumbering. The result is that primary/virgin forest is found in pockets in few areas with secondary forest widespread.

Among others, climate and vegetation offer the District the following development opportunities.

- Promote perennial agriculture
- Enhance the growth of many varies of plants including crops.
- Provides fuel for domestic use.
- Provide a wide range of medical plants
- Serves as a habitat for a variety of plant and animal species which can be exploited for domestic and industrial purposes

Development Implications

- These natural resources must be planned, managed and used on sustainable basis by all stakeholders for posterity
- Introduction of modern agricultural practices and systems that would promote the sustainable use of the land.
- Promote woodlot as an alternative source of energy supply which would reduce dependence on forest economic trees as firewood.
- Proper forest management and exploitation practices.

Geology and Soil

The District is endowed with a number of resources, which have potentials for development. Some of these resource potentials are tapped whilst others are not. The resources include rock, sand, stone, clay deposits and forest resources. The Cape Coast granites rock underlying the district is the most important geological formation in the country as it is the mineral bearing rock. These rocks consist of granite, toxic, muscovite granite, grandiosity, pegmatite, aplite and biotite chists pendants. They form the basis of high potential of muscovite and quarry stones particularly at Odoben, Kokoso, Otakilwa, Attu Dauda and Fosuansa. Geologically, the soil associates encountered in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District developed from granite rocks and river deposits. The soil associates are indicated in the table below:

Table 1.8: Soil Ecological Zones and their Agricultural Use

NO	SOIL TYPE	LOCATION	THE CROPS SOIL SUPPORTS	% OF DISTRICT LAND SURFACE COVERED
1.	Asuansi-Kumasi /Nta-Offin compound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breman-Amoanda • Nwomaso • Ayipey • Brakwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil Palm • Citrus • Plantain • Cassava 	25% of district land surface.
2.	Nsaba–Swedru Compound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domeabra • Nankese • Ayiakwaa • Asentem • Towoboase • Kokoso • Fosuansa • Anhwiam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil Palm • Maize • Plantain • Cassava • Citrus • Banana • Vegetable 	45% of district surface.
3	Opimo–Nyanyano Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedum • Krobo • Nyamebekyere • Esiawkwaa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Oil palm • Plantain • Cassava • Maize • Vegetable 	15% of district lands surface.

4	Chichiwere– Kakum Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwanan Area • Odumase • South – Sinkyeremu • Kofi Ninsin • Otabilkwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa • Cassava • Vegetable • Maize 	15% of district land surface.
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Despite the presence of these rich resources, meaningful mining or extraction activities are yet to be carried out in the district. Knowledge of soil types in an area is an important pre-requisite for developing planning since it helps to advise on the type of crops the soil can support. This is particularly true for the district since more than half of the population depend on farming for their livelihood. The Agricultural Extension Department of the district describes the soil as very fertile with a high humus content, which have the capacity to support tree crops such as cocoa, oil palm, cola nuts as well as staples such as cassava, plantain and a variety of vegetables.

Environmental Situation

The status of the environment in the District is captured under two categories, namely, the Natural Environment where the majority of the people spend the day to obtain their livelihood and the Built Environment or Human settlement.

Conditions of the Natural Environment

The natural environment of the District which used to be one of the purest in the region is gradually losing its purity and importance. This can be attributed to the increase in population and its attendant problems and effect on the environment. The District can boast of natural environment ranging from forest reserves with rich species of flora and fauna to vast arable land that can support the production of both staple crops and cash crops. The forest reserves are found in the northern part of the district and abounds with high economic value trees. The forest currently is depleting at an alarming rate and in many areas the natural vegetation cover that is the primary forest is gradually giving way to secondary forest interspersed with grasses. This makes greater portion of the land infertile and also caused some of the rivers to dry up.

Chain saw operators and some timber merchants are encroaching on the reserves so rapidly that it is feared that the reserves will lose its value in the next few years. These chain saw operators and the timber merchants have taken advantage of the government's policy of releasing part of the reserves for farmers to cultivate it. Notwithstanding, the policy has increased food production in those areas.

Frequent outbreak of bushfires and excessive felling of trees for charcoal burning, particularly in the rural setting of the district is fast threatening the bio-diversity, thus putting the fertility of the soil at risk and reducing potential resources for future generation. Most of the known wildlife such as the deer and monkeys, which were mostly found in the forests, now face extinction. Uncontrolled bush burning and. Logging in the district is another serious threat to the environment. The destruction of farmlands coupled with the removal of both larger and smaller trees has also destroyed the forest eco-system.

It is, however, important that the Forestry Service Commission and the District Assembly initiate a more intensive afforestation programme to preserve some of the important economic tree species to ensure ecological balance in the district. Sustainable harnessing of existing forest resources is also to be encouraged.

The Built Environment

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

Basically, there are 464 settlements which are organized in a way that reflects the three most popular settlement patterns namely; linear, nucleated and scattered. About 87% of the houses in the District are predominantly compound in nature and mostly built with sandcrete, landcrete and mud. 47% of the houses in the district are of sandcrete walls while 23% are built of landcrete with mud walled houses constituting about 30%. Materials most commonly used in roofing are iron or aluminium sheets. Other characteristics of the houses in the district include exposed foundations, cracked walls, leaking roofs and ripped-off roofs. There is however, a low room occupancy rate of 2.4% as against 3.0% at the national level. With the state of houses

as described above, the housing problem of the district is qualitative (condition) rather than quantitative.

Another characteristic of our built-up environment is the poor road network system. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district. The problem has to do with poor nature of existing roads, especially during the rainy seasons. This has resulted in expensive haulage of people and goods especially food items to and from the market centers. This has increased the incidence of post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders.

Physical planning in its technical sense is mostly non-existent as houses are built haphazardly without any recourse to laid-down physical planning requirements and principles. Most settlements in the district have no layout to guide the management of land in the built environment.

Waste management which happened to be a problem in the most densely populated settlements like Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa is being addressed with the support of a waste management experts; Zoomlion Company Ltd. In the case of water, about 15% have no access to potable water and rely on streams. Settlements with boreholes also have populations far exceeding capacities of the facilities leading to constant queues, breakdown and high maintenance cost. The few settlements like Nwomaso, Amanfopong, Fosuansa and Bedum which have access to small town pipe water also face the problem of power failure and breakdown of obsolete pumping machines leading to irregular flow of potable water.

The absence of organized streets in the settlements to foster the development of any form of drainage systems has resulted in poor drainage in most of these settlements and over the years gullies have been created and erosion has taken a heavy toll on houses and undermined the foundations and, therefore, the structure of houses in most settlements. The worst form of the drainage problem is demonstrated in Fosuansa where a storm water drainage system was started to relieve the situation but has still not been completed. The prevalence of poor drainage has also resulted in the creation of insanitary conditions. Stagnant water, in low-lying areas of settlements, provides ideal breeding grounds for the growth and multiplication of mosquitoes. These problems associated with water and sanitation may account for the high incidence of malaria and gastro-intestinal disorder prevailing in the district.

The underlying causes of poor environmental sanitation are:

- Inadequate sanitary facilities
- Ignorance and poor sanitary practices
- Lack of proper layout or planning schemes for settlements
- Inadequate drainage system

There is an urgent for sustained education to create awareness on environmental management and practices. A conscious effort should also be made to improve the existing sanitary facilities in the communities. Poor environmental management practices have serious implications on the District's development efforts as more resources which could have been used to provide other social services (which are inadequate) are used rather for sanitation management. The poor environmental sanitation could also lead to outbreak of diseases such as cholera, malaria, typhoid fever and other diseases which limits the productive efforts of the affected and its general consequences on productivity.

Impact of Human Activities including Farming and Bush Fires

In the district, the natural vegetation is steadily degenerating into secondary forest. Relatively little virgin forest remains outside the main forest reserves and the condition can be attributed to persistent extraction of timber resources and improper farming practices such as slash and burn, shifting cultivation methods as well as the incidence of bush fires in the dry season. Despite these improper environmental practices, with their detrimental effects on the vegetation of the district, forest reserves still exist.

Disaster

Disaster can be explained as sudden great misfortunes, which happen to people; examples are wind storms, floods, Domestic/Natural fire outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, outbreak of diseases, etc. Though disasters occur in the district, the rate at which they occur is minimal.

Floods

There has not been any incidence of flooding in its truest sense in the district since the flood plains of most of the rivers in the district are well drained. However, deep gullies created by erosion are seen in most of the communities. The hilly nature of some of the communities in the district is responsible for this development.

Domestic/Bush Fires

The occurrence of domestic fires in the district is very minimal, although records show that some households in communities like Anhwiam, Odoben and Brakwa have suffered from domestic fire outbreaks before. Bushfire outbreak in the district is also on a low side. This could be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the personnel of the National Fire Service in the district. However, each year between January and March bushfires are started around in some communities in the district which end up destroying farms and other flora and fauna in the area.

Drought

The district does not usually experience any acute drought, since the atmosphere has very high humidity and there is a double maxima rainfall regime in the district. Therefore apart from the normal dry seasons which occur between January and March every year, drought has not been a major problem of the district. However, indiscriminate logging by chain saw operators in the district has caused a substantial damage to the vegetation. What is even more worrying is when trees along streams are felled indiscriminately causing some of the streams to dry up during the dry seasons.

1.3.2 Culture

Culture, the means through which a particular group of people can be identified is seen as the way they think, talk, dress and other whole of activities that relatively entrenched with them from generation to generation. In Ghana there are several cultures which significantly distinguish the people into tribes. Notably amongst them are Akans, Ewes, Gas etc. The people of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly are mainly Akans whose culture is well recognized and respected among Ghanaians.

Traditional Set up

Traditional Authority which is embedded in chieftaincy institutions is perhaps the oldest and much revered institution in the country. The positions, traditional status and sphere of influence of chiefs in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District unlike other areas, present a complex interwoven web-like phenomenon. There are three (3) paramountcies in the district. These are Asikuma, Brakwa and Odoben. The Paramount chief is the head of the traditional area and is known as the "Omanhene". The implementation of the laws on customs, taboos and setting of moral behaviour are combined in him. Under the Omanhene are divisional chiefs. These are wing or sub-chiefs that assist the paramount chief in the performance of his duties. These sub-chiefs are the Kontihene, (chiefs deputy) Adontehene, Nifahene, Benkumhene, Kyidomhene, Gyaasehene and Sanaahene. In some cases Nsumakwaahene and Nkosuohene also exist in the traditional set-up.

Town/Village Chiefs

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

The Queen Mother

This is another important office next to the chief. Her authority is mainly limited to women. She wields greater power over the chief who is her son. She nominates a candidate to occupy the stool, and is considered the mother of all the people in the traditional area.

Attendants

The chief has many attendants who include, the linguist, who is the spokesman for the chief, drummers, horn blowers, umbrella carriers, sword bearers, court criers, gun bearers, executioners and others.

Ethnic Diversity

With regard to ethnic diversity, the District to a large extent is homogenous with the Akans who form about 93.4%. In all about 6.5% of the entire District Population come from other areas of the country apart from Akan. The Other ethnic groups are Ewes, Krobos, Guans, Gas, and the tribes from the northern Ghana. In view of these, there is diversity of cultures. Traditions and languages spoken in the district are varied. The migrants who are scattered all over the district are mostly engaged in farming activities particularly cocoa, oil palm production and foodstuffs. Even though there are different tribal groupings in the district, there is peace and harmony among the various ethnic groupings. This has contributed immensely to the peace and stability the district has been enjoying. This peaceful environment is conducive for investment.

Ethnic Group	Numbers	Percentage
Akan	103937	94.26
Ga-Adagbe	1025	0.93
Ewe	2718	2.47
Guan	582	0.53
Gurma	918	0.83
Mole-Dagbani	416	0.38
Grusi	320	0.29
Mande	117	0.11
Others	229	0.21
	110262	100.00

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Religious Composition

The inhabitants of Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa are highly religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Christians constitute 83.1 percent of respondents, followed by Moslems (9.1%) and adherents of Traditional religion (0.5%). The Christian religion is further broken down into the Catholic (11.0%), Protestant (22.4%), Pentecostal/ Charismatic (29.0%) and other Christians (20.7%). About six percent (6.4%) of the population indicated they are not affiliated

to any religion, with nearly twice more males than females. All religious groups in the district observe the taboos in the district. These taboos are considered to have socio-economic and spiritual importance. They regulate farming days, land uses are restricted, water bodies are controlled from use e.g. women during their menstrual times are denied access to the rivers and lumbering in some of the areas (sacred groves) is not allowed because it thought to harbor ancestral spirits which protect their environment.

District	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Religion	7,158	6.4	4,489	8.3	2,669	4.6
Catholic	12,396	11.0	5,910	10.9	6,486	11.1
Protestant (Anglican Lutheran etc.)	25,234	22.4	11,650	21.5	13,584	23.3
Pentecostal/Charismatic	32,666	29.0	15,139	27.9	17,527	30.0
Other Christians	23,325	20.7	10,960	20.2	12,365	21.2
Islam	10,302	9.1	5,273	9.7	5,029	8.6
Traditionalist	544	0.5	337	0.6	207	0.4
Other (Specify)	1,081	1.0	535	1.0	546	0.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Situation of Communal Spirit

In spite of the diversity in ethnicity, there is a high sense of communal spirit amongst the people. The belief systems make the people cherish who they are and make it easier to see themselves as one people despite their differences. This is demonstrated in the numerous clean-up exercises carried out in the communities. There is also local enthusiasm in project planning and implementation. This is depicted by the contribution of these communities to donor funded programmes like the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Projects under Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA). Under the Community Led Total Sanitation Programme, communities are expected to contribute 5% towards capital cost while communities are required to contribute raw materials towards the provision of individual latrines under the water and sanitation programme. Aside these donor funded programmes, some communities initiate their own programmes and ask the Assembly for help. All the above depict a high communal spirit on the part of the populace. Nevertheless, communal spirit is gradually declining with years especially in the urban communities. The spirit of the extended

family system is gradually losing its importance to the nuclear family system. In the same manner the spirit of voluntarism is also dying and paving way for self-seeking behaviour. With this the use of community participation as an approach to development is losing its significance.

Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge of the people in the district is revealed through myths, proverbs, names, sayings, arts, songs, poems and stories.

Myths, Proverbs and Names

Myths are sacred stories of the people which explain the mysteries surrounding their ceremonies, festivals, origin of things like death, creation and historical truths. Proverbs are short witty sayings which express truths and moral lessons. Names are identifiable marks of the people which humanize children. The names have meanings and appellations are attached to particular names.

Sayings and Art

Sayings of the people in the district are expressions or maxims which expose much of traditional knowledge. Experienced old people come out with compositions which give expressions to what are deep within them and actually control their actions. People in the district use artistic symbols to tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. These artistic symbols are silent informants or communicators of the way of life of the people. These artistic symbols include the linguist staff and others.

Poems and Stories

During ceremonies, people in the district come out with poems to tell a lot about their traditional knowledge. These poems, for example throw challenge to people to be serious in life. Through stories the people grow in the knowledge of the beliefs of their communities.

Attitude and Practices

The people are generally friendly and sociable. They are sensitive to issues and policies of the government and fully participate in public fora and funerals, festivals and other social activities. Some attitudes and cultural practices in the district include these;

Libation

The people pour libation to the gods during ceremonies to appreciate the good things they have done or to pacify them for the wrong done.

Beliefs in the potency of demons, witches and gods

Majority of the people in the district believe in the potency of demons, witches and gods. This belief helps in social control as the people tend to conform to the norms of society so as to avoid misfortunes or curses from these spirits.

Ancestral Worship

The belief of the people in ancestral worship is based on the fact that the ancestors are in a new world and are closer to God. They believe that the ancestors watch over the lives of the living and are the custodians of majority. They also believe that the ancestors can bless as well as bring calamities, depending on circumstances. Chieftaincy, which portrays much of the cultural heritage of the people hinges on ancestral worship, because the chief is said to serve as a link between society and the ancestors.

Marriage Ceremony

This is performed by the people to bring a man and a woman together as husband and wife. The bridegroom and his family present the bride price to the bride and her family. Marriage provides a socially acceptable means by which young ones are born to replenish the family and society.

Naming Ceremony

The people normally perform naming ceremony on the 8th day after the delivery of the baby in order to welcome the newly born baby into the world. The name identifies the baby and gives him/her a sense of belonging.

Funerals

Funerals are common ceremonies among the people in the district. They are usually organized on Saturdays in connection with the earthly departure of a person as a way of bidding him their farewell. It is one single most important event that brings the youth home to mourn with their people. It also enables the youth visit their old parents. Business in mourning cloth is quite brisk, particularly, Asikuma and Odoben.

Festival

The people of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District regard Festivals as very important occasions because this is the time the Chiefs who are custodians of our land and culture exhibit the rich culture to the outside world, make family gatherings and plan development projects for the area. The various communities of the district observe the Akwambo and Okyir festivals in their own peculiar way. As social festivities, they are also occasions where communities plan their developmental activities including strategies for mobilizing funds for development project implementation. Such celebrations could be well organized and developed into tourist attractions.

Inheritance

The people of Breman practice the matrilineal inheritance system. Female children in the extended family under the system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews or nieces). Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the district, especially in the farming communities; some of the reasons for polygamy practices include:

- Wide disparity of the male-female ratio (1:3)

- Inadequate employment opportunities for women compelling them to seek early marriage.

Moral and Social Values

Moral and Social Values are upheld by the people in the district. These values include godliness, respect, hospitality, service, gratitude, loyalty, tolerance, freedom and responsibilities, truth, integrity, honesty, dedication, patriotism and others.

Good Manners

One gets, particularly the young ones, to know how to conduct oneself well when one learns to greet people, help the aged, go on errands for older people, not being quarrelsome or abusive and appreciating cleanliness. As a result, juvenile immorality is severely punished.

Participation

The people's participation in all the activities relating to their beliefs and cultural heritage has been on a positive note. Participation in activities like naming, marriage, burial, funerals, festivals and others is considered as a social responsibility that should not be frowned upon.

Positive Cultural Practices Necessary to Promote Development in the District

The district has great cultural and historical heritage in terms of festivals that can be developed for both domestic and international tourism to help promote development. Prominent tourism among such festivals are the Akwambo and Okyir festivals. During these Festivals, people from all walk of life in Ghana and outside the country troop to their various communities to witness this Festival.

Implications for development

- The people in the district have rich culture that can be tapped to enhance development of the district.
- The Traditional Authorities (the chiefs and the elders) should be brought on board in the development agenda of the Assembly.

1.3.3 Settlement Systems

This section discusses the organization of human economic activities over space. It discusses primarily the type, location, number and distribution of services and facilities within the district as a critical study of spatial location and distribution of services and facilities and their linkages provide an understanding of the District's Spatial Economy and an insight into the adequacy of the functions performed by the various settlements. It would also help us to establish the hierarchy of settlements as well as their distribution in space which would provide basis for injecting equity and efficiency into the space economy. Further, it provides an in-depth understanding and knowledge of the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement as well as identifying disadvantaged areas.

Spatial Distribution

The 2010 PHC gave the District population density as 127 persons per square km; at first sight; this figure seems to paint a picture of a highly densely operated area. However, apart from the three major commercial and traditional towns: Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa, there is no community where the population is over 5000. The rest of the district is dotted with over 464 communities, which gives an average community ratio of 352 or less per community. This dispersed nature of the settlements in their small population size makes the equitable provision of infrastructural facilities difficult. Since most of them do not meet the required threshold population for the provision of a facility such as clinic, health post, Schools etc.

Human Settlements Patterns

The settlement patterns of the district are more concentrated along the major trunk roads. Besides this pattern, most of the smaller settlements are scattered all over the district. The dispersed settlements are quite **isolated, inaccessible, and therefore lack basic services** because they do not meet the threshold population for some required services such as electricity supply. This is the case, especially in the Western part of the district – (Anhwiam and Bedum) area.

From the survey conducted by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit on distribution and site of settlements, it was observed that, most settlements are rural as portrayed by the 2010 population and housing census. Asikuma, Odoben, Kuntinase, Bedum and Brakwa are only a

medium sized towns and the average size of population in all the other settlements is about 300. This indicates that large proportion of the district population live in the rural areas where poverty, deprivation, illiteracy and other social vices are more pronounced.

Table 1.9: Population by Settlement

SETTLEMENT CATEGORIES (NO. OF PERSONS)	SETTLEMENT	
	Number	%
Below 100	148	33
101 -250	136	30
251 – 500	100	22.32
501 – 1000	42	9.38
1001 – 2000	5	1.12
2001 – 5000	12	2.68
Above 5000	3	1.12
Total	448	100

In the ranking of settlements in the District, three functional hierarchies could be identified

- First level – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa
- Second level – Bedum, Kuntanase, Jamra, Kokoso and Anhwiam
- Third level – Fosuansa, Nwomaso, Benin and Amanfopong

First level – these are commercial or traditional seats with population of 5000 and above. eg. Asikuma, Odoben, and Brakwa. Second level – these are communities relatively smaller than in the first level. They have population between 2000-4000 and the Third level – these are basically rural communities with population below 2000.

Location and Distribution of Services

An important issue in dealing with spatial organization is the distribution of services. This together with conditions of communication and transportation system and social factors determine the access the people have to basic services. A study of spatial location and distribution of service; and their inter-linkages in the district was carried out with the aid of the scalogram analysis. Though it is a non-statistical tool, it arranges facilities by their ambiguity and ranks settlements by functional complexity on a matrix. By this, settlements can be ranked based on the different types of facilities available in them. This analysis provides an in-depth knowledge about the adequacy and variety of functions performed by a settlement and also helps in the determination of hierarchy of settlements and the nature of spatial integration they exhibit in the district. In all 29 Services were considered from the various sectors of the district economy namely education, health, electricity, agriculture, administration, commerce (market) and communication. The distributions of the services over the 20 major settlements are shown in the figure.

Functional Hierarchy of Settlement and its Implications

From the scalogram analysis, the variety and level of services in each of the settlements was determined. Based upon these, the settlements have been ranked in a hierarchical order, however, the analysis revealed a weak linkage between population distribution and service location and skewness in the distribution of service to the detriment of the rural areas. The analysis revealed three levels of settlements within the district. Asikuma, the district capital is the highest of the settlements having 27 services out of the 29 services considered. Brakwa and Odoben are the second order settlements. The third order settlements are made up of Jamra, Bedum, Kuntanase, Kokoso, Fosuansa, Amanfopong, Nwomaso and Baako. These settlements do provide some services for the surrounding satellite villages. The services they provide are inadequate to meet the demands of the people hence people in need of basic facilities or services end up in the district capital because it is easier to access the district facilities than the lower order ones.

Most of the settlements are found outside the functional region or zones which show that there are spatial imbalances in the distribution of services in the district. It reveals that some communities are cut-off from enjoying socio-economic services. In conclusion, if development is to benefit the entire people in the district, there is the need for these lower order settlements to be upgraded.

Surface Accessibility to Services

Having identified the level and variety of services and facilities in the district (using the scalogram analysis) a further analysis was made to determine the accessibility of these services and facilities in the district to the people. Accessibility defines the ease with which an individual travels from a given location to another location(s) within the district in order to access a given facility or service. This is measured in terms of the time spent in travelling between the two locations (travel time), which in turn depends on distance, means of transport and the route conditions.

The concept is based on time spend in getting to enjoy a service. This time is a function of the distance to be covered to reach the location of service and the means of transport- All things being equal, the further the location of the service centres, the less accessible that service is to the people. Where there are improved means of transport, people can cover distances easily and enjoy services with a reasonable time limit. The basic assumption underlying the accessibility analysis is that traveling to enjoy a service is affected by the conditions of communications channels used, time taken and distance covered.

A total of seven services were considered. These services were considered due to their relatively importance in providing basic services to the people. These services are:

- Health and Water
- Educational institution
- Police
- Market centres
- Banking
- Revenue Collection Centres
- Electricity, Postal and Telecommunication services

Using the assumptions above, the maximum distance (in km) that one need to travel to access the seven facilities were used in analysing surface accessibility to each facility.

Distribution of Health and Water Facilities (Maps to be inserted)

The settlements along the major roads have access to pipe borne water – Asikuma, Kuntense, Odoben and Jamra. Settlements with population over 300 have access to a borehole or a better water facility. Hence over 75% of the total population has access to potable water, the Map illustrates the situation. According to CWSA, all settlements that qualify for water have been catered for, by national standard. But this criterion is misleading because about 75% of the district population lives in the rural areas which do not get access to potable water. With respect to health services, almost all the towns in the third hierarchy of settlement have one form of health facility. They cater for the surrounding settlements. All the health posts refer cases to Asikuma District Hospital. Their spatial distribution seems even and well spread.

Even though not all communities have access to quality health care right under their doorsteps, a lot of communities in the District access health care from nearby communities within walking distance. With the introduction of CHIPS Centres by the Ghana Health Services, health care delivery is improving. With the above notwithstanding, Anhwiam-Baako area council and its environs have problems of accessing health; the only communities along that road stretch that has a health facility are Anhwiam and Sowutuom at which people from its environs have to trek to access health care. This is as a result of the fact that majority of settlements in this portion are mainly farming hamlets and cottages whose individual threshold population cannot support even level “A” health facility which requires a threshold population of 2500. The population of individual hamlets and cottages of the area ranges between 5 households to 100 households with an average household of 5 people. It is worth noting that even though their individual threshold population cannot support the least level of health delivery, the sum total of population of hamlets in the area suggest that a relatively high number of the people do not have adequate access to health facility.

Distribution of Educational Facilities

As illustrated in the scalogram, almost all the towns selected had one form of educational institution or the other. Most of these schools were within reach to most of the pupils. Almost every primary school had a Junior Secondary School to cater for the kids from the basic schools. In the same vein, there are four (4) good secondary, Technical and Vocational schools to cater for pupils from the basic schools and even absorb some more students from outside should the need arise. Apart from the public schools there are a host of private basic schools

scattered all over the district and for the purpose of analysis like what was done for the health institutions these were not captured in the exercise.

Accessibility again is encouraging in the central portion and the north eastern corridor. In terms of second cycle institution, the western portion has the least physical access.

Distribution of Market Centres

The district's traditional markets are situated in a few settlements including Anhwiam, Asikuma, Odoben, Bedum, Benin, Fosuansa, Nwomaso, Amoanda, Baako and Brakwa. However there are several smaller markets scattered over the district in smaller communities. These markets specialize in the sale of perishable food stuffs. They are permanent markets in their locations and normally function daily. The weekly market on the hand is located at Asikuma, Anhwiam and Brakwa. Tuesday and Friday have thus been designated as market days at Asikuma and Anhwiam as well as Thursday for Brakwa. During market days, most farmers and traders converge at these places to transact gamut of business from farm produce to textiles and utensils as well as clothing. The Thursday of activities which equally promote transport business, whilst creating employment for the teeming youth

Distribution of Agricultural Extension Services

It is an undeniable fact that agriculture is the most important economic activity in the District. The sector employs 61% of the total labour force of the district. This prompted the assessment of physical accessibility to agricultural extension services in the district. The study indicates that people who travel within 30 minutes to access agricultural extension services have access to that facility. People who also stay 30km on the main road from agricultural extension services are assumed to have access to the facility. People who travel on the minor road to access extension services at a distance of 9km are assumed to have access to the facility. There are areas to the north and western part of the district, which are not accessible to agric. Extension services. These areas are at Okukrom, Ewurakese and Asabeim, Fankyerkoh etc

Distribution of Banking Services

Capital formation for investment lies in the purview of the banking institutions in the district. To this end, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. The analyses reveal that there are both commercial and rural banks in the district, but banking facilities are not easily accessible to all the people in the district. The three larger settlements – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa have Rural Banks.

Asikuma has a Commercial Bank and a Rural Bank. Odoben and Brakwa have Breman Rural Banks. Apart from these services, SIC, AKI Microfinance and SSNIT operate in Asikuma. It could be concluded that the communities in which these institutions are located have high accessibility. However a lump of the communities have low access to banking services.

Distribution of revenue collection centres

The table shows the distribution of revenue centres of the AOB District. Asikuma, the district capital is the highest in terms of revenue generation for the Assembly.

Table 1.10: Revenue Centres of the District Assembly

No.	Centre	% of Revenue Collected		
1	Asikuma	37.5	37.5	41
2	Brakwa	22.5	22.5	27
3	Odoben	17.0	17	25
4	Kuntenase	6.0	6	6
5	Anhwiam	2.5	2.5	2.5
6	Bedum	5.5	5.5	4.5
7	Jamra	5.0	5	5
8	Kokoso	4.0	4	3

Electricity, Postal and Telecommunication services

All the towns with electricity are found along the major roads running through the district making all the zonal capitals well catered for with their satellite towns without electricity.

The three post offices in the district are -Breman Asikuma, Breman Kuntenase and then Breman Kokoso. The one at Kuntenase and Kokoso are not being used. There are to be reactivated and rehabilitated for use. The Asikuma post office is in a deplorable state and needs rehabilitation. The telephone facilities like MTN, AIRTEL, VODAFONE and TIGO exist in Asikuma. The existence of these facilities is enhancing business activities in the district.

Distribution of Key Production Centres

The favourable climate, vegetation and good soil supports the cultivation and production of large variety of food and cash crops such as cocoa plantain, rice, cassava, maize, vegetable, citrus and livestock including rearing of animals such as sheep, goats, pig and fowls, but these are reared on small scale bases. There are few cottage industries in the district such as oil palm extraction, gari processing, basket weaving, batik tie and die and shoe making.

The principal food growing areas are located along major roads and the fringe of the forest reserves. Cocoa and oil palm are grown almost in all communities in the district. The problems affecting farming activities in the districts are small farm holdings, post-harvest loses poor roads, poor marketing, high cost of farm inputs, inadequate access to credit facilities and mono-cropping. It is in respect of these constraints that the Government introduces the free cocoa mass spraying and cocoa high tech fertilizer to compliment farmer's effort so as to increase yield. Some raw materials for cottage industries can also be found in large quantities for prospective investment. These are rattan, cane, bamboo and clay.

Distribution of Police Station

There are three (3) police stations in the district located at Asikuma, Brakwa and Amanfopong. All the Police stations are under staff and lack logistics, therefore third services cannot cover the entire population.

Determination of Accessibility to Facilities (Maps to be inserted)

The two determinants of physical accessibility to facilities are

- The type and the condition of road networks
- The type and the nature of the road determine the travel speed and the time it takes to arrive at a destination.

In determining the travel speed in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District, the following assumptions were made the various roads types.

- On the trunk road the general accepted speed is 80km per hour. But in the AOB, the travel speed was taken as 70km per hour and waiting time was assumed to be 5 minutes. The fact is that there are vehicles on the road at all times because the district capital is

nodal town and also the adjacent district capitals are noted for their commercial activities.

- In case of the feeder roads, the accepted speed is 50km per hour and the waiting time is 30 minutes.
- To mitigate the long waiting time, the feeder road network must be improved to enhance free movement of vehicle at ease.
- Transit points known as busstops are to be constructed for passengers waiting for vehicles.

Roads

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has about 435.6km extensive road network. The roads facilitate the movement of goods and services. They link farm lands there by assisting farmers to transport their farm products to the nearest market centres. The roads also link health and educational service centres thus promoting health and educational delivery systems. The table below indicate the category of the road network in the district – locations, distances and their current conditions visa-vi their socio economic importance.

Table 1.11: 1st Class Road network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Category	No.	Road network / Settlement Served/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
roads	1	Amoanda – Asikuma – Benin - Amanfopong	12.5	Fair	To be reconstructed
	2	Asikuma- Kuntense – Odoben – Nkum	10.2	Fair	To be reconstructed
	3	Asikuma-Baako-Asabein-Anhwiam-	20.5	Fair	To be constructed and tarred
	4	Asikuma- Bedum	18.5	Fair	To be reconstructed

Table 1.12: 3rd Class Road network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Category	No.	Road net work / Settlement Serve/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
3 rd Class Road under Feeder Roads (Feeder Roads Imprudent	1	Bedum – Attu Dauda – Assin Manso	10.2	Bad	To be reshaped
	2	Kyirakaa Junction – Kyirakaa	8.6	Bad	To be reshaped
	3	Ewurakese - Fankyreko	9.2	Bad	To be reshaped
	4	Asikuma – Aboakwa	7.6	Bad	To be reshaped
	5	Sowotuum Junction – Sowotoum – Besease	2.1	Bad	To be reshaped
	6	Anhwiam – Edumanu – Ohiahyeda	1.8	Bad	To be reshaped
	7	Assuman Gwira Junction – Essuman Gwira	6.1	Bad	To be reshaped
	8	Nkaase Junction - Nkaase	10.9	Bad	To be reshaped
	9	Sunpun-Okukrom	1.0	Fair	To be reshaped
	10	Baako Coacoa Station – Yaw Effah – Kwanza Odiabere	4.1	Fair	To be reshaped
	11	Anhiehu – Ankasa	7.2	Bad	To be reshaped
	12	Eyipey Junction – Eyipey	12.2	Bad	To be reshapped
	13	Boame Nkwanta Junction – Boamenkwanta - Obosomase – Nkokoa	3.2	Bad	To be reshapped
	14	Kwanan Junction – Kwanan – Baiden	4.1	Bad	To be reshapped
	15	Kuntenase – Akurakese	6.2	Fair	To be reshapped

(Cont'd) Table 1.12: 3rd Class Road network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

(cont'd) Category	No.	Road net work / Settlement Serve/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
	16	Oodben – Nankses- Tweredua	10.1	Fair	Regular Maintainace
	17	Domeabra – Asarekwa	5.1	Bad	Regular Maintainance
	18	Brakwa – Ogonaso – Akurakoko	7.6	Bad	To be reshapped
	19	Brakwa – Aofosu Eduosia – Akwaso	5.6	Good	To be reshapped
	20	Jamra – Towoboase – Adandan	6.2	Bad	To be reshapped
	21	Amanfopong – Nyamebekyere	3.8	Fair	To be reshapped

Table 1.13: Cocoa Roads network in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Category	No.	Road net work / Settlement Serve/ links	Length	Status/ condition	Remarks
Cocoa Roads	22	Bonsuhyina Junction – Kwashirokwaa	3.1	Bad	Regular Maintance
	23	Kofi Ainsin – Ed	7.1	Bad	To be reshapped
	24	Ayipecy – Amoanda (Bridge)	7.8	Bad	To be reshapped
	25	Akurakese – Ayiakwa – Nankese	4.8	Bad	To be reshapped
	26	Ayiakoa – Anasekwa	4.5	Bad	To be reshapped

	27	Kuntanase- Asarekwa	3.2		To be reshaped
	28	Asarekwa - Brakwa	5.0		New road
	29	Adandan – Otabilkwa	6.5		New road
	30	Towoboase - akwanakwa	4.5		New road

In all, the District has a total of 435.Kilometer roads which link the rural communities to the district capital. There are also first class roads which pass through the district capital, Asikuma. The roads from:

- There is a first class road from Akim Oda through Asikuma via Cape Coast to Sekondi (Western Region). The other first class road is from Swedru through Asikuma via Assin Foso to Kumasi (Ashanti Region). These roads are of economic importance to towns and villages they pass to but their surfaces are very bad especially Asikuma Anhwiam Foso Road.
- The feeder roads in the district are in poor conditions. The nature of the roads makes it difficult to transport farm produce to the marketing centres, affecting free movement of services people find it difficult to reach health centres. Teachers are unwilling to accept posting to rural schools. This is affecting socio-economic development in the district
- The AOB District Assembly, in collaboration with the Department of Feeder Road, has to ensure routine maintenance of the feeder roads.
- The timber merchant roads, which are now being used by drivers to reach some of the settlement, should be re-constructed to meet the needs of the rural folks. These roads link the remote rural communities which they use to reach hospitals and market centers.

Commodity Flows

Market surveys were undertaken to determine the extent of natural interaction between the market centres and their surrounding areas. It was also done to determine the trading position of the district that is the nature of exchange between the district and the rest of the country. A survey involving sellers and buyers were conducted in the major market centers; Asikuma, Brakwa and Anhwiam among others. The goods traded in were classified under agricultural and manufactured goods and their monetary values computed for the analysis.

It was realized that these markets functioned as retailing of agricultural produce mainly plantain, maize, yam, and cassava among others which are mainly produced within the district and manufactured goods clothing, hardware cosmetics which come in mainly from outside the district. The analysis was taken in two parts namely exogenous flows and endogenous flows.

Exogenous Flows

Exogenous flows refer to the exchange of goods between the district and the rest of the country. That is goods moving beyond the borders of the district. Goods entering the district from other parts of the country are considered (imports), exogenous inflows are those leaving the district to outside destinations were considered exogenous outflows (exports). The main trading partners are from Accra, Mankessim, Oda, Swedru, Takoradzi and Kumasi among others.

Endogenous Flows

Endogenous Flows refer to internal exchange of goods between the communities in the district, irrespective of where they are produced. The analysis of these flows helps to determine areas of intensive interaction in the district and functional region.

Manifestation of Levels and Locations of the Poor and Functional Regions

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has Eight (8) area councils. The capitals of each of these eight area councils have facilities that the people in the capital can take advantage of. For instance Area/ Town Council Capitals are endowed with social infrastructure such as market centres, schools etc. Thus poverty levels around these areas are not well manifested as seen in the remote parts of the areas or the hinterland of the area council. Within the remote parts of the area councils, owing to bad nature of the roads, people find it difficult to transport their food stuffs to market centres for sale. Thus their income levels are very low. Besides, family planning methods are not adopted giving way to so many births and their attendant problems.

1.3.4 Economy of the District

The strategy to improve production and generate gainful employment is based on creating an enabling environment to stimulate private sector activities. This will involve improvement of the capacity of the private sector to adopt an entrepreneurial approach to increase productivity and generate employment. This will be based on the data collected from the District. The programme on production and employment will seek not only to improve public sector delivery of programmes but also provide sufficient incentives to stimulate private sector activities in increasing and sustaining production of basic staples, production of selected export crops, and vigorously expand employment in sectors such as tourism which can employ and enhance the skills of people in geographical areas where the poor reside most. The production and gainful employment considered under the GSGDA II 2014-2017 seeks to promote improved output levels in the various sectors of the economy (Agriculture, Industry and Service) and also promote employment. The high level of unemployment recorded in the country needed efforts to be geared towards the problem to raise the standard of living of Ghanaians. The engagement of people in employment and production will also reduce the high incidence of social vices in the country. Production and Gainful Employment considered in this report entail a look at the structure of the economy, employment status in terms of the population in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa employed and unemployed, gender and employment, income and employment and the causes of unemployment in the District. A further look at the sectors of the economy was also done. This is because; the sectors of the economy are interrelated and interdependent on one another for growth and development. Therefore, the development of one leads to the other. Under the agricultural sector, the methods of farming in the District, major crops grown in the district, the marketing of produce the types of storages facilities for crops, incidence of post harvests, livestock production levels and the major animals kept were analysed.

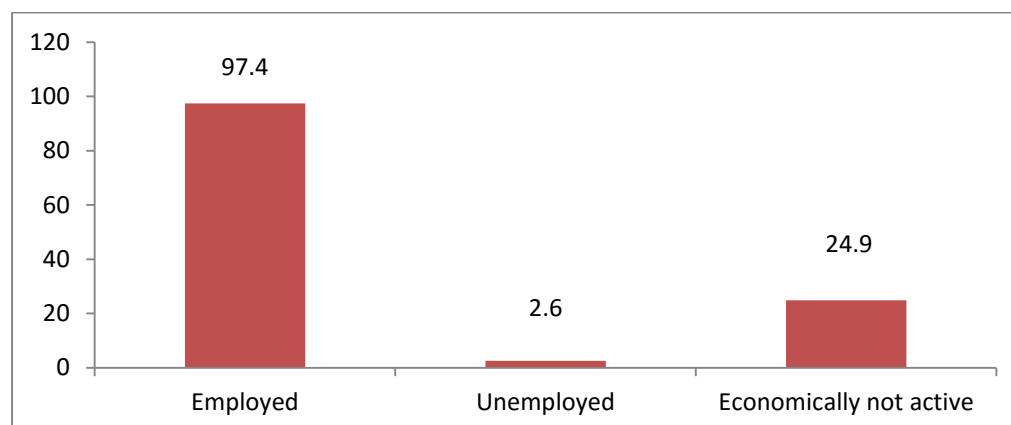
The development problems, suggested solutions and the development priorities under the agriculture sector have also been outlined for efforts to be focused on. A further look at the average income per the agriculture sector has also been done. For the industrial sector, a look at the types of industries engaged in, the contribution of the industrial sector to employments and income. The initial source of finance for the industrial sector has been done. Under the service sector of consideration include, the types of service rendered the performance of the sector in terms of its contribution to income and employment, the marketing strategies, the

various financial institutions and its function as well as the development problems and priorities of the sector.

Economic status in the district

Information on economic activity status by sex for persons 15 years and older in the district is shown in Figure 4.1. For the district as a whole, there are 63,800 persons who are 15 years and older of which 29,078 are males and 34,722 are females. For persons 15 years and older, 75.1 percent of them are economically active (i.e. those employed or unemployed) and 24.9 percent are not economically active (i.e. not working and not looking for work). It is also observed that 97.4 percent of the economically active are employed while 2.6 percent are unemployed.

Figure 1.1: Percentage of economic activity status in the district



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Occupation Status of the District

Table 1.14 shows the distribution of occupation of the economically population in the district by sex. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form nearly two-thirds (65.2%) occupation group in the district. service and sales workers (13.1%) forms the second largest group. Managers, professionals, associate professionals and technicians altogether form 6.3 percent of employed persons. Distribution by sex shows that 65.2 percent of males are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared with 62.4 percent of females. A higher percentage of females (20.1%), than males (4.7%) however are found in service and sales work. As expected plant and machine operators are dominated by males (4.7%) compared with 0.1 percent females.

Table 1.14: Employed population 15 years and older by occupation and sex

Occupation	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Managers	542	1.2	255	1.2	287	1.1
Professionals	1,904	4.1	1,185	5.5	719	2.8
Technicians and associate professionals	476	1.0	346	1.6	130	0.5
Clerical support workers	234	0.5	151	0.7	83	0.3
Service and sales workers	6,093	13.1	1,012	4.7	5,081	20.1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	30,442	65.2	14,655	68.6	15,787	62.4
Craft and related trades workers	4,799	10.3	2,298	10.8	2,501	9.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,028	2.2	1,000	4.7	28	0.1
Elementary occupations	1,158	2.5	455	2.1	703	2.8
Other occupations	7	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0

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

Economic activity of the District

Industry refers to the main economic activity of the establishment where the respondent works. For example, the industry of a carpenter, who makes orthopaedic devices and is employed by a hospital, is health. Table 1.15 shows the distribution of persons by industry in the district. The agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading industry as it employs 65.6 per cent of the economically active population in the district. This is followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employing 13.5 percent and 6.8 percent in the Manufacturing industry. Distribution by sex shows that 69.9 percent of males are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared with 62.0 percent of females. A higher percentage of females (14.0%), than males (5.3%) however are found in wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Table 1.15: Employed population 15 years and older by Industry and Sex

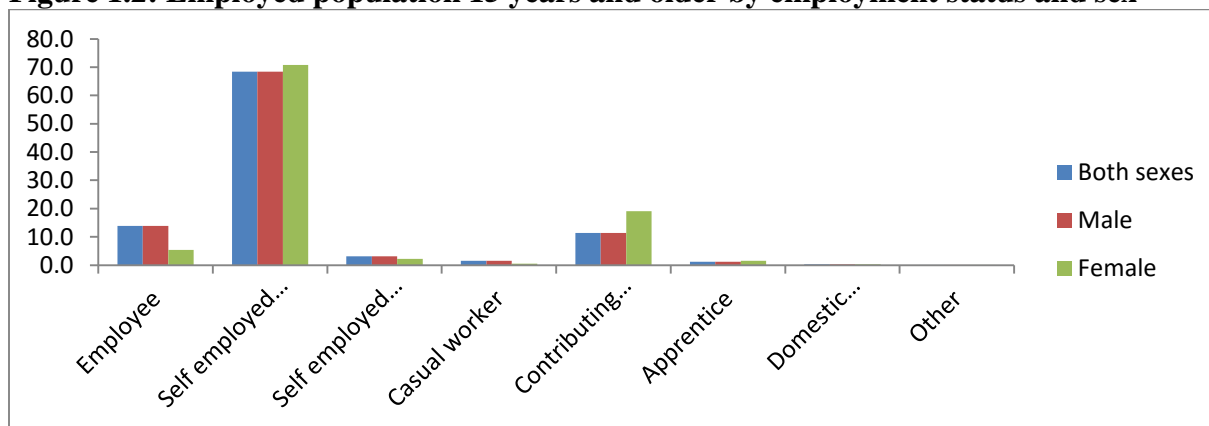
Industry	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,683	100.0	21,364	100.0	25,319	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	30,622	65.6	14,933	69.9	15,689	62.0
Mining and quarrying	15	0.0	13	0.1	2	0.0
Manufacturing	3,172	6.8	1,168	5.5	2,004	7.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	20	0.0	20	0.1	0	0.0
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	55	0.1	36	0.2	19	0.1
Construction	758	1.6	744	3.5	14	0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,683	10.0	1,142	5.3	3,541	14.0
Transportation and storage	873	1.9	849	4.0	24	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,035	4.4	152	0.7	1,883	7.4
Information and communication	51	0.1	46	0.2	5	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	101	0.2	74	0.3	27	0.1
Real estate activities	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	342	0.7	115	0.5	227	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	127	0.3	105	0.5	22	0.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	355	0.8	286	1.3	69	0.3
Education	1,673	3.6	1,064	5.0	609	2.4
Human health and social work activities	370	0.8	146	0.7	224	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	54	0.1	46	0.2	8	0.0
Other service activities	1,199	2.6	359	1.7	840	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	174	0.4	62	0.3	112	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Employment Status

Figure 1.2 presents the employment status of the economically active population in the district. Overall, 69.7 percent of the economically active persons in the district are self-employed without employees, with an additional 2.7 percent self-employed with employees. While 9.3 per cent are employees indicating the private informal sector is thus the main source of employment for the economically active persons in the district. The proportion of males who are self-employed without employee is 68.4 percent of the male employed population while the females are 70.8 per cent of total employed female population 15 years and older. It is also observe that there are only 1.4 percent apprentices in the district of which 1.2 percent are males and 1.5 percent are females.

Figure 1.2: Employed population 15 years and older by employment status and sex



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Structure of the Economy

The structure of Ghana's economy remain little changed since independence. The economy remains fragile and very vulnerable to internal and external shocks in the formal sector. The structure of the Assembly's economy remains an agrarian one. This shows that the agriculture sector dominate in terms of employment. This section takes a total look at the structure of the district economy. The major economic activities are analysed together with fiscal management, disbursement and common fund, revenue generation efforts etc. the structure of the district economy is made up of agriculture, servicing and commerce.

Basically, the structure falls into three categories. These are primary production, manufacturing and services.

Primary Production

This covers agriculture, livestock and fishing. In the district, about 65.6% of the entire population is engaged in the agricultural sector. The farmers are mainly engaged in food and cash crops production. The dominant food crops include cassava, plantain, maize, yam etc. cash crops grown also include cocoa, oil-palm and citrus.

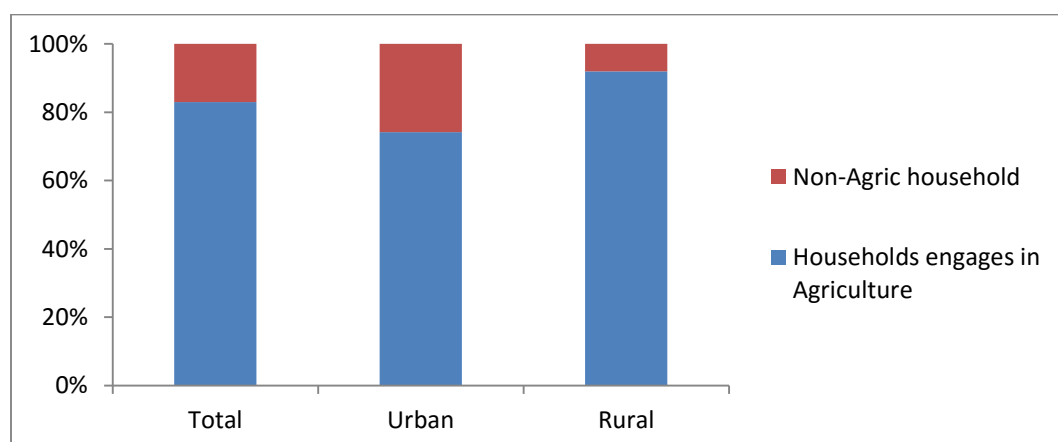
Agriculture

Agriculture, which comprises farming and animal husbandry, is the major economic activity in the area employing about 66 per cent of the working population. This is primarily because of the favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the District. There is therefore the need to look at the agricultural sector of the district since it is the mainstay of the district. It serves mostly as the source of livelihood for the district. The agricultural sector of the district includes both crop production and livestock rearing. Agriculture as practiced in the District is mainly subsistence, producing the staple foods such as plantain, cassava, yam, vegetables and the traditional cash crops as cocoa, coconut, citrus and oil palm. About 61 per cent of the farmers sampled had holdings of more than 3.7 hectares with an average of 3.92 hectares per farmer. This is moderately higher than the national average of 3.0 hectares for small-scale farmers. Commercial farming is an emerging trend, where the out growers practice is catching up with most of farmers in the District.

Households in Agriculture

A household where, at least, one person is engaged in any type of farming activity, namely crop farming, tree growing, livestock rearing and fish farming is described by the census as an agricultural household. The proportions of household engaged in agricultural activities in the District are presented in Figure. 7.1. The data show that 83 percent of total households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities with 17 percent in non-agricultural activities. However the urban areas had relatively smaller agricultural households compared with rural areas.

Figure 1.3: Households in Agriculture



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Types of Farming Activities

The various types of farming activities in the district are presented in Table 1.16. It is observed that the various types of farming activities in the district include: crop farming, tree planting, livestock rearing and fish farming. The data shows that 83 percent of total households in the district are engaged in agricultural activities with the highest proportion into crop farming (97.9%), while 43.8 per cent are into livestock rearing. Only a very small percentage of agriculture households are engaged in tree growing (0.3%) and fish farming (0.1%). It is also observed that, 92 per cent of households in the rural areas are engaged in agricultural activities and 98.7 per cent of these are into crop farming while about 50 per cent are into livestock rearing.

Table 1.16: Households by agricultural activities and locality

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	26,997	100.0	13,684	100.0	13,313	100.0
Households engaged in Agriculture	22,403	83.0	10,153	74.2	12,250	92.0
Crop Farming	21,932	97.9	9,847	97.0	12,085	98.7
Tree Planting	58	0.3	21	0.2	37	0.3
Livestock Rearing	9,818	43.8	3,678	36.2	6,140	50.1
Fish Farming	22	0.1	12	0.1	10	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Crop Farming

From the table above, it is clear that crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the District. About 98 % of the farmers are into crop production. The favourable climatic conditions and the geo-physical characteristics of the area support intensive crop farming. These and other factors such as the availability of arable lands account for the high crop production. Most of the food crops are grown mainly to be sold for income and the rest to be consumed by the family. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm are also grown mainly for commercial purposes.

Crops Cultivated

The major crops cultivated can be put into two categories: **Food crops:** maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam and vegetables and **Tree crops:** cocoa and oil palm.

Table 1.17 shows the average yield and yield per hectare for all the major crops in the district for the year 2013.

Table 1.17: Average Production Levels for Selected Crops in the District: 2013

CROP	Production levels 2009		
	Average Hectare cropped per Farmer	Total area cropped (HA) in the District	Total Yield in the District (MT)
Maize	2.1	5,410	11,361
Plantain	9.3	512	4,761.6
Cassava	13.0	5,000	65,000
Cocoyam	5.0	18.5	92.5
Rice	1.1	41	45.1
Yam	5.5	20	110.275

Source: MOFA, ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT, 2013

Types of Farming Practices

A good look at the agricultural sector requires a look at the type of farms engaged in by the people in the district. The types of farms identified during the survey are mixed farming, mixed cropping and mono-cropping. Mixed farming is the system whereby a Farmer is engaged in both crop production and the rearing of farm animals. Mixed cropping involves the growing of different types of crops on the same piece of land whiles mono-cropping is the type of farm whereby a type of crop is grown on a

piece of land for a year and a different type of crop grown on the same piece of land the following period. Below is a distribution of the types of farm and the number of people engaged in that farm type in the District. From Table 1.18, mono-cropping is the type of farm practiced by most of the people (51.9%) while mixed-farming is the least farm type practiced by the people (5.4%). The desire of the people in the district is therefore to practice mixed-cropping. The reason could be attributed to the fact that, there is available fertile land for agricultural purposes. They also believe that if a particular crop does not do well in a particular year, it could be compensated for by the next year if a different type of crop is grown.

Table 1.18 Types of Farming Practices

Type of farming	Frequency	Percentage
Mixed Cropping		
Mono-cropping		
Mixed Farming		
Total		

Source: MOFA, ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT, 2013

Production Systems and level of Technology

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa is a predominantly rural district with farming as the main occupation of the people (58%). The people are mainly engaged in farming practices like mixed farming, mono-cropping, mixed cropping/ livestock etc.

Production System: The common method of farming in the district is the slash- stump and burn. This method is used as a result of the location of the district in the forest belt (semi- deciduous forest zone of Ghana) where other mechanical methods of farming are rarely used. **Farming Systems:** Two main systems of farming are adopted in the district.

1. **Permanent Cultivation:** This is adopted for perennial crops such as cocoa, oil palm, sugar cane, plantain and citrus among others. Under this system, the farmer remains on the same piece of land under cultivation for many years with the same crops.
2. **Shifting Cultivation/ Fallow:** Most of the arable crops are grown under this system. Maize, cassava, yam and vegetables are the crops associated with this system. They are either grown as a sole crop (mono crop) or mixed- crops where a combination of more than one crop is cultivated on the same piece of land for a season and then shifted to another to enable a period of fallow.

Level of Technology: There have been a number of technologies that are being impacted to the farmers to increase their yield and improve their living standard. Among such technologies are; No tillage. In this practice weedicide particularly (Run-Up) is sprayed on the field to kill weeds and plants to pave yam mini-setts, row planting to increase plant population, cow dung utilization, application of poultry manure, application of chemical fertilizers and construction of narrow cribs for storage. Some constraints hindering the development of the agricultural sector include ageing farmers, low level of education (most of them are illiterates) and migration of the youth to the urban centres. These farmers prefer the traditional farming practices whereby they use cutlasses, hoes, slash and burn, no tillage etc. Again they do not have any improved methods of farming and there is low adoption of the extension technologies, improper application of chemical fertilizers, poultry manure etc. This in the end affects their yield and incomes.

Average Farm Size

The average farm size cultivated by a farmer in the district is 3.92 hectare. The farm sizes are not only small but also scattered, and this affects the application of modern technology, the operation of farms along business lines and the level of production and incomes of the farmers.

Farm Tools

Most farmers in the district still use the cutlass and hoe for their farming activities. The use of agrochemicals is now on the increase to reduce the need for physical labour and time spent in the production process. However, there are only few agrochemical shops currently located in the district.

Most farmers travel to Swedru to purchase their farm inputs. There is therefore the need to promote the sale of these inputs within the district to reduce the cost and time farmers spend to obtain them. It is also important that while the use of Agrochemicals is being promoted on a large scale, the correct application of the chemicals and the required precautions are not compromised, so as to protect our water bodies from pollution and consumers from food contamination.

Additionally, though traditional farming in the District continues to use the local maize and cassava varieties of planting materials, the use of improved varieties of planting materials is on the increase due to efforts by the Agriculture Extension Service. The use of yield boosting chemicals like fertilizers and simple organic manure is being accepted at an appreciable rate among the farmers.

Farm Hands and Cost of Hired Labour.

Available statistics shows that about 68 percent of the farmers' use hired labour on their farms, 30 percent use family hands and 2 percent use 'Ndobua'. The major issue that has been a source of worry to those using hired labour is the high cost of labour who need to be paid and sometimes, fed at the farm site.

Land Acquisition

Land in the district could be acquired either through family heads, through lease, personal ownership and tenancy agreement arrangement. As far as the terms of land acquisition are concerned, most of the farmers acquired their land through either sharecropping or lease. The main types of share cropping are the "abunnu" (half of the crop produced are given to the tenant farmer and half to the landowner) and "abusa" (two-thirds of the produce is given to the farmer and one-third to the landowner). These systems have serious implications as agricultural production is concerned. In terms of costs, rates keep on rising in most cases. There is also uncertainty as far as the farmer's duration on the piece of land is concerned and this blunts incentives among sharecropping and fixed rent tenants. There appears to be little or no innovation as far as the adoption of modern agricultural technology is concerned. Apart from these, land acquisition in the district is generally fraught with litigation and this does not promote increased agricultural production.

Pest and Diseases

Pest and disease condition in the district is not all that serious, apart from the usual caterpillars on vegetables, grass hoppers aphids and mites also affect crops. Common diseases are crop drop in citrus and black pods on cocoa. Common pest in animals include ticks, worms and flies. There is the need to control disease and pest infestation to improve yield.

Access to Extension Services

For the agricultural sector to grow and increase production levels and productivity levels, the farmer must get easy access to extension services which will make known to him or her modern technologies to be used in farming to increase yield which will further lead to an increase in the standard of living. Difficulty in getting access to extension services means, the continuous practice/use of crude methods of farming, disease and pest control. The extension agent to farmer ratio in the district is 1: 2,418. This is woefully inadequate compared with the ideal ratio of 1:1,500, and the national ratio of 1: 1,670. Most farmers, especially those in Mante, Nkwanta Nando, Nkwanta Eshiem, Ewurakese and Attu Dauda areas are not adequately covered by extension services. Measures are required to improve upon the district's ratio, if farmers are to get the right level of technology and at the right time to enable them improve upon their production and income levels. There is therefore the need for the farmer to get easy access to extension services.

Credit Facilities

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has credit facility for farmers in the district. Farmers are supplied with credit inputs like seed maize, fertilizers and weedicides to boost up production of maize. Funds were also made available to farmers under the Food and Agricultural budgetary Support Programme to help farmers expand their farms and reduce poverty. Other credit facilities like the District Assembly's Poverty Alleviation Fund from the Business Advisory Centre, Micro- credit component of the Rural Community Poverty Alleviation Pilot Projects (RuCPAPP) are also available. However, the bureaucratic procedures one has to go through before accessing these credits are often a disincentive to most of the farmers. There is also a general low level of banking culture and poor credit management skills among farmers. All these need to be addressed to enable the farmers obtain and effectively utilize credit to increase production and their income levels.

Post-Harvest Losses and Storage

Much of the foodstuffs grown by the farmers are lost as a result of poor post-harvest practices, notably poor handling, poor storage, poor post-harvest management, poor harvesting methods, inadequate market/pricing, lack of credit facilities, high cost of transportation and lack of processing.

The commonly used type of storage facility is the improved ventilated narrow crib, which is extensively used in the maize producing areas. Most of the other crops are stored using traditional methods, and this is not always efficient. The lack of storage facilities for some of the crops force farmers to sell off their produce at very low prices. This is especially so if there is a bumper harvest and also in the case of citrus and vegetables such as garden eggs and oranges which are perishable.

Support for Storage Facilities

The sector has not provided any storage facility on its own to support storage of farm produce in the district. However, the extension staff (AEA's) has been assisting farmers to construct narrow cribs to store their cereals to avoid post-harvest losses, which is one of the major problems affecting farmers in the district. This results in the high post-harvest losses in food crops e.g. maize.

Extent of Improvement to Road Network

Road network in the district has been improved as compared to that of the past years. Roads have been constructed to link almost all the communities in the district that is helping the farmers to sell out their farm produce at the required time. Although about 70% of the roads are rough, they are motorable throughout the year with only a few ones around Anhwiam that are difficult to use during the peak of the rainy season.

Agro-Processing

There is the need for the district to encourage the processing of agricultural products to add more value. This can create a ready market for the products. Again, it will increase farmers' income. There are a few agro-based industries in the district namely the Oil Palm Extraction at Fosuansah and Brakwa. More agro-based industries need to be established to promote both agriculture and industrialization in the district.

Support for Small Scale Irrigation Schemes

There has not been much support for small-scale irrigation schemes in the district. However, only few farmers have credit facilities from the rural banks.

Marketing and Processing

Middle women mainly from Asikuma and Mankessim play an important role in the marketing of agricultural produce in the district. Most of the farmers sell their produce to the middle women and men on market days. They in turn sell them at urban markets within and outside the district. However, these middlemen dictate the prices of the agricultural produce. In most cases the prices are unfavourable to the farmers. Even though Farmers complained about this situation, they have no alternative, since most of the items they produce are perishable, coupled with the fact that most of the produce are sold in their raw state.

Key Development Problems of Agriculture

The development problems of agriculture, which is the mainstay of the district economy, are many and interrelated and therefore need to be dealt with holistically. The problems include:

- **Low production/productivity:** Most of the operators in this sector heavily rely on the traditional and obsolete farming methods. Only a few percentages of farmers use modern, improved farming technology due to most operators' poor attitude to the improved methods of farming. The low production is also due to high cost of labour/inputs, land tenure system, lack of access to information, over dependence on government for the supply of inputs and ageing farmers.
- **Over – dependence on rain-fed agriculture:** Agriculture activities in the district are tied to rainfall. The rainfall regime therefore affects the production levels. The unreliable rainfall distribution is a major cause of fluctuation in crop production. Added to this are the seasonal nature of rivers/streams and the high cost of irrigation equipment.
- **Limited access to credit:** Almost all the farmers in the district, especially food crop farming, have no access to credit but depend on their own resources to operate. This causes the farmers to sell their crops to the market women who sometimes finance them at low prices immediately after harvest. The other sources of credit to the farmers include private moneylenders and financial institutions whose demands the farmers cannot afford.

- **Lack of storage facilities:** Storage facilities are not available in the district to store food crops after harvest resulting in high post-harvest losses which have negative impact in the economy.
- **Inadequate number of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs):** The low turnouts of AEAs from the agricultural institutions negatively impinge on the sector. There are only 20 AEAs in the district meaning the extension officer – farmer ratio is 1:2,418 compared to the national standard of 1:300. The inadequate number of AEAs adds to the farmers’ unwillingness to change.
- **Limited market and infrastructural back-up:** the poor nature of the roads, the unprocessed nature of the crops and market restrictions prevent the farmers from taking advantage of proximity to the regional and metro market.
- **High cost of farming inputs:** The low income levels of the farmers in this sector as a result of low production have prevented the farmers from being able to purchase farming inputs at high cost.

Livestock/Poultry

Livestock rearing is the second most important agricultural activity. It occurs throughout the district, and in both rural and urban areas. Table 1.19 shows the types of livestock reared in the district and the numbers. Among the ruminants, the top three were 34,553 goats, 10,377 sheep and 1,536 cattle. In the bird category, there were 129,898 chicken, 1,814 Duck, 1,086 guinea fowl and 294 doves. Among the other livestock (non-traditional livestock), reported grass-cutters and rabbits were 1,072 and 511 respectively. The only livestock activity not practice in the district is inland fishing. Livestock is mainly kept on free-range and sedentary husbandry basis.

Poultry and goats are usually raised on a commercial scale, while households raise other types of livestock for domestic consumption. The commercial viability of pigs is gradually gaining grounds in the District. Access to adequate capital and improved breeds, diseases, ineffective access to veterinary service and low returns on sales are some of the problems faced by this sector. The need for a reliable data on livestock census and confinement of livestock to reduce public nuisance are some of the other challenges that need to be addressed.

Table 1.19: Distribution of livestock and keepers

	Number of Animals	Number of keepers	Average Animal per Keeper
All livestock	185,498	13,515	14
Beehives	36	5	7
Cattle	1,536	79	19
Chicken	129,898	7,349	18
Dove	294	16	18
Duck	1,814	127	14
Goat	34,553	4,146	8
Grass-cutter	1,072	38	28
Guinea fowl	1,086	86	13
Ostrich	355	21	17
Pig	742	80	9
Rabbit	511	36	14
Sheep	10,377	1,246	8
Silk worm	198	20	10
Snail	249	8	31
Turkey	79	11	7
Other	1,542	237	7
Fish farming	146	7	21
Inland fishing	0	0	0
Marine fishing	1,010	3	337

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Fishing

The low supply of fish in the district is due to lack of inland fishing. MOFA is however, making efforts to encourage farmers to establish fish ponds to boost fish production in the district. Fish is however brought by the Fish-mongers from neighbouring District of the Region and even beyond.

Industrial sector

The industrial sector is the smallest sector of the District economy. It employs only 3.1% of the total labour force. This sector can be said to be an emerging sector possessing the capacity to absorb a greater

percentage of the labour force if adequate measures are put in place to propel its growth. Most industries in the District produce on a small scale. This is because they have low production capacity in the form of machinery, labour and other inputs. A good number of the industries (68.8%) obtain their raw materials outside the district. The remaining 31.2% obtain theirs within the districts. This has adversely affected the cost of production of these industries. There is therefore the need to put in measures to produce adequate raw materials to feed the existing industries and also attract new ones.

Type of Industry

The type of industrial activities in the District can be categorised based on their primary input or raw material. The agro-industry is the largest (42.1%). The major agro-processing dustiest include cassava processing (into gari), palm and kernel oil extraction, soap making and local gin (akpeteshie) distillery. Oil processing is the most vibrant sub-sector employing about 1,500 people. These enterprises are located district-wide with the majority in Anhwiam-Baako, Kokoso, Fosuansa, Eyipey, Asikuma, and Amanfopong. Middlemen come from neighboring districts and cries to buy these products for retail. This is followed by artisans like hair dressers and beauticians, interior decorators tailors and dressmakers, batik, tie and dye producers (36.8%). The sector also has several artisans in the field of servicing and repair of automobiles and electronic repairs. These are auto-mechanics, refrigeration repairers and electronic repairers. Metal-based manufacturing industries include welding and steel bending constitutes 21.1% of the industrial workers.

Wood carving is also a thriving enterprise in the district. Wood is carved into idols, wall hangings, artifacts, traditional stools, etc for the market. The communities involved in carving are Brakwa, Odoben, and Kuntense. Buyers of these products who are mainly from Accra take these products for export to American and European countries. Besides wood carving, there are other wood processing industries in the district. There are sawn mills that process wood into more useful forms for carpentry, construction and others.

Grass cutter rearing and beekeeping have been promoted in the district by some development agencies like the World Vision International. However, these non-traditional enterprises are not thriving as expected. Eyipey, Amoanda and Amanfopong are the communities involved in these enterprises.

Marketing

Marketing is an essential part of the production process for which the availability or otherwise of a ready market, has significant consequences on the output and incomes of the producers. It was realized that 63.2% of the respondents market their goods within the District, while the remaining 26.8% of them commute to other parts of the country to market their goods. Majority of these traders commute to Swedru and Mankessim to market their products.

Source of Capital

Most production processes are financed through personal savings and support from relatives and friends. The main problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing industries are access to credit; small market size for products.

Development Problems of the Industrial Sector

Development problems are inevitable in man's life. There are some existing developments problems in the industrial sector. They include the following critical development issues.

Inadequate credit facilities

Industry is a sector that involves much capital especially in the purchasing of modern machinery. There is high cost of credit and the question of collaterals demanded by the bank has always been a problem. Inferences from the survey indicate that of those who have access to credit facilities do largely lack strong collateral base to enable them get long term loans from the financial institutions. This has implications for the fast track industrial development of the District.

Lack of skills

For one to be employed in this sector involves attaining requisite skills. Illiteracy as one of the pertinent problems in the district contributes to the problem. The small scale nature of the sector makes it difficult to admit more of the youth to train them to attain the requisite skills to be employed in the sector.

The use of inappropriate tools

The use of rudimentary tools in the sector makes it difficult to increase production. A typical example is the use of rudimentary tools in carpentry like planes, saw machines and drills which makes them unable to manufacture more at a faster rate. The technology has remained rudimentary because the trade has been dominated by mostly illiterate resource-poor artisans.

In spite of the factors militating against growth in the sectors, manufacturing industries have the prospects to:

- Generate employment and improving income level for the rural people.
- Utilize local raw materials and thereby provide market for agricultural produce.
- Improve growth and development.
- The sector must be encouraged to play a more meaningful role in the District Economy.

The Service Sector

The service sector, which is dominated by commercial activities, constitutes the second largest sector of the local economy after agriculture. It employs about 27.6 per cent of the employed labour force.

Markets and other Commercial Activities

There are three main periodic markets in the district. They are Asikuma market, which is held on Tuesdays and Friday, Brakwa market on Wednesdays and Anhwiam markets on Fridays. Asikuma market is the biggest market in the district. A number of traders also sell farm produce along the main Asikuma-Swedru road. The major problems that traders and farmers face in accessing these markets are high transport charges. This is due to the poor conditions of feeder roads in the district. The farm produce is mainly plantain, cassava, cocoyam, kola palm oil, gari, rice and maize. Most of the

manufactured commodities are brought from places like Kumasi, Takoradi and Accra, which are all outside the district. Most of the traders in the district, are retailers and majority of them sell their goods within the district. The major problems that the traders face in the district are high transport charges, lack of credit facilities and fluctuation commodity of prices, which make their incomes unstable.

Energy

A socio-economic survey conducted in the district showed that there are five types of energy sources.

- Fire wood
- Charcoal
- Kerosene
- LPG
- Electricity

The table below indicates the household energy use in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa district

Table 1.20: Energy Use in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

Type of Energy	Percentage of House hold use	Purpose	Where
Fire wood	78%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a source of domestic and industrial use 	Rural and urban areas
Charcoal	36%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic use 	Rural and urban areas
Kerosene	78%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic use 	Rural and urban areas
LPG	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic use 	Rural and urban areas

Electricity	15%	• Domestic and industrial use	Towns only
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Source of Data: AOB District Assembly survey conducted, 2014

The analysis of the data indicated that about 78% of the households in the district use fire wood for cooking. The fire wood is mostly used in the rural areas. It is also used in the urban settlements like Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa. The fire wood is used by Akpeteshie distillers, palm oil and gari processors. It is therefore a major source of energy for small scale enterprises.

Charcoal is used mostly in the larger towns – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa, especially by the processional workers. The use of fire wood and charcoal, as the main source of energy in both rural and semi-urban areas as well in the local industries is a problem of environmental degradation. The use of LPG and Electricity are on the minimal since they are expensive and not easily accessible to the rural poor. This implies that those in tow- income groups, who cannot afford to use LPG and Electricity would continue to use charcoal and fire wood. This would defeat the idea of conserving the forest species. The issue left to AOB District Assembly is how to tackle the problem of reducing environmental degradation as far as forest industry is concerned. Another issue is how to provide electricity to the rural areas. The AOB District Assembly is therefore to consider the need to extend electricity to the rural areas if rural life is to be made pleasant for living. Kerosene, which is also used in the rural areas for lighting should be made accessible to the rural people. Kerosene tankers should be installed at vantage positions to be reached by the rural people.

Banking Services

Capital formation for investment lies in the purview of the banking institutions in the district. To this end, efforts were made to assess the physical access to banking facilities by the people of the district. Commercial and Rural Banks in the district were considered. The analyses reveal that there are both commercial and rural banks in the district, but banking facilities are not easily accessible to all the people in the district. The three larger settlements – Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa have Rural Banks.

Asikuma has a Commercial Bank and a Rural Bank. Odoben and Brakwa have Breman Rural Banks. Apart from these services, SIC, AKI Microfinance and SSNIT operate in Asikuma. It could be

concluded that the communities in which these institutions are located have high accessibility. However a lump of the communities have low access to banking services.

Electricity, Postal and Telecommunication services

All the towns with electricity are found along the major roads running through the district making all the zonal capitals well catered for with their satellite towns without electricity.

The three post offices in the district are -Bremam Asikuma, Bremam Kuntense and then Bremam Kokoso. The one at Kuntense and Kokoso are not being used. There are to be reactivated and rehabilitated for use. The Asikuma post office is in a deplorable state and needs rehabilitation. The telephone facilities like MTN, AIRTEL, VODAFONE and TIGO exist in Asikuma. The existence of these facilities is enhancing business activities in the district.

Household Income and Expenditure

On the whole, household incomes in the district are very low. This is reflected in the fact that the output of the people who are mainly subsistence farmers, small scale manufacturers and limited services providers are very low and do not bring sufficient incomes to the various households in the district.

As a result of this, low standard of living of the people is reflected in the lives of the people. The evidence of which is found in the dilapidated buildings that the majority of the people occupy, the inability of majority of the people to send their children to good schools due to their inability to pay school fees, leading to high school dropout rate in the district, inability of majority of household to afford balanced diets, etc.

Economic Resources - Inter/Intra Trade

The economic resources in the district are: foodstuffs, cocoa, livestock, timber, mineral, fruits and vegetables. Services include. Banking, Artisans Transport, Chop bar operations, Mobile phone operations, Markets.

Inter: There is inter trade among Agona West Municipality, Mfantseman Municipality, Birim South District, Assin North and South District and Adjumako. The commodities traded in are foodstuffs, livestock, fruits and vegetables, timbers, cocoa, other services are banking and transport.

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

District Financial Management

District fiscal management covers a wide range of issues embracing revenue mobilization and expenditure administration/transactions. This is a critical concern of the District as the Assembly cannot survive without finance. The decentralization process calls on District Assemblies to be responsible for their financial management and this however poses considerable challenges in view of the limited capacity of most districts.

Prudent Fiscal Management

Disbursement of funds, both IGF and external inflows is done in accordance with laid down Financial Regulations and guidelines. The Assembly strictly adheres to existing financial regulations namely, the Local Government Act 1993, Act 663, the Financial Memoranda (FM), Procurement Act 2003, Act (645), Financial Administration Act, Act (655) and other directives from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Finance and Economic Planning and Controller & Accountant General's Department. Regional Co-ordinating Council directives are also adhered to. These legislations provide general direction in terms of policy and control mechanisms on revenue and expenditure.

Matching Revenue with Expenditure

The Assembly manages to match actual revenue collected with approved expenditure by:

- Spending within approved budget limits
- Ensuring proper authorization and approval of all payments.
- Preparation and analysis of monthly Trial Balance
- Critical monthly analysis of variance in revenue and expenditure to find solutions to improve overall performance in revenue collection and expenditure from the amounts collected.

Allocation of Resources/Funds

The district allocates its resources based on its revenue and expenditure estimates for the year. In doing this, community needs are collated and their urgency thoroughly assessed. This is done to determine which community or sector should be considered for a project.

In the process, all the resources at the disposal of the district are put together against which the community needs are matched. Since the resources are limited, they should be judiciously utilized, and therefore the most pressing demands which when satisfied would serve the majority of the people are selected for execution.

Main Source of Revenue

Sources of revenue for the district can be divided into two broad categories. These are the internal and external revenue sources. The internal sources are made up of seven items, namely;

- Rates
- Fees and fines
- Lands
- Licenses
- Rent
- Interest on investments

- Miscellaneous

The external sources are made up of the following items:

- Central Government Grants (District Assemblies Common Fund, HIPC Funds, etc)
- District Development Facility
- Interest on the District Assembly Common Fund
- Others (Donor support)

Revenue Generation:

Until 1994, the major sources of revenue for the Assembly were rates, fees & fines and licences. In addition to these traditional from sources is the introduction of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), embodied in the 1992 constitution of Ghana and implemented for the first time in 1994, has come as the single largest source of income for the single largest source of income for the Assembly.

It contributes about 75% of the annual revenue of the Assembly. The bases for the rates are the resident adult population and immovable properties. The rateable population includes adults of 18-60 years. Students are however exempted. The property rate, on the other hand is levied on immovable properties. They include residential, commercial and industrial properties. Temporary structures also attract the rate.

Licences are based on economic activities in the District. The licence serves as the permit for undertaking any such activity in the District. Whilst some of such licences are paid on annual or quarterly basis a greater number of them are paid on monthly basis and thus increasing the cost of collection. The fees are charges on tolls paid by the users of the services provided by the Assembly. Examples are the market tolls, rent, lorry park tolls etc. Interest refers to the returns from monetary investment. The transfers are made up of revenue from the central government sources and the lands commission to the Assembly. Those from the central government include the District Assemblies Common fund and wages and salaries of the local government staff at the Assembly. The Common Fund to release the Assembly is not less than 5% of the total revenue of Ghana. The objective of the fund is to make available to the Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies.

Revenue Collection

The inflow of fiscal resources is directly related to revenue collection effort of the Assembly. Therefore, the failure of the Assembly to introduce effective machinery for collection means low inflow. Currently, the Assembly is using three (2) main approaches for revenue collection.

- The Assembly has employees who are responsible for revenue collection. These revenue collectors are on monthly salaries. The income is not related to performance and hence has little or no motivation for good performance.
- The Assembly has contracted some private revenue collectors normally called the (commission collectors) who are in charge of about 80% of other licences and fees including those from the markets. The collectors collect revenue and pay same to the Assembly for a 30% Commission on the gross amount collected.

The Assembly is considering given ceded portions of its tax collection responsibilities to identifiable organizations to collect revenues on commission basis.

Revenue Performance

Assuming the estimation model of the Assembly is highly dependable, performance in revenue generation is measured by the gap between the estimated and the actual revenue collected. In other words revenue performance is the rate of achievement in collection. However, cursory observation of the table could clearly indicate that the trend of revenue collected in the district does not really come closer to the amount estimated.

Reasons for Low Revenue Trend

The following were identified as reasons accounting for the low level of the IGF

- Unwillingness on the part of the people to pay. It was revealed that some community members in the District often take cover in the forest as a way of dodging revenue collectors.
- Poor reporting and accounting system was also identified as another reason. The Assembly lacks the machinery to ensure proper accounting from revenue collectors.

- The high illiteracy level of the commission collectors also came to the fore as another factor accounting for the low IGF in the District. It was revealed that some of the revenue collectors could not even write properly on the revenue tickets.
- Finally, it was identified that the relatively low level of economic activities in the District serves as a barrier to any effort aimed at increasing revenue mobilization in the District.

The low IGF implies that the District is over dependent on external sources for the financing of most its development projects. This high degree of dependence could affect the autonomy of the Assembly and undermine its decision-making system. For the development aspirations of the district to be realized, the District Assembly needs to perform better than it is currently doing, so far as local revenue mobilization is concerned. Efforts should therefore be made to step up the revenue generation capacity of the Assembly so as to increase the contribution of local revenue to total revenue

Challenges in Revenue Mobilisation

Most of the sources are unproductive or are low yielding, and capacity of revenue collective is low in terms of skills and logistics. Most taxable concerns still remain outside the district's revenue books. At the moment, with technical support from Finance and Revenue Generation office, the District Assembly is in the process of putting up measures to step-up the collection of property and economic activities rates.

Expenditure

The table below also shows a summary of expenditure of the assembly for 2012 to 2014 fiscal years.

Table 1.21 Expenditure Performance

NO.	ITEM / YEAR	2012 (GH¢) ACTUAL EXPD	2013 (GH¢) ACTUAL EXPD	2014 (GH¢)-June ACTUAL EXPD
1	Compensation	4,669,781.59	7,284,792.79	10,119,855.07
2	Goods and Service	1,013,873.97	891,968.88	658,067.77

3	Assets	847,879.43	1,036,918.32	536,770.49
4	Total	6,531,534.99	9,213,679.99	11,314,693.33

Source: AOBDA Finance Department 2014

Analysis of the average annual expenditure trends indicate that, capital expenditure forms the largest share of the total expenditure followed by Personal Emolument, Travelling and Transport, General Expenditure, Miscellaneous and then Maintenance respectively.

This shows that the district assembly spends a greater proportion of its inflow on development projects. This suggests that the district is responding to the developmental needs of the people. This further suggests that without grant, most especially, the District Assembly Common Fund, it would have been difficult for the Assembly to implement most of its development projects.

A further analysis of the trial balance revealed that, the running cost of official vehicles apart from being high also seemed to be on the increase while the number of vehicles was on the decline. This could partly be attributed to the ageing of the vehicles and the increase in fuel prices. More so, the figure for maintenance and repairs seems to be declining and also quite small. This reaffirms the overall poor maintenance culture in this country. The above therefore calls for the need for the preparation and implementation of a Maintenance Plan.

Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

An analysis of 1.23 indicates that the district experienced budget deficits. This is usually a characteristic for a district with a high incidence of poverty and untapped resources.

In addition, the District has not been able to meet its total budgeted Revenue and Expenditure overtime.

1.23: Revenue and Expenditure Pattern

ITEM/YEAR	2012 (GH¢)	2013 (GH¢)	2014-June (GH¢)
Revenue	2,509,272.27	3,681,211.02	1,863,917.22
Expenditure	6,531,534.99	9,213,679.99	11,314,693.33
Budget Total	38,137.56	(28,482.08)	1,033,760.22

	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus
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Source: Finance Dept AOBDA 2013

Challenges

1. Concerning the finances of the District, the following were compiled as some of the key challenges that need to be addressed.
2. Inadequate data on ratable items
3. Inadequate personnel
4. High level of leakages
5. Inadequate tax education
6. Poor supervision of the revenue collectors
7. Inadequate logistics

Income Level and Analysis

The Assembly performs so many functions that require money. For this reason, the Assembly has given the mandate to raise revenue to meet its expenditure requirements in addition to the Common Fund. The DMTDP data collection 2014 revealed that about 45.7% of the people in the District earn incomes between GHc 51.00 and GHc 100.00 per month. About 28.9% earn incomes between GHc 101.00 and GHc 300.00 whilst a good percentage (20.1%) earns incomes below GHc 50.00 per month.

Table 1.24 Income

INCOME LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Below Gh¢ 50	102	20.1
51 - 100	232	45.7
101 - 300	147	28.9
301 - 500	21	4.1
501 - 800	2	0.4
Above Gh¢ 801	4	0.8
Total	508	100.0

Expenditure

EXPENDITURE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
BELOW GH¢ 50	105	20.7
51 – 100	248	48.8
101 – 300	135	26.6
301 – 500	18	3.5
501 – 800	1	0.2
ABOVE GH¢ 801	1	0.2
TOTAL	508	100.0

It could be inferred from the income and expenditure tables above that most people in the district spend the incomes they earn. This implies that the culture of savings amongst the people is negligible and this might explain low investment levels in the District. From the table below only 0.6% of the people engage in some form of savings.

Table 1.25 Expenditure Areas

Expenditure Area	Frequency	Percent
Food	339	66.7
Education	119	23.4
Health	17	3.3
Funeral	3	0.6
Savings	3	0.6
Transport	5	1.0
Others	22	4.3
TOTAL	508	100.0

From the table above, food and education were the major expenditure items with 66.7% and 23.4% respectively. Spending low on funerals in the district requires commendation since in most districts,

the picture is different; the people prefer using their little incomes on funerals at the expense of the education of their children.

1.3.5 Governance

Good governance is very essential in ensuring effective utilization of community resources in meeting the needs and aspirations of the people. It is therefore not surprising that, institutional and administrative issues have been and continue to be the major cause of plan shelving and failures in Ghana. Effective and efficient government machinery is an important pre-requisite for economic, social and cultural development of any society. Therefore good governance is belief to thrive on the following:

- Effective state machinery;
- Mobilised Civil Societies, Organisations and
- Efficient and vibrant Private Sector

There is also a wide consensus that the key elements of good governance include accountability, transparency, combating corruption, participatory governance and an enabling legal/judicial framework. These elements of good governance highlight the complex nature of the concept. Good governance covers two distinct but closely related dimensions: one is political and relates to the degree of genuine commitment to the achievement of good governance; the other is technical, and relates to issues of efficiency and public management. Both must be addressed to create a truly enabling environment where private operations can flourish and poverty can be reduced. This section discusses the administrative structure of the District Assembly, its operational and institutional procedures and arrangement, linking the private sector and the public/civil society organizations with the Assembly and how the Assembly implement, monitor and evaluate programmes, strategies and projects aimed at enhancing effective and efficient mobilization of human, physical and capital resources for development.

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly Structure and Functions

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L I) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-Three (33) Electoral Areas listed in the

Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly consists of (46) Hon. Members of which 13 are government appointees. There are Thirty-three (33) Electoral Areas with only One (1) Constituency. The Assembly itself has 8 Town and Area Councils which are supported by 71 unit committees. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is responsible for the day to day executive and administrative functions of the assembly and is the chief representative of the Central Government. He is appointed by the President with the prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly present and voting at the meeting. The DCE is assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who heads the district bureaucracy and is the Secretary to the Assembly. The assembly also has a Presiding Member who presides over meetings of the Assembly and is in charge of complaints and public relations.

The District Assembly is the highest political and administrative body and its main function is to facilitate the implementation of the national development policies of decentralisation of the national development. Broadly, the functions of the Assembly are deliberative, legislative and executive in nature and they include the under listed:

1. To be responsible for the overall development and shall ensure the preparation and submission through the Regional Co-ordinating Council for approval of the development plan to the NDPC and Budget to Ministry of Finance for the District;
2. Formulation and execution of plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the District;
3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
4. Initiate programme for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the District;
5. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlement and the environment in the District;
6. In co-operation with appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the District.

7. Perform such other functions as may be provided under any other enactment.

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

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

To effectively and efficiently perform these functions, the Assembly requires variety of skills and professionals to man its various places of duty created to operate its organisation structure. So the executive and administrative functions of the Assembly are performed by an Executive Committee, elected from among the Assembly members but not exceeding one-third of the strength of the Assembly. This Committee is chaired by the District Chief Executive who is the chief representative of the Central Government in the District. This committee excludes the Presiding Member of the Assembly. The Executive Committee operates "through the following sub-committees formed out of the Assembly. The Executive Committee however, shall co-ordinate plans and programs of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.

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

Apart from these mandatory Sub-Committee, the Assembly in its own wisdom form three other Sub-Committees to fully cater for some sectors which the District Assembly considered as very necessary. They are as follows:

- Micro and Small Scale Enterprises Promotion Sub-Committee
- Agriculture Sub-Committee
- Women in Development Sub-Committee

The sub-committees are saddled with the responsibility of deliberating on specific issues and submitting their recommendations to the Executive Committee which in turn presents them to the District Assembly for ratification. There is a District Planning Co-ordinating Unit established to provide a secretariat and advisory services to the Executive Committee in its planning, programming and budgeting functions.

Executive Committee

The executive functions of the Assembly are performed by the Executive Committee, which is presided over by the District Chief Executive. It consists of not more than one-third of the total members of the Assembly excluding the Presiding Member; Heads of Departments of the Assembly attend the meetings of the relevant sub-committees and advise them on the execution of their functions, but do not vote. The functions of the executive committee are the following:

- Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the sub-committee and submits these as comprehensive plans of action to the District Assembly.
- Implement resolutions of the District Assembly
- Oversee the administration of the District in collaboration with the office of the District Chief Executive.
- Adopt measures to development and executive approved plans of the units, areas of authority of the Assembly.
- Recommend to the Assembly the economic, social, spatial and human settlement policies relating to the development of the District.
- Recommend to the District Assembly the Co-ordination, integration and harmonization of District development plans and policies.

Sub-Committees of Executive Committee

The Sub-committees of the Executive as shown below and the functions they perform are as follows:

Development Planning Sub-Committee

- Take a comprehensive look at the District and identify the economic resources in the district (potentials of the District)
- Develop an information base on the resources identified
- Identify opportunities and constraints for the exploitation of these resources
- Prepare exploitation and phasing plans and strategies
- Consult with other sub-committees and the private sector for the implications the Proposed District Plan may have on the other sub-committees' plans.
- Submit the plan to the Executive Committee for harmonization with other sub-committee.

Social Services Sub-Committee

- Take comprehensive and long-term look at areas of Social development in the District, in particular education, health, social welfare, sports, culture, etc.
- Develop information based on these areas of social development
- Identify the strengths and weakness in the social services area
- Prepare a social development plan (long, medium and short term), for the District.
- Examine the implications of the social development plan on other sub-sectors of the District Economy.
- Submit the plans to the Executive Committee for harmonization.

Works Sub-Committee

- Takes a comprehensive look at the infrastructure needs and problems of the District
- Develops and information based on each of these programme/functional areas.
- Maps out, initiates and phases out programmes for their development and / or provision.
- Examines the implication of such actions for the other Sub-Committee proposals
- Submits the programmes to the Executive Committee for harmonization and action.

Finance and Administration Sub-Committee

- Examines the general financial position of the Assembly
- Examines the revenue mobilization and expenditure trends of the Assembly.
- Maps out strategies to improve revenue mobilization in the present, and sets targets for the future.
- Submits financial plans to the Executive Committee for harmonisation with other sub-committee plans.
- Identify strategies to ensure judicious utilization of available resources.

Justice and Security Sub-Committee

- To resolve inter-district and inter-districts conflicts and to consider issues that pertain to the enforcement of bye-laws of the Assembly
- Recommends to the Executive Committee ways and means to resolve disputes
- Ensure ready access to the Court and Tribunals for the promotion of Justice in the District eg. Making sure that premises are available for the use by community tribunals, that police logistics are adequate, etc.

Sub - District Structures

These are subordinate bodies of the DA. They perform functions assigned them by the institutions setting up the Assembly or delegated to them by the Assembly. The sub – district structures in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa district are the Urban/Area councils and the Unit Committees. There are three Urban Councils, which are Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa . Urban councils are created for settlements with population above 5,000’ and which are cosmopolitan in character. The three Urban Councils in the district, like all others, is faced with urbanization and management problems. Apart from the Urban Councils, the four remaining area councils are not functional as expected.

There are also four Area Councils in addition to the three Urban Councils in the district. These are Brehman North Area Council (Kokoso), Jamra Area Council (Jamra), Baako-Anhwiam Area Council (Anhwiam), Kuntinase Area Council (Kuntinase) and Bedum Area Council (Bedum). These areas have predominantly rural population. They are essentially rallying points of local enthusiasm in support of

the development objectives of the District Assembly. The District also has Seventy One (71) Unit Committees. A unit is a settlement or group of settlements with a population between 500-1000 in rural areas and 1500 in urban areas. The Unit Committees in the district are to be in close touch with the people, educate, organize communal labour, raise revenue and ensure environmental cleanliness, register births and deaths, implement and monitor self-help projects among others. The poor performance of the sub district structures reduces their effective communication and collaboration with their communities and the District Administration as well as participation. This limits the development activities being undertaken in the various communities.

Performance of Sub-District Structure

It must be said that the performance of the sub district structures in the district is very poor due to the following reasons:

- Inadequate knowledge of their roles and responsibilities in community development and governance
- Lack of requisite resources like funds, equipment, means of transport to execute their mandate
- Lack of personnel
- Inadequate skills in managing participatory development process

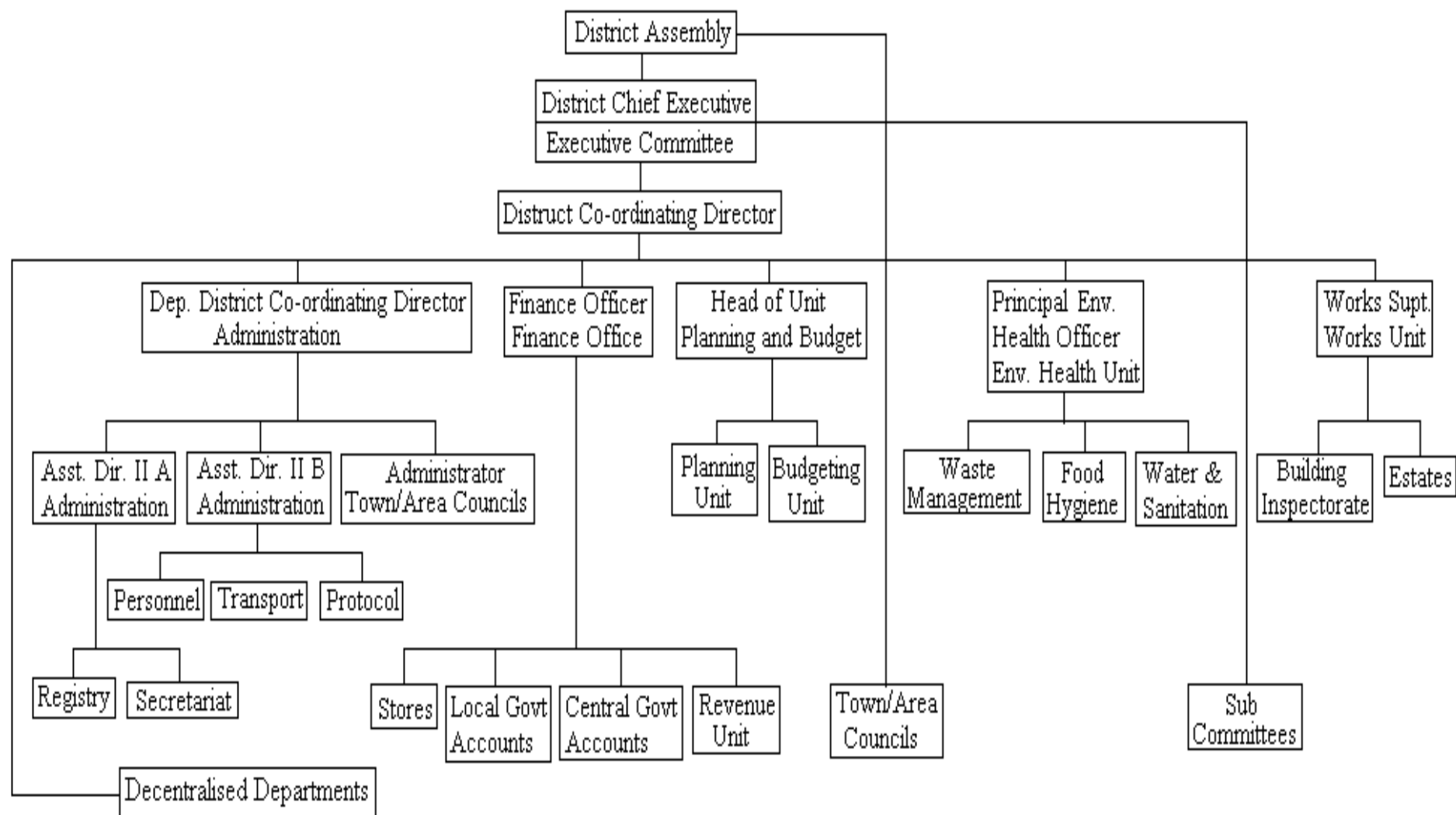
General Assembly

The General Assembly, made up of the People's Representatives, constitutes the highest decision making body in the district. It deliberates on all important issues affecting the District, approves of settlement schemes, Medium Term Development Plans, Annual Budgets and Action Plans, etc. The Sub-Committees, initiate Policies of the Assembly and submit them to the Executive Committee for review and then to the District Assembly for approval. Office of AOBDA (DCE AND staff), Implements Central Government Policies and Assembly's programmes and resolutions.

Central Administration

For administrative effectiveness, the District Chief Executive (DCE) is supported by a secretariat or central administration referred to as the office of the District Assembly. This is headed by a District

Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who reports to the District Chief Executive (DCE) and is in charge of the day to day administrative of the Assembly. The administration is established to provide secretarial and advisory services to the Assembly in its planning, programming and budgeting functions. The District Co-ordinating Director also has an oversight responsibility on the other decentralized departments. The District Planning Officer in the District Planning Coordinating Unit undertakes the planning functions whilst the budgeting functions are undertaken by the District Budget Analyst. However, in line with the Guidelines for the Operationalization of the District and Regional Planning Coordinating Unit, the secretariat is to be under the leadership of the District Planning Officer. The District Co-ordinating Director is the Chairman of the DPCU and mandated to convene DPCU meetings. Figure 1.4: District Assembly Structure



Decentralized Department

As said earlier, section 38 and the first schedule of Act 462 enjoins each district to have the following eleven (11) decentralized departments. Table 1.26 shows those departments that are existing and their state.

Table 1.26: List of Decentralized Department in the District

NO	DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS	REMARKS
1.	Education Youth and Sport	Education	√
		Youth	-
		Sports	-
		Ghana Library Board	-
		Non-Formal Education	√
2.	Social Welfare and	Social Welfare	√
	Community Development	Community Dev't. Officer	√
3.	Works (Public Works Dep't)	Dept. of Feeder Roads	√
		Rural Housing	-
4.	Physical Planning	Dept. of Town Planning	-
		Survey Dept.	-
		Parks and Garden	-
5.	Finance	Controller & Acct. General	√
		Audit Department	-
6.	Natural Resource conservation	Forestry and Wildlife	-

7.	Central Administration	General Administration	√
		Birth & Death Registry	√
		Information Service Dept.	√
		Statistical Service Dept.	√
		Dist. Planning Cord. Unit	√
8.	Trade and Industry	Trade and Investment	√
		Cottage Industry	-
		Co-operatives	√
9.	Disaster Prevention	Five Service Dept	√
		NADMO	√
10.	Health	Department of Health Service	√
		Environmental	√
11.	Agriculture	Division of MLGRD	√
		Dept. of Agriculture	√

Source: AOB DA 2014

The table above clearly shows that the district lacks some of the complementary departments like the Physical Planning Unit, Trade and Cottage Industry for Trade and Industry, Parks and Gardens for Physical Planning, Youth, Sports and Ghana Library Board for Education, Youth and Sports, Rural Housing for Works Department and External Audit Department which are needed to enable the Assembly function effectively and efficiently. The lack of these components of the departments in the district implies that the roles/ functions to be performed by such components cannot be undertaken. This limits the overall development of the district. It is therefore recommended that the lacking departments be established to perform the necessary functions for the development of the district.

In addition to the above, the assembly also has the following services and sub vented organizations as listed below:

Services

- 1 Ghana Education Services
2. Ghana Health Services
- 3 Ghana Police Service
4. Statistical Service
5. Bureau of National Investigation

Sub-vented Agencies/Centralised

1. Centre for National Culture
2. National Commission for Civic Education
3. Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice
4. District Electoral Commission
5. National Disaster Movement
6. National Health Insurance Scheme
7. Non-Formal Education Division
8. National Board for small scale Industries
9. Ghana Electricity Company Limited

Some of the problems facing the decentralized and centralized departments are:

1. Weak administrative set up
2. Low motivation
3. Inadequate resources and logistics
4. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for staff
5. Limited qualified staff
6. Low involvement of stakeholders in the planning process
7. Low level of transparency, accountability and participation

Social Accountability

As an institution, the District Assembly should be accountable to the people it serves. The electorate should therefore, demand accountability from the officials of the Assembly and the Assembly members. Hence, officials and Assembly members must cultivate the culture of openness and transparency in the award of contracts for the construction of projects, collection of revenue, purchase of equipment, machinery and stationery and the distribution of development programmes and projects within the district.

To be accountable to the people as well as being open and transparent in all its transactions, the District Assembly has put in place some structures. These structures include;

- District Tender Committee
- Procurement Committee
- Tender Review Board
- Tender evaluation committee
- Budget Preparation Committee
- Monitoring and Evaluation Team and others

These structures help to promote transparency, openness and accountability in the transactions of the District Assembly.

Involvement of the Traditional Authorities

Traditional Authority which is embedded in chieftancy institutions is perhaps the oldest and much revered institution in the country. The positions, traditional status and sphere of influence of chiefs in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District unlike other areas, present a complex interwoven web-like phenomenon. There are three (3) paramountcies in the district. These are Asikuma, Brakwa and Odoben. The success or failure of the developmental efforts of the District may depend to a large extent on the support of the Chiefs and their Elders. Chiefs, Queen mothers and Council of Elders exercise traditional authority over the people in the towns and villages through arbitration of cases and invocations of traditional taboos. 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.

Participation of Citizenry

In almost all the activities of the Assembly apart from the Assembly members and Unit Committee Members, beneficiary communities, C.B.Os, C.S.Os and NGOs are involved in the annual budget preparation, all stakeholders like the GPRTU, Trade Associations, operators of restaurants, barkeepers, beauticians and other identifiable bodies are made an integral part of the discussion.

They express their opinions on the rates and fees to be charged the incoming year. By so doing, they make important inputs into the budget. The citizenry are also involved in programmes and projects implementation. The chiefs, opinion leaders and unit committee members of beneficiary communities are involved in meetings, projects inspection, monitoring and evaluation. To inform the people on the activities and performance of the Assembly so that they in turn can express their views on the activities of the Assembly, particularly on issues that border them, public hearing and peoples assemblies are organized in the district at some communities. The people are then given the opportunity to participate in the administration of the Assembly. Again through their elected representatives at the Assembly, some community members are able to express their views on pertinent issues like the armed robbery and environmental sanitation in the district. Some NGOs, particularly Compassion International, Hope for Future Generation etc have always been in partnership with the Assembly in their development agenda in the district. The District Assembly thus, coordinates the activities of the CBOs, NGOs and CSOs in the district.

Inter-Organisational Relationship and Planning Procedures

Programs and projects planning in the District occur at 2 levels: the community and the District Planning Co-coordinating Unit (DPCU). At the local level, communities organize general meetings where community members discuss and evaluate their development needs. Through these consultations, communities are able to by consensus select their priority needs. At such forum, the people also discuss the various demands the project will make on them such as finance, labor, materials etc. It is worth noting that all the Area and Town Councils have been trained in skills of problem identification, project planning and facility management planning and have therefore prepared Community and Facility Management Plans.

Following the Project Planning and Selection at the community level, the various communities submit their selected projects to the District Assembly for debate appraisal and approval. Comments of the Assembly and the Executive Committee are reported back to the electorate for review if necessary. One criterion for approval is that the projects submitted should fall within the District and national development priorities. At this level, the technical expertise of the decentralized institutions is brought to bear on the debate and choices of the Assembly. After the debate, the Executive Committee takes the final decision on the project (s). The Assembly may contribute to the implementation of the selected community projects by giving cash inputs such as building materials, machinery, equipment's, Skilled personnel, etc. The community members are mobilized through communal labour for implementation of the projects. Monitoring of projects is in some cases is done by the technical staff of the Assembly and community project implementation Committee of the various communities. It is important to note that the final approval of projects, regardless of source of initiation, lies with the Assembly which prepares a composite budget for its execution. The D.P.C.U. of the Assembly goes through the following operational procedures in producing Annual Action Plans and Budget.

- DPCU prepares annual plans and budgets as directed by the NDPC, after consultation with sector agencies in the district and submits these to the Executive Committee
- The Executive Committee discusses the Annual Plans and budgets prepared by the DPCU and table these with or without amendments at the Assembly in session.
- The District Assembly discusses the plan and budgets and adopts them with or without amendments
- The DPCU present the adopted plans and budget to the RPCU for review and harmonization

Inter-Organisational Relationships - NGOs/CSOs.

There is mutual co-operation between the District Assembly and NGOs/Civil Society Organizations operating in the district. The relationship however only short if the co-ordination by the District Assembly which is the planning authority is overlook by the NGO's or the CSO's. The NGOs operating within the district either do so out of their own volition or unilaterally choose their locality for intervention or in response to request from a community. Consequently, although an activity of an NGO may benefit a community, it may not guarantee a district wide benefit. Linked closely to the problem is the issue of sustainability of projects and facilities. A classified example is the water sector where boreholes sunk by some NGO ceased to operate when the NGOs moved out of the district due to the absence of supervision from the District Assembly and withdrawal of technical and financial support. In the light of the above, co-ordination of efforts of NGOs should be preferred to a relationship of mere co-operation between the assembly and NGOs. An intense pursuit of control and co-ordination of all activities in the District along the lines of section 21 of the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462 should be the preferred option. In order to achieve efficiency in co-ordination there is the need to sensitize all stakeholders especially Heads of Departments, Institution and Organization. To be able to do this, the capacity of Assembly staff especially the DPCU, has to be strengthened in terms of skills and number of staff. Agencies which provide services to the District like the Town & Country Department, Audit Service and Department of Feeder Roads etc should be made to locate within the District since the present arrangement reduces efficiency and prompt response to development needs of the Assembly.

Application of Communication Strategies

It is not enough to collect and collate information from the populace, it is also important that proposals, policies and programmes are also sold out to the general public. One effective way to reach out to people and the communities for their input into the development agenda of the district is through public hearing and discussions. For the year 2014 alone, the Assembly has organized not less than seven of such public hearings in various communities in the district. The latest public hearing programmes were organized in the Town/Area Council headquarters on the preparation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014 -2017. The strategy yielded positive response from the various communities and Town/Area Council as the people lauded the programme and made healthy contributions to the plan. Other communication

strategies that are used by the Assembly to reach out to the people and to also receive healthy responses include seminars, Mobile van with loud speakers, Letters, Community Durbars, workshops, interviews and radio discussions. They are adopted by the Assembly to sensitize and to receive responses from the populace and as well disseminate information.

Security

The security situation in the District has remained relatively calm. This has culminated in people going about their normal duties without any serious hindrances. However, there are incidence of minor cases of assault and theft. In recent times, armed robbery and defilement are becoming emerging issues in the district as shown in the table below.

Table 1.27 Crime situation in the District

TYPE OF CRIME	2010	2011	2012	2013
Robbery	-	-	-	-
Murder			2	7
Fraud		1	1	1
Defilement	4	4	2	6

Police

The Police personnel strength in the district is woefully inadequate. The district capital cannot even boast of (15) fifteen Police Officers whilst the major communities in the District namely; Amanfopong, Brakwa and Odoben, have less than five (5) Police personnel or none at post. Police patrol is also irregular due to lack of patrol vehicles and personnel. With the introduction of the community policing under the youth and employment programme in the district, there is hope that the armed robbery situation will be brought under control.

Fire- Domestic

Cases of domestic fire were received from Brakwa and Odoben. Superficially, the number of cases is very insignificant. In all these cases, indiscriminate handling of naked flames has caused the hazard.

Bush Fire

Bush fires caused by individuals have been on the low side. This would be attributed to the intensive educational campaign mounted by NADMO in conjunction with the National Fire Service and Agricultural Extension Agents. Communities are always advised to grow green belts to protect their settlements.

Disaster Management

Management of disasters in the district is very effective. They are managed based on the kind of disaster that occurs at a particular location. The disasters which normally occur in the district include domestic/bushfire outbreaks, rainstorms, and so on. When communities in the district are hit by rainstorms, the District Directorate of NADMO liaises with the District Assembly, the Regional Directorate of NADMO and the National Headquarters of NADMO for a befitting relief package to be sent to the affected community. If there is a fire outbreak, both domestic and bushfires alike, the District Directorate of NADMO in collaboration with the outfit of the District Fire Service and the District Directorate of MOFA to bring all fire outbreaks under control, after which the necessary relief packages are given to the victims. If an epidemic breaks out, the District Directorate of NADMO liaises with the District Directorate of Health Services to bring the situation under control.

1.3.6 Social Services

This section gives a descriptive analysis of social conditions in the district. It outlines the spatial distribution, quality and level of social services (health, education, water, sanitation and housing). One of the high priorities in the national development is to satisfy basic needs, which include adequate food and shelter and essential services such as potable water, sanitation, health and education. Inadequate provision of these basic services, in qualitative and quantitative terms is a major concern for the district.

Educational Sector

The District Assembly recognises the right of every child to education, as enshrined in the 1992 constitution. Consequently, such policies and programmes as the Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme and the Free School Uniforms to needy school children have all been introduced in the district to address a variety of challenges and inadequacies within the educational system. The priority intervention areas of the educational sector in the district are earmarked to address the challenges of education in the district. These include school enrolment, inadequate qualified teaching staff, and poor infrastructure among others.

Education in the District is being overseen by the District Directorate of Education whose responsibility is the administration, monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning in the District. The Assembly currently has both Basic and Second Cycle Schools. The district has been sub divided into eight (8) Circuits for the purpose of effective administration and supervision. Table 1.28 provides information on the population of the districts who are currently attending school or have attended school in the past. Out of a total enrolment of 45,131, three years and older currently in schools in the district, 51.9 percent are at the primary level, 18.3 percent at the kindergarten, 18.2 percent at the Junior Secondary School (JSS) level and 5.1 percent at the Senior Secondary School (SSS) level. Apart from the primary and kindergarten level where the female proportion is higher, the proportion of male students at each of the subsequent levels is only slightly higher than that of females.

The data shows that the highest level of school attained by those who have ever been to school are JSS/JHS (34.4%) and Middle School (29.8%). In addition, 21.3% of the population of the district has attained primary school level of education. While almost a higher percentage of males (31.1%) and of females (37.7%), six years and older in the district, have attained JSS or JHS School level of education, only 7.1 percent and 5.1 percent have attained SSS level of

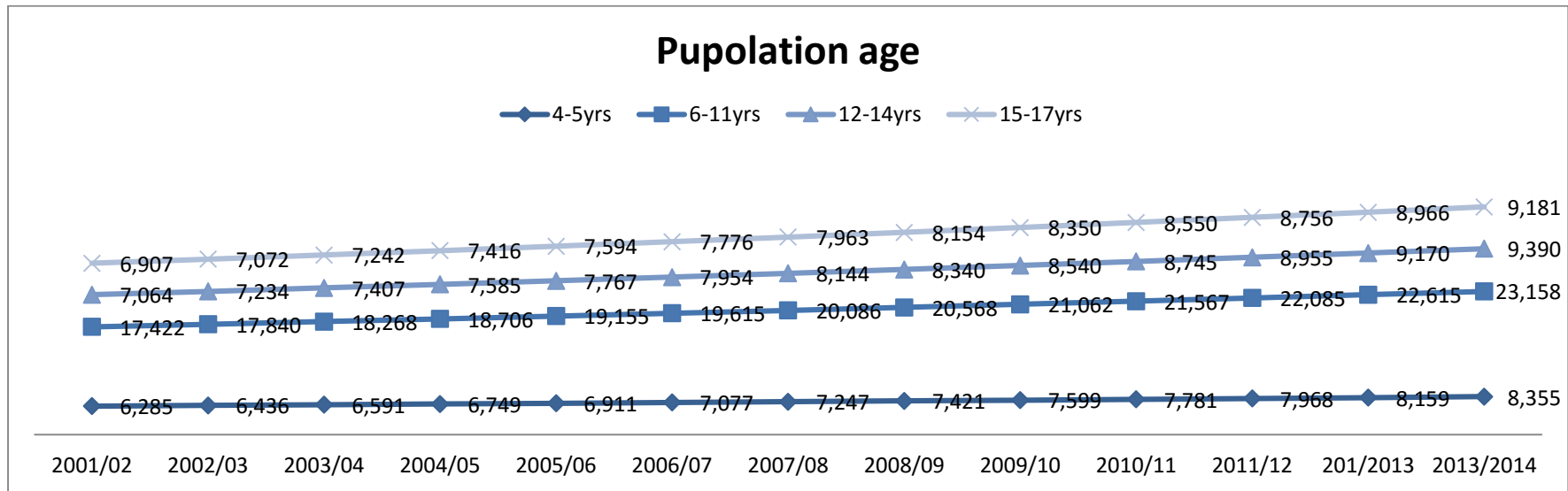
education. This means that, for the district as a whole, a lower proportion of the population, six years and older, who have attained Middle or JSS level of education progressed to the secondary level. While Secondary/SSS level of education is very low in the district as a whole, it is much lower for the males than for females for both those who are currently going to school and those attended school in the past.

Table 1.28: Population 3 years and older by level of education, school attendance and sex

Level of education	Currently attending						Attended in the past					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	45,131	100.0	23,803	100.0	21,328	100.0	38,382	100.0	19,275	100.0	19,107	100.0
Nursery	2,265	5.0	1,137	4.8	1,128	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kindergarten	8,267	18.3	4,270	17.9	3,997	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary	23,409	51.9	12,174	51.1	11,235	52.7	8,159	21.3	3,081	16.0	5,078	26.6
JSS/JHS	8,210	18.2	4,423	18.6	3,787	17.8	13,201	34.4	5,998	31.1	7,203	37.7
Middle	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11,427	29.8	6,598	34.2	4,829	25.3
SSS/SHS	2,284	5.1	1,340	5.6	944	4.4	2,350	6.1	1,377	7.1	973	5.1
Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	691	1.8	517	2.7	174	0.9
Vocational/Technical/Commercial	160	0.4	101	0.4	59	0.3	804	2.1	446	2.3	358	1.9
Post middle/secondary certificate	104	0.2	54	0.2	50	0.2	614	1.6	392	2.0	222	1.2
Tertiary	432	1.0	304	1.3	128	0.6	1,136	3.0	866	4.5	270	1.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

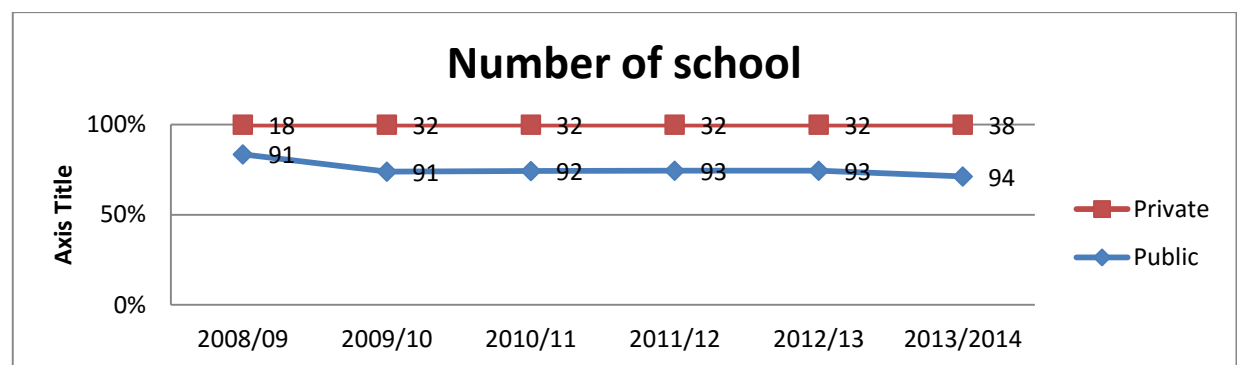
Figure 1.5 Trend of school age population in the district



According to the population census (2000), the recorded growth rate in the district was 2.32 and that was used in the projection of the population from 2001/02 academic year through 2011/12 since figures for 2010 population is provisional.

Figure 1.6 Kindergarten

a) Number of schools (total/public/private)

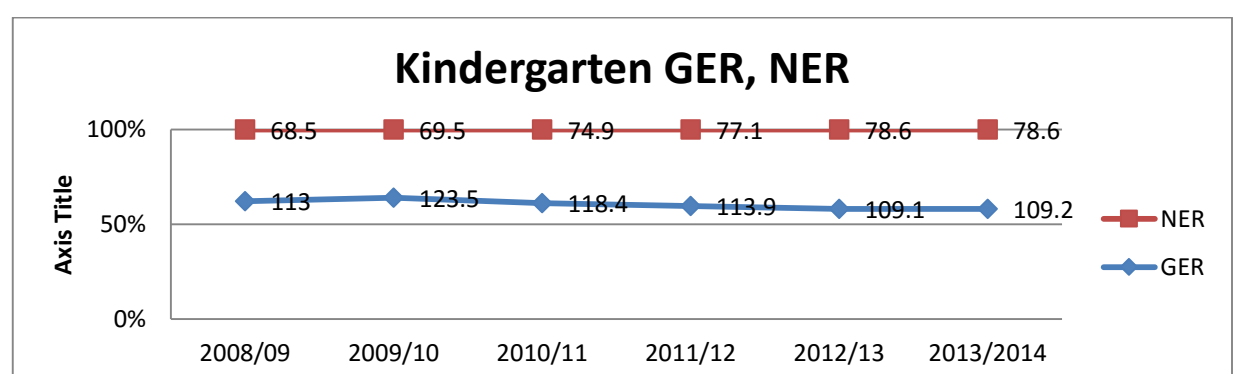


The District has 93 public and 32 private kindergarten schools currently. In 2008/09 there was 91 public and 18 private KGs. It rose to 94 public and 38 private KGs in 2013/2014.

Due to the distance which school children cannot walk, the DDE and District Assembly saw the need to open new schools. Private individuals also joined in establishing some schools to support the government's effort.

Figure 1.7

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

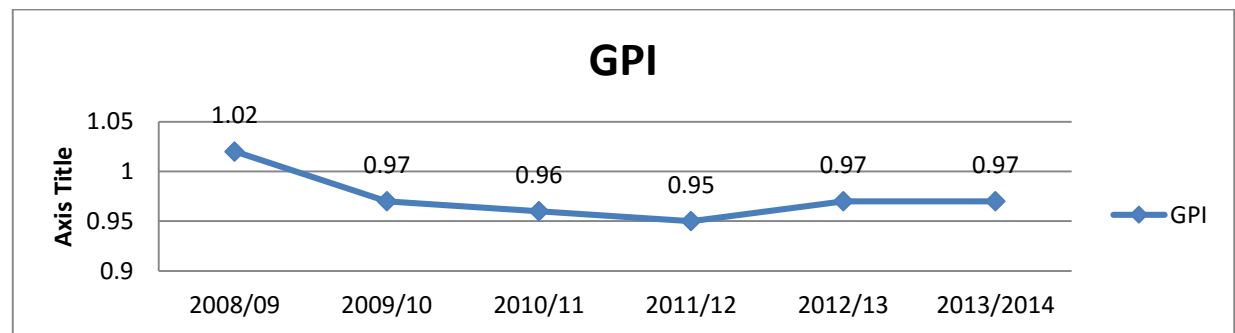


In 2008/2009, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) was 113%, it increased to 123.5%. Within the period of three years it reduced to 118.4% in 2010/11 and 113.9% in 2011/2012. It reduced again to 109.1% in 2012/2013. The GER status indicates more than 100%, the reason been that the villages in the sister district share their educational facilities with the district. In addition to this there are over aged pupils found in our schools. In 2008/2009,

the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) was 68.5% but increased to 69.5% and 74.9% respectively in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. It increased again in the next two years to 77.1% and 78.6% in 2012/12 and 2013/14 respectively. This was as a result of the sensitisation by the Girl Child Education Unit. If this trend is maintained, the district will be able to achieve her prime objective.

Figure 1.8

c) Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER



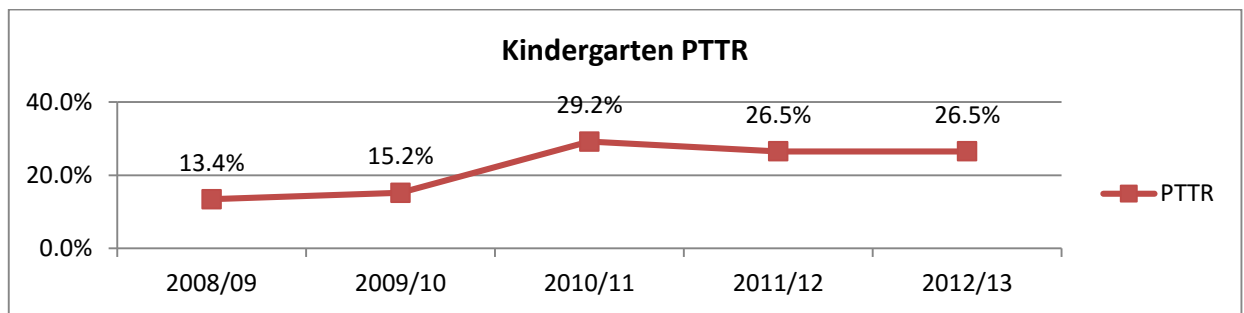
The Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER of KG was 1.02 in 2008/2009. This reduced to 0.97 in 2009/2010, and reduced again to 0.96 in 2010/2011. From 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 it reduced to 0.95 and increased to 0.97. According to this figure, the gender parity index is not balanced. The Girl Child Education Unit needs to be improved by given them more incentive to encourage more girls to go to school.

d) Distance to school from village centre

The average distance to school from village centre has reduced from 1.7km to 1.3km throughout the five years period. The longest distance reduced to from 4.9km to 4.5km during the five years period. The reduction in distance is due to pupils moving from far distance to near schools and some schools being sited nearer the communities.

Figure 1.9

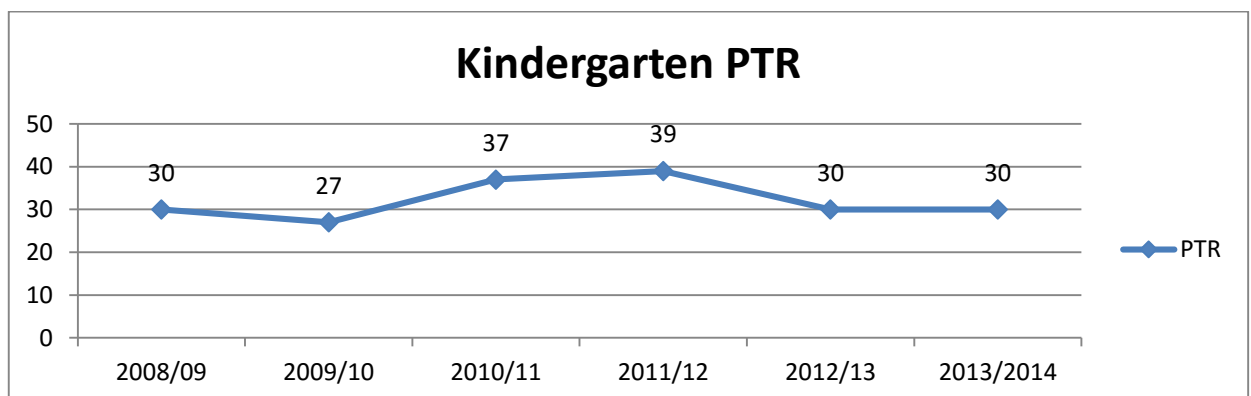
e) Percentage of trained teachers



In 2008/2009 the percentage of trained teachers was 13.4%. It increased to 15.2% in 2009/2010 and increased again to 29.2% in 2009/2010. In 2011/2012 it reduced to 26.5% and increased finally to 26.6% in 2013/2014. Most of the teachers in KG are untrained teachers. District needs to send experienced and qualified teachers to take care of the KG pupils.

Figure 1.10

f) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)



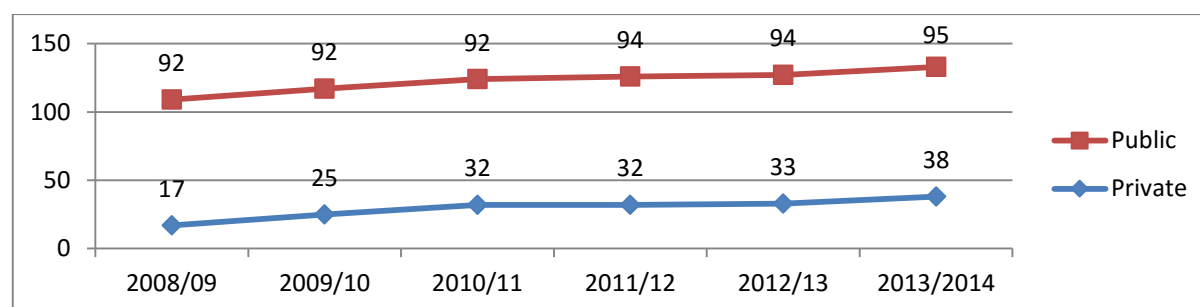
The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) was 31:1 in 2008/2009, reduced to 27:1 in 2009/2010, increased in 2010/2011 to 34:1, it increased again to 35:1 in 2012/2013 and reduced to 31:1 in 2013/2014.

Currently, the highest number of pupils to a teacher is 79:1 in some areas whilst the lowest number of pupils to a teacher is 11:1 in some deprived areas of the district.

Primary School

Figure 1.11

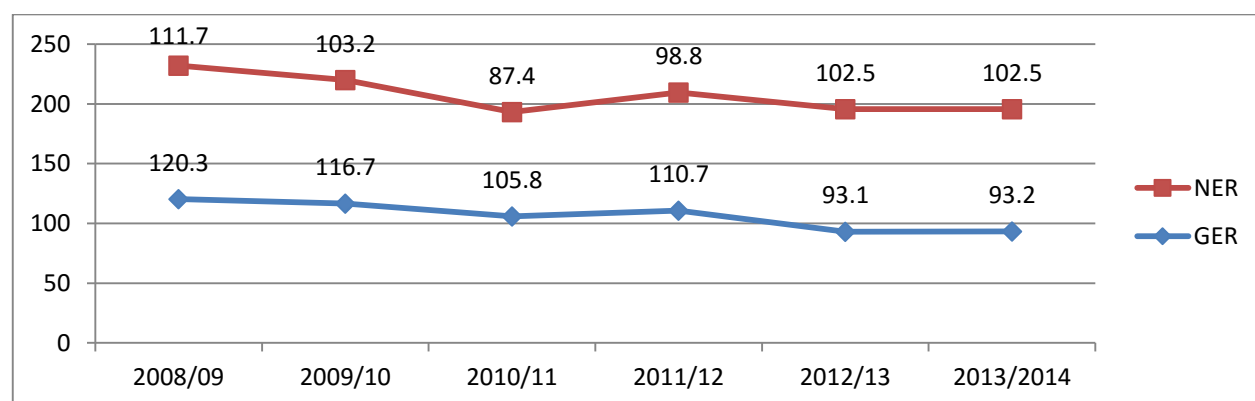
a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



The District has 92 public Primary Schools in 208/09, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 but the private Schools was 17 in 2008/2009 and increased to 25 in the next year but the three years the private schools increased as well as public schools in the next two years. Some communities looking at the distance their children walk to school decided to establish school and it assisted by DDE and District Assembly and also some individuals came in to support.

Figure1.12

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

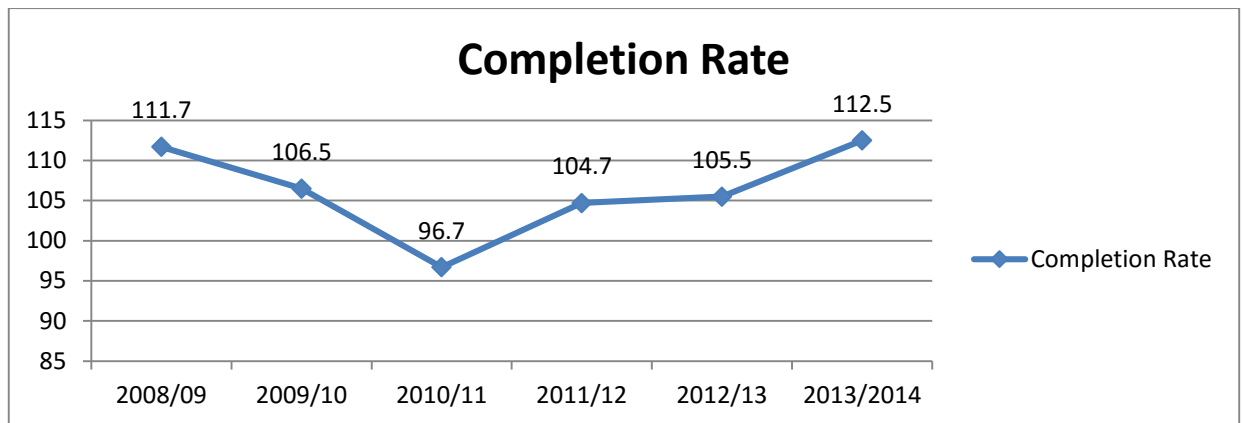


In 2008/2009, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for the primary was 120.2%, reduced to 116.7%, 105.8%, and 110.7% respectively in 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, but from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 it increased a little to 114.2%.

The NER for primary was 120.3% in 2008/2009. This reduced to 116.7% in 2009/2010. It reduced again to 105.8% in 2010/2011 and rose to 110.7% in 2011/2012. This was as a result of sensitisation of parents on the need to send their children to school at the right age.

Figure 1.13

c) *Completion Rate at P6*



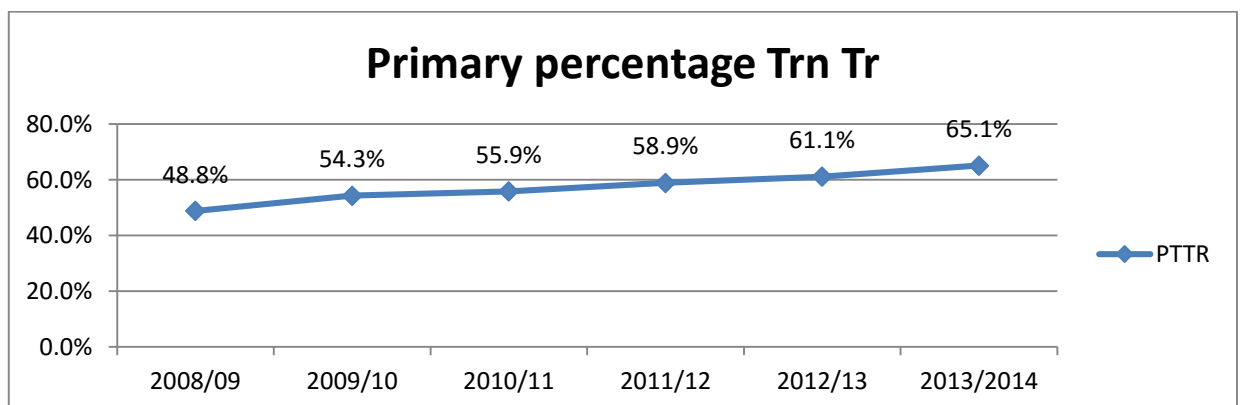
In 2008/2009, the Completion Rate for Primary Six was 111.7%, it reduced to 106.5% in 2009/2010. The following year it reduced further to 96.7% in 2010/11, it short up to 104.7% in 2011/20012 and finally to 105.5% in 2012/13 and 2013/2014 it increases to 112.5. The unstable nature of completion rate was due to the fact that most of the communities when farming seasons are over parents moved back to their home towns with their children. I has also been detected that some children take care of themselves and for that matter when life become tough, they drop out of school.

d) *Distance to school from village centre*

Within the period, the average Distance to School from the Village Centre was 2.2km while the longest distance to school from the village centre was 4.6km. These distances deter pupils especially the very young KG/ lower primary from going to school.

Figure 1.14

e) *Percentage of trained teachers*

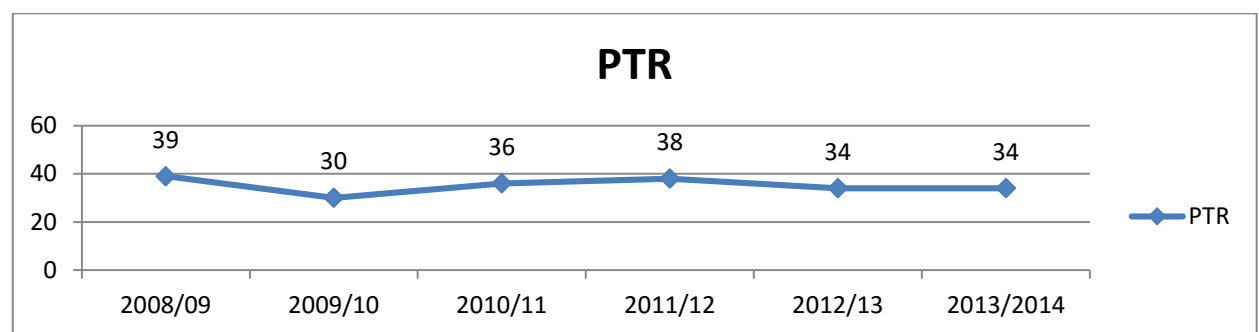


In 2008/2009, the Percentage of Trained Teachers (PTT) was 48.8%. It increased to 54.3% in 2009/10 and shot up again to 55.9% and 58.9% in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 respectively. It reduced to 61.1% in 2012/2013 and it increased to 65.1 in 2013/2014.

This increase in the number of Trained Teachers in primary school was due to the provision of infrastructures such as Teachers quarters, and SMC's managerial skills on how to maintain teachers when they are posted to the communities. In addition to this some of the untrained teachers who took part in UTDBE have also beefed up the number of trained teachers in the district.

Figure 1.15

f) Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)



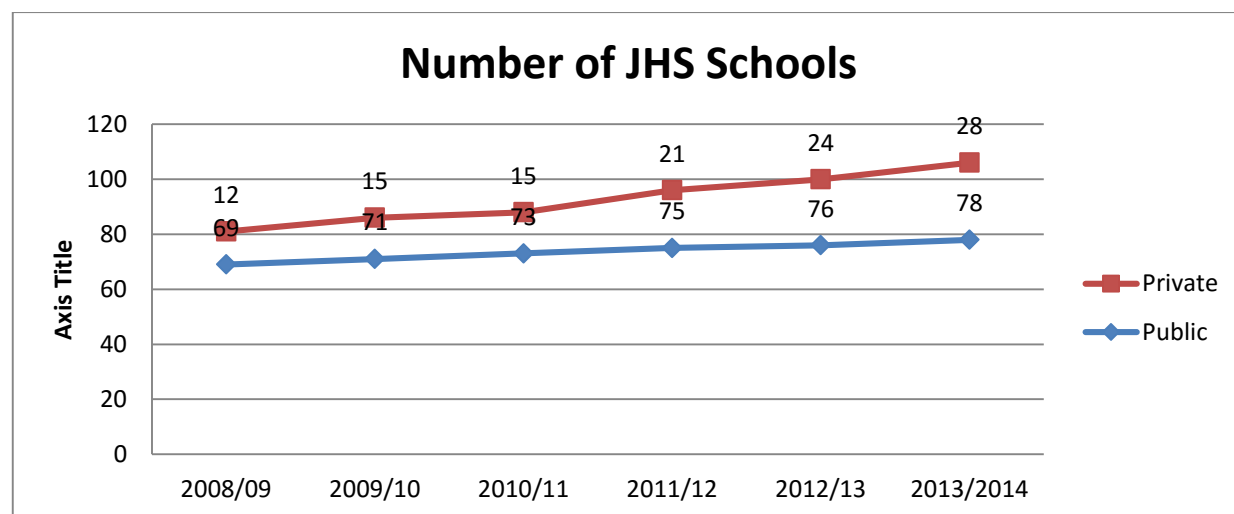
In 2008/2009, the PTR was 39:1 it reduced to 30:1 in 2009/2010, increased to 36:1 in 2010/2011 again it increased to 38:1 in 2011/2012 and reduced to 34:1 in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 respectively.

Currently, the highest PTR is 68:1 while the lowest is 12:1. This indicates that the workload for some of the teachers are quite heavy and it reflects on quality teaching and learning outcome in the district.

Junior High School.

Figure 1.16

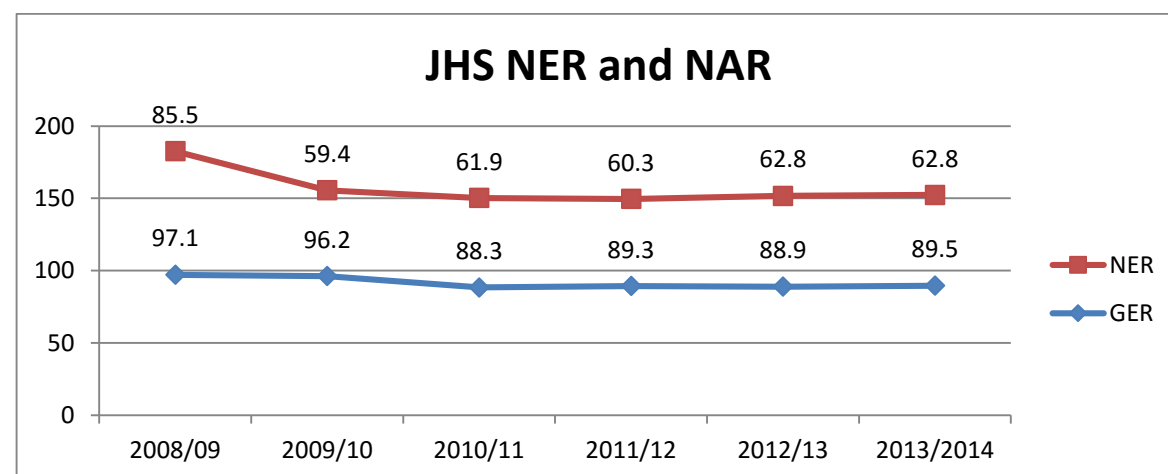
a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



In 2008/2009, the total number of JHS schools was 69 public and 12 private. It increased to 71 public and 15 private in 2009/2010, it increased again to 73 public and 15 private in 2010/2011. In 2011/2012, the number increased again to 75 public and 24 private then to 76 public and 24 private in 2012/13. In 2013/2014, number of Private schools increase from 24 to 28 and the Public schools increase from 76 to 78. Now the increase in number of schools in the JHS level is due to the fact that some schools graduated from primary to JHS status.

Figure 1.17

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

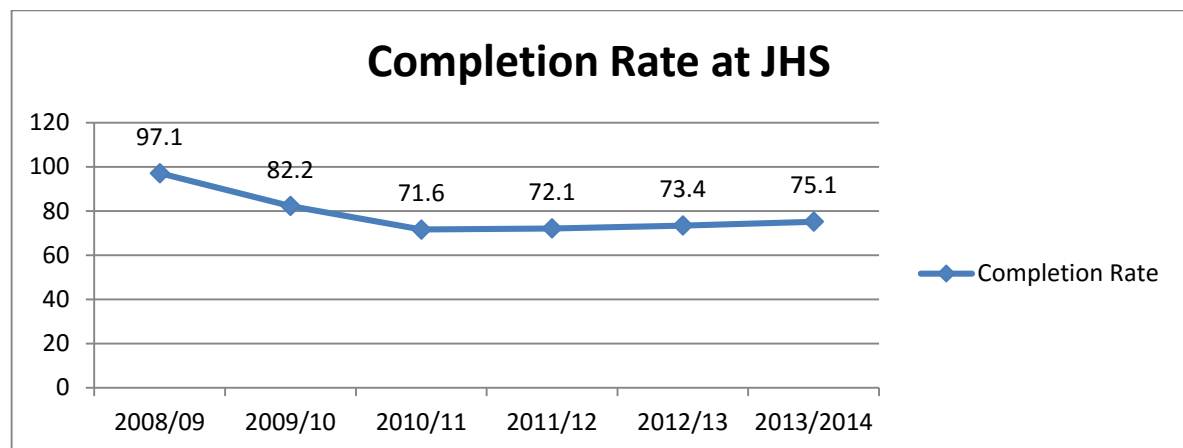


In 2008/2009, the GER was 97.1%. It reduced to 96.2% in 2009/2010 and reduced again to 88.3% in 2010/2011. It increased to 89.3% in 2011/2012 and it reduced to 88.9% in 2012/2013. Finally, 2013/2014 it crease to 89.5% .Currently, the district is on the way to achieving its school age population. In 2008/2009, the NER was 85.5% it reduced to 59.4% in 2009/2010 and increased to 61.9% in 2010/2011. It reduced again to 60.4% in 2011/2012 it increased to 62.8% in 2012/2013 and finally, the trend remained the same in 2013/2014

On this level, there is high rate of pupils who were not sent to school at the right school-going age. Even though the district has embarked on the Net Enrolment Issue through sensitisation, not much has been achieved. It is hope more work has to be done in this area.

Figure 1.18

c) Completion Rate at JHS



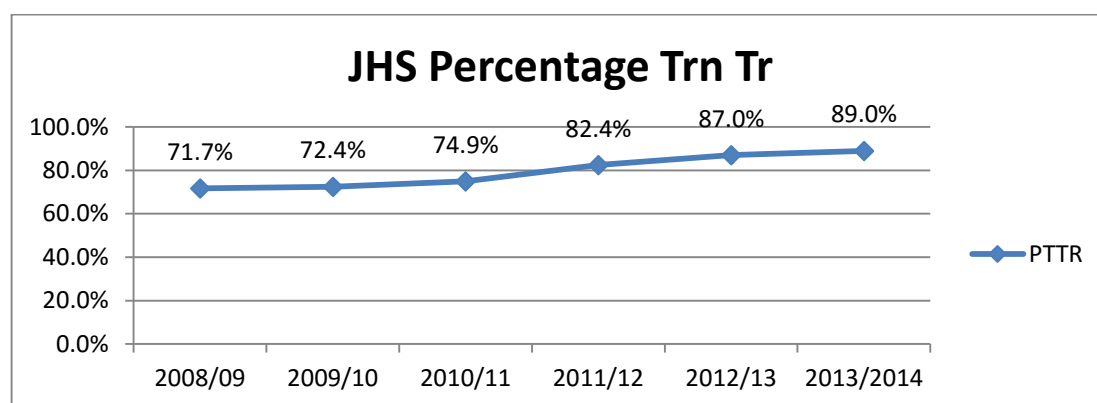
In 2008/2009 the Completion Rate at JHS was 97.1%. It reduced to 82.2% in 2009/2010 again, in the next three years the completion rate reduced from 71.6% to 72.1% and 73.4% as compared to previous years. These percentages indicate that there must be measures put in place to address the pupil retention. The managerial skills of the DEO, DEOC, the head teachers, and SMC/PTA must be exhibited to monitor and manage the schools. This was to be supported by the work Guidance Counselling unit.

d) *Distance to school from village centre*

The average distance to school from village centre was 2.2km in 2008/2009 through to 2012/2013. The longest distance to school from village centre was 4.6km in 2008/2009 through to 2012/2013. Schools must be sited close to all primary level.

Figure 1.19

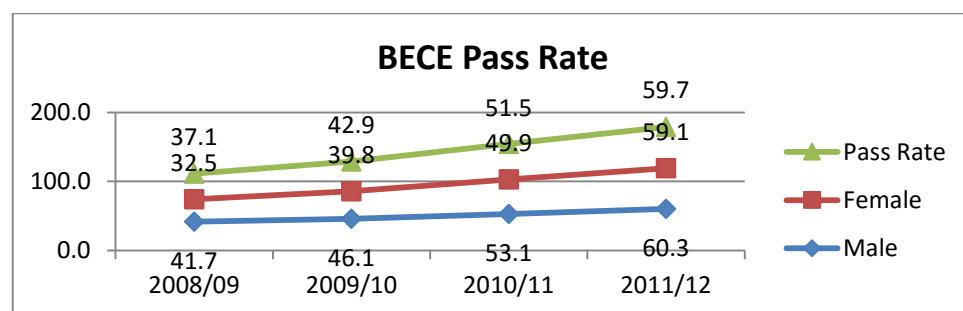
e) *Percentage of trained teachers*



In 2008/2009, the percentage of trained teachers at JHS was 71.7%. It increased to 72.4% in 2009/2010 and again it increased a little to 74.9%. After this in the next two years the percentage kept on increasing to 87.0%. This increase was as a result of the untrained teachers who took part of the UTDBE programme in the district. The DEOC, DA and the SMCs to collaborate to help in retaining trained teachers in the district.

Figure 1.20

f) *BECE Pass Rates*

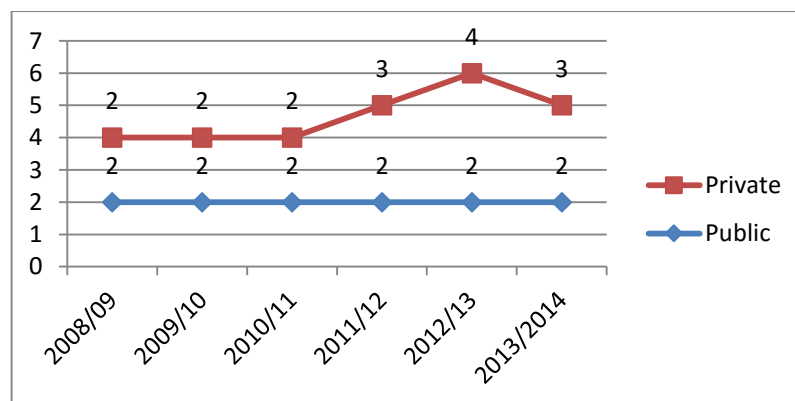


In 2008/2009, the BECE Pass Rate boys as compared to the girls was 41.7% against 32.5%, it increased to 46.1% as against 39.8% in 2009/2010, it increased again in 2010/2011 to 53.1% against 49.9%. It again increased to 60.3% against 59.1% in 2011/2012. The pass rate indicates that there is gradual improvement in performance. Generally, the boys are always ahead of the girls. The District has put in place incentive package for girls who excel in the BECE.

Senior High School

Figure 1.21

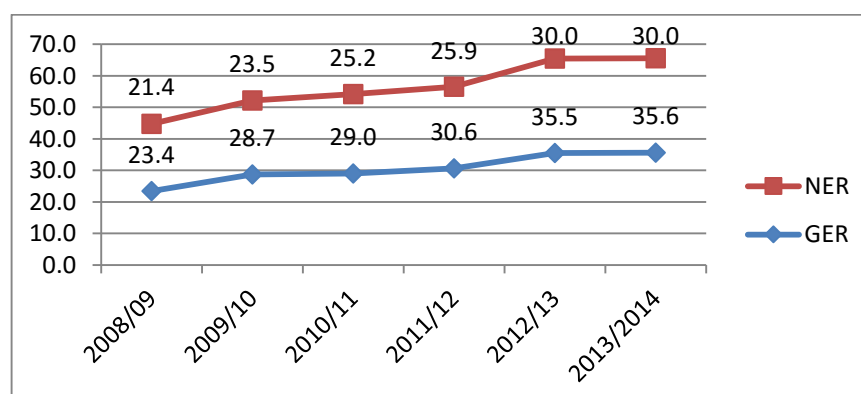
a) Number of schools (total/public/private)



In 2008/2009, the total number of SHS was 4. There are two public and two private SHS. The public maintained the two while private increased to 3 in 2011/2012. On the 2012/13 census the number of private SHS increased to 4 but in 2013/2014 it reduced to 3. The reason being that one school has collapsed, i.e. Abeka SHS.

Figure 1.22

b) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and Net Enrolment Rate (NER)



In 2008/2009 the GER was 23.4%, increase to 28.7% and 29.0% in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 respectively. In 2011/2012 it increased again to 30.6% and further increased to 35.5% in 2012/2013 but in 2013/2014 it increase to 35.6% there is a slight change as compare to last year.

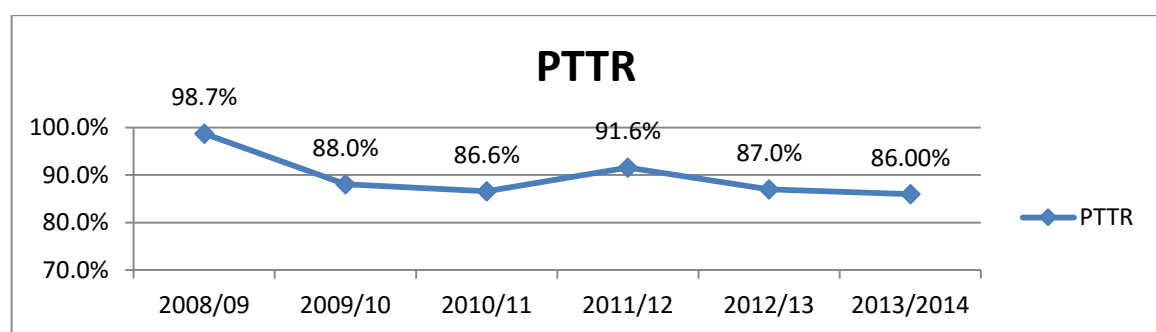
The reason for low GER is attributed to the fact that a lot of JHS graduates do not go to SHS. In 2008/2009, the NER was 21.4%. It rose to 23.5% and reduced to 25.2% in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 respectively. It increased further to 25.9% in 2011/2012 and 30.0% in 2012/2013. In 2013/2014 the trend remain the same as 2012/2013. This also indicates that most students do not enter the second cycle schools at the right age. Sensitisation is on- going in the district to address the situation.

c) Completion Rate at SH3

In 2008/2009, the Completion Rate for SHS was 85.0% but in 2009/2010 there was no WASSCE. From there it increased throughout the years to 88.5% and 89.7% in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. The DEO is mounting sensitisation programme on completion and retention of students in the second cycle.

Figure 1.23

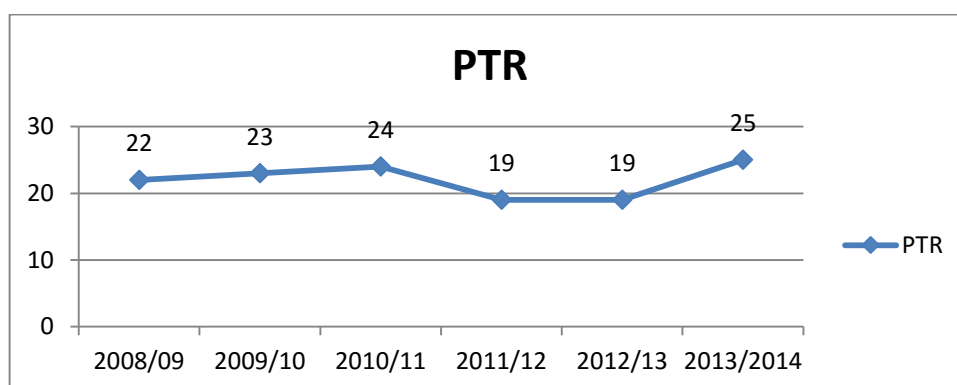
d) Percentage of trained teachers



In 2008/2009 the Percentage of Trained Teachers was 98.7%, it reduced to 88.0% in 2009//2010. It reduced to 86.6% and 91.6% in 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. But it decreased to 87.0% in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014. The DEO in collaboration with District Assembly and PTAs in the schools have put measures in place to provide more accommodation for teachers and this will facilitate teacher retention.

Figure 1.24

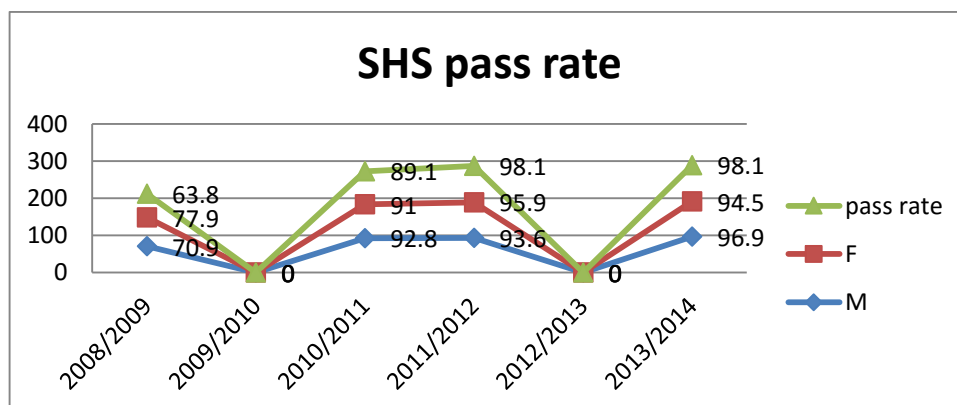
e) Student Teacher Ratio (PTR)



In 2008/2009 the Student Teacher Ratio was 22. This increased to 23 and 24 in 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, it reduced to 19 in 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. But 2013/2014 the pupil teacher ratio increase to 25:1, due to admission of form 1 combined with form 4 at the same time. This means that teachers are handling a few students than they are supposed to. The District Assembly is planning to put up more classrooms so that classes can be broken down into smaller units for quality teaching and learning in the district.

Figure 1.25

WASSCE Pass Rates



In 2008/2009, the WASSCE Pass Rate for boys as compared to the girls was 70.9% against 77.9%. It increased to 92.8% against 91.0% in 2010/2011 and in 2011/2012 it went up to 93.6% against 95.9%. There was no WASSCE in 2009/2010. Even though in the congested state of classrooms, the boys are making it and the girls are always behind the boys. Girls need to be motivated to encourage them study. If logistics are provided, students would perform better

Table 1.29 TVET

TVET		2008/09 Actual	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Target	2012/13 Actual	2013/14 Actual
Number of TVET schools	Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA
Number of students in all TVET schools	Total	294	327	334	385	NA	NA	NA
	Male	165	158	182	346	NA	NA	NA
	Female	129	169	152	39	NA	NA	NA
Number of students in TVET schools	Public	132	123	190	385	NA	NA	NA
	Private	164	204	144	33	NA	NA	NA

Areas to improve in Science and TVET in the district include:

- Infrastructure should be improved to accommodate a lot of students.
- Provision of requisite materials/equipment
- Qualified teaching personnel

What the district would do to strengthen these areas include:

- District Assembly to improve infrastructural facilities.
- The District Assembly should provide relevant teaching and learning materials.

District Assembly to insist that data from the institution be submitted to Directorate of Education when needed.

Table 1.30 Special School

Special School		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Actual
Number of special schools	Total	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Public	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Private	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of students in all special schools	Total	4	12	20	30	55	40	25
	Male	1	6	12	16	25	19	15
	Female	3	6	8	14	30	21	10

The priority areas to be improved in this sub-sector include the following

- There is one private special school in the district. This school has the prospect of growing if there are resources to feed, accommodate and provide educational materials to the pupils.
- Parents who send their wards to the school should not abandon them to the mercy of the proprietor.
- Social welfare should join in partnership with the proprietor in taking care of the pupils.

The areas which the district would strengthen this year include the following:

- The district is planning to embark on enrolment drive for the children with deaf as a challenge.
- The department of social welfare should be contracted to send the government's support to the school to cater for the needs of the pupils.

School Improvement Measures

The poor state of school infrastructure, furniture, teaching aids, textbooks, library books and lack of computers as well as the disturbing malaise in school management, teacher motivation and unsatisfactory pupil performance, particularly in reading skills and more have so combined and triggered so much unhappiness and concern by all stakeholders.

National School Feeding Programme

Within the period under review, the number of beneficiary schools has increased from four (5) to nine (10) schools in the District. They are;

Impact of the Programme on Education:

The introduction of this programme has impacted positively on some of the Educational indicators especially for the schools that are enrolled in this programme. Some of the achievements are;

- Increased enrolments
- Reduction in truancy and absenteeism
- Encouraged regularity and punctuality in school attendance, compared to period before school feeding
- Increased retention and participation in curricula activities
- Reduction in drop- out rate. It also encouraged primary school drop outs to re-enroll in school.
- Improvement in learning and academic performance.
- Supplement home feeding. Food served in school is more nutritious (balanced) compared to food eaten in some homes by the pupils. This has improved the Health Status of pupils due to balanced diet served weekly.

The impact of the programme on the Local Communities is as follows:

- Reduced the burden of parents: Parents do not need to worry about lunch for their wards in school.
- Boosted domestic food production - some of the food items were purchased from the local producers (farmers). That, therefore, served as ready market for their produce.

Implementation Challenges:

The programme has been confronted with some implementation challenges including the following:

- Irregular supply of potable water
- Non-existent kitchen facilities for all beneficiary schools.
- Difficulty in storing perishable food items
- Use of firewood instead of LP Gas
- Delays in bank transfers and transactions

The Capitation Grant

The capitation grant is operational in the District and as a result has helped increased enrolment in some specific areas at the basic school level. Notwithstanding the successes the capitation grant has achieved so far, it is beset with some problems including

- Late release of funds
- Parents' relinquishing some of the educational commitments such as buying of exercise books, uniforms with the notion that education is free at the basic level.

Major Challenges for Educational Sector

The following are some of the challenges facing this sector:

1. Dilapidated school structure
2. High illiteracy rate ,especially among women
3. Inadequate toilet and urinal facilities
4. Inadequate/ Absence of dormitories
5. Poor access to electricity
6. Low enrolment rate among females
7. High teacher turnover
8. Inadequate motivation
9. Low standard of education
10. Low enrolment rate
11. Inadequate teacher accommodation
12. Inadequate furniture

Non-Formal Education

Since 1992, Non-Formal Education continues to provide adult learners in the District with skills in literacy and numeracy in the Fante Language commonly spoken in the District. The learners undertake development activities, such as filling of pot holes and cleaning of surroundings. Another component of the programme is to train and support participants to embark on income-generating activities, such as palm oil extraction, gari processing, soap making and the like. By so doing, basic skills acquired in literacy and numeracy are integrated into real socio-economic life situations; such areas as nutrition, sanitation and environmental management, sewing, improved farming practices, child-mother care,

family planning, drug abuse. As at 2008, the programme had a total of 1,069 learners consisting of 227 males and 842 females. Some of the achievements of the programme include the following:

- A good number of learners can now read the Twi and Fante Bibles at church services
- Ability to keep simple financial records on trading activities
- Increased knowledge on the need to form co-operatives and attendance of anti natal services
- Farmers are now innovative using scientific methods of farming resulting in higher yields and increased incomes

Some of the challenges faced by the sector include;

1. Inadequate and irregular flow of grants
2. Inadequate personnel to man the office
3. Inadequate incentive packages for course facilitators

Health

In all societies, the importance of good health for the people cannot be overemphasized. High productivity in a society depends upon the health of the working force. A healthy workforce is not only an asset for increased productivity but also sustained increase in economic growth and development. Among the factors that promote good health are: balanced diet, good sanitation, existence of health facilities like hospitals, clinics, health centers/ health posts and qualified personnel like doctors, nurses and other paramedics.

The health services in the district are tailored towards integrated, preventive and curative services with emphasis on primary health care. While the curative health delivery service is usually provided at the institutions, the preventive service are usually done at the community level and during home based visits by officers, with much emphasis on ways of preventing diseases, and maintaining personal hygiene. The main services provided are;

1. General medical care
2. Maternal and child health care and family planning
3. Nutrition and health education
4. Environmental health care
5. Disease control
6. Eye and Dental Care
7. X-Ray Service

District Health Management

Health services, which are a mix of both government and private institutions, are structured along the two-tier system of primary Health Care- a strategy for making health accessible to all. The levels are:

1. Community Level (Level A)

Services to the communities are delivered mainly through outreach programmes. However services of TBA's Chemical Sellers, Traditional Healers and CHPS Compound are available to community members. There are also Chemical Sellers, pharmacy shops as well as private clinics in the District.

2. Sub-district level (Level B)

The sub District Health care system revolves around facilities like health centers and a hospital. A number of such facilities are located throughout the District to serve the population.

Health Facilities

Statistics available from A.O.B District Health Management Team shows that the district has one (1) Hospital, two (2) Health Centers, one (1) Reproductive and Child Health Centre, eight (8) CHPS Compounds and one (1) Private registered Maternal Home as shown in the table below.

Table 1.31: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No .	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
1	CHPS Compound	Anhwiam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ohiansheda • Kofi Nsin • Adumanu • Larbi Krom and its surrounding villages • Camp • Essuman Gwura • Asorefie • Nyame Ntokoo • Agove • Nkaase • Bosomfo other doted settlements 	7.0km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network linking the facility to the serving settlements are very bad • The existing BH providing water has broken down and not functioning • There is no electricity to store vaccine. • No accommodation for the nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeder Roads to be improved. • The Borehole to be repaired • Electricity to be extended to the Anhwiam to serve the facility • Accommodation to be provided
2	CHPS Compound	Bedum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attu Dauda • Wasabiampa • Solomon • Bedum • Other villages 	8.0KM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks linking the facilities to the serving villages • Accommodation problem for the nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeder roads should be made motorable throughout the year to make the facility accessible

(Cont'd) Table 1.31: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No .	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
3	CHPS Compound	Nankese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tweredua • Nankese • Odumase and other 15 dotted villages 	6.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network linking the servicing settlements • No water at the health post • No electricity • No accommodation for the Nurses • No toilet facility to cater for the patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeder roads linking the Nankese should be motorable throughout the year • Bore Hole should be sank to provide water • Electricity to be extended to the place • 3-Seater KVIP to be constructed • Accommodation to be provided for the nurses
4	CHPS Compound	Amanfopong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyame Bekyere • Amanfopong • Fosuansa • Kokoso • Amanor • Otambilwa 	6.8km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road net linking the serving communities / settlements • No water to serve the people • No public toilet facility to cater for patient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The feeder Road network connecting the facility and the villages to be improved • 3-Seater KVIP to be provided • Bore Hole to be sank to provide water
5	Brakwa Health Post	Brakwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edusia • Afofoso • Ogonaso • Kokoso • Fosuansa • Brakwa and other surrounding villages 	9.0km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public Toilet • No resident Doctors / Nurses • Non-charlatan attitudes of the nurses to toward patients • No water to serve the patient • No nurses quarters • Poor road networks linking the facility and the towns / villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road networks to be motorable throughout the year so that people can easily visit the health post • BH to be provided to serve the patient • Public Toilet -3-Seater KVIP to be provided to serve the patients • There must be resident for Doctors/ Nurses. • The relationship between Nurses and patients should be improved

(Cont'd) Table 1.31: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No .	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
6	CHPS Compound	Sowotuum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowotuum • Amanbete • Asebem • Besease • Eniehu • Fankyeakor • Suponsu • Other doted village 	7.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks linking the facility and the serving settlements • The structure is not good. • No water to serve the patient. • No electricity to store vaccine • No public toilet facility to serve the patient • No nurses accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads should be motorable throughout the year for easy accessibility to the facility. • A good permanent structure to be provided • Bore hole to be sank. • Electricity to be extended to the place. • Public Toilet to be provided to serve the patient • Nurses accommodation to be provided
7	Health Post Level B	Odoben (Pep.8000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odoben • Nankese • Tweredua • Kuntense • Domeabra • Brakwa Eshiem • Kofi Nsin • Odoben Secondary School 	7.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks linking the serving communities • No laboratory • The place is too small to contain the growing population • No residence Doctor to main the place • No Nurses accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads linking Odoben and other villages to be improved and make them motorable throughout the year • The uncompleted laboratory to be completed • New site should be proposed for re-allocation • The Health post should be up graded to serve its purpose.
8	Catholic Hospital (Our Lady of Grace)	Asikuma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asikuma (Pep.12,000) • All the people in the 5 Area and 3 Town Councils • People from Cape Coast , Mankessim, Swedru, Accra, Tema, Takoradi and Koforidua 	100.0km and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hospital space is too small to accommodate the growing population • Problem to get drugs since it is a Mission Hospital and does not supply drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facility needs expansion and drugs should be available to patients

(Cont'd) Table 1.31: Distribution of Health Facilities and their Status in Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District

No .	Name of Facility	Location	Settlements it serves	Average distance from the communities it serves	Challenges the facility faces	Mitigation measures to meet the challenges
9	CHPS Compound	Towoboase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towoboase • Adadan • Ohurubo • Kawonopado • Akawesu • Akromakwa • Kodzoawuna • Anadakwa • Duada Kwaa • Bondam • Nyamenam • Ankutuana • Otinikwaa • Nkwanta-Ekurakaa • Mwniya –Ekurakese 	5.5km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks between the facility and the settlements to serve • No electricity • Lack of potable water <p><u>Roads</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamra – Adadan • Akawasu – road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road network • Construction of new CHPS compound block • Construction of Nurses accommodation block • Extension of electricity to the Area • Construction of 3-seater KVIP to serve the patients
10	CHPS Compound	Domeabra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domeabra • Kofi Nsin • Brakwa Eshiem and other 15 dotted farming settlements 	6.0km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network between the villages and the serving ones should be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of road networks between the Domeabra and the serving villages • Construction of New CHPS Compound Block • Construction of Nurses accommodation • Extension of electricity to Domeabra • Construction of 3-Seater public KVIP to serve the patient

11	CHPS Compound	Nkwanta - Nando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nkwanta – nandom and its surrounding villages (10) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of electricity • Poor feeder road network linking the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of New CHPS compound block • Provision of BH • Extension of electricity to the Nkwanta
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It is evident that the district is not well served with health facilities considering its size and also the growth of the population at the rate of 3.1%.

- The locations of the health facilities on Area and Town Council basis shows that Jamra and Kuntense Councils have no health facilities, probably because Kuntense is 5km from Odoben health post. Similarly Jamra is 6km from Asikuma notwithstanding, the two Area Council Capitals must have health posts to serve the people in the hinterlands.
- Despite the availability of these health facilities, most people in the district still have problem with access to the facilities due to the poor physical conditions of the roads in most part of the district. The challenges facing effective health delivery system in the district are shown in the table below

Access to Health Facilities:

Accessibility to health facilities in the district is evenly distributed. However, few communities have problem of accessing their health needs due to long distances coupled with the fact that some of the roads are impassable. For example, people from Adumanu, Asabeim and Adandan find it difficult to access their health facilities at Anhwiam Community Health Service Planning (CHPS) during the rainy seasons. Inhabitants in these communities travel more than 15km before they reach a health facility.

Human Resources

In terms of health personnel, the district has four (5) doctors, five (5) Specialist, Four (4) Physician Assistants, Two (2) Pharmacist, Five (5) Pharmacist Technicians, Forty-Six (46) Staff Nurses, Fifty-One (51) Enrolled Nurses, Two (2) Registered Mental nurses, Nineteen (19) Midwives, and a lot of volunteers including TBAs. In addition, there are: Two (2) Public Health nurse, One (1) Technical officer (Leprosy), Two (2) Technical officer (Nutrition), Eighty-Five (85) community health nurses, Fifty-Eight (58) Ward Assistant and Fifty-Three (53) supporting staff. The above statistics puts the Doctor patient ratio at 1: 30,879 and Nurse Patient ratio at 1:988. These ratios compared unfavourably with the regional and national standard ratios for the same period. This implies that the population is underserved in terms of health care services implying that accessing

health care is expensive. Consequently, many patients are compelled to rely on the private clinics whose services are relatively expensive. Again, patients who cannot afford private health services resort to self-medication, quack doctors who parade the rural communities and herbalists which in many cases worsen patients' plight resulting in many preventable deaths.

Table 1.32: Health Manpower.

No	Facility Type	Actual Number	Target	Deficit (Need)
	Public			
1	District Director of Health Services	0	1	1
2	Deputy Director of Health Services	0	1	1
3	Medical Doctors	5	10	5
4	Public Health Nurse	2	5	3
5	Physician Assistant	5	8	3
6	Technical officer Disease Control	4	2	
7	Technical Officer Leprosy	1	2	1
8	Health Information	1	1	
9	Technical Officers Nutrition	2	5	3
10	Midwives	22	45	23
11	General Nurses	32	60	28
12	Community Health Nurses	48	105	57
13	Enrolled Nurse	41	40	
14	Ward Assistants	63	63	
15	Registered Mental Nurse	3	8	5
	Total	97		

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2013

Top Ten Diseases

The major diseases reported in the district in the year 2013 are shown in the table below

No.	2012		2013		2014	
	Diseases	Cases	Diseases	cases	Diseases	cases
1	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	39,207	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	42,047	Malaria OPD cases - clinical and confirmed	17,413
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	10,078	Acute Eye Infection	8,378	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	9,663
3	Anaemia	9,667	Anaemia	8,035	Anaemia	5,459
4	Acute Eye Infection	8,942	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	7,964	Acute Eye Infection	5,410
5	Cataract	7,157	Cataract	6,774	Skin Diseases	4,845
6	Skin Diseases	6,032	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5,397	Diarrhoea Diseases	4,420
7	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	5,127	Skin Diseases	5,323	Hypertension	4,390
8	Diarrhoea Diseases	5,124	Hypertension	4,943	Cataract	4,046
9	Hypertension	4,780	Other diseases of the Female reproductive system	3,253	Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains	3,572
10	Pneumonia	4,455	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3,046	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2,624

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2014

Malaria

Malaria always comes top among the top ten OPD cases in the district. The most vulnerable are children under five years and pregnant women. It is one disease, which attacks almost all, and its effect or impact is equally bad. Productivity is affected; socio economic activities slow down, poverty set, in pupils and students absent themselves from school leading to low performance.

The problem of malaria can be attributed largely to the generally bad environmental situation, heaps of refuse, choked gutters, bushy surroundings, and lack of places of convenience, refusal to patronise and sleep in treated bed nets with some complaining of heat. Even though roll back malaria programme was launched some years ago, lack of funds to constantly carry out intensive health education is a major setback. Global Fund, NGO has come out with some support through the supply of bed nets, IPT (Intermittent Preventive treatment and ITNs. Government has also come out with a new anti-malaria drug, which is highly subsidized so that everybody can afford to buy, but because of perceived side effects, many people are not patronising it. Even after treatment at the hospitals, many do not make use of them. This has also made it positive for the prevalence of the disease. To improve the situation all health service workers, Chemical Sellers, CBSVs & TBAs have been trained to sensitize people on the new anti-malaria drug. It is a programme, which is currently on-going.

Drug Store Supply

In the district, there are 35 drug stores which serve the people. They are being manned by licensed druggist. The existence of drug stores play very important role in the district since life of the people rest on them. The District Assembly should task the DHMT directorate to play supervision role in the discharge of their duties as druggist. There must be periodic training for the drug dealers in the district and constant checks on them by the authorities.

Table 1.34: Distribution of Drug Store in the District

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2013

Town / Area Council	No. Drug Stores
Asikuma Town Council	15
Odoben Town Council	3
Brakwa Town Council	4
Breman North Area Council	3
Jamra Area Council	2
Bedum Area Council	2
Kuntense Area Council	4
Baako –Anhwiam Area Council	2

The National Health Insurance

The National Health Insurance started in the year 2003. Its main objective is to help improve the health status of the people. In the year 2004, the population coverage was 15,690. At the end of 2009, the coverage was 70,659. The active membership of the scheme as at 31st December, 2014 stood at 48,253 representing 81.67% of the target for the year of 59,081. It also represents 42.81% of the district population of 112,706 (according to 2010 population and housing census. Active membership by category is below:

CATEGORY	ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP
INFORMAL	12,691
SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS	1,283
SSNIT PENSIONERS	294
UNDER 18	20,767
PERSONS 70YEARS AND ABOVE	4,124
INDIGENT	5,569
PREGNANT WOMEN	3,525
TOTAL	48,253

Source: NHIA-AOB District, 2014

HIV/AIDS Cases in the District

HIV/AIDS is a viral disease which is very deadly and has adverse consequences on the infected persons and the community as a whole. People who are infected cannot be as productive as they were before. This affects the standard of living of their families and hinders economic growth in the country. HIV cases are recorded in the Asikuma Odoben Brakwa district. Between 2010 and 2013, the district recorded the highest prevalence rate of 2.6% in the Central region of Ghana. Due to the strategies put in place, this was reduced to 1.6% in 2013. The district however plans to reduce this to 0.2% all things being equal if plans put in place are implemented. The table below indicates the trend of HIV cases in the district as at the time of the survey.

Table 1.35: Reported HIV Cases in AOB District

Cases	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of HIV Tested	51	143	205	129

Source: A-O-B District Health Directorate, 2013

The high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district can be attributed to the following:

- The central location of the district to adjoining towns such as Swedru, Akim Oda, Mankessim attracts migrants who come to trade and farm in the district
- Casual and unprotected indiscriminate sex among the youth
- High unemployment rate among school drop outs who are mostly girls who indulge in sexual activities for their livelihood
- Passive attitudes of people towards HIV/AIDS

In view of this, measures to prevent and manage the spread of the virus in the district are being undertaken. Some of these measures include the organization of awareness programmes to people especially those infected with the virus, formation of HIV/AIDS clubs in schools and communities and film shows in the communities to demonstrate the havoc of HIV/AIDS. These programmes have gone a long way in reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district.

However it can be seen that these prevention and management measures are not enough in the district. It is therefore very important to intensify these programmes so as to achieve the target of 0.2% by 2017. To achieve this, the following needs are to be met;

- Posters/pictures of HIV patients
- Vehicle for monitoring of activities
- Films covering HIV/AIDS patients for showing at the communities
- Creation of family planning office in each area and town council capital
- Availability of condoms
- Funds for the dissemination of information by Information Department, NICE, Non-formal Education and Circuit officers
- Dramatising the HIV/AIDS phenomena by school children

If all these needs are met, all other things being equal, the district can reduce its prevalence rate to 0.2% by 2017. Some of the factors responsible for the above situations are as follows:

- High syphilis rate of 3.9%, the highest in the country
- High mobility of population from the adjacent district.
- Youth's strong love for sex.
- Irresponsible parenting

The only option is to continue with the education of the people on the causes, effects and prevention measures.

Water and Sanitation

Water

Accessibility to good drinking water is very fundamental for the well-being of people and also for use in agricultural, industrial, domestic and mining activities. Its absence has negative implication on human habitation. This section looks at water and sanitation with regard to water sources, and means for the disposal of waste and other variables under water and sanitation. Water is very important in our daily activities. It is therefore necessary to consider it when dealing with social characteristics of man.

There are quite a number of potable water supply systems in the District. These are pipe borne from Asikuma Water Works, Small Town Piped Water Systems, stand pipes, mechanized boreholes, boreholes and hand dug wells fitted with pumps. The other sources of water supply are Hand Dug Wells (HDW) streams, rivers, dug wells and ponds. The coverage of good water supply in the district is very low. About 51% of the communities have access to safe drinking water. These comprise boreholes and hand-dug wells. Out of the 67% of the communities that have access to potable water, a significant proportion of the households continue to draw water from rivers and streams due to inadequacy and unreliability of facilities. The rest of the communities depend mainly on streams and rivers. This situation probably accounts for the prevalence of water borne and sanitation related diseases in several communities in the district. It is therefore not strange that cases of water borne diseases such as, diarrhoea, bilharzias, intestinal worms, and cholera are quite prevalent in the district. The table below shows the water supply coverage in the district

Table 1.36: Water Supply Coverage in the District

No.	Source / Type	Population
1	Pipe water	3%
2	Bore Holes	10%
3	Hand Dug Wells	25%
4	Small Town Piped System	13%
5	Streams	19%
6	Rivers	26%
7	Ponds	4%

The Table above shows that only 51%% of the District Population has access to pipe-borne water. The remaining population depends on untreated water from streams, ponds and rivers.

Due to the active implementation of a community water and sanitation programme in the district, problems such as poor quality of water, inadequate supply, long distances covered by women and children to fetch water and the existence of water borne diseases that characterized the district have generally reduced but are not completely eliminated. It is therefore expected that with active involvement of Community Water and Sanitation Agency, the water coverage would improve. The main problems that inhibit the adequate supply of portable water include;

- The inability of some communities to pay part of the capital cost and raise money for the operation and maintenance of a sufficient number of the boreholes. This has led to inadequate supply.
- Weak capacity of the local people to maintain the water pumps. Some communities still depend on the water and sanitation officers for repairs.
- High level of contamination of water (especially in wells) in the process of drawing water. Even though all the settlements have access to wells and boreholes, the supply is inadequate. The situation is worse in the dry season.

The situation therefore calls for the training of community members to manage, operate and maintain pumps; measures to improve supply and proper education to ensure proper handling of water and the facilities.

Waste Management

One of most intractable challenges of both urban and rural areas in Ghana, and in the district in particular, is efficient solid (refuse) and liquid waste disposal. Concerns have been expressed about indiscriminate disposal of this waste into places such as rivers and open drains. This section discuss the methods by which waste disposal is carried out in the district.

Solid waste disposal

Table 1.37 details the different methods of solid waste disposal by households in the district. The most common method of solid waste disposal is by public dump, either dumping in a container (14.3%) or dumping unto open dump site (68.3%). Routine collection of waste from houses is hardly practiced. It is only in 1.2 percent of dwelling units in the district that solid wastes are collected from homes. About 1 in 25 dwelling units (4.1%) dump solid wastes indiscriminately as compared with 7.3 percent of dwelling units which burn solid waste generated by them. Dumping of solid waste in open spaces is the most common method of waste disposal in both rural (84.2%) and urban areas (52.9%) in the district.

Table 1.37: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Solid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Collected	785,889	20,490	322	1.2	1.8	0.6
Burned by household	584,820	70,553	1,976	7.3	9.2	5.3
Public dump (container)	1,299,654	98,454	3,855	14.3	27.0	1.2
Public dump (open space)	2,061,403	283,454	18,436	68.3	52.9	84.2
Dumped indiscriminately	498,868	28,334	1,104	4.1	3.7	4.5
Buried by household	182,615	17,727	1,086	4.0	4.8	3.2
Other	53,805	7,751	218	0.8	0.6	1.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Liquid waste disposal

Table 1.38 shows that the three most commonly used method of disposing of liquid waste are throwing onto the street, into gutter and onto compound. Of these, the most common is throwing onto compound of the house accounting for 40.8 per cent of methods in the district. This method accounts for most 50 per cent of all disposal methods used in the rural areas. Next in importance for disposal of liquid waste is throwing onto the street, which is used by 35.7 per cent of households in the district. This method is commonly used in both rural and urban areas, (37.6% for rural and 33.9% for urban). Throwing into gutter, is the third most commonly used channel by which liquid waste is disposed of in the district accounting for 16.9 percent and only 0.3 per cent of households in the district have a proper sewerage system thus, through the sewage system.

Table 1.38: Method of solid and liquid waste disposal by type of locality

Method of waste disposal	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Liquid waste						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Through the sewerage system	183,169	6,670	80	0.3	0.5	0.1
Through drainage system into a gutter	594,404	35,183	1,288	4.8	8.4	1.1
Through drainage into a pit (soak away)	167,555	9,059	152	0.6	0.8	0.4
Thrown onto the street/outside	1,538,550	163,838	9,638	35.7	33.9	37.6
Thrown into gutter	1,020,096	89,199	4,555	16.9	24.0	9.5
Thrown onto compound	1,924,986	216,209	11,014	40.8	32.0	49.8
	38,294	6,605	270	1.0	0.5	1.5

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

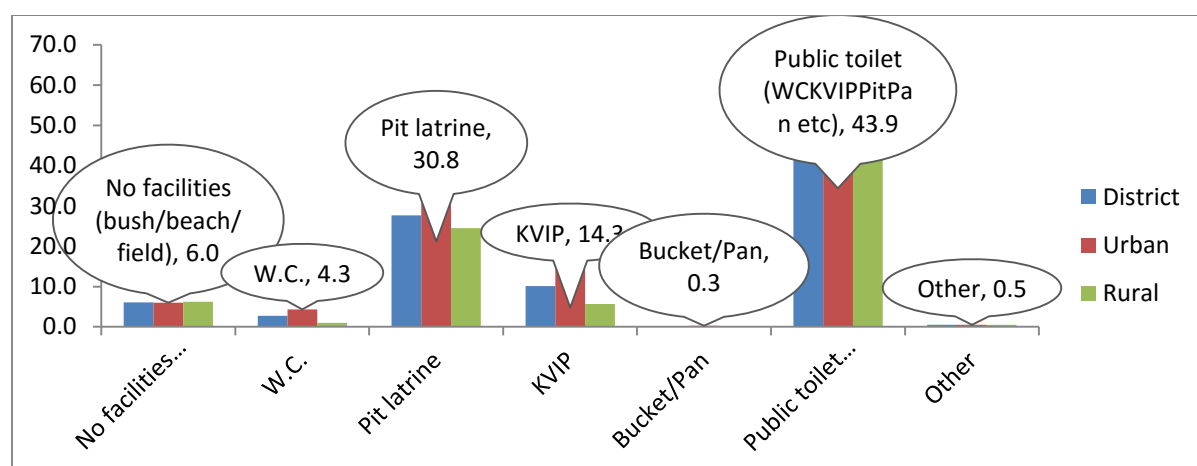
The poor solid and liquid waste management has negative implication for the district. The uncleared solid waste and poor drainage constitute an eyesore, degrading the environmental quality and aesthetic value of the district. The heaps of solid waste and poor drainage in the district constitute a variable source of stench and offence odour as well as pollution in the district.

It therefore becomes imperative that the District Assembly and house owners give serious attention to these problems in order to rescue the situation.

Excreta Management Facilities

Many district authorities have been grappling with the problem of sanitation, especially the provision and outlet for the disposal of excreta in dwelling places. Figure 1.39 gives details of the type of toilet facility for occupants of dwelling units in the districts. Arranged in order of availability for household members, they are the public toilet (43.9%), the pit latrine (30.8%), the Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (KVIP) [14.3%] and the water closet (WC) [(4.3%]. The proportion of households whose members use public toilet is higher in the rural areas (62.0%) than the urban centres (43.9%). It is also observed that about 6.1 percent of dwelling units had no toilet facilities and this proportion is slightly higher in rural (6.2%) than in urban areas (6%) while the proportions using KVIP are higher in urban areas (14.3%) than the rural areas (5.7%).

Table 1.39: Type of bathing facility used by household by type of locality



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

A very striking feature about the table above is the high number of pit latrines and public latrines. This is an unsanitary type of facility which can cause pollution of water bodies, breeding of house flies, offensive smell, just to mention a few. The District has no Cesspit emptier but shares one with Mfantseman and Ajumako Enyan Essiam Districts. This slows down the pace of work and sometimes becomes virtually impossible to have access to the machine at the critical times when it is needed.

Again, most of the public facilities are in the hands of private individuals who manage it. The District Environmental health Unit has little control over the management of most of these facilities and that, monitoring to ensure that the sanitary standards are adhered to in the running of the facilities has come to a standstill. According to District Water & Sanitation (DWST) report, most public toilet facilities are in very dilapidated conditions because of lack of regular maintenance. However, it must be stated that Community Water and Sanitation Agency / DANIDA/World Bank and E.U. in collaboration with the District Assembly and Communities have and are constructing many toilet facilities in most of the communities.

Housing

In 2014, the policy framework of the Government of Ghana, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II*, emphasized the need for increased access of the population to safe, adequate and affordable housing and shelter (NDPC, 2013). This section therefore provides an overview of housing and housing conditions in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District. The discussion is centred on housing stock and type of dwelling, ownership, construction material, room occupancy and housing conditions with particular reference to water and sanitation as well as information on cooking space and household energy sources.

Housing stock

The district has a total number of 18,244 houses for a total population of 112,706, giving an average of 6.1 persons per house (Table 1.40). With 26,997 households and a household population of 111,094, the district has an average household size of 4.1 persons. The 18,244 houses constitute 0.54 percent of the total stock of houses in Ghana and represent 5.26 per cent of the housing stock in the Central Region. The rural areas' share of the district housing stock is 51.9 per cent, which is higher than the urban average of 48.1 percent. The data shows that the average number of households per house is 1.5 with that of the urban areas (1.8) being higher than the district average.

Table 1.40 Stock of houses and households by type of locality

Categories	Total country	Region	District	Urban	Rural
Total population	24,658,823	2,201,863	112,706	54,213	58,493
Total household population	24,076,327	2,113,766	111,094	53,297	57,797
Number of houses	3,392,745	346,699	18,244	7,482	10,762
Number of households	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	13,684	13,313
Average households per house	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Population per house*	7.1	6.1	6.1	7.1	5.4
Average household size	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Type of Dwelling

Table 1.41 presents the various types of dwelling units in the district. The data show that rooms in compound houses are the common type of dwelling units occupied by households in the district. These account for 59.6 percent of dwelling units and constitute 64.2 per cent of all female headed dwelling units and 67.7 per cent of all dwellings in the urban areas. The next major type of dwelling unit is the separate house, which accounts for 30.7 percent of houses and semi-detached house accounting for 5.1 per cent of houses in the district. The data shows that the proportion of separate houses was higher in rural (37.7%) than urban localities (23.9%). Conversely, the percentage of compound houses was higher in urban areas (67.7%) than rural areas (51.2%). As expected, the proportion of huts building, same compound (2.9%) or different compound (0.7) was higher in rural localities than urban localities (0.4%) and (0.7%) while the proportion of Flat or Apartment was higher in urban localities (2.9%).

Table 1.41: Type of occupied dwelling unit by sex of household head and type of locality

Type of dwelling	Total country	Region	District					
			Total		Male headed	Female headed	Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Separate house	1,471,391	158,608	8,281	30.7	33.0	26.9	23.9	37.7
Semi-detached house	391,548	36,734	1,376	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.2	6.0
Flat/Apartment	256,355	22,889	534	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.1
Compound house (rooms)	2,942,147	286,740	16,086	59.6	56.7	64.2	67.7	51.2
Huts/Buildings (same compound)	170,957	8,432	445	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.4	2.9
Huts/Buildings (different compound)	36,410	1,817	114	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Tent	10,343	937	34	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Improvised home (kiosk/container etc)	90,934	3,674	51	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Living quarters attached to office/shop	20,499	1,559	37	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uncompleted building	66,624	4,370	19	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	9,846	1,003	20	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials for outer wall

The main construction materials for outer walls of dwelling unit are mud/mud bricks, cement and concrete or earth. Table 1.42 presents the type of materials used for the construction of outer walls in the district. Overall, the proportion of outer walls constructed with mud or mud brick is 63 per cent while the proportion of outer walls made of cement or concrete is 29.5 per cent. In the rural areas, however, almost three-quarters of the outer walls (74.4%) are made of mud bricks or earth while the urban centres has about half (51.1%) of the outer walls made of mud bricks or earth. Only 3.7 per cent and 2.0 percent of outer walls in the district are made of land crete and burnt bricks respectful. Other materials such as stone, wood and bamboo are hardly used in the construction of outer walls in the district.

Table 1.42 Main construction material for outer wall of dwelling unit by type of locality

Material for Outer wall	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	29,008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud brick/Earth	1,991,540	206,207	18,268	63.0	51.1	74.4
Wood	200,594	10,461	323	1.1	0.8	1.4
Metal sheet/Slate/Asbestos	43,708	2,698	81	0.3	0.4	0.2
Stone	11,330	942	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burnt bricks	38,237	5,389	572	2.0	2.4	1.5
Cement blocks/Concrete	3,342,462	325,673	8,564	29.5	41.6	18.0
Landcrete	104,270	10,996	1,068	3.7	3.4	4.0
Bamboo	8,206	766	20	0.1	0.0	0.1
Palm leaf/Thatch (grass)/Raffia	38,054	1,295	28	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	39,206	2,624	63	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials for roof

Table 1.43 presents the distribution of main materials used for roofing in the district. Overall, the types of materials used for roofing in the district include: the corrugated metal sheet, thatch or palm leaf, slate or asbestos, bamboo, wood, cement or concrete, and roofing tiles among others. More than eight out of 10 dwelling units (86.4%) have roofs made of metal sheets, and 6.9 per cent made of thatched, palm leaves or raffia.

Less than one percent of roofs are made of cement/concrete. The proportion of dwellings with thatched or palm as the main roofing material is 1.5 percent in urban areas as compared with 12.1 percent in rural areas. Over three quarters (79.2%) of roofs in rural areas and 93.9 percent in urban areas are made of metal sheets.

Table 1.43: Main construction materials for roofing of dwelling units by type of locality

Main Roofing material	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Total	5,817,607	567,051	29,008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mud/Mud bricks/Earth	80,644	2,568	181	0.6	0.2	1.0
Wood	45,547	3,047	119	0.4	0.4	0.4
Metal sheet	4,152,259	369,829	25,057	86.4	93.9	79.2
Slate/Asbestos	759,039	146,526	352	1.2	1.1	1.4
Cement/Concrete	141,072	10,824	220	0.8	1.1	0.5
Roofing tile	31,456	1,892	113	0.4	0.6	0.2
Bamboo	71,049	9,912	813	2.8	0.7	4.8
Thatch/Palm leaf or Raffia	500,606	19,317	2,012	6.9	1.5	12.1
Other	35,935	3,136	141	0.5	0.6	0.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Materials for floor

Materials used for the floor in many houses may vary according to the economic circumstances of the households. Overall, materials used for the floors of buildings include earth and concrete as shown in Table 1.44, Majority (78.3%) of dwelling units in the district have floors made of mainly concrete or cement. A fifth (20.2%) of housing units have floors made of earth. However, the proportion of dwelling units in the rural areas with floors made of earth or mud is thrice (30%) as much as that of the urban areas (10.6%). It is observed also that, in the district, a few (1.4%) of dwelling units have floors made of material other than concrete or earth.

Table 1.44: Main construction materials for the floor of dwelling unit by type of locality

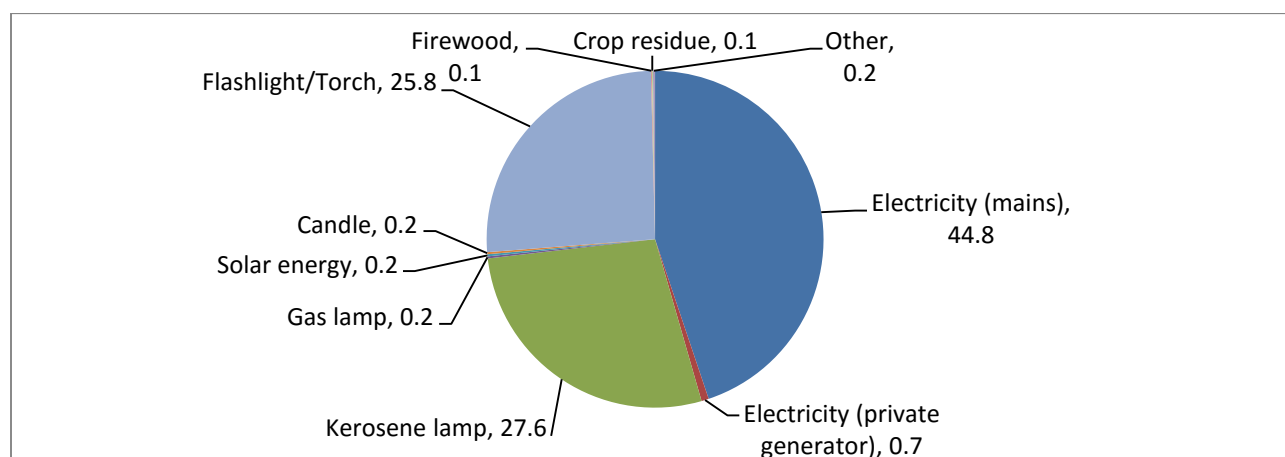
		Total		Urban		Rural
		N	%	%	%	%
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earth/Mud	872,161	59,543	5,447	20.2	10.6	30.0
Cement/Concrete	4,255,611	448,599	21,148	78.3	87.4	69.0
Stone	32,817	2,192	123	0.5	0.6	0.3
Burnt brick	6,537	718	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	52,856	1,924	22	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vinyl tiles	57,032	3,378	33	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ceramic/Porcelain/Granite/Marble tiles	88,500	5,534	120	0.4	0.6	0.2
Terrazzo/Terrazzo tiles	85,973	3,669	39	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	15,567	1,206	39	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of lighting

Figure 1.26 shows that the use of electricity in homes features as the main source of lighting in the districts, accounting for almost one-half (44.8%) of all lighting facilities. 27.6 percent of the resident in the district also uses kerosene lamp while about a quarter (25.8%) uses touch light or flash light as a main source of light. Taking the rural-urban distribution in the district, 64.3 percent of the urban dwelling units used electricity as the main source of lighting thus electricity compared with 24.7 percent in the rural areas.

Figure 1.26: Main source of lighting of dwelling unit



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of cooking fuel

The type of fuel used for cooking includes firewood, coconut husk, gas, electricity, kerosene and charcoal. Overall, firewood is the main fuel used for cooking in the district, accounting for 71.9 percent of fuel used; this is followed by charcoal (16.2%). The two accounts for 88.1 percent of all sources of fuel used for cooking in the district. The implications of this for the forest and the environment are far-reaching. The proportion of dwelling units where no cooking is done is 5.5 percent which may be a reflection on the increase in single-member households. In rural areas, because wood is locally available, it is the main source of cooking fuel for 87.2 percent of households compared with 57.0 percent in urban areas. In contrast, charcoal, which is often produced for urban dwellers, is used by 25.9 percent of households in urban areas, and 6.2 percent in rural areas.

Table 1.45: Main source of cooking fuel, and cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ cooking space	Total country	Region	District			
			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Main source of cooking fuel for household						
Total	5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
None no cooking	306,118	26,767	1,492	5.5	7.0	4.0
Wood	2,197,083	232,964	19,410	71.9	57.0	87.2
Gas	996,518	65,955	1,441	5.3	8.9	1.6
Electricity	29,794	1,221	60	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	29,868	2,935	97	0.4	0.5	0.2
Charcoal	1,844,290	194,256	4,370	16.2	25.9	6.2
Crop residue	45,292	1,477	104	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saw dust	8,000	514	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal waste	2,332	209	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7,759	465	10	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Cooking space used by household

Overall, majority of households (43.9%) use separate rooms exclusively designated as a cooking space while some households (10.6%) share separate rooms for cooking with others. Again, 16.5 per cent of households cook in open spaces in the compound. In about one in ten households (12.1%), cooking also takes place on verandas. The proportion of dwelling units in the district with no cooking space is 7.1 percent which is higher than the regional figure of 6.6 per cent. The proportion of urban households with separate room for exclusive use for household cooking is far lower (35.2%) than rural households (52.8%). Similarly, the proportions cooking on verandas and in open spaces are lower in rural than in urban areas.

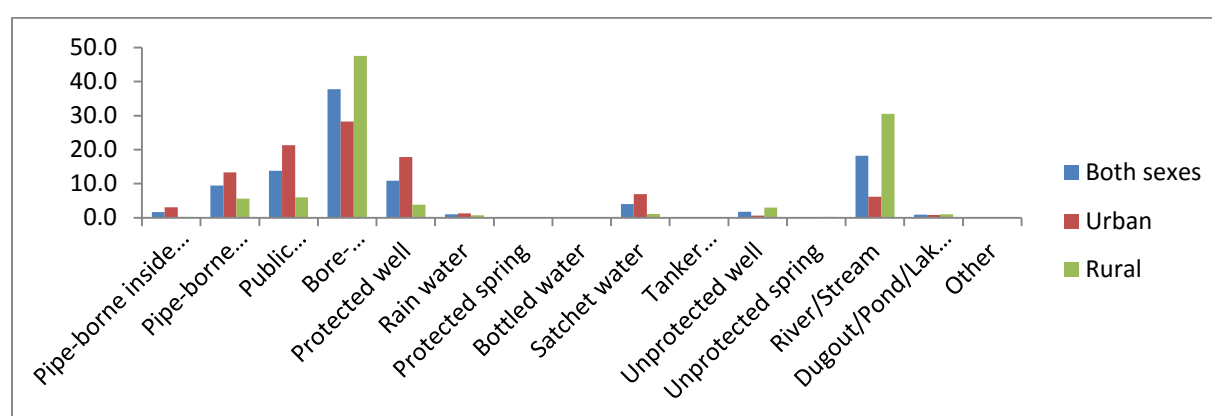
Table 1.46: Main cooking space used by households

Source of cooking fuel/ space	cooking	Total country	Region	District			
				Total		Urban	Rural
				N	%	%	%
Cooking space used by household							
Total		5,467,054	526,763	26,997	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cooking space		386,883	34,823	1,906	7.1	8.4	5.6
Separate room for exclusive use of household		1,817,018	176,215	11,841	43.9	35.2	52.8
Separate room shared with other household(s)		410,765	35,850	2,874	10.6	12.4	8.9
Enclosure without roof		117,614	8,635	392	1.5	1.0	1.9
Structure with roof but without walls		349,832	34,193	1,878	7.0	6.2	7.8
Bedroom/Hall/Living room)		74,525	8,387	223	0.8	1.2	0.5
Veranda		1,173,946	108,346	3,255	12.1	15.4	8.6
Open space in compound		1,115,464	117,661	4,442	16.5	19.6	13.3
Other		21,007	2,653	186	0.7	0.7	0.7

Main source of water for drinking

The main sources of drinking water in the district are presented in Figure 1.27. Household drinking water in the district is obtained from six main sources as follows: public standpipe (13.8%), pipe-borne water outside the dwelling unit (9.5%), borehole or pump tube well (37.8%), protected well (10.9%), sachet water (4.0%), and rivers and streams (18.2%). In rural and urban settings, a higher percentage of boreholes (47.5%) and stream or river (30.5%) are used in the rural areas as compare with (28.3%) and (6.2%) respectively in the urban areas.

Figure 1.27: Main source of water of dwelling unit for drinking



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Main source of water for other domestic use

The source of water for domestic use generally mirrors the use of drinking water with the exception of sachet water which is not used at all as a source of water for domestic purpose in the district. The main sources of water for other domestic purpose in the district are presented in Table 1.47. Household source of water for domestic purposes in the district is obtained from five main sources as follows: borehole or pump tube well (37.3%), river or stream (20.5), protected well (14.2%) and public tap or public standpipe (12.8%).

Table 1.47: Main source of water of dwelling unit for other domestic purposes

			Total		Urban	Rural
			N	%	%	%
Pipe-borne inside dwelling	905,566	54,888	528	2.0	3.3	0.6
Pipe-borne outside dwelling	1,089,030	109,873	2,332	8.6	11.9	5.3
Public tap/Standpipe	704,293	117,824	3,453	12.8	19.7	5.7
Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well	1,280,465	101,438	10,060	37.3	29.0	45.8
Protected well	465,775	37,995	3,830	14.2	23.6	4.5
Rain water	39,916	6,583	182	0.7	0.8	0.5
Protected spring	18,854	1,725	66	0.2	0.4	0.1
Tanker supply/Vendor provided	100,048	20,059	18	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unprotected well	152,055	15,523	573	2.1	1.2	3.1
Unprotected spring	15,738	1,783	60	0.2	0.1	0.3
River/Stream	588,590	52,309	5,536	20.5	8.4	32.9
Dugout/Pond/Lake/Dam/Canal	96,422	5,823	288	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other	10,302	940	71	0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.7 Vulnerability Analysis

A person is considered vulnerable if he or she is and/or can be subjected to all forms of abuse which deprives him/her from basic rights and needs. The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II, 2006-2009) defines a vulnerable person as one who does not reach his/her full potential and cannot contribute effectively to the economic growth and sustainable social development in a country. From the above definition, The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (GPRS II) categorises vulnerability to include the following:

- Child poverty
- People living in disaster prone areas
- Victims of abuse
- Inadequate alternative social infrastructure and safety nets
- Gender issues
- Child labour
- People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAS) and
- Compliance and implementation of national and international conventions

In summary, vulnerability can be described as the state of deprivation based on deformity, poverty or lack of enjoyment of rights and entitlements. Just as in the previous plan 2010-2013, the vulnerable identified in the District and who need attention are:-

- People with physical and mental disabilities
- People living with HIV/AIDS
- The aged
- Orphaned children
- The Chronically Sick
- Children
- The Poor

Factors such as illiteracy, superstitions beliefs, geographical and climate expose these people to vulnerability.

Risks/Shocks Facing the People of the Districts

Low priority given to semi subsistence food farmers

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is predominantly an agricultural society. As a result, the economic states of the farmers depend upon the pattern of the rainfall. The district leads in cocoa black pods disease and also suffers in post-harvest losses. Apart from the cocoa, food crops are also affected by the weather condition. The District lies in the rain forest zone and experiences rainfall throughout the year accompanied by rain storm. In the event of heavy rain storm food crops mainly plantain are destroyed and roof tops of many buildings are also ripped off. Other risks faced by farmers are pest's infestation and bush fires. Inaccessibility of roads to farms leads to post harvest losses and the few traders who manage to get to the farms exploit the farmers by offering them unacceptable low prices.

Farm Labourers

This group of people do not have fixed employment or secured jobs. They are mostly employed during the peak of the farming season. They are employed on casual bases. There is another kind of farm labourers or caretakers who work on cocoa farms. They have no fixed or guaranteed incomes and their incomes depend on how well the farm fares. The latter and the farmer's experience these shock know as production related shocks. This shock tends to negatively affect household income consumption and wealth accumulation in the district. Another most frequently reported shocks are the price related shocks. As stated earlier, the farmers are mostly cocoa farmers whose produce are bought by the government, who in turn pay farmers according to market price (i.e. international price). Thus in the event of fall in world price, the government just maintains the current price and the farmers expectations become illusive.

Unemployed and the Under- Employed

A large chunk of the district's able-bodied persons is not in any gainful employment. The unemployed are mainly artisans and those in trades such as dressmaking, hairdressing whose businesses are seasonal and are found doing practically nothing at the lean season.

Child Poverty

The poverty situation of some parents is transferred or affects their children. As a result these children at very early stages take to the streets to earn their living. Some of these children may be in school but work after school to support themselves. Unfortunately most of these children drop out of school. This condition leads to child exploitation, abuse and child labour. They become exposed to physical and moral danger leaving them with very bleak future. According to District Education Service office about 5.6% boys of school going age are involved in the district. Female children become victims of teenage pregnancy and face high risk of becoming HIV victims. Most of the boys end up with delinquent behaviours like petty stealing and the abuse of drugs and fall foul with the law. Single parenthood also contributes to some problems. Single parenthood is a common practice in the district social welfare department reported two in every 10 families are single parents.

Family of HIV/AIDs Victim

Children of AIDS victims are among the most vulnerable children. The stigma attached to their parent's death is enough psychological trauma for them. The long and the debilitating effect of the disease is an economic drain on the family and most often die as paupers leaving debts behind. With the extended family system which normally support such children are breaking down. Some of these eventually take to the streets. Research under taken by District AIDS Committee indicates that 1.6% of children in the district are in this situation.

Orphans and other Vulnerable Children

There are many orphans and vulnerable children who are in need of care and protection in the district. Data collected by the DPCU in collaboration of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in 2013 revealed that there were about 3,435 orphans in the district. A similar exercise conducted in JSS and primary schools in the district also revealed that 2,432 JSS pupils were needy. There is the need to monitor closely the growth and development of these in school needy and orphaned children and also locate those out of school for support so as to protect them from exposures that have the potential of destroying their lives and future aspirations.

Disable persons

Most vulnerable groups in the district are the persons with disabilities. These groups of people are discriminated against in almost all social aspect. They are discriminated upon in education, employment, social gatherings as well as in politics and culture discrimination. Consequently, programmes for the identification of needs of the PWDS are being put in place by the Assembly to support them to integrate unto society.

Women

Most women in the district depend on their husband for survival. Traditionally women do not own lands and those who do have are held in trust for the man. As a result, the death of the husband or in the event of disability, the women become more or less destitute. They become more vulnerable at the time of pregnancy. The distance they have to travel on the rough roads to receive medical care make them more likely to have miscarriages. The lucky ones who maintain the pregnancy to delivery stage faces the risk of losing their lives and their babies when there are complication during delivery. Again, the average household size is 4 being higher than the national, regional figures. This means child bearing is still prolific in the district. These same women start going to the farms carrying the children at their back and leave them under sheds exposing them to physical danger.

The Aged

Old people lack recognition and mostly live under deplorable conditions in the district. They live mainly on remittances, farms and the goodwill of friends and relatives. They have no place to socialize and cannot contribute towards the development of the District. They need assistance in terms of food, clothing and shelter.

Coping Mechanism

In the event of such shocks the individuals households and the community, use various coping strategies. Some cut down on their spending, deny themselves certain things and even let the children go out to undertake some paid jobs like porters, selling of iced water etc. to support the family's income. Most farmers use their cocoa farms as security or mortgage, others go in for loans or sell some property.

Special Programs for the Vulnerable and Excluded:

In order to mitigate the plight of the vulnerable and the excluded, certain programs were put in place. Among them are:

- Provision of user-friendly facilities such as toilets
- Employable skill training
- Financial support for the vulnerable and people with disabilities (PWDs)
- Scholarship scheme for the vulnerable and excluded

Furthermore, Development Partners and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), in their efforts to implement their benevolent mandates have initiated the following programs towards poverty reduction in the district:

- Organization of skills development and support in mushroom production, bee keeping, snail farming, book keeping etc. for women's group.
- Complimenting District support in provision of schools, furniture, feeder roads rehabilitation, and building of KVIP and provision of Potable water for needy communities.

- Supporting farmer groups and fishers with credit facilities to improve production and income levels.
- Linking products of farmers/fishers to marketing centers.
- Providing modern conservation technological advice to farmers/fishermen.

Major Issues bothering on vulnerability

1. Low access to credit especially those into IGA
2. Low level of employable among PWDs
3. Low level of awareness and apathy toward vulnerability issues among populace.
4. Poor access to major public facilities and infrastructure
5. Low educational achievement among PWDs

1.3.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and communication technology (ICT) development has been in Ghana with a significant growth over the past fifteen years. ICT has brought about social and economic development and transformation by creating an enabling environment for an accelerated economic growth. This section therefore provides information on ownership and access to mobile phones, internet facilities at home, in an internet café, on mobile phone or other devices, household ownership of desktops or laptop computers, and access to fixed telephone lines.

Ownership of Mobile Phones

Internet and mobile phones have become the fastest and easiest means of communicating, accessing and sharing information, financial transactions and accessing health services among others across the globe. Table 1.48 shows the total population of persons 12 years and older who owns mobile phones in the district. Out of the 72,826 persons who are 12 years and older in the district, 34 percent made up of 56.8 percent males and 43.2 percent females owns mobile phone. This clearly indicates that even though the female population (53.5%) 12 years and older is higher than that of males (46.5%), more males own mobile phone than females.

Table 1.48: Population 12 years and older by mobile phone ownership and Sex

Mobile phone ownership	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 12 years and older			Population having mobile phone	
Total	72,826	100.0	24,726	100.0
Male	33,838	46.5	14,050	56.8
Female	38,988	53.5	10,676	43.2
Percentage of Population 12 years and older having mobile phone			34.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Use of Internet

Table 1.49 shows the proportion of persons 12 years and older who use internet facility in the district. In all, 1.7 percent of persons 12 years and older uses internet facility in the district. Out of the internet users, 70.5 percent are males while 29.5 percent are females. The relatively low usage of internet in the district is more likely due to inadequate availability of internet facilities and does not augur well for development. Policy makers should implement policies which would help improve the low usage of the facility in district.

Table 1.49: Population 12 years and older by internet facility usage, and Sex

Mobile phone ownership	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 12 years and older			Population having mobile phone	
Total	72,826	100.0	1,257	100.0
Male	33,838	46.5	886	70.5
Female	38,988	53.5	371	29.5
Percentage of Population 12 years and older using internet facility			1.7	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households Ownership of Fixed Telephone Lines

With the onset of mobile phones, the use of fixed line telephones appears to be on the decline. The census asked questions on whether or not there were fixed telephone lines in households. Table 1.50 shows that there are 173 households with fixed telephone lines in district as at 2010 representing only 0.6 percent of total households. Nearly two thirds of households with fixed telephone lines (64.7%) are headed by males. The low usage for fixed telephone may be due to the expansion of mobile subscription in the country and the subsequent decline in investment in fixed telephony.

Table 1.50: Households having fixed telephone lines and Sex of head

		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of households			Households having fixed telephone lines		
Total	26,997	100.0	173	100.0	
Male	16,700	61.9	112	64.7	
Female	10,297	38.1	61	35.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Households Ownership of desktop/laptop computers

Table 1.51 shows the total number of households and household heads having desktop/laptop computers. A total of 760 households (2.8% of all households) own desktop or laptop computers in the district. Out of these total household internet facility users, 80.8 percent of them are headed by males while the remaining 19.2 percent are headed by females.

Table 1.51: Households having desktop/laptop computers and Sex of head

		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of households			Households having desktop/laptop computers		
Total	26,997	100.0	760	100.0	
Male	16,700	61.9	614	80.8	
Female	10,297	38.1	146	19.2	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.9 HIV and AIDS

The emergence of Human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and the disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) have been a great concern to the world and Ghanaian communities due to its devastating effect on the Social and Economic development. Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa district is no exception to the effects of this dreadful disease which has now become socio-economic problem.

Incidence of HIV/AIDS cases in the District

HIV/AIDS has been a life threatening disease in the world and as a result, most governments have been putting measures in place to reduce its incidence. The District Response Initiative (DRI) team has conducted a number of campaigns on HIV/AIDS. The campaigns took the form of publicity, seminars and many more. Apart from the District Response Initiative Activities of health officials also help to disseminate the information on HIV/AIDS to the people as they visit the hospitals. This disease is capable of reducing the labour force of the district and eventually decreasing its level of productivity. Between 2010 and 2013, the district recorded the highest prevalence rate of 2.6% in the Central region of Ghana. Due to the strategies put in place, this was reduced to 1.6% in 2013. The district however plans to reduce this to 0.2% all things being equal if plans put in place are implemented. The plan is in line with the National HIV/AIDS policy, which will include, but not limited to the following:

- Promoting safe sex
- Intensifying behavioural change programme
- Supporting programme for high risk groups
- Strengthening organizational work at the local level
- Providing support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The table below indicates the trend of HIV cases in the district as at the time of the survey.

Table 1.52: Reported HIV Cases in AOB District

Cases	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	(%)
Number of HIV Tested	3.1%	3.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	

Source: D. H. D Asikuma Odoben Brakwa, October 2013

The high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the district can be attributed to the following:

- The central location of the district to adjoining towns such as Swedru, Akim Oda, Mankessim attracts migrants who come to trade and farm in the district
- Casual and unprotected indiscriminate sex among the youth
- High rate of syphilis

- High unemployment rate among school drop outs who are mostly girls who indulge in sexual activities for their livelihood
- Passive attitudes of people towards HIV/AIDS

The district is besetting with a lot of problems in its attempt at reducing the threat of the HIV/AIDS menace. Prominent among them include high literacy rate among the citizenry, poor data base on HIV/AIDS prevalence, PLWAS and vulnerable/ orphan children, inadequate health facilities poverty and lack of improved VCT, PMCT and STI services in the district. Also, lack of effective research on HIV/AIDs and credible database makes monitoring and surveillance very difficult in the district and also reaching the high risk groups, PLWAS and vulnerable children with the appropriate programmes become extremely difficult.

Key determinants driving the epidemic in the district

Poverty

The poor economic conditions in the district has led to the indulgence of illicit sex on the part of many young girls to make extra money which often result in teenage pregnancies and HIV/AIDS infection.

Peer Pressure

The youth have been identified as being susceptible to peer- pressure to engage in sex due to lack of proper sex education by parent, teachers, churches etc.

Multiple Partners

People still keep multiple partners. Some of the married couples especially the males engage in extra marital sexual activities damming the consequences of HIV/AIDS.

Low Condom use

Condom use especially the female one has been low with the general response from respondents that they do not enjoy sex with condom.

Stigmatization

The continued stigmatization of People Living with HIV/AIDS makes them go underground to infect others. It is known that they do not want to go alone hence their diabolical plan to infect other people before they die.

Impact of HIV/AIDS on the District

Health

- Increased health budget on HIV/AIDS at the expense of the social services.
- Increased workload on Health Personnel. The Region already has acute shortage of Health Personnel, especially Doctors and Nurses. The Pandemic, if unchecked, can add more strains on health facilities and delivery.
- Reduction in Life Expectancy
- High morbidity and Mortality from HIV/AIDS and related diseases.

Education

- Low enrolment in all schools as a result of death of pupils/students and their parents.
- Orphans may not be supported to pursue education. Therefore their flair or natural academic endowment will be truncated.
- Loss of manpower (Teachers will either die or be too ill to put up their best)
- Poor performance of pupils due to ill health, deprivation, stigmatization and other variables.
- Inefficient utilization of educational infrastructure. In most parts of the district, school infrastructure is already deplorable, and this can be worsened by the effects of HIV/AIDS

Economy

- Labour Turn over will be high.
- Production and productivity will be reduced to the barest minimum
- The already poor Region will likely be in abject poverty, thus perpetuating the vicious cycle of poverty and probably HIV/AIDS
- Low standard of Living, High cost of living and therefore poor quality of life
- Increased dependency ratio

Family

- Family Poverty levels are worsened due to increased medical bills.
- Social stigma regarding the infection, and probably death from AIDS.
- Possible Divorce and its consequences
- Orphans to take care of

Agriculture

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa is largely agricultural in terms of occupation. HIV/AIDS can impact negatively on the Agric sector through:

- Low productivity in food (food insecurity)
- Low income, low investment, poverty
- Poor nutritional status
- Fall in revenue collection

HIV/AIDS Management Programmes in the District

The District Response Initiative (DRI) team has been engaged in a number of programmes to help reduce the spread of the disease. They include

- HIV/AIDS education. This takes the form of radio programmes, education through health officials, and the routine use of the information van. This campaign on the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the district has been effective since it has been able to reduce the number of infections in 2003.
- Care and Support for infected and affected persons. This takes the form of payment of medical bills, Payment of school fees, Provision of logistics (such as clothing, books and pens, school uniforms etc.) Vocational training for those not in school and the Provision of Anti-retroviral drugs for identified infected and affected persons.

Treatment, Care and support for PLWHAS &OVCs

Until recently, the district underplayed the importance of care and support for PLWHAS. This resulted in stigmatization, dropout among OVCs and high economic burden and HIV/AIDS dependant. To ameliorate the above, the district together with support from selected institutions has over the few years implemented policies to economically empower dependants of HIV/AIDS victims. Below are summary of interventions in this area over the years.

- The support has been in the areas of payment of school fees for OVCS, provision of school uniforms and books, training in batik making for PLWHAS, training in soap making for the PLWHAS etc
- Over the years the district has downplayed some thematic areas like coordination and management, resource mobilization and advocacy. There is therefore the need to formulate policies with a holistic approach to the fight against the menace in the district.
- Again, in the area of VCT almost all the health institutions in the district have established a VCT centre. The WHO supported the Asamang hospital with the tertiary up of a VCT centre and the creation of a youth centre by the AYA programme in the same hospital.

1.3.10 Gender

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, Females constitute 49% of the Districts population. In spite of the fact that women form significant proportion of the district population, their roles have never been acknowledged on equal terms with their male counterparts. This, among other factors, has contributed to the low achievement role and the failure of many rural development projects in the district.

Women are often engaged for longer hours than their male counterparts in supplying most community needs, which are supplementary but essential. Yet women have invariably been discriminated against and regarded mainly as house keepers and producers of children. A study conducted by Action Aid Ghana in the district in 2006, revealed that females are only engaged in menial jobs and they are often denied access to credit and find it difficult to secure the ownership of land and property.

Table 1.53

GENDER PROFILE OF ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA DISTRICT AS AT 2013

OFFICE	TOTAL NO. OF STAFF	MALE (M)	FEMALE (F)	SENIOR STAFF	JUNIOR STAFF
				M	F
CENTRALIZED DEPARTMENT					
General Assembly	60	47	13	- -	- -
Elected	46	38	8	- -	- -
Appointed	14	9	5	- -	- -
DCE'S Office	1	0	1	01	1
DCD'S Office	2	2	0	2	- -
Finance	13	8	5	6 -	2 5
Registry	4	2	2	1 -	1 2
Radio Room	2	1	1	- -	1 1
Internal Auditor	2	2	-	1 -	1 -
Dist. Planning Co-Ord. Unit	3	2	1	0 -	4 -
Dist. Envi. Health Office	17	13	4	6 2	7 2

Sanitary Labourers& Other Staff	136	36	100	-	-	36	100
Human Res. Management Office	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
District Works Dep't	20	16	4	3	-	13	4
LESDEP Office	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Nat. Youth Authority Office	2	1	1	1	-	-	1
Dist. Statistics Office	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
ICT Office	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Typing Pool	2	-	2	-	1	-	1
Social Welfare Office	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Police Service	50	45	5	5		-	
MoFA	31	27	4	19		1	
Nadmo	18	16	2	5		-	
Ghana Education Service							
NCCE	11	6	5	4		2	
CNC	2	1	1	-		-	
Births & Deaths	1	1	-	1		-	
Statistical Services	1	1	-	1		-	
Information Service	3	2	1	1		-	
National Youth Authority	2	1	1	1		-	
Non-Formal	12	9	3	3		-	
Ghana Post Office	5	3	2	-		-	
	172	92	80				

Health Directorate							
Forestry	4	3	1	1		1	
Road Safety Commission	1	1	-	1		-	
Rural Enterprise Project	4	2	2	-		2	
OTHERS							
Electricity Company of Ghana	22	18	4	1	1	16	3
Ghana Water Company							
Electoral Commission	5	3	2	1	-	2	2

OFFICE	TOTAL NO. OF STAFF	MALE (M)	FEMALE (F)
INFORMAL SECTORS			
Wood Carvers	25	25	
Oil Processors	185	10	175
Soap Making	35		35
Hair Dressers / Barbers	60	25	35
Dressmakers/Tailor	65	25	40
Bee-keepers	10	10	
Cassava Processors	45	15	30
		30	

Electronic Repairs	30		
Batik Tie and Dye	42	17	25

Economic Activities of Women

The agricultural sector (farming and animal husbandry) employs majority of the District's women population and in a labour-intensive activities. Moreover, the poor quality of their health often reduces the productivity level of rural women in their agricultural pursuits. In general, women's work is centred on the house or compound where she undertakes an activity that ensures the upkeep and well-being of the family. The man's tasks are more outside of the house and these activities are intended for household consumption and maintenance as well as proper regulations of community affairs.

Women in the district generally play a vital role in the maintenance and development of the communities.

- They raise children, prepare food for their families and their general household chores such as cooking, fetching water and firewood, child care etc.
- They also trade in food crops and trading thus, creating a link between the customers and producers
- In addition women are engaged in a number of income generating activities and farming in both rainy and dry seasons Children learn their roles and responsibilities in relation to their sex through the socialization process. It is also worth noting that women in agriculture also carry farm produce on their head – a task that is overwhelmingly arduous and time consuming.

Women's limited participation in public level decision making process affect their ability to contribute to discussions with the development agencies in matters affecting project intervention and their well-being since they are not members of Community level decision making bodies like WATSAN Committees, Unit Committees and Town/Area Councils. The effects of these limitations and problems on the women are poverty, ignorance and low standard of living. The District is to put in place pragmatic measures to stem these gender inequalities in the district. Enhanced support for rural women will further empower them, thereby increasing their own self-reliance and their right to make choices and influence greater positive change.

Analysis of Gender in Agriculture

An analysis of the structural roles of women and men reveals that women are more active in agricultural production than men. In the food production sector, women dominate the sector. Men are mainly found in cocoa farming, citrus and oil palm farming. This is due to the fact that men can easily get access to cocoa and palm lands than women. However, women assist their husbands in the production of cocoa. In the district about 2450 women are engaged in farming and are between the ages of 30 to 55 years. According to recent studies by the District Directorate of Agriculture in conjunction with District Planning and Coordinating Unit, women in Agriculture especially in the rural areas find it difficult to get access to credit and other farm lands as inputs.

Women found in the local economy sector, which is palm-oil extraction; cassava processing into gari; soap making; batik and dye are also plagued with the same challenges. The challenges include:

- Inadequate access to credit
- Low level of production
- Poor adaptation of modern technology
- Price instability of produce
- Poor road network leading to losses

The women in such situation are found to be more vulnerable in terms of poverty.

Women Empowerment

Women constitute the greater proportion of the district population. However the contribution of women to the development of the district is minimal. They constitute a greater proportion of the poor in the district. This is due to the polygamous nature of men in the district. Most husbands leave their wives and children and marry other without taking care of them. The women are left to cater for these children creating a burden on them since they are mostly unemployed. Most women in the district cater for their children solely without the support of their husbands. They cater for the educational as well as household expenses of their households. However due to the nature of their occupation, most of their children drop out of school since they are not able to support them.

Most women in the district are employed in agriculture sector and trading. These women are however faced with the problem of raising capital for these activities. They have limited access to credit preventing them from investing more in their business and increasing their incomes in the long run. During the public hearing, women in the district requested for some assistance so as to empower them and also provide for the needs their families. It is the wish of the district assembly, going by the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda, to empower women in the district politically, socially and economically.

Gender Mainstreaming Issues in the District

1. Low participation of women in Governance
2. High proportion of female headed households
3. Low capital formation among women entrepreneurs

1.3.11 Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy

Environment, according to geographers means the sum total of conditions that surround man or any living being at any one point or a particular place on the earth's surface. The total conditions include water bodies, minerals, trees and forest. The quality of both the built and the natural environments is vital for long-term growth and development. Increased production can only be meaningful on the one hand when it occurs in well-managed, amenable, efficient, safe and healthy built environments. On the other hand, protection of the natural environment to prevent deforestation, land degradation, and loss of ecosystems is paramount. A major issue currently under consideration in planning for development is the environment. This is because; it is now obvious that every development project has its environmental implications.

Conditions of the Natural Environment

The Natural Environmental consists of the natural physical and non-physical elements that support human life. The natural environment of the district was originally low-lying ranging between 15m-100m above sea level with isolated patches of highland, and this was accompanied with rain forest vegetation. The hills can still be seen throughout the district. Unfortunately, about 80% of the rainforest vegetation in the district has been destroyed due to improper farming methods like slash and burn, bush fallowing, shifting cultivation, continuous cropping, plantation agriculture, etc. This practice leaves the farm land bare and exposes the soil to erosion and also destroys the vegetation, thus altering the ecosystem of the district. The degradation of the natural vegetation of the district has changed from its original rain forest vegetation to secondary forest vegetation. Again bush fires and illegal chain saw operation have also contributed to the disappearance of the tall and giant trees which previously were in abundance in the district. This makes greater portion of the land infertile and also caused some of the rivers to dry up. Despite the rapid change of the natural environment virgin forests, still exist in the district in the forest reserves which are a beautiful site to watch. The district has three forest reserves which contain tree species such as

Odum, mahogany and Wawa. But these trees are still been exploited by illegal chain saw operators in the district.

Conditions of the Built Environment

Like any other District in the country, the condition of the built environment differs from larger communities to smaller communities with the larger communities having very poor environment conditions. Conditions of the urban communities like Asikuma, Brakwa and Odoben, are characterized by large compound house, poor drainage facilities and unkempt surroundings. In the rural areas, the erosion is severe that most buildings have exposed foundation, even though conditions in the rural areas are better than the urban areas, traces of unkempt surroundings, stagnant water can be found in some rural communities. Housing conditions in the rural areas are characterized by exposed foundation with majority of them being built with mud. Settlements are nucleated with some of them very far from larger settlements. In the urban centers, modernity and western lifestyle is catching up speedily with most of the houses built with sandcrete and roofed with aluminium sheets. The absence of organized streets in the district to foster the development of any form of drainage systems has resulted in poor drainage in most of these settlements and over the years gullies have been created and erosion has taken a heavy toll on houses and undermined the foundations and, therefore, the structure of houses in most settlements. The worst form of the drainage problem is demonstrated in Fosuansa, where a storm water drainage system was started to relieve the situation but has still not been completed. The prevalence of poor drainage has also resulted in the creation of insanitary conditions. Stagnant water, in low-lying areas of settlements, provides ideal breeding grounds for the growth and multiplication of mosquitoes.

Another characteristic of our built-up environment is the poor road network system. This hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district. The problem has to do with poor nature of existing roads, especially during the rainy seasons. This has resulted in expensive haulage of people and goods especially food items to and from the market centres. This has increased the incidence of post-harvest losses with its attendant loss of income to farmers and traders. Furthermore, most houses in the district are built without due regards to building regulations. Physical planning in its technical sense is mostly non-existent as houses are built haphazardly without any recourse to lay-down physical planning requirements and principles. Most settlements

in the district have no layout to guide the management of land in the built environment. The few settlements with layouts are either exhausted and need new plans or are not implemented for lack of personnel (surveyors) to undertake proper demarcation of the plots for use.

Impact of Human Activities Including Farming and Bush Fires

In the district, the natural vegetation is steadily degenerating into secondary forest. Relatively little virgin forest remains outside the main forest reserves and the condition can be attributed to persistent extraction of timber resources and improper farming practices such as slash and burn, shifting cultivation methods as well as the incidence of bush fires in the dry season. Despite these improper environmental practices, with their detrimental effects on the vegetation of the district, forest reserves still exist.

Disaster

Disaster can be explained as sudden great misfortunes, which happen to people; examples are wind storms, floods, Domestic/Natural fire outbreaks, droughts, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, outbreak of diseases, etc. Though disasters occur in the district, the rate at which they occur is minimal.

Floods

There has not been any incidence of flooding in its truest sense in the district since the flood plains of most of the rivers in the district are well drained. However, deep gullies created by erosion are seen in most of the communities. The hilly nature of the district is responsible for this development. This is because most of the communities are sited in broad valleys, which separate the hills.

Domestic/Bush Fires

The occurrence of domestic fires in the district is very minimal, although records show that some households in communities like have suffered from domestic fire outbreaks before. Bushfire outbreak in the district is also on a low side. This could be attributed to the intensive educational

campaign mounted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the personnel of the National Fire Service in the district.

Drought

The district does not usually experience any acute drought, since the atmosphere has very high humidity and there is a double maxima rainfall regime in the district. Therefore apart from the normal dry seasons which occur between January and March every year, drought has not been a major problem of the district. However, indiscriminate logging by chain saw operators in the district has caused a substantial damage to the vegetation. What is even more worrying is when trees along streams are felled indiscriminately causing some of the streams to dry up during the dry seasons.

Land Management

All lands in the District belong to the stools and are therefore controlled by the chiefs and elders. The Department of Town and Country Planning manage the spatial development in settlements with prepared schemes. Lack of land use schemes has led to haphazard developments in some settlements in the district.

Implications for Development

- Lack of tree cover in areas where there is unauthorised lumbering. This leads to the drying up of streams.
- Land degradation in areas where sand winning is very active. This subjects these areas to flooding and the breeding of mosquitoes in areas where there are stagnant waters.
- Haphazard physical development leads to unauthorised extensions, thus blocking lanes, which could serve as escape routes in times of disaster and emergency.
- Lack of layouts and approved schemes for some communities lead to a loss of revenue to the Assembly

- The slash and burn method of farming has reduced certain portions of the forest to secondary forest.
- Bush fires have reduced the natural vegetation in the northern part of the District i.e. Fosuansa, Ochisoa, Kokoso, Amanfopong among others to savanna.

Implication of the Physical and Natural Environment for Development

- The geographical location of the Municipality and its closeness to other Districts enhances networking administratively since information could be sent and received from the adjoining Districts. Again this strategic location fosters trade among the Districts.
- Market days in the various Districts experience inflow and outflow of both agricultural and manufactured goods. The result is that the Assembly's revenue is enhanced and traders' income improved because of the large market. Not only that, but also the vast land, especially the north-eastern portion is a potential source of agricultural land for modernized agricultural development. However, administratively, the District is too large for efficient allocation of resources. The rainfall pattern of the District support two cropping seasons
- Also, the fact that there is no litigation on land is a plus for development a potential for tourism. Chiefs who are custodians of the land are also collaborators with the Assembly and therefore acquisition of land for development by the Assembly and foreign investors is not a problem. This notwithstanding, land fragmentation at the family levels does not encouraged large scale development especially, agricultural production.
- Human activities have changed the natural environment drastically. Indiscriminate felling of trees for timber and fuel wood, continuous cultivation and incidents of bush burning which has become ritualized have left very little of the original forest mostly found along river courses. With the current population density of over 600 persons per square kilometre and increasing demand for land for residential purposes, available land agriculture land has been reducing whilst natural vegetation has been depleted.
- Most of the old buildings in both rural and urban areas have become exposed and hanging due to long neglect and exposure. Due to excessive erosion in rural and urban activities waste water from households gather in gullies and flow into streams which become breeding points for mosquitoes, reptiles and other disease vectors.

- The rocky, hills and outcrops around Yen kukwaa Orchisoa and Fosuaansa, constitute potential for investment and employment creation in view of the growing residential development in and out of the District as well as for road construction.

Climate Change

Climate is a development issue. The issue of climate change has become an important issue as far development is concerned. Global concerns about climate change have increased over the years. The impacts of increased global emissions of greenhouse gases are already being felt with evidence that further change will occur. The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is no exception as far the problem of climate change is concerned. Activities carried out in the district have had and continue to have adverse effect on the climate and the environment. Some efforts have been put in place by the district to mitigate the effects of development activities on the climate as well as the environment and these include subjecting the projects in the District Medium Term Plan to the Strategic environmental Impact Assessment (SEA). However, efforts to reduce the effects of activities on the climate have been unsuccessful due to limited capacity both technically and financially. Activities in the district such as Illegal chain saw operators, bush burning, over reliance firewood for energy and traditional methods of farming has led to deforestation of the vegetation cover in the district. This has affected the rainfall pattern hence affecting agriculture production in the district. Some efforts to address this situation include the Afforestation programme currently going on in the district

Disaster situation in relation to climate change

In Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District, there are natural disasters and man-made disasters as far as climate change is concern. The natural disasters include rainstorm, flood, windstorm, earthquake etc. and the man-made disasters include domestic fires, bush fires, some epidemics due to improper sanitation, poor resource management and degradation of our environment etc. which affect economic growth and destroy assets of persons and cause more vulnerable situation for already vulnerable group such as woman, the aged, children and persons with disabilities.

In the rural areas, it is most critical because they already live in ecologically fragile areas, so Communities such as Fosuansa, Ayipey, Nankese, Ogonaso etc are flood prone areas. The district has always recorded destruction, whenever there is a rainstorm due to the improper housing and dilapidated houses, ripping off of roofing whenever there is windstorm in areas such as those mentioned above. Records have shown a little on bush and domestic fires due to the intensive education by Fire Service, NADMO and ECG. As a result of this all the MMDA's including Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly attended a workshop in Swedru and each District was represented by the District Planning Officer and NADMO Officer and these two were enjoined to prepare an action plan for Climatic Change and Disaster Management for 2010.

Mitigating Disasters and Climatic Vulnerability in the District

The table below shows some of the processes or practices that will help moderate or offset the potential damages associated with the changes in climate within the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District:

Table 1.54

Sector	Potential Climate Change Vulnerability	Adaptation Strategies
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest failures from improper adaptive strategies • Reduce biological productivity and loss of forest cover • Progressive loss of non-timber forest products • Increased land degradation and loss of cropable land • Reduction in livestock size and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of drought tolerant and flood resistant varieties. • Breeding of early or extra early maturing genotypes. • Educating farmers to plant in low population densities so as to reduce competition for scarce or limited soil moisture • Encourage farm level adaptation such as shift in planting dates and modifying the amount and timing of fertilizer application • Shifts in natural production centres for various food crops areas where comparative advantage can be obtained. • Enhancing food security measures by storing food in banks

Marine ecosystem and coastal zone infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential risk from sea level rise such as coastal inundation and erosion • Salt water intrusion into fresh water resources • Disruption of sources of livelihoods e.g. fishing and agriculture • Population displacement • Invasion and destruction of mangrove ecosystem, coastal wetlands and beaches along with their associated economic and social importance such as being sites for migratory birds • Loss of habitat of several species including marine turtles • Risk to life, structures and property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● negotiating regional water-sharing agreements; ● providing efficient mechanisms for disaster management; ● developing desalination techniques; ● planting mangrove belts to provide flood protection; ● planting salt-tolerant varieties of vegetation; ● improving drainage facilities; ● establishing setback policies for new developments; ● Devising flood early warning systems. ● The use of setback policies for all underdeveloped areas within the coastal zone. This would prevent the construction of immovable structures within hazardous areas.
Human Health and Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of emergence of new disease vectors in some areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● establishing setback policies for new developments ● improving drainage facilities
Energy, Industry and Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption in industry productivity due to possible crises in the energy sector • Disruption in the supply of raw materials e.g from agriculture, fisheries and forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of woodlot
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible reduce biological productivity • Alteration of species (flora and fauna) composition in the different ecological zones. • Alteration of vegetation structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reforestation ● Ensure the cultivation of species in the environment that they are adapted to. ● Establish land use plan for hot spots

Water Resources and wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of biological diversity • Pollution of fresh water resources • Disruption of fishing activities • Reduction in underground Water levels • Drying up of river courses resulting from forest losses in headstream areas • Threat to biodiversity e.g. migratory birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Devise flood/drought early warning systems ● Provide alternative skill training for fishing communities ● Desalinization of water
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1.3.12 Demographic Characteristics

A district's population size and age-sex composition have broad ranging consequences for a number of socio-economic indicators such as the welfare of the people. An understanding of the age and sex structure of a population yields insights into changing population structure and highlights social and economic challenges. This chapter therefore provides information on the age and sex of household members, the population size of the districts, the sex and dependency ratios as well as the migratory pattern within the districts.

Population size and Growth Rate

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has a population 112,706 representing 5.1 percent of the central regional population (GSS, 2013). This is also 23, 311 above the 2000 population and housing census of 89,395 representing 1.8% increment. The inter-censal annual population growth rate decreased slightly from 3.6% between 1970 – 1984 to 3.1% between 1984 - 2000 and to 2.32% between 2000 - 2010. That is, the population of the district has been growing averagely at a moderate rate of 2.5% per annum for the past four decades (1960-2000). The current growth rate of 2.3% is significantly lower than both the regional and national growth rates of 3.4% and 2.7% per annum respectively. However, for the efforts of the district at wealth creation and poverty reduction to be meaningful, there should be pragmatic measures to further reduce the growth rate.

The growth rate varies in various degrees according to the area economic activities, political and traditional status of the communities. Commercial centres, political and traditional seats have high population growth rate. The growth rate is also related to the level of appreciation of family planning issues that includes health care, delivery systems, and availability of social amenities. In the rural communities where these facilities are non – existence, the growth rate are higher.

The trend of traditional population growth rate is an evidence of high fertility and comparatively low mortality rate. There is also some amount of inflow of people from neighboring district who are mostly tenant farmers. On the other hand, illegal chain saw activities have also drawn considerable number of people especially from the Eastern Region.

Population Age and Sex Composition/Dependency Ratio

Table 1.55 presents the population of the district by age, sex and sex structure. The district recorded a population of 112,706 made up of 54,293 males and 58,293 females. 5.1% share of the Regional Population and 0.46% of the National Population figure. This is also 23, 311 above the 2000 population and housing census of 89,395 representing 2.6% increment.

The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratios that are higher than 100 indicate that there are more males than females but sex ratios under 100 indicate the reverse, i.e., more females than males. The sex ratio (92.9) presented in Table 1.55 shows that there are about 93 males to 100 females. This means that there are more females than males in the district. Among all the age groups, there are more females than males, except the age groups 0-19 which has a higher proportion of males than females.

As shown in the table below, the age structure in the district exhibits the normal structure typical of a growing population, with a higher proportion of children under five years, which tapers at each successive higher age. This is an indication of high fertility. In fact, the declining but still large proportion of young people aged less than 15 years in the districts should be a cause for concern for policy makers. For such a young age structure, the population will continue to grow even if fertility declines. In the interim also, resources need to be channelled to cater for the children, particularly in the area of education

As a result of the youthful nature of the population, there are fewer people in the working age group. Also, since the working age group (15-64 years) includes the unemployed, students, homemakers and other persons, who are not economically active, the dependency ratio will naturally be greater than what is reported. It means therefore that on the average, each working person will be supporting more than one person who is not working. What is even more worrying is that there are some people who are expected to be working but are either underemployed or earn inadequate incomes to support these dependent persons. However, this calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and interventions that are geared towards human resource development. It also calls for conscious efforts to expand avenues for gainful employment.

Table 1.55: Population size, age and sex distribution

Age Group	Both Sexes		Males		Females		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	112,706	100.0	54,293	100.0	58,413	100.0	92.9
0 – 4	17,323	15.4	8,835	16.3	8,488	14.5	104.1
5 – 9	16,075	14.3	8,219	15.1	7,856	13.4	104.6
10 - 14	15,508	13.8	8,161	15.0	7,347	12.6	111.1
15 - 19	11,697	10.4	6,005	11.1	5,692	9.7	105.5
20 - 24	7,818	6.9	3,551	6.5	4,267	7.3	83.2
25 - 29	6,756	6.0	2,944	5.4	3,812	6.5	77.2
30 - 34	5,949	5.3	2,561	4.7	3,388	5.8	75.6
35 - 39	5,768	5.1	2,602	4.8	3,166	5.4	82.2
40 - 44	5,229	4.6	2,338	4.3	2,891	4.9	80.9
45 - 49	4,622	4.1	2,107	3.9	2,515	4.3	83.8
50 - 54	4,523	4.0	1,980	3.6	2,543	4.4	77.9
55 - 59	2,851	2.5	1,385	2.6	1,466	2.5	94.5
60 - 64	2,462	2.2	1,118	2.1	1,344	2.3	83.2
65 - 69	1,584	1.4	704	1.3	880	1.5	80.0
70 - 74	1,948	1.7	798	1.5	1,150	2.0	69.4

75 - 79	1,033	0.9	432	0.8	601	1.0	71.9
80 - 84	773	0.7	252	0.5	521	0.9	48.4
85 - 89	387	0.3	155	0.3	232	0.4	66.8
90 - 94	258	0.2	92	0.2	166	0.3	55.4
95+	142	0.1	54	0.1	88	0.2	61.4
0-14	48,906	43.4					
15-64	57,675	51.17					
65+	6,125	5.4					
Total Dependency Ratio		95.4					

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Rural Urban Split

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District is mainly rural. Result of the 2010 Population and Housing Census reveals that there were more residents in the rural (51.9%) than urban (48.1%). In addition, both sexes reside more in the rural (male-53.2% and female-50.7%) than urban (male-46.8% and female-49.3%). The district's percentage of the regional population was 5.1 percent with 5.2 percent in urban and 5.0 percent in the rural areas.

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

Table 1.56: Population size by locality of residence by district, region and sex ratio

Region/District/ Sex	All Localities		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central	2,201,863	100	1,037,878	47.1	1,163,985	52.9
Total	112,706	100	54,213	48.1	58,493	51.9

Male	54,293	100	25,412	46.8	28,881	53.2
Female	58,413	100	28,801	49.3	29,612	50.7
Percent of regional population	5.1		5.2		5.0	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Introduction

This section of the District Medium-Term Development Plan (DMTDP, 2014 – 2017) summarizes the development priorities selected as the main thrust of programmes and projects to be implemented over the four (4) year period. Selection of the development priorities was informed by the situation analysis, socio-economic survey, institutional, and key informant interview and problem identification workshops which highlighted development problems, needs assessment, potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges and status of the performance of the district in the implementation of the previous MTDP. Development priorities have been linked to the pillars of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) II, 2014-2017 with respect to:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Oil and Gas Development;
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment;
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance

This chapter therefore captures the development issues which emerged from the analysis of the District profile and the needs and aspirations of the people. The development issues were then prioritized using the following criteria:

- Impact on poverty

- Impact on generating growth and improving incomes
- Improving education and health delivery
- Employment generating capacity
- Positive impact on the environment
- Strong linkage effects on other sectors of the local economy

District Development Issues/Problems

The key development problems, issues and gaps of the District profile presented in chapter one has been summarized under the areas below:

Agriculture

- Low income levels of farmers
- Low agricultural production
- Over dependence of farmers on rainfall
- Limited access to land for farming
- Inadequate credit facilities for women
- High post-harvest losses
- Undeveloped market centers
- High cost of inputs
- High agriculture extension officer to farmer ratio
- Limited irrigation scheme
- Low agro-processing activities
- Illegal activities of chain saw operators

Local Industry

- Low income levels to operate and low savings
- Low/non-financial support from the government
- Poor entrepreneurial and managerial skills on the part of local investors
- Low patronage for locally produced goods thus limited market
- Low access to credit and high interest rate.
- Inadequate processing machines
- Net capital flight from the district
- Lack of employment opportunities

Energy

- Low electricity coverage
- Low usage of LPG
- High dependency on wood
- High dependency on kerosene

Information communication technology

- Poor telephone network services
- Inadequate postal services

Tourism

- Undeveloped tourist sites
- Inadequate information on tourist potentials
- Absence of literature on would be tourist sites

Employment

- High unemployment rate among the youth
- High rate of unskilled labour
- Absence of data on skilled and unskilled labour

Poverty

- High poverty rate among the people especially women
- High rate of divorce leading to poverty among the women
- Low levels of productivity in the farming sector
- Inadequate market for farm produce

Education

- High level of illiteracy
- Falling educational standards
- Low enrolment at the kindergarten levels
- Poor and inadequate infrastructure
- Absence of teachers' accommodation
- Inadequate staff accommodation

- Inadequate logistics for supervision
- Inappropriate office accommodation for GES directorate

Health

- Inadequate health facilities
- High nurses-patient ratio
- Low motivation for health workers
- Limited accessibility to health facilities
- High prevalence of malaria
- Poor feeding habit
- Existence of quack doctors

Population management

- High rate of population growth
- High fertility rate
- Limited knowledge about reproductive health
- Low use of contraceptives
- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- Large household sizes
- Rural urban migration

HIV/AIDS

- High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS
- Low awareness of HIV/AIDS
- Indiscriminate sexual behavior among the youth

Special programmes for the Vulnerable and Excluded

- Abuse of women and children
- High level of discrimination between male and female
- High unemployment rate among the vulnerable and excluded
- Inadequate data on vulnerable and excluded
- High rate of child labour
- Low participation of women in politics

Environmental Situation (Natural and Built Up Environment)

- Poor housing conditions
- Poor drainage system
- Increasing rate of unauthorized structures
- No layout thus non-compliance to building regulations
- Non enforcement of the district by-laws
- Environmental degradation
- Rapid deforestation by illegal chainsaw operators

Water and Sanitation

- Inadequate potable water supply
- Inadequate toilet facilities
- Improper final disposal points
- Indiscriminate disposal of refuse
- Inadequate environmental staff

Urban Development

- No layouts for proper development
- Unwillingness of land lords/chiefs to give out land for the layout

Sub Structures

- Inadequate resources for the Assembly's sub-structures to function
- Absence of offices for some of the sub-structures

Decentralized Departments

- Low motivation for district assembly decentralized staff
- Inadequate office and residential accommodation
- Inadequate logistics

Revenue and Expenditure

- Low level of internally generated funds (IGF)
- High level of expenditure
- High revenue leakages
- Poor supervision of revenue collectors
- Low motivation for revenue collectors
- Inadequate number and capacity of revenue staff
- Inadequate on revenue sources

Production and Gainful Employment

- Poor access to credit
- High cost of agricultural inputs

- Low production levels due to obsolete technologies
- Poor transportation system
- Poor access to market
- Inadequate storage/processing facilities for farm produce.
- Unfavorable land tenure system and lack of irrigation facilities for all year round farming.

Table 2.1: Development issues under 2010-2013 GSGDA PILLARS

S/N	GSGDA PILLARS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
1.	Ensuring & Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Inadequate market centres • Lack of employable skills for the youth • Poor saving habit for small scale businesses • Lack of industries and artisan village • Poor access to credit facilities
2.	Sustainable Partnership between Government and the Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of tourism potentials • Lack of light industrial centres • Poor formation of Small Business Associations (SBAs) • Inadequate access to credit for productive activities e.g. agro-processing, SBAs • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • Inadequate and poor organization of the hospitality industry • low recovery rate of loans • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Agro-Based Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district • Poor road surface conditions to enhance carting and distribution of farm produce • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Poor marketing systems and structures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence of irrigational facilities • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer
4.	Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resource capacity for oil and gas development • Absence of Gas filling station
5.	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface conditions in the district • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions • Unreliable/unequal electric power supply in the district • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning
6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor environmental conditions in communities • Poor water supply system • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services • inadequate furniture in schools • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • lack of teacher motivation • poor educational achievement levels • poor access to health facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes • Limited credit facilities for small scale enterprises in the district • Poor marketing linkages for small and medium scale enterprises in the district

7.	Transparent Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak sub-district structures • Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for the sub structures • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor parental care • Inadequate capacity of departments of the DA to function effectively • Lack of protection for the child: Child trafficking and child labour • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes
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Community Needs and Aspirations

Community members in the district desirous to overcome the pangs of deprivation continue to make demands on the Assembly. The demands which have been classified below were obtained from the socio-economic survey and community aspiration gathering forum organized by the Development Plan Team for Community members in their electoral areas and Area Council as well as the various requests made by the communities on the District Assembly.

After collecting data from the Communities, Unit, Town and 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 using the pairwise ranking method.

Below are the identified community problems categorized under the Area Council Level.

Baako-Anhwiam Area Council

Table 2.2: The Baako Anhwiam Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Breman Supunso	K.V.I.P	1	K.V.I.P
		Teachers Quarters	2	Teachers Quarters
		Electricity	3	Electricity
		Community Centre	4	Community Centre
		K. G. Building	5	K. G. Building
		Road	6	Road
		Pipe	7	Pipe
		Town Cleaning	8	Town Cleaning
		Town streets	9	Town streets
		Clinic	10	Clinic
		Market	11	Market
2	Breman Okukrom	Road and Bridges	1	Road and Bridges
		K. V. I. P	2	K. V. I. P
		Community Centre	3	Community Centre
3	Breman Kwagyir	Bridge	1	Bridge
		Road	2	Road
4	Breman Oworakese	Community Centre	1	Community Centre
		K. V. I. P	2	K. V. I. P
		Pipe	3	Pipe
5	Kokwaado	6 Class Room Block	1	6 Class Room Block
		Repair of Bore Hole	2	Repair of Bore Hole
		Road Construction	3	Road Construction
		Toilet	4	Toilet
		Clinic	5	Clinic
		Community center	6	Community center
6	Breman Asabiem	Road	1	Road
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Hospital / Clinic	3	Hospital / Clinic
		Teachers Quarters	4	Teachers Quarters
		Public Toilet	5	Public Toilet
		Expansion of Class	6	Expansion of Class
		Room Blocks	7	Room Blocks
7	Adumanu to Kofi Ninsin	Road Network	1	Road Network
		Water	2	Water
		School	3	School
		K. V. I. P	4	K. V. I. P
		Bridge	5	Bridge

Table 2.9: The Baako Anhwiam Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
8	Adeabra Village community	Construction of Bus stop at the Junction	1	Construction of Bus stop at the Junction
		Construction of the road leading is the Village	2	Construction of the road leading is the Village
		Mounting of sign board at the Junction	3	Mounting of sign board at the Junction
9	Breman Anhwiam	Electricity Extension	1	Electricity Extension
		Road construction from Breman Asikuma to Assin Anyinabrim road	2	Road construction from Breman Asikuma to Assin Anyinabrim road
		Construction of K. V. I. P toilet	3	Construction of K. V. I. P toilet
		Construction of Additional bore hole water to supplement the existing one	4	Construction of Additional bore hole water to supplement the existing one
		Construction Teacher' Quarters	5	Construction Teacher' Quarters
		Construction of community center	6	Construction of community center
		Establishment of police station	7	Establishment of police station
		Rehabilitation of Market	8	Rehabilitation of Market
10	Dziworm Village	Provision of Bus stop at Agave Junction	1	Provision of Bus stop at Agave Junction
		Road construction from the Agave Junction to the Dziworm Village	2	Road construction from the Agave Junction to the Dziworm Village
		Construction of covert at a River along the road leading to the Dziworm Village	3	Construction of covert at a River along the road leading to the Dziworm Village
		Maintenance and repairs of a bore hole which has been constructed a year ago	4	Maintenance and repairs of a bore hole which has been constructed a year ago
		Construction of K. V. I.P toilet at the village	5	Construction of K. V. I.P toilet at the village
		Extension of electricity when Anhwiam is connected to the National Grid	6	Extension of electricity when Anhwiam is connected to the National Grid
11	Kwaanakwa	Construction of Road from Anhwiam to the Kwaanakwa village	1	Construction of Road from Anhwiam to the Kwaanakwa village

Table 2.2: The Baako Anhwiam Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
	Kwaanakwa	Construction of a covert at the Kwaanakwa River	2	Construction a covert at the Kwaanakwa River
		Provision of portable water at the village	3	Provision of portable water at the village
		Construction of a K. V. I. P Toilet	4	Construction of a K. V. I. P Toilet
		Construction of kindergarten school	5	Construction of kindergarten school
		Extension of electricity	6	Extension of Electricity
		Provision community centre	7	Provision Community Centre
		Construction of Road to link the Kwaanankwa village with Anyankwa Village	8	Construction of Road to link the Kwaanankwa village with Anyankwa Village
12	Tumasease community	Borehole Water	1	Borehole water
		Construction of K. V. I. P	2	Construction of K. V. I. P
		Building of covert on the river along the route to the village	3	Building of covert on the river along the route to the village
13	Mangoase	Construction of K. V. I. P Toilet	4	Construction of K. V. I. P Toilet
		Provision of Borehole water for the community	5	Provision of Borehole water for the community
14	Essuman Gwura	Oil processing factory	1	Oil processing factory
		Classroom block for K. G	2	Classroom block for K. G
		K. V. I. P Toilet	3	K. V. I. P Toilet
		Electrification	4	Electrification
		Road from Junction to Essuman Gwura	5	Road from Junction to Essuman Gwura
		Teachers Quarters (on-going)	6	Teachers Quarters (on-going)
15	Eniehu	Teachers' Quarters	1	Teachers' Quarters
		JHS Block	2	JHS Block
		K. V. I. P latrine	3	K. V. I. P latrine
		School feeding programme	4	School feeding programme
		Hospital	5	Hospital
		Electricity	6	Electricity
16	Bonsungina	Construction of proper road from the old timber road from Eniehu to Bonsungina	1	Construction of proper road from the old timber road from Eniehu to Bonsungina
		Community Centre	2	

(Cont'd) Table 2.2: The Baako Anhwiam Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
		Extension of Electricity	1	Extension of electricity
		K. V. I. P	2	K. V. I. P
		Extension of borehole pipe	3	Extension of borehole pipe
18	Quansah Village	Road to the Village	1	Road to the Village
		Bore hole Pipe	2	Bore hole Pipe
		Electricity	3	Electricity
		K. G. and Lower Primary School	4	K. G. and Lower Primary School
19	Otroba Village	Road to the Village	1	Road to the Village
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Bore hole pipe	3	Bore hole pipe
		K. G and Lower Primary School	4	K. G and Lower Primary School
20	Breman Fankyenko	Construction of School blocks for primary and JHS	1	Construction of School blocks for primary and JHS
		Electrification	2	Electrification
		Reshaping road from	3	Reshaping road from
		Supunso junction to Fankyenko school feeding programme	4	Supunso junction to Fankyenko school feeding programme
		Bolehole drinking water construction of new feeder road from Fankyenko	5	Bole hole drinking water construction of new feeder road from Fankyenko
		To Abuakuwa with	6	To Abuakuwa with
		i) Covert – Osamantam	7	i) Covert – Osamantam
		ii) covert – Okotokyir	8	ii) covert – Okotokyir
		iii) covert – Asansudado	9	iii) covert – Asansudado
		iv) farm Tracks	10	iv) farm Tracks
		v) bridge – River SIA	11	v) bridge – River SIA
		Toilet for both men and women	12	Toilet for both men and women
		Community Center	13	Community Center
21	Breman Bekoase	Bole hole drinking water	1	Bole hole drinking water
		Toilet	2	Toilet
22	Breman Bondzewa	Toilet	1	Toilet
		Bole hole drinking water	2	Bole hole drinking water
23	Ohianhyeda	Ohianhyeda Adumanu Road	1	Ohianhyeda Adumanu Road
		K. G Block	2	K. G Block
		School Feeding	3	School Feeding
		Teacher Quarters	5	Teacher Quarters
4	Nyamebekyre	Water and Road	5	Water and Road

(Cont'd) Table 2.2: The Baako Anhwiam Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
25	Mankrado	Ohanhyeda –Mankrado	1	Ohanhyeda –Mankrado
		Lorry Road	2	Lorry Road
		Water	3	Water
26	Sowotom	Completion of Nurses Quarters	1	Completion of Nurses Quarters
		Reshaping of Road fram Sowotum Junction-Sowotum	2	Reshaping of Road fram Sowotum Junction-Sowotum
		Construction of Culvert	3	Construction of Culvert
		Bore hole	4	Bore hole
		Public Toilet	5	Public Toilet
		Market	6	Market
		Extension of Electricity to Sowotum	7	Extension of Electricity to Sowotum
		Establishment of sugar factory	8	Establishment of sugar factory
		Cultivation of sugar cane	9	Cultivation of sugar cane
		Cocoa spraying machine	10	Cocoa spraying machine
27	Esiku	HDW	1	HDW
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Cocoa spraying Machine	3	Cocoa spraying Machine
28	Ankaase	HDW	1	HDW
		JHS block	2	JHS block
		Teacher Quarters	3	Teacher Quarters
		Extension of Electricity	4	Extension of Electricity
29	Bepokoo	HDW	1	HDW
	Euso-Nuame	HDW	2	HDW
	Nyame Bekyere	HDW	3	HDW
	Miawoana	HDW	4	HDW
	Israel	HDW	5	HDW
	Opore	HDW	6	HDW
	Ntsetsea	HDW	7	HDW
	Achacquale	HDW	8	HDW
30	Benyedzi	Water spraying (Pump for Vegetable Cultivate)	1	
31	Efrie Nyame	Fish pound	1	Fish pound
32	Boafo Nyame	Toilet	1	Toilet
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Gari processing machine	3	Gari processing machine
33	Asorefie	Expansion of Palm Oil processing firm	1	Expansion of Palm Oil processing firm
		K.G.	2	K.G.
		Electricity	3	Electricity
		Toilet	4	Toilet
34	Larbi krom	HDW	1	HDW
		Toilet	2	HDW
35	Edukwa	HDW	3	HDW
	Abeka	HDW	4	HDW

(Cont'd) Table 2.2: The Baako Anhwiam Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
	Nyame Bekyre	HDW	6	HDW
	Eshiam	HDW	7	HDW
	Otalbirekwa	HDW	8	HDW
	Appra	HDW	9	HDW
	Kweku Ayigbe	HDW	10	HDW
	Yaw Togbe	HDW	11	HDW
	Gore-Gblen	HDW	12	HDW
	Nti-Edien	HDW	13	HDW
	Openi –Annie	HDW	14	HDW
	Camp	HDW	15	HDW
36	Odoben	K.G	1	K.G
		Road Bisense	2	Road Bisense
		Bisense – Odoben	3	Bisense – Odoben
37	Ekurakese	HDW	1	HDW
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		K.G	3	K.G
		Water	4	Water

Bedum Area Council

Table 2.3: Bedum Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Bedum	I.C. T	1	I.C. T
2		Drainage	2	Drainage
3		Toilet	3	Toilet
4		JHS Methodist	4	JHS Methodist
5		Teacher Quarters	5	Teacher Quarters
6		Bedum Assin Manso Road	6	Bedum Assin Manso Road
7		Wansibiapa forest Road	7	Wansibiapa forest Road
8		Street Roads	8	Street Roads
9		Coverts	9	Coverts
10		Community Clinic Expansion	10	Community Clinic Expansion
11		Small Scale Gari Machine	11	Small Scale Gari Machine
12		G. S palm oil machine	12	G. S Palm Oil Machine
13		S.S Farming	13	S.S Farming
14		Block factory (S.S)	14	Block Factory (S.S)
15		Snail Rearing (S.S)	45	Snail Rearing (S.S)
16		Glass Cutter Rearing	16	Glass Cutter Rearing
1	Hasowodze and Op. Kofi ƙɔm village	Road	1	
1		Electricity	1	Electricity
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Hand-Dug well	3	Hand-Dug well
4		Road	4	Road
1	Fawomanye	Toilet	1	Toilet
2		Road	2	Road
3		Electricity	3	Electricity
4		Hand-Dug Well	4	Hand-Dug Well
5	Yaw Quansa Village	Farm Track Water	5	
6	Babianyi Village	Farm Track	6	Farm Track
1	Kwame Dawoda	Clinic	1	Clinic
2		Hand-Dug well	2	Hand-Dug well
3		Market	3	Market
4		Electricity	4	Electricity
5		Toilet	5	Toilet
6		Bathroom	6	Bathroom
1	Nyameadom-No. 1	Hand-Dug Well	1	Hand-Dug Well
2		Road	2	Road
3		Toilet	3	Toilet
4		Electricity	4	Electricity
5		Bathroom	5	Bathroom

(Cont'd) Bedum Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Nyameadom No2	Hand-Dug Well	1	Hand-Dug Well
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Electricity	3	Electricity
4		Road	4	Road
5		Bathroom	5	Bathroom
1	Osanano	Hand-Dug Well	1	Hand-Dug Well
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Road	3	Road
4		Electricity	4	Electricity
5		Bathroom	5	Bathroom
1	Nyame Wɔ Hɔ	Hand-Dug Well	1	Hand-Dug Well
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Electricity	3	Electricity
4		Bathroom	4	Bathroom
5	Attu—Dauda	K G Block	5	K G Block
		Teachers Quarters For Primary School		Teachers Quarters For Primary School
6	Esarekrom	Water	6	Water
7	Krobo Village	Road	7	Road
8	Fawomanye	Road	8	Road
1	Obaakese	Water	1	Water
2		Bridge	2	Bridge
3		Road	3	Road
4		Light	4	Light
5		Toilet	5	Toilet
1	Krobo	Water	1	Water
2		Road	2	Road
3		Light	3	Light
4		Toilet	4	Toilet
1	Domeabra	Water	1	Water
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Road	3	Road
4		Light	4	Light
1	Wansabiampa	Water	1	Water
2		Teachers Quarter	2	Teachers Quarter
3		Clinic	3	Clinic
4		Toilet (VIP)	4	Toilet (VIP)
5		Community Centre	5	Community Centre
6		Market	6	Market

(Cont'd) Bedum Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Dodukwa	Construction Of Road	1	Construction Of Road
2		Water	2	Water
3		Toilet	3	Toilet
1	Kwashiakwaa	Construction Of Road	1	Construction Of Road
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Water	3	Water
1	Junction	Water	1	Water
2		Electricity	2	Electricity
3		Toilet	3	Toilet
4		Community Centre	4	Community Centre
1	Dwu – Acquah	Good drinking water	1	Good drinking water
2		Toilet	2	Toilet
3		Clinic	3	Clinic
4		Road	4	Road
1	Mantse-Mankabe	Toilet capital for farming	1	Toilet capital for farming
2		Light	2	Light
3		Clinic	3	Clinic
4		Water	4	Water
1	Manyewoyaw	Water	1	Water
2		Capital for farming	2	Capital for farming
3		Covet on the road	3	Covet on the road
4		Toilet	4	Toilet
5		Light	5	Light
1	Akom krom	Toilet	1	Toilet
2	Nsuta	Road	2	Road
3	Bibiani	Light	3	Light
4		Capital for farming	4	Capital for farming
1	Kouagyin	Clinic	1	Clinic
2	Akyerem	Water	2	Water
1	Nyame	Capital for farming	1	Capital for farming
2	Bekyere	Water	2	Water
3		Toilet	3	Toilet
4		Clinic	4	Clinic

Asikuma Town Council.

Table 2.4: Asikuma Town Council.

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Chirakaa	Electricity (2)	1	Electricity (2)
		K G. Block (2)	2	K G.. Block (2)
		Primary Block (2)	3	Primary Block (2)
		JHS (10)	4	JHS (10)
		Toilet (3)	5	Toilet (3)
		Bore hole (7)	6	Bore hole (7)
		K. V. I. P (4)	7	K. V. I. P (4)
		Market / Lorry Station	8	Market / Lorry Station
		Community Center (6)	9	Community Center (6)
		Football Field (8)	10	Football Field (8)
		Cocoa spraying Machine (5)	11	Cocoa spraying Machine (5)
		Water Spraying Machine (9)	12	Water Spraying Machine (9)
		Gari Processing	13	Gari Processing
		Palm Cannel Processing	14	Palm Cannel Processing
		Machine	15	Machine
2	Bwamikwanta	Primary School Block	1	Primary School Block
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Borehole (Repair)	3	Borehole (Repair)
		K.V.I.P	4	K.V.I.P
3	Enyinasu	Borehole / Hand Burg Well	1	Borehole / Hand Burg Well
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		K.V.I.P	3	K.V.I.P
		Palm Processing Machine	4	Palm Processing Machine
4	Dawurampong	Borehole	1	Borehole
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Palm Oil Processing Machine	3	Palm Oil Processing Machine
5	Obosmasi	Electricity (1)	4	Electricity (1)
		Road Maintenance	5	Road Maintenance
		JHS (2)	6	JHS (2)
		Teacher's Quarters	7	Teacher's Quarters
		Clinic	8	Clinic
		K.V.I.P	9	K.V.I.P
		Community Center	10	Community Center
		Gari Processing Machine	11	Gari Processing Machine
6	Asempamaeye	KG / Primary School	1	KG / Primary School
		Borehole	2	Borehole
		Capital for trading	3	Capital for trading
		Electricity	4	Electricity
		K.V.I.P	5	K.V.I.P
		Teachers Quarter's	6	Teachers Quarter's
7	Ayiwasi	K.V.I.P	7	K.V.I.P
		School Assempamaeye	8	School Assempamaeye

(Cont'd) Asikuma Town Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
	Ayiwasi	Teacher's Quarters	11	Teacher's Quarters
		Completion of Schools (JHS)	12	Completion of Schools (JHS)
		KG	13	KG
		Primary School Block	14	Primary School Block
		Borehole	15	Borehole
		K.V.I.P	16	K.V.I.P
8	Kofi Dadekwa	HDW	1	HDW
	Owubakwa	HDW	2	HDW
	Esiakwa	HDW	3	HDW
	Kokoado	HDW	4	HDW
	Esiadukwa	HDW	5	HDW
	Kwetukwa	HDW	6	HDW
	Abehenase	HDW/12 Seater V/C	1	HDW/12 Seater V/C
	Botwe kwa	HDW	8	HDW
9	Ewusamui	Coverts	9	HDW
		KG	1	KG
		Primary School	2	Primary School
		Reshaping	3	Reshaping
		Coverts	4	Coverts
		Electricity	5	Electricity
		Borehole	6	Borehole
		K.V. I.P	7	K.V. I.P
		Cocoa Spraying Machine (2)	8	Cocoa Spraying Machine (2)
10	Kwanan	Pruning Stire	9	Pruning Stire
		Electricity	1	Electricity
		Teacher's Quarter	2	Teacher's Quarter
		JHS Block	3	JHS block
		Borehole	4	Borehole
11	Kramokwa	K.V.I.P	5	K.V.I.P
		Electricity	1	Electricity
		K.V.I.P	2	K.V.I.P
		Covert (2)	3	Covert (2)
12	Nyame Kye Kwaa	Borehole	4	Borehole
		Borehole	1	Borehole
13	Baiden	K.V.I.P	2	K.V.I.P
		Borehole completion	3	Borehole completion
		Road Baide –Asamparae	4	Road Baide –Asamparae
		Covert (2)	5	Covert (2)
		Community Center (Meeting Group)	6	Community center (meeting group)
		K.V.I.P	7	K.V.I.P
		Vegetable	8	Vegetable

(Cont'd) Asikuma Town Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
	Baiden	Cocoa Fertilities	9	Cocoa Fertilities
		Cocoa Straying Machine	10	Cocoa Straying Machine
14	Nankadar		1	
	Ohen kweku		2	

Breman North Area Council

Table 2.5: Breman North Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Amanfopong	Extension of electricity	1	Extension of electricity
		Presby School Block	2	Presby School Block
		Market	3	Market
		Brosoa River Bridge	4	Brosoa River Bridge
		Drainage System	5	Drainage System
2	Nyamebekyere	Teachers Quarters	1	Teachers Quarters
		School Block	2	School Block
		Electricity	3	Electricity
		Community clinic	4	Community clinic
		Road from Painter to Odiabenay	5	Road from Painter to Odiabenay
3	Ahwiafitam	Borehole	1	Borehole
4	Odiabenay	Road from painter	1	Road from painter
		Borehole	2	Borehole
5	Asomdweyede	Borehole	1	Borehole
		Road	2	Road
6	Ampakobi	Borehole	1	Borehole
		Electricity	2	Electricity
7	Nyasakyere	Electricity	1	Electricity
		Borehole	2	Borehole
8	Gyahadze	Electricity	1	Electricity
		Borehole	2	Borehole
9	Nkukuram	Borehole	1	Borehole
		Electricity	2	Electricity
10	Otebier kwaa	Electricity	1	Electricity
		Borehole	2	Borehole
11	Amanor	Health Centre	3	Electricity
		Borehole	4	Borehole
		School Block	5	School Block
12	Fosuansa	Teachers quarters	1	Teachers Quarters
		Methodist JHS Block	2	Methodist JHS Block
		Extension of electricity	3	Extension of Electricity
		Community clinic	4	Community Clinic
		Community Center	5	Community Center
		Library	6	Library
13	Kokoso	Methodist GK school block	1	Methodist GK School Block
		Market	2	Market
		Extension of Electricity	3	Extension of Electricity

Brakwa Town Council

Table 2.6: Brakwa Town Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Brakwa	SHS	1	Extension of electricity
		Extention of Health Centre	2	Renovation of Market
2	Eshiem	Teachers Quarter	1	Teachers Quarter
		Electricity	2	Electricity
		Borehole	3	Borehole
		JHS Block	4	JHS Block
		Toilet	5	Toilet
3	Awarebegn	Borehole	1	Borehole
4	Manhogow	Borehole	1	Borehole
		Electricity	2	Electricity
5	Kweku boa	Borehole	1	Borehole
6	Asarekwan	Road	1	Road
		JHS Block	2	JHS Block
7	Edusia	KG Block/CHPS Comp.	1	KG Block/CHPS Comp.
8	Afofosu	Primary School Block	1	Primary School Block
		Teacher Quarters	2	Teacher Quarters
		Borehole	3	Borehole
9	Ogonaso	Teachers Quarters	1	Teachers Quarters
		Borehole	2	Borehole
		School Block	3	School Block
10	Ohenekrom	Road from Eshiem	1	Road from Eshiem
		Borehole	2	Borehole
11	Oponakraa	Borehole	1	Borehole
12	Ahwiafitam	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well
		KG Block	2	KG Block
13	Nabehim	Borehole	1	Borehole
14	Tosiaisi	Road from Amanfopong	1	Road from Amanfopong
15	Benyabiawan	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well

Jamra Area Council

Table 2.7: Jamra Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Towoboase	Water project	1	Water project
		Toilet facility	2	Toilet facility
		Durbar ground	3	Durbar ground
		Teachers quarters	4	Teachers quarters
2	Adandan	Toilet facility	1	Toilet facility
		Durbar grounds	2	Durbar grounds
		Teachers quarters	3	Teachers quarters
3	Asenten	HDW	1	HDW
		Toilet	2	Toilet
4	Patukyer	KG School	1	KG School
		Toilet Facility	2	Toilet Facility
5	Mpakyim	Mpakyim Otabir	1	Mpakyim Otabir
		School Project	2	School Project
		Toilet Facility	3	Toilet Facility
		Light project	4	Light project
6	Akawasu	Water Project	1	Water Project
		Coust. Of Road	2	Coust. Of Road
		KG school	3	KG school
7	Badukwaa	Badu kwaa	1	Badu kwaa
		Culverts	2	Culverts
		Water Project	3	Water Project
		Toilet Facility	4	Toilet Facility
8	Jamra	Water project	1	Water project
		Toilet Facility	2	Toilet Facility
		Durbar Grounds	3	Durbar Grounds
		Extension of electricity	4	Extension of electricity
		Teachers Quarters	5	Teachers Quarters
		Market	6	Market
		Area Council Office	1	Area Council Office
9	Asuokoo	Electricity Project	1	Electricity Project
		Water Project	2	Water Project
		Toilet Facility	3	Toilet Facility
10	Poprokyer Nkuanta	Road	1	Road
		Toilet	2	Toilet
		Electricity	3	Electricity
11	Kawanopado	Toilet Facility	1	Toilet Facility
		School Project	2	School Project
		Water project	3	Water project
12	Ewusikwaa	Water Project	1	Water Project
		KG School	2	KG School
		Road Project	3	Road Project
		Toilet Facility	4	Toilet Facility

Odoben Town Council

Table 2.8: Odoben Town Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
1	Tweredua	Rehabilitation of feeder road from Odoben to Nsutem	1	Rehabilitation of feeder road from Odoben to Nsutem
		Rehabilitation of Tweredua D/A Primary / JHS	2	Rehabilitation of Tweredua D/A Primary / JHS
		Community Center	3	Community Center
2	Nsuntem	12-Seater KVIP	1	12-Seater KVIP
		Rehabilitation of road	2	Rehabilitation of road
		Community Center	3	Community Center
3	Oponku	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well
		12-Seater KVIP	2	12-Seater KVIP
		Community Center	3	Rehabilitation of road
		Construction of Feeder Road from Nsuntem	4	Construction of Feeder Road from Nsuntem
4	Essadze	Rehabilitation of feeder road from fete Junction	1	Rehabilitation of feeder road from fete Junction
		Construction of 3 classroom block for KG	2	Construction of 3 classroom block for KG
5	Kwesi Ta	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
6	Fete	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well
7	Bepownth	Borehole	1	Borehole
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
8	Nkansa Nando	Construction of feeder road from Nkansa Junction	1	Construction of feeder road from Nkansa Junction
		Construction of bridge	2	Construction of bridge
9	Nankese	12-Seater KVIP staff Quarters for teachers	2	12-Seater KVIP staff Quarters for teachers
10	Kwakzm	6-Seater KVIP	1	6-Seater KVIP
		Construction of road from Nankese	2	Construction of road from Nankese
11	Kwaweere	Rehabilitation of feeder road from Kobina Kwa Junction	1	Rehabilitation of feeder road from Kobina Junction
12	Dwenamba	12-Seater KVIP	1	12-Seater KVIP
13	Kobina Kwa	6-Seater KVIP	1	6-Seater KVIP
		Hand Dug Well	2	Hand Dug Well
		Rehabilitation of road from kobina kwa Junction	3	Rehabilitation of road from kobina kwa Junction
15	Dokon Nkwanta	6-Seater KVIP	1	6-Seater KVIP

(Cont'd) Odoben Town Council

16	Odoben	Construction of 2 No. K. G	1	Construction of 2 No. K. G
		Construction of 2 No. Primary School Block	1	Construction of 2 No. Primary School Block
		Construction of 2 No. J.H.S Block	1	Construction of 2 No. J.H.S Block
		Construction of S.H.S Staff Quarters	2	Construction of S.H.S Staff Quarters
		Construction of 1 No. Classrom Block for S.H.S	3	Construction of 1 No. Classrom Block for S.H.S
		Removal of Old Refuse Dump	1	Removal of Old Refuse Dump
		Rehabilitation of Water – Pipe System	4	Rehabilitation of Water – Pipe System
17	Simpa Pomu	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well
		6-Seater KVIP road from Denton Nkoanta	2	6-Seater KVIP road from Denton Nkoanta
18	Ayinamu	Construction of road from Kwawere Village	1	Construction of road from Kwawere Village
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
19	Susuhoeye bi	Hand-dug well	1	Hand-dug well
		6 –Seater KVIP	2	6 –Seater KVIP
20	Ahoyaa	Construction of Road from Yaw Afram Junction	1	Construction of Road from Yaw Afram Junction
		6 -Seater KVIP	2	6 -Seater KVIP
21	Abɔ Wo Scaff	Construction Of Road from Yaw Afram Junction	1	Construction Of Road from Yaw Afram Junction
		6 -Seater KVIP	2	6 -Seater KVIP
		Hand-Dug Well	3	Hand-Dug Well
22	Asamafo	Construction Of Road	1	Construction Of Road
		Construction Of Bridge Over River Ebunia	2	Construction Of Bridge Over River Ebunia
		6 -Seater KVIP	3	6 -Seater KVIP
23	Aboabo	Construction Of Road from Odoben	1	Construction Of Road from Odoben
		Hand-Dug Well	2	Hand-Dug Well

(Cont'd) Odoben Town Council

No.	Community	Sub-Projects Identified	Ranking	Sub-Projects Prioritized
24	Domeabra	6-Seater KVIP	3	6-Seater KVIP
		12-Seater KVIP	1	12-Seater KVIP
25	Kweku Ninsen	12-Seater KVIP	1	12-Seater KVIP
26	Ananse Kwa	Re –Habitation of road linking Brakwa road	2	Re –Habitation of road linking
		Re-habitation of feeder road from Domeabra	1	Re-habitation of feeder road from Domeabra
		12-Seater KVIP	2	12-Seater KVIP
		Construction of 3 Classroom block for K. G	3	Construction of 3 Classroom block for K. G
31	Odusa	Hand Dug Well	1	Hand Dug Well
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
32	Eyiakwa	Construction of road from Afofosu	1	Construction of road from Afofosu
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
33	Nkwanta Eshiem	Borehole	1	Borehole
		Construction 3 classroom block for KG	2	Construction 3 classroom block for KG
		12-Seater KVIP	3	12-Seater KVIP
34	Nkwanta Nando	Staff Quarters	1	Staff Quarters
		Re-habitation of feeder road from Otsenkorang	2	Re-habitation of feeder road from Otsenkorang
35	Adjei-Kwa	Construction of road from Nsuansa	1	Construction of road from Nsuansa
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
36	Okyir Kwesi	Construction of road from Nsuansa	1	Construction of road from Nsuansa
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
37	Dadzie Kwa	Re-habitation of road linking Nkwanta Nando road	1	Re-habitation of road linking Nkwanta Nando road
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP
38	Gyaman Fomu	6-Seater KVIP	1	6-Seater KVIP
		Construction of road to Adsie Kwa	2	Construction of road to Adsie Kwa
39	Domponiase	Construction of feeder road linking Brakwa Eshiem	1	Construction of feeder road linking Brakwa Eshiem
		6-Seater KVIP	2	6-Seater KVIP

Kuntense Area Council

Table 2.9 Kuntense Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-projects identified	Ranking	Sub-projects prioritized
1.	Ayipey	• Construction of 20-Seater Vault Chamber Toilet factices	1	Construction of 20-Seater Vault Chamber Toilet
		• Construction of feeder road between Ayipey Junction and Ayipey	2	Construction of Road from Ayipey Junction to Ayipey
		• Construction of drainages	3	Construction of drains
		• Construction of 1 No. teacher's Quarters	4	Construction of teacher's Quarters
		• Acquisition of 1 No. palm oil extraction	5	Acquisition of 1 No. Palm Oil extraction Machine
		• Acquisition of 1 No. Gari Processing Machine	6	Acquisition of 1No. Gari Processing Machine
		• Planting of trees along River Ochi	7	Planting of trees along River Ochi
2.	Kuntense	• Drilling of 2 No. BH.	1	Construction of JSS Block
		• Construction of 4 No. 20-Sseater Vault Chamber Toilet	2	Construction of 4 No. 20-Sseater Vault Chamber Toilet
		• Re-construction of Methodist JSS block	3	Re-construction of Methodist JSS block
		• Construction of 1 No. Teacher's Quarters	4	Drilling of 2 No. BH
		• Construction of Drainage and Town Road	5	Construction of 2 No. 20-seater Vault Chamber Toilet
		• Extension of Electricity	6	Construction of Clinic
		• Construction 10 No. Institutional Latrines for D/A Primary &JHS./ Methodist Pri. & JHS / Presby Pri. & JHS/ Catholic Pri. & JHS	4	Construction 10 No. Institutional Latrines for D/A Primary &JHS./ Methodist Pri. & JHS / Presby Pri. & JHS/ Catholic Pri. & JHS
		• Construction of JSS Block	7	Construction of Teacher's Quarters
		• Re-construction of Methodist JSS Block	8	Construction of Area Council Office
		• Construction of Area Council Office	9	Construction of Drainage
		• Construction of Community Centre	10	Extension of Electricity and Town Roads
		• Construction of Clinic	11	Construction of Community Centre
		• Acquisition of 1 No. Palm Oil Extraction Machine	12	Acquisition of 1 No. Palm Oil Extraction Machine
3.	Nwomaso	• Drilling of 1 No. BH.	1	Drilling of 1 No. BH

(Cont'd) Kuntense Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-projects identified	Ranking	Sub-projects prioritized
	Nwomaso	• Planting of trees along River Ochi	2	Construction of 20-seater Improved Pit Latrine
		• Construction of 20-Seater Improved Pit Latrine	3	Construction of JSS Block
		• Construction of JSS Blocks	4	Constructiokn of drains and culverts
		• Construction of drains and culverts	5	Construction of Community Centre
		• Acquisition of 1 No. Palm Oil Extraction Machine	6	Acquisition of 1 No. Palm Oil Extraction Machine
		• Construction of Community Centre	7	Acquisition of 1 No. Cassava Grater
		• Acquisition of 1 No. Gari Processing Machine	8	Planting of trees along River Ocih
		• Rehabilitation of Methodist Primary School	1	Rehabilitation of Methodist Primary School
		• Reconstruction of Methodist KG Block	1	Reconstruction of Methodist KG Block

(Cont'd) Kuntense Area Council

No.	Community	Sub-projects identified	Ranking	Sub-projects prioritized
4.	Amoanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 20-seater Vault Chamber Toilet 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 1 No. Teacher's Quarters 	1	Re-construction of JSS Block
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of Trees along River Ochi 	2	Construction of 1 No. Teacher's Quarters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of drains 	3	Construction of 1 No. 2-Seater Vault Chamber
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of 1 No. Palm Oil Extraction Machine 	4	Construction of 12-Seater KVIP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling of 1 No. BH 	5	Rehabilitation of Feeder Road from Amoanda Junction to Amoanda
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 12-seater KVIP 	6	Construction of Community Centre
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads 	7	Construction of drains
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of Electricity 	8	Extension of Electricity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-construction of JSS Block 	10	Acquisition of 1 No. cassava grater
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting of trees along River Ochi 	11	Planting of trees along River Ochi
5.	Kwaanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling of 1 No. BH. 	1	Drilling of 1 No. BH.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 12-Seater KVIP 	2	Construction of 12-Seater KVIP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Feeder Road 	3	Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of Electricity 	8	Extension of Electricity
6.	Ekurakese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Road from Kuntense-Akurakese 	1	Rehabilitation of road from Kuntense to Akurakese
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 12-Seater KVIP 	2	Construction of 12-Seater KVIP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of Palm Oil Extraction Machine 	3	Acquisition of Palm Oil Extraction Machine
7.	Asarekwaa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Day Care Centre 	1	Construction of Day Care Centre
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of Electricity from Kuntense to Asarekwaa 	3	Extension of Electricity from Kuntense to Asarekwaa
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Public KVIP for Asarekwaa 	4	Construction of Public KVIP for Asarekwaa
8.	Baiden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling of 1 No. BH. 	1	Drilling of 1No. BH.
9.	Bosomase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Primary School Block 	1	Construction of Primary School Block
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of palm Oil Extraction Machine 	2	Acquisition of Palm Oil Extraction Machine

Community Needs at the Area Council

Table 2.10 Problems Identified By the Stakeholders at the Area Council Level

ASIKUMA TOWN COUNCIL	BRAKWA TOWN COUNCIL	ODOBEN TOWN COUNCIL	KUNTENASE AREA COUNCIL	JAMRA AREA COUNCIL	BREMAN NORTH AREA COUNCIL	BEDUM AREA COUNCIL	BAAKO/ANHWI AM AREA COUNCIL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate water supply • Dilapidated post office • Poor drainage • Poor town road network • Falling standard of education • Poor sanitation • Inadequate credit for farmers • Poor physical planning • Lack of football field • Large army 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor educational infrastructure • Limited access to SSS/Lack of 2nd Cycle Institution • Inadequate credit to expand farm • Lack of accommodation for teachers • Limited access to potable water • Bad feeder roads • Poor physical planning or poor town layout • Poor town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure for the SSS • Poor drainage system • Youth and adult unemployment • Lack of KG structures • High school drop-out • Inadequate toilet facilities • Poor sanitation • Poor physical planning or poor town layout • Bad town roads • Lack of accommodation for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate toilet facilities • Limited access to library • Poor educational infrastructure • Lack of teachers accommodation • Poor sanitation • Inadequate water supply • Poor drainage system • Low electricity coverage in the Area Council • Bad feeder roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Area Council building • Poor educational infrastructure • De-afforestation along River Ochi • Lack of farming inputs like seedlings for palm plantation • Inadequate potable water • Low electricity coverage in the Area Council • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to SSS • Inadequate toilet facilities • Bad town roads • Dilapidated houses • Poor sanitation • High cost of farm inputs • No Area Council building • Bad feeder roads limited access to potable water • Poor drainage system • Lack of teachers accommodation. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Health facilities • Inadequate potable water • Poor feeder road network • Poor educational infrastructure • Inadequate market facilities • Limited access to credit facilities to expand farms • No credit facilities for small scale entrepreneurs • Lack of teachers accommodation • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Limited access to banking facility • The Area Council capital is not connected to electricity • High incidence of poverty rate • Poor educational infrastructure • Lack of teachers accommodation • Limited access to banking facilities • Limited access to credit to expand farms and agro-processing enterprises • The most deprived area in the district as indicated in the poverty mapping

Table 2.10: Problems Identified By the Stakeholders at the Communities Levels

ASIKUMA TOWN COUNCIL	BRAKWA TOWN COUNCIL	ODOBEN TOWN COUNCIL	KUNTENASE AREA COUNCIL	JAMRA AREA COUNCIL	BREMAN NORTH AREA COUNCIL	BEDUM AREA COUNCIL	BAAKO/ANHWIAM AREA COUNCIL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of youth unemployed • Low investment • Low agriculture productivity Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • roads • Poor market structures • Falling standard of education • Low output of small scale enterprises • High youth and adult unemployed Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad feeder roads network Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and adult unemployment • Inadequate credit to farmers and agro-processors • Poor post office infrastructure • Lack of community centres • De-afforestation • High incidence of poverty Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of teachers accommodation • Inadequate market • Poor sanitation • Poor feeder road network • Lack of credit to small scale entrepreneurs • High incidence of poverty • Child labour Poor layout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to agro-processing • credit facilities for farming and • Limited access to electricity in the area • High incidence of poverty • Poor lay out Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low electricity coverage in the Area Council • De-afforestation or high rate of illegal logging • Poor layout • School dropout Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor layout • Child labour

From the above, the problems were weighted and prioritized by the Town and Area Councils themselves, presented in table 2.11 below:

ISSUES	ASIKUMA T/C	BRAKWA T/C	ODOBEN T/C	KUNTENASE A/C	JAMRA A/C	BREMAN NORTH A/C	BEDUM A/C	BAAKO/ ANHWIAM A/C	TOTAL	RANKIN G
Poor educational infrastructure	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	14	1 st
Poor sanitation	1	1	1	1	7	3	9	32	43	4 th
Limited access to health facilities	13	13	13	4	8	4	1	9	64	11 th
Inadequate water supply	3	2	6	3	2	4	3	2	25	2 nd
Unemployment	12	12	11	13	9	11	11	11	90	13 th
Poor road network – feeder roads and town roads	7	3	3	5	3	6	4	1	32	3 rd
Inadequate credit facilities to small scale entrepreneur	9	9	8	6	4	9	5	8	58	7 th
Non-functional of Town & Area Councils	8	10	9	10	11	7	10	5	70	10 th
Inadequate market facilities	4	5	12	11	6	10	8	6	62	8 th
Poor drainage	6	4	2	9	10	1	12	12	56	6 th
Poor physical planning	5	7	5	12	12	8	6	10	65	9 th
Lack of accommodation for officers	11	11	10	7	13	13	13	7	85	12 th
Low electricity coverage	10	6	7	8	5	5	7	2	50	5 th

Harmonization of community needs and aspirations with identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Review of Performance and Profile)

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
Good road network	Inadequate Infrastructure such as roads, etc	2
	Poor entrepreneurial culture	0
Youth employment	Inadequate job creation	2
	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	1
	Limited access to finance	1
	Inadequate investment in the tourism sector	1
High agricultural productivity	Low level of agriculture mechanization	2
Post-harvest management of produce	Seasonal variability in food supply and prices	1
All year farming	High dependence on seasonal and erratic rainfall	2
	Low level of husbandry practices, low productivity and poor handling of livestock/ poultry products	0
High yield in fishing	Over-exploitation of fisheries resources	2
Regulated sand and gravel winning	Negative impact of mining on the environment and host communities	2
Afforestation	Degradation of the nation's forests	1
Reduction in bushfires	High incidence of bush fires	2
Open defecation free communities	Poor sanitation and waste management practices in coastal communities	2
Farming and development along river banks	Increased deforestation in river catchment areas	2
Flooding free communities	Weak capacity to manage the impacts of natural disasters and climate change	1
Good academic performance at basic education level	Inadequate science and technology facilities	1
	Inadequate ICT infrastructure base across the district	1

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
Good layout and planning scheme	Ineffective and inefficient spatial/land use planning and implementation particularly in the urban areas	2
Reduction in migration of youth	High rate of rural-urban migration	2
Accommodation for workers	Huge housing deficit	
Good access to potable water	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	2
Good disposal of waste	Poor disposal of waste	2
Reduction in incidence of malaria	High morbidity and mortality from malaria	2
Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence	Persistence of HIV and TB	2
High incidence of poverty	Inadequate funding for social protection interventions	
Elimination of Child trafficking	Low awareness of and regard for the rights of children	1
	Prevalence of abuse, violence and exploitation of children including child trafficking and others worst forms of child labour (WFCL)	2
Reduction in Child work/labour	Significant number of children of school-going age not in school	1
Reduction in incidence of poverty	High incidence of poverty, especially among disadvantaged groups	2
	High incidence of poverty among food crop farmers and fisher folks	2
High revenue sources for development	Weak financial base and management capacity of the District Assemblies	2
High participation of women in the decision making process	Inadequate representation and participation of women in public life and governance	2
Functioning of sub-district structures	Non-functioning sub-district structures	2
Low teenage pregnancy	Inadequate commitment to issues on vulnerability	1
Elimination of Negative widowhood practices	Slow progress in the elimination of gender-based inequalities	2

Community needs and aspirations	Identified key development gaps/problems/issues (from Performance and Profile)	Score
Elimination of Child trafficking	Child abuse and harmful traditional practices	2

Linking harmonized Key Development Problems/Issues under 2010-2013 to NMTDPF 2014-2017

Thematic Areas

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC 2014-2017 AREA	Adopted issues
1.	Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Poor revenue mobilization especially IGF • Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure • High level of expenditure • Over dependence on DACF and other grants
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped local resources and under-utilization of capacity • Inadequate and Poor access to credit facilities • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate processing machines • Low level of investment in local industries • Poor development of tourism potentials • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Rapid deforestation by illegal chainsaw operators • Low usage of Modern Agricultural Techniques • Low agro-processing activities and processing machines • Over dependence of farmers on rainfall and limited irrigation scheme • Low patronage for locally produced goods thus limited market • Inadequate credit facilities to improve on local industries

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of investment in local industries • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Poor marketing systems and structures • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer
4.	Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resource capacity for oil and gas development • Limited number of Gas filling station
5.	Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network in the rural areas • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions • Low electricity coverage • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning
6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor and inadequate Educational infrastructures • Falling educational standards • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services and health facilities • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • High rate of population growth • High fertility rate • Inadequate portable water supply • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes

7.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in politics • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor performance and functioning of the Area Councils and Unit Committees • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes
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Adopted issues of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 linked to the harmonized issues of the

GSGDA 2010-2013

S/N	GSGDA II THEMATIC 2014-2017 AREA	Adopted Issues of GSGDA II,2014- 2017	Harmonized Issues 2010- 2013
1.	Sustaining Macro-economic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Poor revenue mobilization • Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure • High level of expenditure • Over dependence on DACF and other grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low revenue base • Inadequate market centres • Lack of employable skills for the youth • Poor saving habit for small scale businesses • Lack of industries and artisan village • Poor access to credit facilities
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untapped local resources and under-utilization of capacity • Inadequate and Poor access to credit facilities • Poor maintenance culture • Inadequate processing machines • Low level of investment in local industries • Poor development of tourism potentials • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of tourism potentials • Lack of light industrial centres • Poor formation of Small Business Associations (SBAs) • Inadequate access to credit for productive activities e.g. agro-processing, SBAs • Poor skill base of the active labour force including the youth • Inadequate promotion of art and craft industry in the district • Inadequate employable avenues • Low ICT knowledge and application • Inadequate and poor organization of the hospitality industry • low recovery rate of loans • lack of employable skill base of the people including the vulnerable and the excluded
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district

3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management	<p>illegal chain saw operations, and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid deforestation by illegal chainsaw operators • Low usage of Modern Agricultural Techniques • Low agro-processing activities and processing machines • Over dependence of farmers on rainfall and limited irrigation scheme • Low patronage for locally produced goods thus limited market • Inadequate credit facilities to improve on local industries • Low level of investment in local industries • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Poor marketing systems and structures • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface conditions to enhance carting and distribution of farm produce • High post-harvest losses leading to low pricing of farm produce • Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering, illegal chain saw operations, and others • Poor marketing systems and structures • Non-existence of irrigational facilities • Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. • Inadequate supply of farm inputs coupled with high prices of farm inputs such as tools and equipment and chemicals to the farmer
4.	Oil and Gas Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resource capacity for oil and gas development • Limited number of Gas filling station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate human resource capacity for oil and gas development • Absence of Gas filling station
5.	Infrastructure, and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network in the rural areas • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district • Low electricity coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road surface conditions in the district • Poor environmental and sanitation management and practices in most part of the district and institutions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable/unequal electric power supply in the district • Poor water supply system in all parts of the district especially in the rural areas • Very low ICT services in schools and major towns • Poor Physical Planning
6.	Human Development, Productivity and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor and inadequate Educational infrastructures • Falling educational standards • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services and health facilities • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • High rate of population growth • High fertility rate • Inadequate portable water supply • Inadequate toilet facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of youth unemployment • Poor environmental conditions in communities • Poor water supply system • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High illiteracy rate • inadequate access to quality health services • inadequate furniture in schools • poor childhood development • low girl child education • inadequate teaching & learning materials • lack of teacher motivation • poor educational achievement levels • poor access to health facilities • Inadequate machines for production purposes • Limited credit facilities for small scale enterprises in the district • Poor marketing linkages for small and medium scale enterprises in the district

7.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of women in politics • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor performance and functioning of the Area Councils and Unit Committees • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak sub-district structures • Inadequate office accommodation and logistics for the sub structures • low Capacity of Area Council and Assembly Members • Poor parental care • Inadequate capacity of departments of the DA to function effectively • Lack of protection for the child: Child trafficking and child labour • Apathy on the part of the citizenry • Lack of both office and residential Accommodation for Public Officers • low level of community participation in government policies and programmes
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Key Potentials, Constraints, Opportunities and Challenges (POCC Analysis)

The slow pace of development in most Districts in the Country stems from the inadequate information on the available potentials, thus the inability to tap these resources for development. Therefore, there is the need to identify the opportunities, and potentials that are the enabling factors for development and the challenges and constraints, which are the stumbling blocks to development.

These will then enhance and facilitate the formulation of appropriate policies and proposals for the development of the district. In view of this, each of the Town and Area Councils, to determine the potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges in relation to the capacity to develop the district undertook the POCC Analysis.

Both potentials and opportunities are positive factors that have to be taken advantage of, in developing the district. Constraints and challenges are negative factors to be minimized. The results of the POCC analysis have been captured under the following GSGDA II in table below.

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

THEME 1: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low revenue mobilization especially IGF	Presence of vibrant markets Adequate number of ratable items Committed revenue collectors Experienced officers to update data on ratable items Conducive investment climate	Nearness to major markets outside the district e.g. Mankessim, Foso Oda and Swedru Existence of potential investors	Poor revenue data base High level of revenue leakages Low motivation for Revenue Collectors Poor record keeping Inadequate revenue collectors Public apathy Low capacity of revenue collectors	Closeness to bigger markets outside the District
Low revenue base	Fertile land for commercial farming Existence of large market for agric products Well endowed tourism and agro processing sectors	Availability of credit facilities High demand outside the District for agricultural produce	Cumbersome Land tenure system Subsistence farming Low prices in agriculture products Adherence to certain cultural practices Untapped local resources Inadequate socio economic infrastructure	High interest rates
Inadequate market facilities and undeveloped market infrastructure	Existence of goods and services (agriculture products) Committed District Assembly	Availability of DACF/donor support	Deteriorated feeder roads Low revenue mobilization Poor patronage of goods on non market days	Delays in the release of Funds (DACF and other Donor) Conditionalites associated with some Donor Support

Low level of IGF	Existence of industries and viable economic enterprises in the District Available revenue staff Willingness of Assembly Members and Traditional Authorities to support Revenue mobilization efforts.	Partnership with Agencies in revenue collection. Partnership with validation board for re-evaluation of properties	Inadequate and inefficient revenue staff. Use of revenue vehicle for purposes other than revenue collection	High inflation rate and tax on goods and services. Low income due to public sector unemployment.
Poor Expenditure Management	Existence of internal and budgeting. Regular and timely preparation of trial balances. Existence of financial and administration subcommittee	Existence of external auditors by external auditors. Existence of Regional Coordinating Council monitoring team.	Inadequate logistics and resources. Failure of management to follow expenditure vote or provision	Imposition of expenditure items on District Assembly
CONCLUSION: Increased revenue generation and management in the District are feasible. The constraints and challenges would be curbed through the implementation of revenue management plan by the relevant stakeholders.				

Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low industrial development	Availability of agricultural products for agro-based industries availability of electricity Existence of large market in Asikuma	Existence of tax reliefs for industries in rural areas	Inadequate credit facilities Land tenure system	High cost of electricity. High cost of industrial raw materials, low prices of imported goods
Untapped local resources and Under utilization of capacity	Availability of forest resources such as timber products Existence of sand and stones deposits for quarrying Availability of some basic socio economic infrastructure such as electricity, water and telecommunication facilities Availability of agriculture products for agro-based industries	Existence of large markets outside the District Existence of potential investors Existence of Local Economic Development concept	Inadequate and Poor access to credit facilities Land tenure system	Relative close of the district to bigger district makes the area unattractive to investment in the industrial sector High utility tariffs
Non adherence to “decent work” practices in work places especially in the informal sector.	Existence of some key departments like : Planning Unit, BAC, Social welfare, CHRAJ etc Existence of some NGO and Civil society. Support from DA	Existence of Insurance Organization Existence of Govt policy on decent work	Non enforcement of decent work practices Low awareness among the major stakeholders both formal and informal Absence of organized unions in some establishment	Non enforcement of labour laws
Undeveloped tourist infrastructure	Availability undeveloped tourist sites Existence of some hospitality facilities like Hotels	Existence of Centre for National Culture	Inadequate qualified staff Low income levels which affects local patronage	Apathy of the people

			Administrative bottlenecks in establishment	
Inadequate socio- economic infrastructure in rural areas	Existence of donor funded intervention eg LSDGP, RuCPAPP, etc. Willingness of Traditional Authorities to offer land for development projects. Willingness of D/A to commit funds. Existence of human resource and DWD	Availability of additional donor funded interventions e.g. MiDA and DANIDA. Availability of DACF/DDF. Availability of road funds	Delays in the release of funds. Lack of communal spirit among citizenry. Poor maintenance culture by D/A. Inadequate monitoring and supervision	Untimely release of project funds
CONCLUSION: The slow pace of development of production infrastructure like electricity, roads, water facilities among others can be improved by tapping the potential of the district and take advantage of the opportunities that exist. Constraints can be addressed by putting in place h administrative interventions whiles challenges can be managed through effective stakeholder collaboration				

THEME 3: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Natural Resource Management

Key Problem	Development	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low productivity		<p>Availability of vast Agricultural land</p> <p>Available technical know- how</p> <p>Available water bodies</p> <p>Existence of well-organized farmer groups.</p> <p>Presence of financial institutions.</p> <p>Assembly's readiness to implement government policies on agriculture</p>	<p>Government subsidy on agriculture inputs.</p> <p>Support from NGOs e.g. MIDA and other donors.</p> <p>Government Policies on agriculture</p>	<p>Difficulty in accessing credit</p> <p>Improper agricultural practices</p> <p>Inadequate storage facilities</p> <p>Small size land holding</p> <p>High level of illiteracy among farmers.</p> <p>Fragmentation of agricultural lands.</p> <p>High pre and post-harvest losses.</p> <p>No residential accommodation for MOFA staff.</p>	<p>High cost of inputs/labour</p> <p>Out-migration of the youth</p> <p>Rampant crop and animal diseases</p> <p>Soil erosion</p> <p>Soil nutrient depletion</p> <p>High interest rates.</p> <p>High prices of Agro chemicals.</p>
Illegal activities of chain saw operators		Existence of by laws in the district about illegal chainsaw operators	Existence of national regulations and sanctions against illegal chainsaw operators	Low knowledge of community members on climate change and its associated effects	Inadequate funds to guard forest reserves in the district

Inadequate and undeveloped market centers, avenues	The same as stated under Thematic Area 1			
High post harvest losses	Available dedicated technical staff Available local material and expertise for construction Availability of some storage facilities	VIP/CBRDP programme to support the provision of farm tracks to support the transportation of farm produce and provision of micro credit facilities Availability of Potential investors	Inadequate cold storage facilities Inadequate cribs for small-scale farms Poor market structures Poor rural roads	Frequent electricity disruption High humidity condition encouraging perishability rate of farm produce
Limited processing opportunities for primary agricultural produce especially citrus	Available raw materials e.g. clay, Citrus, oil palm etc Average level of skilled labour Nearness to major markets eg. Foso ,Mankessim & Cape Coast Available health services, financial institutions and electricity etc.	Accessibility to External Funds	Difficulty in accessing funds Inadequate technical expertise in relevant technology Lack of processing facilities Low coverage of electricity.	Seasonal shortages of raw materials Frequent interruption of electric power supply Out-migration of skilled manpower.
Environmental degradation	Existence of DA sub structures and Traditional Authorities Existence of DESSAP	Funds from Forestry Commission for community forest management	Lack of vehicle and funds for effective monitoring Some chiefs unilaterally release land for sand winning.	Land degradation, quarrying, sand winning, and indiscriminate dumping of wastes.

	Adoption of the SEA concept in planning	Existence of Task force Support from DA	Absence of Wildlife Dept Non compliance with building regulations	Deforestation due to indiscriminate logging, fuel-wood, charcoal burning & group hunting
<p>CONCLUSION: Low productivity, high post-harvest losses, limited processing and value added to primary agricultural produce, and difficulty of accessing funds for enterprises are key problems contributing to the high poverty level in the district. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problems. Constraints can be addressed through an integrated programme design; effective education and communication. District Assembly can manage the challenges through interventions</p>				

THEME 5: Infrastructure, Human Settlement Development

Low electricity coverage.	Committed District Assembly and Communities	Existence of Self Help Electrification Programme (SHEP) and Rural Electrification Projects	High incidence of Poverty Apathy on the part of some communities	High cost of electric poles Delay in the release of funds High number of scattered and low populated communities/hamlets
Poor nature of roads	District Department of feeder roads	Presence Central Gov't and donor support Existence of Road fund	Inadequate road maintenance equipment/ materials. High cost of road construction	High rainfall pattern Difficulty in Sourcing for funding
Inadequate supply of potable water	High community demand for water Favourable hydrological conditions	Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU, CBRDP, LSDGP Availability of Rivers, Streams & Ponds	Poor attitude of community members towards cost sharing concept	Poor maintenance culture of facilities Late release of funds

	Availability of water bodies for small town water projects DA and Community Support	Presence of Community Water & Sanitation Agency and Ghana water company	Rising cost of provision of water Ineffective Watsan committees and water boards Low incomes level	Unfavorable hydrological condition especially for communities along or near to the Coast
Inadequate sanitary facilities / services	Presence of Environmental Health Unit Presence of District Water and Sanitation Team (DWST) Availability of DACF DA and Community Support Acceptance of the Zoom Lion Concept	Availability of Community Water and Sanitation programme – CWSA Existence of Donor Support – DANIDA,EU,CBRDP, LSDGP Introduction to CLTS approach Existence of the NYEP	Lack of concern for environmental cleanliness Non compliance with building regulations	Behavioural change on environmental preservation Existence of government policy on provision of community toilet facilities
Limited enforcement of building regulations	Presence of the District Works Department at the Assembly Existence of Bye Laws Existence of sub District Structures	Existence of the Judiciary and other law enforcement agencies	Uncooperative attitudes of people Public ignorance Building standards Weak institutional structures Inadequate logistics	Unnecessary political interferences Bureaucracy in acquisition of permits
CONCLUSION: The slow pace of development of production infrastructure like electricity, roads, water facilities among others can be improved by tapping the potential of the district and take advantage of the opportunities that exist. Constraints can be addressed by putting in place h administrative interventions whiles challenges can be managed through effective stakeholder collaboration				

THEME6: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Low productivity	<p>Available dedicated technical staff</p> <p>Fertile land</p> <p>Available rivers and streams for fishing and farming</p> <p>Available markets</p> <p>Presence of CBRDP</p>	<p>Presence of NGOs and bilateral agencies e.g. ADRA, EU, SIF</p> <p>Existence of Export Development Funds, PSI</p>	<p>Difficulty in accessing credit</p> <p>Improper agricultural practices</p> <p>Inadequate storage facilities</p> <p>Small size land holding</p>	<p>High cost of inputs/labour</p> <p>Out-migration of the youth</p> <p>Rampant crop and animal diseases</p> <p>Soil erosion</p> <p>Soil nutrient depletion</p> <p>Inadequate extension officers</p>
High incidence of poverty (especially among women, single female headed households, food crop farmers, the unemployed)	<p>Available water bodies</p> <p>Fertile lands</p> <p>Quarry deposits</p> <p>Presence VIP/CBRDP, SIF, PAF,NGOs</p>	<p>Large nearby markets</p> <p>Presence SIF, NGOs</p>	<p>Difficulty in accessing credit for economic activities.</p> <p>Low savings for investment</p> <p>Irregular rainfall pattern</p> <p>Prevalence of unskilled labour</p> <p>Unnecessary expenditure</p>	<p>Delay in the release of funds by donors</p> <p>Out-migration of the youth</p> <p>Child labour</p>

Low involvement of the women & vulnerable in the planning process	<p>Presence Organized groups</p> <p>Presence of committed staff</p> <p>Presence of Social Welfare Dept</p> <p>Existence of Traditional Authorities & Opinion Leaders</p>	<p>Donor supports.</p> <p>Media support</p> <p>Presence of capacity building funds</p>	Inadequate personnel, logistics & fund.	Recognition and acceptance & strong societal beliefs
Poor and inadequate educational infrastructure	<p>Availability of educational institutions</p> <p>Availability of GES</p> <p>Committed DA and high communal–spirit</p>	<p>Existence donor support</p> <p>Existence of GET Fund</p> <p>Existence of DACF</p>	Poor culture of maintenance	<p>High cost of building materials</p> <p>Delays in the release of funds</p>
Falling educational standards	<p>Adequate supply of textbook</p> <p>Available schools</p> <p>High school enrolment at basic level as a result of</p>	<p>NGO/ Donor Support e.g. Plan Ghana and ADRA</p> <p>USAID, DFID, DANIDA, UNICEF</p> <p>Government support e.g. GETFUND, QUIPS ,DA Support</p>	<p>Low school attendance as children sell on market days and work on farms during school hours</p> <p>Poor accommodation for teachers & Education Directorate</p>	<p>Refusal of teachers to accept posting to rural communities</p> <p>Poor teaching</p> <p>High attrition rate of teachers</p>

	<p>capitation grant and school feeding programme</p> <p>Available trained teachers</p> <p>Existence of educational endowment fund</p>	<p>Presence of Financial Institutions</p> <p>Presence of Credit Schemes</p> <p>Scholarships</p>	<p>Inaccessible feeder roads in the rainy season</p> <p>Inadequate library facilities</p> <p>Inadequate classrooms</p> <p>Low motivation for staff</p> <p>Dilapidated school buildings</p> <p>High number of untrained teachers</p>	<p>Delays in posting teachers by the region to the district.</p> <p>Inadequate school facilities</p> <p>Lukewarm attitude of parents</p> <p>Late release of DACF</p>
<p>Inadequate and poor Health Service delivery</p>	<p>Availability of health facilities</p> <p>Availability of District Health Directorate</p> <p>DA Support</p> <p>Committed health staff</p>	<p>Existence of donor support</p> <p>Institution of NHIS</p> <p>Introduction of some motivational packages</p> <p>Existence of NYEP</p>	<p>Poor culture of maintenance</p> <p>Inadequate office residential accommodation for health workers</p> <p>Poor geographical and financial access to health services</p>	<p>Irregular/Late release of funds from central Gov't</p> <p>Delays in reimbursement from NHIA</p> <p>Inadequate staff</p>

Large household sizes	The existence of RCH facilities in the district Availabilities family planning programmes	Support from DA and donors	Low acceptance of family planning methods especially among men	Adherence to certain cultural practices Delays in the release of funds
High HIV / AIDS prevalence rate	Availability of District AIDS Committee Existence of District Response Initiative on HIV/AIDS Existence of a District Hospitals Availability of VCT and support to PLWA	Support of Ghana AIDS Commission, USAID, WHO, UNAIDS & District Assembly and donor support	Refusal to observe abstinence, faithfulness and condom use Failure to report cases Community adherence to traditional beliefs about the infection of the disease High level of stigmatization	Delays in the release of funds for HIV/AIDS activities Immigration of fishermen, fishmongers, students and tourists.
Poor data base and information management system.	Committed staff with the ability of managing data Support from DA Responsive DA and decentralized and centralized Departments	NGO/ Donor Support e.g. Plan Ghana and USAID, DFID, UNICEF Existence of National Programmes like Census	Inadequate Data Non responsiveness on the part of some stakeholders	Inadequate logistics Delays in the release of funds

High unemployment rate	Available artisans, craftsmen, beauticians Existence of Disabled Persons Organisations Support from DA	Support from NGOs, Disabled Persons Organisations, GES and Families	Discrimination against disabled persons. Lack of co-operative attitude of teachers and parents Lack of special schools and training centres Lack of peripatetic teachers Inadequate / unqualified peripatetic officers Inadequate access to credit facilities Inadequate data on employment levels	Reluctance of artisans, craftsmen to accept disabled persons into apprenticeship or training
<p>CONCLUSION: Inadequate and Poor Health and Educational Service delivery, inadequate technical and vocational education are priorities. Trained teachers, infrastructure expansion and supply of other facilities will help in harnessing our full potentials and opportunities to solve the problem. Constraints can be addressed through administrative interventions, challenges can be managed through effective collaboration between the DA and other relevant stakeholders</p>				

THEME 7: Transparent and Accountable Government

Key Development Problem	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Weak institutional co-ordination	Presence of Committed staff Strategic location of Offices at a central point Presence of DA Presence of some decentralized departments Some offices and residential facilities available Some logistics available Existence of community information centers to facilitate information dissemination	The operationalisation of the Local Government Service Act Presence of capacity building funds e.g. DACF, IGF, DDF Presence of NGOs. The existence of FM stations to facilitate information dissemination.	Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions Inadequate funding Inadequate office and residential accommodation facilities for officers Inadequate qualified staff Poor record storage and retrieval of information Absence of ICT facility Obsolete equipment	Strong allegiance held by Dept. to parent institutions Delay in the release of both internal and external funds Delay in the full implementation of the decentralization policy Absence of some de/centralised departments
Low involvement of the women & vulnerable in the planning process	Presence of Organized groups Presence of committed staff Presence of Social Welfare Dept Existence of Traditional Authorities & Opinion Leaders	Donor supports. Media support Presence of capacity building funds	Inadequate personnel, logistics & fund.	Recognition and acceptance & strong societal beliefs

Inadequate infrastructure and logistics	Availability of DACF Committed leadership at District level	Existence of Donor funding Donor requirements for accessing extra funds	Overstretched Budgets Low IGF Poor maintenance of existing facilities	High cost of equipments Inadequate funds High cost of maintaining some equipments
Weak sub-district level structures	Availability of some staff Available office accommodation	Presence of capacity building fund e.g. EU, VIP, DACF, DA IGF	Lack of logistics Ineffective sub-district structure Inadequate qualified staff Low motivation	Delay in the release of funds Apathy
Poor data Base and Information Management System	Committed Technical staff Existence of primary and secondary data Existence of ICT center	Donor support available Increased awareness on the importance of DBIMS	Weak coordination among departments Inadequate logistics Limited funds to maintain facility	Volatility of some DBIMS devices
CONCLUSION: Transparency and Accountability which is one of the key pillars of Good governance is a priority. Significant potentials and opportunities exist to address the problem. Constraints can be addressed through developing linkages in programme design while challenges can be managed through intervention by the District Assembly.				

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

The identification of Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District development focus, goals, objectives and formulation of strategies were done through participatory approach by all the stakeholders – Chiefs and their Elders, Queen mothers, opinion leaders, Assembly men, Town and Area Council members, DPCU, NGOs, CBOs working in the district and the Heads of Decentralized Departments. The aim was to ensure that the district’s goal conform with the National Goal: 2014 – 2017 Development policy frame work for ‘Better Ghana’ This chapter also captures the alignment of the District Development Plan with the National focus, Policy Objectives and Strategies as well as Projects/Programmes as enshrined in the GSGDA II.

3.1 District Development Focus

A development focus is an aggregation of a set of identified goals and objectives as an entity and indicates the areas the District will direct development emphasis. They represent the issues to be tackled for development and are multi sector in nature. They are derived by grouping operational/technical goals on the basis of purpose and supportiveness as the main focus for the future. Through a harmonization of the national and district goals, the following development focus were formulated:

- Improvement and Sustenance of Macroeconomic Stability.
- Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure
- Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development
- Sustainable partnerships between Government and the Private Sector
- Developing Human Resources for National Development
- Transparent and Accountable Governance
- Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

The above district development focus were worked on at the prioritization and goal setting workshop and subsequently the ultimate Development Focus of the District Medium Term Development Plan, which has been set within the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017), a successor to Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I (GSGDA I, 2010-2013), is to “generate wealth and improve the quality of life of the people in the district through effective and efficient mobilization of resources and use to improve socio-economic and technical infrastructure, production and security of the people in the District”.

3.2 District Goal

Based upon the development problems, potentials, and priorities, the development aspirations at the regional level and the perspectives provided for the nation in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017), the following district development goal was formulated:-**“To reduce poverty, increase employment opportunities, enhance human resources, improve social and economic infrastructure services and improve the Local economy”**. The District Goal is an embodiment of the seven Thematic Areas of the 2014 – 2017 Development Policy frame work of Better Ghana Agenda.

3.3 Development Themes

Out of the development goals, development themes were derived. These themes were in line with 2014 – 2017 Development policy frame work of “Better Ghana Agenda”.

Themes

- i. Improvement and sustenance of micro economic stability
- ii. Expanded development of production infrastructure
- iii. Accelerated agriculture modernization and agro-based industrial development
- iv. Sustainable partnership between government and the private sector
- v. Developing the human resources for national development
- vi. Transparent and accountable Governance
- vii. Reducing poverty and income inequality

To translate the themes into reality, objectives and strategies were formulated.

3.4 Objectives

1. Improvement and Sustenance of Micro economic Stability

The main aim of this programme is to improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization through revenue mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities, improve access to financial services by SMEs and promote the provision of credit to the productive poor, whilst enhancing the recruitment of unemployed youth etc. The specific objectives to be achieved under the program include the following:

- To improve efficiency and effective revenue collection from 40% to 80% by 2017
- To reduce the expenditure of the Assembly by 20% yearly

2. Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure

This programme aims at enhancing and strengthening the relationship between the District Assembly and the Private Sector Operators through promotion and attracting investment, strengthening competencies and capacity of SMEs to operate efficiently and effectively, facilitate private sector access to capital and empowering the private sector to expand and create new jobs as well as implementing Policies and Strategies to offer social protection for the vulnerable and the excluded.

- To increase electricity coverage of the district from 30% to 55% by 2017
- To improve the road network from 35% to 60% by 2017
- To reduce post-harvest losses from 60% to 30% by 2017
- To extend credit facilities to 50 women in the rural areas yearly
- To increase layout for communities from 0% to 40% by 2017

3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development

This programme focuses on introducing farmers to improved varieties of crops and livestock, strengthening extension and veterinary services, and promoting incentives and compulsion measures to encourage users of the environment adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture. It is also to pursue measures aimed at the development and maintenance of road network to production centres, Promotion of fisheries development for food security and income and adopting measures aimed at enhancing institutional coordination for agricultural development whilst strengthening

linkages between research, small scale industries and development institutions. Specifically the district

- To increase Afforestation programme from 40% to 80% by 2017
- To reduce the incident of bush fires from 30% to 0% by 2017
- To improve access to agriculture financial services from 30% to 65% by 2017
- To establish a medium irrigation scheme at Amanfopong
- To increase tree planting from 100,000 seedling to 1000,000,000 by 2017
- To extend the formation and operation of bush fires volunteers squad to all communities by 2017
- To increase tree nursery from 15% to 55% by 2017

4. Sustainable partnerships between Government and the Private Sector

The aim of this programme is to establish and maintain appropriate infrastructure that will enhance the growth of the agricultural, commercial, industrial and service sectors of the District economy to create job opportunities for the unemployed. The main components under this programme include:

- To promote the development of small and medium scale enterprises by 20% by 2017
- To improve the relationship between land owners and entrepreneurs from 15% to 60% by 2017

5. Developing Human Resources for National Development

This program aims at improving the quality of education and skills training, ensuring retention of skilled personnel in relevant sectors of the District development through increased equitable access to and participation in quality education, improved quality of teaching and learning and bridging gender gap in access to education with equal attention to improved access to quality education for people with Disabilities. It is also to promote Science and Technical Education and programmes that will assist in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/ STIs. The program also focuses on ensuring a coherent institutional framework for youth Employment, and promotion of sports development. Special efforts shall be adopted to bridge equity gaps in access to Health Care and Nutrition

Services as well as improvement in health infrastructure. The program will also ensure integration of population dynamics into all aspects of district development planning. Specifically, the district wants to improve

- To improve upon educational infrastructure in the district from 65% to 85% by 2017
- To increase basic school enrolment (KG) from 30% to 85% by 2017
- To increase pupil-teacher ratio in the rural school by 20%
- To increase people's access to health facilities from 40% to 90% by 2017
- To improve upon health infrastructure in the district from 30% to 60% by 2017
- To reduce the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS from 1.6% to 0.2% by 2017
- To reduce population growth rate from 3.1% to 2.5% by 2017
- To reduce the incidence of water borne diseases and increase people's access to potable water from 65% to 74% by 2017
- To increase people's limited access to toilet facilities from 20% to 74% by 2017

6. Transparent and Accountable Governance

The primary object of this program is to enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development. Equally important is to ensure transparency in the political process as well as strengthening functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens and the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels whilst empowering women and mainstreaming gender into socioeconomic development of the District.

- To create awareness of the district by-laws yearly
- To update the knowledge of community members on the concept of decentralization yearly
- To improve upon the functions of the Area/Town councils from 30% to 80% by 2017

- To improve on the roles and functions of the DPCU
- To empower women politically, socially and economically for better living

7. Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

- To increase the empowerment of women in income generating activities from 20% to 60% by 2017
- To promote income generating opportunities from 10% to 25% by 2017
- To stimulate the establishment and expansion of micro-enterprises from 10% to 35% by 2017
- To increase job creation for unemployed from 15% to 45% by 2017
- To reduce fertility rates in the district from an average of seven children to three per family.
- To improve the marriage relationship between men and women
- To reduce divorce rate from 50% to 20% by 2017

3.6 Strategies

KEY STRATEGIES FOR 2014-2017			
THEME1. Improvement and sustenance of Micro Economic stability			
FOCUS AREA:	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Improvement and sustenance of micro economic stability	Improve fiscal resource mobilization	Minimize revenue collection leakages	Minimization revenue leakages
		Develop more effective data collection mechanisms for monitoring public expenditure	Gazette fee-fixing resolution
			Organization of public education on tax payment
			Capacity building for revenue collectors
			Revalue property rate
THEME2. Enhancing Competitiveness Of Ghana's Private Sector			
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Develop Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs)	Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	Provide training and business development services	Formation of industrial cooperatives
			Build capacity of local entrepreneurs
		Enhance access to affordable credit	Institute small scale industrial schemes
		Make available appropriate but cost-effective technology to improve productivity	Promote the establishment and expansion of industries processing of local raw materials
Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation	Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation	Develop sustainable ecotourism, culture and historical sites	Developing tourism infrastructure
Industrial Development	Ensure rapid industrialization driven by strong linkage to agriculture and other natural resource endowments	Promote Public-Private Partnerships	Link up with a sister city outside or within Ghana and also private bank for credit facilities
			Reduce bottlenecks in private sector development

THEME 3. Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management			
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture	Improve agriculture productivity	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	Establishment of demonstrational farms
			Intensification and extension of the mass cocoa spraying exercise
		Intensify dissemination of updated crop production technological packages	Promotion of the use of high yielding diseases and pest resistant and short duration crops
		Improve allocation of resources to districts for extension service delivery backed by enhanced efficiency and cost effectiveness	Scaling of micro credit support facilities
		Promote the adoption of GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) by farmers	Capacity building for FBOs and CBOs
		Develop appropriate and affordable irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes, and other water harvesting techniques for different categories of farmers and ecological zones	Provision of irrigation facilities.
		Create an enabling environment for intensive livestock/poultry farming in urban and peri-urban areas	Improving animal husbandry practices.
		Promote the integrated development of artisanal fisheries and create alternative livelihoods	Promotion of fish farming
		Develop aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries	Provide aquaculture infrastructure
Natural resource management and mineral extraction	Promote sustainable extraction and use of mineral resources	Develop initiatives to increase awareness of the conditions of natural resources among local communities	Use community information system to increase sensitization on the conditions of the natural environment

THEME 4: Oil and Gas Industry Development			
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Oil and gas industry development, and its effective linkage to the rest of the economy	Ensure the development of the oil and gas industry	Use opportunities arising from the oil and gas discoveries as a catalyst for diversifying the economy	Establishment of Gas filling stations in the Northern sectors of the district
			Encourage people to use LPG
		Link up with the educational institutions to build capacity in relevant areas	Link up with the educational institutions to build capacity in relevant areas
			Assess and build local capacity of Ghanaians both within and outside the country
THEME 5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development			
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	Establish Ghana as a transportation hub for the West African Sub - Region	Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs	Construction and maintenance of roads.
Energy Supply to Support Industries and Households	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export	Increase access to modern forms of energy to the poor and vulnerable especially in the rural areas through the extension of national electricity grid	Promotion of use of LPG
		Complete and operationalize on-going power projects	Connecting new settlement to the national Grid.
Information Communication Technology Development for growth	Promote rapid development and deployment of the National ICT infrastructure	Increase coverage of ICT infrastructure particularly in rural and peri-urban communities	Establishment of additional ICT centers
		Provide affordable equipment to encourage the mass use of ICT	Acquisition of ICT mobile vans
		Facilitate the connection of all universities, polytechnics, colleges and secondary schools to the internet	Establishment of ICT laboratories
		Deploy ICT infrastructure in all Government institutions	Promote and adopt the use of ICT in the activities of the Assembly

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	Promote the construction and use of appropriate and low cost domestic latrines	Promotion of Household Toilets Construction through community Public Education Programmes based on the CLTS initiative.
		Adopt CLTS for the promotion of household sanitation	Construction of -Sensitization of communities about the existence of sanitation demonstration centers and encourage their patronage.
		Acquire and develop land/sites for the treatment and disposal of solid waste in major towns and cities	Acquisition of final disposal site
		Promote cost-effective and innovative technologies for waste management	Intensification of Public Education and Enforcement of Building Regulations.
		Review and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation	Intensification of Environmental Sanitation Education and conducting of Community Animation activities throughout the District where sanitation facilities exist and where the District intend to cover.
		Strengthen the capacity of the Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Directorate	Purchase of Waste Management Equipment (Skip loader, refuse containers, compactors, rollers, graders)
	Ensure Efficient management of water resources	Develop and manage alternative sources of water, including rain water harvesting	Provision of bore holes, HDWs and small town water systems.
		Implement measures for effective operation and maintenance, system upgrading, and replacement of water facilities	Mechanization of existing high yielding bore holes.
			Rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps and hand dug wells
Housing/Shelter	Increase access to safe, adequate and affordable shelter	Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management	Preparation of settlement schemes
		Strengthen institutions to enforce building and planning laws within urban settlements and rural areas	Enforcement of Planning and building regulations
Settlement Disaster Prevention	Minimise the impact of and develop adequate response strategies to disasters	Proper planning of drainage systems	Provide adequate drainage systems

Recreational infrastructure	Develop recreational facilities and promote cultural heritage and nature conservation in both urban and rural areas.	Promote attitudinal change, ownership and responsibility among the citizenry and orientate them on the maintenance of recreational areas/facilities	Facilitate the provision of recreation/community centers
THEME 6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Education	Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	Provide infrastructure facilities for schools at all levels across the country particularly in deprived areas	Upgrading of one SHS to a standard level
		Accelerate the rehabilitation /development of basic school infrastructure especially schools under trees	Provision of educational infrastructure at all levels.
		Expand school feeding programme progressively to cover all deprived communities and link it to the local economies	Expansion of school feeding programme
		Promote the achievement of universal basic education	Provision of school uniforms
		Promote increased private sector participation in the establishment of schools within set guidelines, especially in deprived areas	Facilitate Public/Private Partnerships in education
		Re-introduce well-functioning guidance and counseling services	Promote guidance and Counselling at the Basic level
		Increase funding levels for TVET	Lobby for adequate financing fo TVET
		Mainstream Mathematics, Science and Technical education at all levels	Institution of motivational packages for teachers
		Introduce programme of national education quality assessment	Organizing INSERT for Teachers
		Increase the number of trained teachers, trainers, instructors and attendants at all levels	Provision of Training sponsorship packages
		Promote local production and distribution of TLMs	Provision of staff accommodation

		intensify awareness creation on the importance of girls' education, especially in underserved areas	Promotion of enrolment drives especially among females.
		Improve water and sanitation facilities in educational institutions at all levels	Provision and expansion of educational infrastructure.
		Strengthen monitoring and evaluation and reporting channels	Intensification of supervision and monitoring
		Strengthen and improve education planning and management	Strengthening the PTAs and SMCs
		Train education managers/leaders in management and leadership skills	Organise management training for Heads/circuit supervisors
Health	Bridge the equity gaps in access to healthcare and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protects the poor	Provide adequate resources and incentives for human resource capacity development	Provision of Health Personnel
		Accelerate implementation of CHPS strategy in under-served areas	Establishment of CHPS compounds
		Expand access to primary health care	Provision of outreach services and mobile clinics
		Scale up NHIS registration of the very poor through strengthening linkages with other MDAs, notably MESW and the national social protection strategy	Expansion in the National Health Insurance Scheme
		Strengthen systems for continuous monitoring and assurance of the availability, quality, efficacy, use and safety of medicines including traditional medicines	Strengthening of the M&E system
		Improve the quality of health sector governance	Provision of Training sponsorship packages
		Increase access to maternal, newborn, child health (MNCH) and adolescent health services	Upgrading of existing health facilities
		Strengthen institutional care	Lobbying for additional personnel
		Review the Capital Investment Plan and implement a sector-wide infrastructure development plan targeting under-served groups	Provision of logistics

HIV, AIDS, STIs, and TB	Ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS, STIs/TB transmission	Intensify advocacy to reduce infection and impact of HIV, AIDS and TB	Promotion of safe sex practices
		Develop and implement National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan	Encouraging behavioral change
		Strengthen link between HIV and AIDS/TB prevention programmes and reproductive health and information services	Intensification of awareness on HIV/AIDS
Productivity and Employment	Adapt a national Policy for enhancing productivity and income in both formal and informal economies	Develop and implement productivity measurement and enhancement programmes for the formal and informal sectors of the economy	Provision of micro credits
Poverty and Income Inequalities Reduction	Develop targeted social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	Implement fully and effectively the PWDs Act 715	Strengthen the capacity of institutions responsible for PWDs
		Implement local economic development activities to generate employment and social protection strategies	Facilitate LED activities in the District
THEME 7. Transparent and Accountable Governance			
FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATIONAL STRATEGIES	DISTRICT STRATEGIES
Local Governance and Decentralization	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	Strengthen existing sub-district structures to ensure effective operation	Operationalization of sub District Structures
		Review and implement the National Decentralization Policy and Strategic Plan	Coordination and Integration of al departmental activities
Public Policy Management	Strengthen the coordination of Development Planning system for equitable and balanced spatial and socioeconomic development	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Provision of requisite logistics
Development Communication	Improve transparency and public access to information	Institutionalize regular meet-the-citizens session for all Assembly members	Promotion of constant interaction among the various stakeholders in the decentralized development process.
			Encouragement of participation in decision making
Evidence-Based Decision-making	Improve accessibility and use of existing database for policy formulation, analysis and decision making	Build capacity within MDAs, MMDAs and strategic Government institutions in the use of the EMMSDAG Spatial Database for development planning and monitoring	Organization of training programmes for staff

			Preparation & implementation of human resource capacity Plan
Women Empowerment	Empower women and mainstream gender into socio economic development	Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women Government appointees in District Assemblies	Empowerment of women and mainstreaming of Gender issues into all socio economic activities
Rule of Law and access to Justice	Increase the capacity of the legal system to ensure speedy and affordable access to justice for all	Enhance institutional capacity of the Ghana National Fire Service, the NADMO and other similar agencies	Provision of office accommodation
		Improve institutional capacity of the security agencies, including the Police, Immigration Service, Prisons and Narcotic Control Board	Provision of logistics

3.7 Development Projections

Planning is a conscious intervention to bring about a desired change in a society. It is human oriented, hence, meant to meet the basic needs of its intended beneficiaries. In this regard, assessments of certain basic needs of the people have been made. The Population for the plan period has been projected together with the social service requirement.

3.7.1 Population Projections

Because population is at the center of all planning exercises and constitutes human resource with needs that vary according to the size, composition and distribution over time, its forecast is an essential tool for development planning. Other areas that require projection are the food needs, services requirement and finances for the plan period of 2014-2017. These projections form the basis for the Planning and Programming Phase of this Development Plan.

The exponential forecasting technique has been used in the mathematical formula

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

Where P_n	=	Future Population (2010)
P_o	=	Base year Population (2000)
r	=	Rate of Growth
t	=	Time in years
e	=	Exponent

The annual growth rate of 2.32% for the district has been used in the projections. It has been further assumed that the population cohort will remain unchanged. The table below shows the projected district population and some selected settlements for the planned period. An underlying assumption is that the District population growth rate is held constant over the plan period. This is to give clue as to how resources are to be allocated in the near future.

Projected Population for the district

TOWN	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017
AOB District	89395	123701	126604	129576	132617
Breman Asikuma	12391	17146	17549	17960	18382
Breman Odoben	8275	11451	11719	11994	12276
Breman Brakwa	7812	10810	11064	11323	11589
Breman Kuntanase	4633	6411	6561	6715	6873
Breman Bedum	3956	5474	5603	5734	5869
Breman Jamra	3238	4481	4586	4693	4804
Breman Fosuansa	2294	3174	3249	3325	3403
Breman Kokoso	2147	2971	3041	3112	3185
Breman Nwomaso	2033	2813	2879	2947	3016
Breman Benin	1915	2650	2712	2776	2841
Breman Amoanda	1762	2438	2495	2554	2614
Breman Amanfopong	1706	2361	2416	2473	2531
Breman Baako	1616	2236	2289	2342	2397
Breman Ayipey	1409	1950	1995	2042	2090
Breman Anhwiam	990	1370	1402	1435	1469
Breman Nankese	826	1143	1170	1197	1225
Breman Suponsu	729	1009	1032	1057	1081
Breman Towoboase	724	1002	1025	1049	1074
Breman Sowotuom	660	913	935	957	979
Breman Nyamebekyere/ Camp	632	875	895	916	938
Breman Amanor/Manfe	621	859	879	900	921
Breman Asokwaa	601	832	851	871	892
Breman Fankyenko	525	726	744	761	779
Breman Asentem	520	720	736	754	771
Breman Aniehu	354	490	501	513	525
Breman Asebiem	227	314	321	329	337
Breman Abenenase	206	285	292	299	306
Breman Ahenkrom	53	73	75	77	79

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

Housing projections for the District.

Projection of housing requirements for Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly is shown in the table below.

Table 2.12: Housing Requirements

Year	Projected population	Assumed occupancy rate
2010	112706	6.2
2014	121883	6.3
2015	125721	6.3
2016	129679	6.3
2017	133762	6.3

The table above indicates that the average number of people in a room of 8' by 7', is 6. (This figure was practically revealed when Socio-Economic Survey was conducted during the China Delegation visit to Fosuansa on the 6th August, 2010).

We cannot dispute of the fact that, by 2017, if all things being equal, more than seven (7) people will occupy a Single room. This is issue should be a concern to the District Assembly.

Estimates for Health Needs

Health is very important in Societal Development. As revealed above the the population will grow steadily within the planned period. The situation calls for an assessment of health service demand. The table below shows the required population threshold to make each health functional level.

Population threshold for health facilities

HEALTH FACILITY	POPULATION HIRES HOLD
Level A - CHPS Compound	200 – 5,000
Level B – Health Centre	5,000 – 10,000
Level C – Hospital	175,000 +

Given the above population threshold, the health needs of the district are estimated throughout the planned period 2014 – 2017.

Service Projection

Estimated health needs of AOB District Assembly 2010 – 2013

Level (Rural Clinic) PCAP. C.				Level B (Health Centre)			Level C District Hospital			
Year	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	EX	ND	BL	AN
2013	5	9	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	-
2014	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: DHMT, AOB, 2013

It therefore means that between 2014 and 2017 four rural clinics will be needed.

Nurses and other health facilities will be increased accordingly.

EX = Existing

ND = Needed Health Facility

BL = Balance log

Projected Water Points

The table below shows the projected water points for the planned period

Projected Water Points

Year	Projected Population	Water Points	Cumulative
2010	112706	3240	100
2014	121883	3340	100
2015	125721	3440	100
2016	129679	3540	100
2017	133762	3640	-

Source: DWST, AOB, 2013

So, in order to avert the problem of water shortage, 20 boreholes and 80 hand dug out wells should constructed yearly

Education Projections

Kindergarten

		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2019/20
		BASELINE	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET	TARGET
Number of kindergartens		132	134	140	144	151
Number of pupils in all kindergartens		8,500	7,750	8,087	8,458	9,442
Number of Pupils in Public Kindergartens		8,700	7,514	7,405	7,289	6,609
Number of Pupils in private kindergartens		(200)	236	682	1,169	2,833
Percentage of pupils in private kindergartens		-2.4%	3.0%	8.4%	13.8%	30.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)		119.0%	102.1%	103.4%	104.8%	106.8%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.98	0.93	0.95	0.96	1.00
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)		90.2%	77.4%	78.3%	79.5%	80.9%
Transition Rate from KG2 to P1		121.1%	109.7%	113.9%	110.5%	100.0%
Number of teachers in all Schools		353	299	292	286	270
Percentage of female teachers		74.2%	73.5%	72.8%	72.1%	70.0%
Number of teachers in public schools		271	224	213	203	175
Number of teachers in private schools		85	75	79	83	94
Percentage of teachers in private schools		23.4%	25.2%	27.2%	29.1%	35.0%
Percentage of trained teachers		35.4%	34.2%	41.1%	47.6%	65.3%

Pupil Teacher Ratio		24	26	28	30	35
Pupil Teacher Ratio		68	76	67	64	54
Number of classrooms in public KG		155	157	161	165	
Public Classroom Ratio in public KG		56	48	46	44	
Percentage of classrooms in public KGs needing major repair		30.0%	25.0%	20.0%	15.0%	
Number of new classrooms needed in public KGs		94	58	51	43	
Percentage of public KG with play/recreational facilities		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Percentage of public KG with electricity		50.6%	58.0%	65.4%	72.8%	
Percentage of public schools with sanitation facilities potable water		82.0%	85.0%	88.0%	91.0%	
		52.0%	59.2%	66.3%	73.5%	

Primary School

		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Number of primary schools		133	136	140	144	155
Number of pupils in all Primary Schools		22,074	24,097	25,730	26,861	26,780
Number of Pupils in Public School		18,491	19,633	20,373	20,652	18,746
Number of Pupils in private School		3,583	4,464	5,357	6,209	8,034
Percentage of Pupils in private schools		16.2%	18.5%	20.8%	23.1%	30.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)		108.6%	111.6%	115.5%	117.0%	106.4%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.98	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)		118.8%	109.5%	109.6%	109.8%	110.3%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)		97.9%	100.6%	104.2%	105.5%	96.0%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)		96.9%	94.2%	94.4%	94.5%	95.0%
Completion Rate at P6		99.6%	106.3%	112.6%	117.8%	120.2%
Transition Rate from P6 to JH1		103.3%	102.8%	102.3%	101.7%	100.0%
Number of primary schools		709	721	720	706	595
Percentage of female teachers		35.8%	38.2%	40.6%	42.9%	50.0%
Number of pupils in all Primary Schools		549	525	491	450	298
Number of Pupils in Public School		160	196	228	256	298

Percentage of teachers in private schools		22.6%	27.1%	31.7%	36.3%	50.0%
Percentage of trained teachers		63.3%	49.8%	50.1%	50.3%	50.0%
Pupil Teacher Ratio		31	33	36	38	45
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio		49	67	71	76	90
Pupil Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		1	1	2	2	3
Percentage of public schools with School Management		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of public schools with functioning		92.3%	93.6%	94.9%	96.2%	100.0%
Percentage of public schools with	Sanitation facilities	82.0%	83.3%	84.7%	86.0%	90.0%
	Potable water	63.0%	65.0%	67.0%	69.0%	75.0%
Percentage of public schools with electricity		51.0%	49.2%	47.3%	45.5%	40.0%
Number of Schools under tree		7	6	5	4	0
Number of classrooms in Public Schools		547	558	570	582	606
Pupil Classroom ratio in public Schools		34	35	36	35	31
Percentage of Classrooms in public schools needing major repair		13.0%	10.8%	8.7%	6.5%	0.0%
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		(136)	(122)	(117)	(123)	(189)

Junior High School

		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Number of junior secondary schools		106	112	118	131	141
Number of pupils in Schools		7,911	9,043	10,108	11,060	14,261
Number of Pupils in Public School		6,782	7,515	8,136	8,612	9,983
Number of Pupils in private School		1,129	1,528	1,973	2,448	4,278
Percentage of Pupils in private schools		14.3%	16.9%	19.5%	22.1%	30.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)		85.0%	91.4%	99.1%	105.1%	123.7%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		0.94	1.00%	1.03	1.01	1.05
Gross Admission Rate (GAR)		93.3%	96.5%	102.4%	107.8%	126.6%
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)		62.4%	67.1%	72.8%	77.3%	126.6%
Net Admission Rate (NAR)		56.0%	54.5%	57.9%	60.9%	91.0%
Completion Rate at P6		66.4%	76.2%	87.1%	93.9%	71.7%
Transition Rate from P6 to JH1		41.5%	37.4%	37.6%	37.8%	37.7%
Number of teachers in all Schools	Total	591	532	491	457	407
Percentage of female teachers		16.4%	18.7%	20.9%	23.2%	30.0%
Number of teachers in public schools	Total	489	438	402	372	326
Number of teachers in private schools	Total	102	94	89	85	81

Percentage of teachers in private schools		17.3%	17.7%	18.2%	18.6%	20.0%
Percentage of trained teachers	Total	90.8%	73.2%	74.6%	75.9%	80.0%
Pupil Teachers Ratio	Total	13	17	21	24	35
Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	Total	15	23	28	32	44
Pupil Core Textbook Ration in public schools		1	1	2	2	3
Percentage of public school with School Management		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of public schools with functioning SMC		92.3%	93.6%	94.9%	96.2%	100.0%
BECE pass rate by gender	Total	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	75.0%
	Male	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	75.0%
	Female	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	75.0%
BECE pass rate by core subjects	Eng	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	75.0%
	Math	0.0%	15.0%	30.0%	45.0%	90.0%
	Science	0.0%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	75.0%
	Social Study	0.0%	15.0%	30.0%	45.0%	90.0%
Physical Infrastructure		District				
		2013/14 Baseline	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target	2019/20 Target
Percentage of public JHS with	Sanitation facilities	92%	93.3%	94.7%	96.0%	100%
	Potable water	71%	72.5%	74.0%	75.5%	80%

Percentage of female teachers		52%	43.3%	34.7%	26.0%	
Number of schools under tree		3	3	1	0	0
Number of classroom in public schools		194	197	203	223	240
Pupil Classroom Ratio in public Schools		35	38	40	39	42
Percentage of classrooms in public schools needing major repair		31.0%	25.8%	20.7%	15.5%	0.0%
Number of New Classrooms needed in public schools		0	18	29	23	45
Percentage of JHS with a computer teaching lab		10.5%	17.1%	23.7%	30.3%	50.00%

Senior High School

		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2019/20
		Baseline	Target	Target	Target	Target
Number of senior high schools		3	4	5	6	6
Number of students in all Schools		2,478	3,551	1,687	5,891	9,936
Number of students in Public School		2,793	3,779	4,694	5,529	7,452
Number of students in private School		(315)	(228)	(7)	362	2,484
Percentage of Pupils in private schools		-12.7%	-6.4%	-0.1%	6.1%	25.0%
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)		30.0%	41.6%	53.3%	65.0%	100.0%
Gender Parity Index (GPI) on GER		1.06	0.80%	0.67	0.60	0.50
Completion Rate at SH3		9.3%	9.0%	8.8%	8.5%	31.1%
Number of teachers		138	152	190	227	331
Student Teacher Ratio		22	23	25	26	30
Student Trained Teacher Ratio		20	33	36	40	52
Student Core Textbook Ratio in public schools		2	2	3	3	4
WASSCE pass rate by gender	Total	73.9%	76.3%	78.6%	81.0%	88.0%
	Male	72.0%	74.8%	77.7%	80.5%	89.0%
	Female	75.8%	77.7%	79.5%	81.4%	87.0%
WASSCE pass rate by subject	Eng	72.3%	73.9%	75.5%	77.2%	82.0%

	Math	77.6%	81.3%	85.1%	88.8%	100.0%
	Science	57.7%	63.9%	70.1%	76.4%	95.0%
	Social Study	88.1%	90.1%	92.1%	94.1%	100.0%
Number Classroom in public schools		70	76	82	88	100
Student Classroom Ratio in public schools		40	50	57	63	75
Number of new classrooms needed in public schools		23	50	74	96	148
Number of public schools with equipped laboratories		2	2	2	3	3
Number of schools with a resource computer room	Total	2	2	2	3	3

TVET

		District				
		2013/14 Baseline	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target	2019/20 Target
Number of TVET schools	Total	1	2	2	2	2
Number of students in TVET schools by gender	Total	129	150	200	240	500
Number of students in TVET schools by type of school	Public	129	150	180	200	350
Percentage of qualified teachers	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Special school

		District				
		2013/14 Baseline	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target	2016/17 Target	2019/20 Target
Number of special schools		1	1	1	1	
Number of students in all special schools		38	45	55	69	
Percentage of qualified teachers		0.0%	8.3%	16.7%	25.0%	

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

Having analyzed the District problems, potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges pertaining to prioritized development issues, there was the need to formulate developments goals, objectives and strategies which are consistent with the developmental needs and aspirations of the people in the District. This chapter is therefore devoted to generation of specific development activities or programmes that are anticipated to contribute to and promote the achievement of the development objectives and goals. The development programmes have been formulated on the basis of the district development focus, goals, objectives and strategies stated under the thematic areas of the GSGDA II, 2014-2017 and presented in a logical framework. The chapter has also been devoted for the presentation of the programme of action for the district for the planned period.

4.1 Formulation of Development Programmes in a Logical Framework

The Logical Frame which is also known as the Project Planning Matrix (PPM) focuses on the provision of a structure that would allow project planners and evaluators to state the components of their activities and identify the logical linkages between a set of means and a set of ends.

It is a four column table specifying the Narrative Summary in the first column. The Narrative Summary provides the basis of the programme strategy and which describes the goals, purpose, output/results and activities/inputs of the project. The goal being the highest level objective to which the programme purpose contributes to achieve whilst the purpose is what we expect to result from having achieved the programme output/results.

The Output/Results are the programme achievements to be realized in order to achieve the purpose. The activity level details the gamut of activities/inputs that need to be undertaken in order to achieve the programme results.

The Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) in the second column provides each programme objective (Goal, Purpose, Output and Activity) with the operational definition criteria to measure the achievement of the objective. Whereas the Means of Verification (MOV) in the third column specifies the sources of all the data required to serve as evidence to measure the objectives. The Important Assumptions in the fourth column indicates the factors that are outside the direct control of the programme which essentially could affect programme success or otherwise.

Logical Framework on **Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability**

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/ OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
<u>Objective</u> To improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization through revenue mobilization	Percentage improvement in resource mobilization	D/A Annual financial reports, Trial Balance, D/A Progress Reports	The Assembly would be committed to implementing strategies for improved revenue generation	D/A
<u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing market structure in the district • Establish effective and up to date data base for all Assembly's revenue sources • Organize in-service training twice for revenue collectors • Improve supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 market rehabilitated and in place. • Data base has been established • In-service training organized for revenue collectors • Measures taken to improve revenue supervision and monitoring • Education carried out yearly 	D/A reports Database on D/A's revenue source generated D/A Reports, Revenue records D/A Reports / Revenue records/ Trial Balance D/A Reports / Revenue records	Commitment of assembly to implement programme !! !! !! !!	D/A Finance Departments/ Central Admin Revenue Collectors/ HR/ Finance Revenue Mobilization Team/ Internal Audit/ Finance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax • Motivate revenue collectors • To re-value all properties in the district by December 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue collectors motivated • Number of properties revalued 	D/A Reports / Revenue records Valuation list	!! The assembly would provide the necessary inputs	Revenue Mobilization Team D/A
<p><u>Outcome</u></p> <p>Revenue generation will be improved</p>	Percentage increase in revenue generation	D/A Annual financial reports, Trial Balance, D/A Progress Reports	The Assembly would be committed to implementing strategies for improved revenue generation	D/A

Logical Framework on enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
1. Small and Medium scale Enterprises (SME) Objective Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs				
Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the establishment and expansion of industries processing local raw materials Train identifiable small and micro-enterprise processing groups in entrepreneurial and management skills Form industrial co-operatives Institute small scale industrial schemes Establish soap making, bamboo processing, textiles manufacturing, honey extraction in the district Provide Training in marketing Facilitate access to market 	50-No. of persons from 10 identifiable groups constituting 4264 people trained annually 10-No. co-operatives formed by December 2017 Co-operatives formed 6-No. benefiting from credit scheme annually Soap making, bambo processing, textiles manufacturing, honey extraction were established 50-No. of persons trained Access to market areas has been improved by 60%	Training Report Field Survey Reports and NBSSI Report NBSSI Report NBSSI Report NBSSI Report NBSSI Report	Timely released of fund Timely released of fund Timely released of fund Timely released of fund Timely released of fund Timely released of fund	NBSSI NBSSI NBSSI NBSSI NBSSI/DA NBSSI NBSSI

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/ OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
2. <u>Electricity</u> Objective: To expand and increase electricity coverage in the District.				
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of electricity from Jamra to Towoboase to Adandan Extension of electricity to 12 newly developed areas in the district Provision of street light in 12 communities in the district 	Poles mounted and electricity power connected by 2017 Poles mounted and power extended by 2009 Number of communities provided with street light	D/A Reports D/A Reports D/A Reports	Timely released of fund Timely released of fund Timely released of fund	D/A & ECG D/A & ECG D/A & ECG
<u>Outcome</u>				
3. <u>Road Development</u> Objective: To improve the road network	About 80% of feeder roads rehabilitated	DA / Dept. of Feeder Roads / Highways Reports	Reliable flows of financial resources.	D/A, Feeder Roads/ Highways
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reshaping of feeder roads Construction of 25 No. culverts 	102km of feeder roads reshaped and maintained 25-No. of culverts constructed	Department of Feeder Roads, Works Department GPRTU report and Urban Roads reports	D/A committed to the Programme / Government provides routine maintenance funds	D/A D/A

Logical Framework on enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/ OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
<u>4. Tourism Development Objective</u>				
<u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission a consultant to conduct feasibility studies on the identified tourist potential sites Encourage investors to invest in Tourism Improve all roads leading to tourist sites Draw a comprehensive tourist plan for the district Organize Tourist promotional programmes fairs 	Feasibility studies done Tourist investors encouraged Roads leading to tourist site improved Comprehensive plan drawn for the district Tourist promotional fairs organized	D/A Reports D/A Reports D/A Reports D/A Reports D/A Reports	Timely release of fund Timely release of fund Timely release of fund Timely release of fund Timely release of fund	D/A D/A D/A D/A D/A
<u>Outcome</u>				

Logical Framework on Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/ OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
<u>Objective:</u> 1. Improve agricultural productivity through improved technology, access to credit, inputs and extension services.	Percentage increase in production of all major produce	Agricultural production records at District MOFA Directorate & DPCU	Favorable climate and political stability	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the distribution and use of improved varieties of seeds 	20 No. of high yielding varieties distributed by December 2016	Quarterly Reports	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage extension officers to advise and train farmers on the adoption of good farming practices 	400 No. of farmers advised and trained by December 2017	Quarterly Reports	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the availability and supply of farm Inputs 	Amount of input made available to farmers	Quarterly Reports	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit agricultural extension officers 	6-No. of officers recruited a by 2016	DADU Report	Officers posted will arrive	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide in service training for agricultural officers 	10-No. of officers trained	DADU Report	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the processing of nutritious crop residues for animal feed 	Increase in yield per herd	Field Survey	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of high yielding breeds 	60% of high yielding breeds in total stock	Progress Report	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize small farming workshops and smalls scale farming credit scheme 	2-No. workshops organized yearly	Progress Report	Timely Release of DACF	MOFA

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/ OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist farmers to diversify into non-traditional activities Train farmers in agricultural techniques Encourage the formation of farmers association Provide adequate inputs to extension staff Institute small scale farming credit scheme 	<p>10 No. of farmers association formed</p> <p>50 farmers trained yearly</p> <p>No. of farmers encouraged to form association</p> <p>Inputs needed by extension officers provided</p> <p>Small scale farming credit instituted by 2008</p>	<p>Field Survey</p> <p>Field Survey</p> <p>Progress Report</p> <p>Field Survey</p> <p>Progress Report</p>	<p>Timely Release of fund from MOFA to DADU</p> <p>Timely Release of DACF</p> <p>Timely Release of fund from MOFA to DADU</p> <p>Timely Release of DACF</p> <p>Timely Release of fund from MOFA to DADU</p>	<p>MOFA</p> <p>MOFA</p> <p>MOFA</p> <p>MOFA</p> <p>MOFA</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased agricultural production and food security. 	Percentage increase in production.	Production records at MOFA.	Favorable climate and political stability	MOFA
<p>Objective:</p> <p>2. Reduce production and distribution risks/ bottlenecks in agriculture and industry</p>	Percentage reduction in production and distribution risks.	Production records at MOFA.	Favorable climate and political stability	MOFA
Construction of irrigation infrastructure at Amanfopong and other areas	Irrigation infrastructure established at Amanfopong	Progress Report	Timely Release of fund from MOFA	MOFA
Intensify the mass cocoa spraying exercise	Cocoa mass spraying exercise intensified	Progress Report	Timely Release of fund from MOFA	MOFA
Support for farmers' day celebration	Farmers day celebrated	Progress Report	Timely Release of fund	MOFA

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES/ OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)
<u>Objective</u>				
3. Promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income.	Percentage improvement in poultry and livestock development	Progress Report	Timely Release of fund	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train farmers in beekeeping 	150 farmers trained by December 2017	Workshop Report	Timely Release of fund by MOFA	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to veterinary services 	Reduction in incidence of diseases	Field Survey/Progress Report	Timely Release of Fund by MOFA	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize survey on Multi Round Annual Crops & Livestock survey (MRACLS) 	(MRACLS) conducted annually	Field Survey/Progress Report	Timely Release of Fund by MOFA	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicize and Vaccinate Pet against rabies 	Rabbies vaccinated	Field Survey/Progress Report	Timely Release of Fund by MOFA	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate 5,000 small ruminants against PPR annually 	Small ruminants vaccinated against PPR annually	Field Survey/Progress Report	Timely Release of Fund by MOFA	MOFA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate 10,000 local birds against NCD annually 	Local birds vaccinated against NCD annually	Field Survey/Progress Report	Timely Release of Fund by MOFA	MOFA
<u>Outcome:</u>				
Promote livestock and poultry development	Percentage improvement in poultry and livestock development	Progress Report	Timely Release of fund	MOFA

Programme of Activities (POA)

The following have been proposed as the implementation arrangement for the plan within the four year period. In these arrangements, the time frame for implementation, location, responsibilities, sources of funding and cost of each activities have been detailed.

Finance

District Goal: Improve efficient fiscal resource mobilization through revenue mobilization, Promotion of effective debt management, Expansion and improvement in market facilities.

District Objective: To improve efficiency and effective revenue collection from 40% to 80% by 2017 and to reduce the expenditure of the Assembly by 20% yearly

Thematic Area: Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability

Co-operatives and Business Advisory Service

District Goal: Enhancing and strengthening the relationship between the District Assembly and the Private Sector Operators through promotion and attracting investment, strengthening competencies and capacity of SMEs to operate efficiently and effectively, facilitate private sector access to capital and empowering the private sector to expand

District Objective: To promote the development of small and medium scale enterprises by 20% by 2017 and extend credit facilities to at least 20 women in the rural areas yearly

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Culture, Tourism and Chieftaincy structures

District Goal: Enhancing and strengthening the relationship between the District Assembly and the Private Sector Operators through promotion and attracting investment, strengthening competencies and capacity of SMEs to operate efficiently and effectively, facilitate private sector access to capital and empowering the private sector to expand

District Objective: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for revenue generation

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Agriculture

District Goal: Introducing farmers to improved varieties of crops and livestock, strengthening extension and veterinary services, and promoting incentives and compulsion measures to encourage users of the environment adopt less exploitative and non-degrading practices in agriculture. It is also to pursue measures aimed at the development and maintenance of road network to production centres, Promotion of fisheries development for food security and income and adopting measures aimed at enhancing institutional coordination for agricultural development whilst strengthening linkages between research, small scale industries and development institutions.

District Objective:

- To increase Afforestation programme from 40% to 80% by 2017
- To reduce the incident of bush fires from 30% to 0% by 2017
- To improve access to agriculture financial services from 30% to 65% by 2017
- To establish a medium irrigation scheme at Amanfopong
- To increase tree planting from 100,000 seedling to 1000,000,000 by 2017
- To extend the formation and operation of bush fires volunteers squad to all communities by 2017
- To increase tree nursery from 15% to 55% by 2017

Thematic Area: Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Energy and Roads

District Goal: Enhancing and strengthening the relationship between the District Assembly and the Private Sector Operators through promotion and attracting investment, strengthening competencies and capacity of SMEs to operate efficiently and effectively, facilitate private sector access to capital and empowering the private sector to expand

District Objective:

- To increase electricity coverage of the district from 30% to 55% by 2017
- To improve the road network from 35% to 60% by 2017
- To reduce post-harvest losses from 60% to 30% by 2017

Thematic Area: Enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Environmental, Water and Sanitation

District Goal: Accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation

District Objective:

- Promotion of Household Toilets Construction through community Public Education Programmes based on the CLTS initiative.
- Acquisition of two final disposal site
- Intensification of Public Education and Enforcement of Building Regulations.
- Intensification of Environmental Sanitation Education and conducting of Community Animation activities throughout the District where sanitation facilities exist and where the District intend to cover.
- Purchase of Waste Management Equipment (Skip loader, refuse containers)
- Provision of bore holes, HDWs and small town water systems.
- Rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps and hand dug wells

Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development

Education

District Goal: Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels

District Objective:

- To improve upon educational infrastructure in the district from 65% to 85% by 2017
- To increase basic school enrolment (KG) from 30% to 85% by 2017
- To increase pupil-teacher ratio in the rural school by 20%

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Health

District Goal: Bridge the equity gaps in access to healthcare and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protects the poor and ensure the reduction of new HIV/AIDS, STIs/TB transmission

District Objective:

- To increase people's access to health facilities from 40% to 90% by 2017
- To improve upon health infrastructure in the district from 30% to 60% by 2017
- To reduce the high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS from 1.6% to 0.2% by 2017

Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Women Empowerment

District Goal: Empower women and mainstream gender into socio economic development

District Objective:

- To increase the empowerment of women in income generating activities from 20% to 60% by 2017
- Institute measures to ensure increasing proportion of women Government appointees in District Assemblies by 2017

Thematic Area: **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Public Education

District Goal: To create awareness of Government policies, programmes, and activities, provide public relations support to other Ministries, Department and Agencies, and submit feedback report from public to the Government

District Objective:

- Increase public education on revenue mobilization for the District Assembly
- To create awareness of major achievements of Government
- Increase public education on endemic disease that is HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.
- Increase public education on impact made by Government Policies and Programmes

Thematic Area: **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Social Welfare and Community Development

District Goal: To promote welfare of Children in the District, Improve the living standard of people with disability and livelihood of rural communities using available resources through Adult Education, Women Empowerment and collaboration with other Agencies

District Objective:

- Reduce the problem of child labour by 20%
- Increase sensitization on the right of women and children
- Increase effectiveness and efficiency of juvenile Administration by 20%
- improve the standard of living of PWD's by 20%
- Increase monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries
- Increase mass education meetings to sensitize communities on social problems by 25%

Thematic Area: **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Nadmo

District Goal: To mitigate and reduce natural disaster and risks and vulnerability

District Objective: To improve Disaster Management

Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Central Administration

District Goal: To enhance transparent and accountable district level governance through enhanced civil society participation in Local Governance, promoting coordination, harmonization and ownership of the District Development process and encouraging public-private participation in socio economic development. Equally important is to ensure transparency in the political process as well as strengthening functional relationship between Assembly members and citizens and the integration and institutionalization of district level planning and budgeting through participatory process at all levels whilst empowering women and mainstreaming gender into socioeconomic development of the District.

District Objective:

- To create awareness of the district by-laws yearly
- To update the knowledge of community members on the concept of decentralization yearly
- To improve upon the functions of the Area/Town councils from 30% to 80% by 2017
- To improve on the roles and functions of the DPCU
- To empower women politically, socially and economically for better living

Thematic Area: **Transparent and Accountable Governance**

Financial Plan

An indicative financial plan deals with resource mobilization and its strategies as well as expenditure. It provides an idea of how much the District Medium Term Plan may cost using the cost of the input, how much resource will be mobilized and utilized over the plan period. The table below indicates the resource mobilization plan proposed for the financing of the DMTDP

Source of Funding	2014	2015	2016	2017
Internally Generated Fund	289,461.30	229,657.45	241,140.68	253,197.72
Compensation Transfer	21,155,995.97	24,429,406.71	25,650,877.05	26,872,347.38
Goods and Services Transfer	94,006.00	60,116.43	63,122.25	66,128.07
Assets Transfer	12,164.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)	968,473.00	2,200,579.13	2,310,608.09	2,420,637.04
District Development Fund	550,938.58	831,105.15	872,664.41	914,215.67
School Feeding Programme	417,010.00	537,430.00	564,301.50	591,173.00
IDA	1,614,000.00	1,289,508.43	1,353,983.85	1,418,459.27
Total	25,102,048.85	29,577,803.30	31,056,693.47	32,535,583.63

Expenditure Patterns

Expenditure	2014	2015	2016	2017
Compensation	21,155,995.95	24,429,406.71	25,609,457.02	26,933,716.88
Education	1,213,000.00	1,664,000.00	2,157,000.00	1,975,000.00
Health	100,000.00	378,000.00	998,224.00	162,000.00
Environmental, Water & Sanitation	2,390,000.00	510,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Central Administration	410,000.00	116,000.00	120,000.00	235,000.00

Finance	35,000.00	268,000.00	41,300.00	30,000.00
Social Welfare & Community Development	35,000.00	29,000.00	96,000.00	96,500.00
Agriculture and Forestry	300,000.00	363,800.00	123,800.00	259,800.00
NADMO	10,000.00	25,000.00	39,000.00	25,000.00
Energy & Roads	54,000.00	54,000.00	938,000.00	54,000.00
Town & Country Planning	25,000.00	105,00.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Public Education	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Culture, Tourism & Chieftaincy Structures	27,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00	18,300.00
TOTAL	25,769,995.95	27,879,206.71	30,229,781.02	29,869,316.88

From the above table, District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) as a major source of revenue for developmental projects has been projected to reach about 2.4 million Ghana cedis in 2017 and IGF has also been projected to reach Two Hundred and Fifty Four Thousand Ghana Cedis in 2017. These figures indicates the need for the raising of revenue from all other sources other than those identified above for the implementation of the selected projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISTRICT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

5.0 Introduction

The Annual Action Plan outlined in this section indicates in detailed action to be taken by both public and private sectors, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and the community in the implementation of the projects earmarked for the first year, 2014-2017. Implementation of the Annual Action Plan must be based on the District Assembly's Annual Budget.

The plan indicates when each project should begin and end in each year, the responsible implementing agencies, the nature of community contribution and the individual project costs. The parameters used in the selection of annual projects include.

- Projects which satisfy the immediate needs of the people
- On-going projects in the district
- Projects which require immediate awareness creation through public education programmes
- Projects with short gestation periods
- Projects whose costs could be contained within the first year development budget, and
- Projects that are geared toward reducing poverty amongst the people

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

6.0 Introduction

The importance of monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of the Medium –Term Development Plans, Programmes and Projects cannot be over emphasised. Projects monitoring ensures that challenges that occur during implementation are addressed. It measures and records progress of each stage of implementation. It lays emphasis on the involvement of Traditional Authorities, Area Councils, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s), Development Partners and other stakeholders to create a holistic and participatory approach, effective feedback mechanisms and demand for Monitoring and Evaluation information. This chapter of the District Medium Term Development Plan outlines the institutional arrangements that will support and sustain effective Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP at the district level. It defines roles and responsibilities of government agencies, officials and other stakeholders in accordance with the relevant legal provisions.

6.1: Goals, Assumptions and Indicators

The following goals, assumptions and indicators underlie this development plan:

- a. Main Goals
 - i. Build a competitive private Sector through value addition and accelerated district economic development.

The assumptions underlying this goal are that by the end of the plan period investment in productive activities in Agriculture, Tourism and small Scale Industry will lead to substantial reduction in poverty. The indicators that would be used to assess the achievement of this goal are that by the end of the plan period there will be:

- (a) Ability to pay basic rate and other rates charged by the Assembly for development purpose.
- (b) Improvement in the feeder road network.
- (c) Re-generation of dry land and degraded areas.

ii. **Increased Participation in Basic services, services delivery.**

The assumption underlying the above goal is that with increased participation in basic services delivery such as education, health, water and sanitation, it would be possible to expand socio-economic activities and productivity. The indicators to access the realization of this goal are:

- (a) Improvement in access to health care, education, water and sanitation facilities.
- (b) Improvement in environmental cleanliness.
- (c) Increase in children learning outcomes.
- (d) Reduction in HIV/AIDS Prevention rate.

iii. **An administration which facilitates public participation in the maintenance of peace and stability.**

The assumption in respect of the above goal is that with an open administration where public participation in the maintenance of peace and stability is key, people will know their rights, be alive to their civic responsibilities and demand accountability.

The indicators to assess this goal include:

- (a) Increased participation in local governance especially women and the differently challenged.
- (b) Increased transparency and accountability at the Municipal Assembly and its sub-structures levels.
- (c) Enhance capacity of the Municipal Assembly.
- (d) Willingness to pay basic rate and other rates charged by the Assembly.
- (e) Peaceful and stable Municipality.

6.2: Plan Implementation, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements:

6.2.1: Plan Implementation and Management

The implementation of this plan would require active involvement and full co-operation of a number of institutions, among which are the District Assembly, Decentralized Departments, Regional and

line Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, Parastatals, Private individuals and the communities.

6.2.2: The District Assembly

As the main facilitator of development in the District, the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly is also the main actor in the implementation of the plan. To facilitate plan implementation, the Assembly would carry out the under mentioned functions.

- Be responsible for the mobilization of the necessary resources (both internal; and external) for the implementation of the plan.
- Create a conducive atmosphere in terms of administrative strengthening and capacity building for effective implementation of the plan.
- Initiate (through the communities) coordinating (through its District Planning and Coordinating Unit) and integrate the implementation of the plans, as well as make appropriate terms of reference for projects.
- Show firm commitment to the implementation of projects that require funding from the District Assembly coffers.
- Solicit funding from others sources, be they local or external, for the implementation of the projects
- Be responsible for the timely review of plans where necessary and prepare subsequent supplementation or remedial action plans and programs for implementation so that the implementing agencies become aware of the state of plan implementation.
- Carry out monitoring and timely evaluation of the impact of the plan.

7.2.3: Decentralized Departments

These departments will coordinate and consult with the District Assembly, and be fully committed to the course of the Decentralization program. They will execute, with dispatch, their quota of the plan under the supervision of the Assembly and report periodically (most preferably quarterly) on their departmental activities.

6.2.4: Regional and Other Line Agencies as well as Parastatals

This concerns agencies that may not be fully established at the District Assembly level either because they might not be fully decentralized or due to resource constraints, such agencies would however still be actively involved in project implementation irrespective of the level from which they are operating.

6.2.5: Non- Governmental Organizations

They will act as direct implementers and facilitators by providing financial, technical and material assistance to some projects being implemented.

6.2.6: The Communities:

As beneficiaries of the intended development, it is essential that they play an important role in project implementation. They can contribute financially, or in the form of labour or materials for project implementation. Additionally, these communities would initiate their own development projects and activities in order to improve their standard of living.

6.2.7: Individuals

Even though most often disregarded, they contribute to the private sector in development. They can take up projects particularly those relating to income generation, social services and distribution of goods and services.

6.3 District Level Monitoring and Evaluation

At the district level, the activities of monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of:-

- The District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU),
- The Sub Committees and
- District Sectoral Departments.

The DPCU is responsible specifically for the preparation of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as the monitoring and evaluation plan, using NDPC guidelines. Again, it is required to provide oversight over all District level monitoring and evaluation of projects and also carry out the monitoring and evaluation of district development policies.

Actual project monitoring and evaluation are, however, the responsibility of the district sectoral developments and sub-district structures. At community level, monitoring committees would be formed to assist in the day-to-day monitoring. To complement the monitoring efforts at the district level, the NDPC and the RPCU shall provide a general overview of the monitoring and evaluation work. Donor funded projects would be monitored and evaluated according to their own procedures.

6.4 Programme/Project Monitoring and Reporting

Project Monitoring formally begins as soon as actual implementation of a project starts, and it is directed at ensuring progress according to schedule, standard quality of work, and the correct delivery of inputs (including labour) according to time, quality and quantity.

In order to prepare project reports, DPCU shall compile a register of all on-going programmes and projects in the district. This means that programmes and projects undertaken under the auspices of the District Assembly, Departments and Agencies as well as Development Partners and NGOs shall be covered by this register. The Project Register of the Assembly shall be updated with details on each activity such as start-time, costs, location, and source of funding, expected date of completion, project status, etc.

6.5: Monitoring Plan

CHAPTER SEVEN (7)

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

7.0 Introduction

Effective and efficient communication strategies have been identified as a critical success factor in project management in particular and development planning in general. In the context of development planning where there are multiple partners of differing backgrounds, skills and operating environments, the model of collaboration and the communication strategies adopted are important for delivering the best outcomes for all stakeholders.

Since there is no ideal model: the approaches to be adopted will depend on the objectives, and partners, and the resources available to them. That notwithstanding, the approaches to be adopted will:

- ensure the availability of accurate information for those involved in the plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- facilitate the planning, coordination and implementation of action plans;
- influence the attitudes and behaviour of stakeholder groups; and
- encourage and facilitate feedback and response mechanisms.

These have been proposed because poorly understood decisions can lead to confusion and extended delays. Also decisions made by individuals without reference to others involved can be a source of real tension. Well intentioned stakeholders may derail plan implementation if they are not aware of the rationale behind certain changes in the plan.

The District Planning Coordinating Unit shall hold a number of fora to:

- determine the roles and expectations of all stakeholders, and their communication requirements;
- develop systems for regular communications with stakeholders;
- develop strategies for the documentation of decisions and discussion; and
- document agreed processes for the resolution of disagreement or conflict.

7.1 Roles, Expectations and Information Requirements

During the first quarter of every year of the plan time will be spent in clarifying roles and expectations of all stakeholders. Indeed, all the stakeholders need to know exactly what their role entails.

Face to face meetings have continuously been reported as essential to building bonds between the implementing institution and its partners, and exploring the strengths, weakness and constraints of individual stakeholders. Fully understanding the institutional cultural variations, different uses of terminology, and the nuances of interpretation, is very vital for the successful implementation of this plan. Therefore, the Assembly shall adopt the face to face approach to ensure that many basic problems are dealt with at the start. Joint benchmarks shall also be determined collaboratively at the commencement of the implementation of each annual action plan. The Assembly shall also invest in relationship building to increase stakeholder buy in and make resolution of subsequent issues arising easier.

7.2 Frequency

The early phases of this plan implementation will require more intense consultation and collaboration. Quite a number of meetings and engagement sessions shall be held with the stakeholders to discuss the status of plan implementation and review it accordingly.

7.3 Plan Coordination

A Communication and Dissemination Plan shall be developed by the DPCU to identify and record the Plan engagement with information sharing over the course of the 4 years. The plan shall contain a detailed strategy of the various Stakeholders (e.g. Assembly Members, Area/Town Council Members, NGOs, CSOs, Committee members, Decentralized department, etc), their role/ engagement in the Plan, the medium to be used to communicate information (e.g, newsletters, website, presentation) and the completion dates..

7.4 Documentation of Decisions and Discussions

Documenting the plan decisions and discussions during its life is crucial to ensuring everyone understands how and why a decision was made and the rationale for changes in the plan.

The Assembly and its partners shall ensure that there is a well-documented history to ensure that all stakeholders take up their responsibilities quickly and also understand the parameters of work. Written records which are important sources for evaluations or audits shall also be kept during or after the plan implementation.

7.5 Resolving Conflict

The identification, prioritization, and resolution of issues which arise are key to the successful implementation of this plan. The Assembly shall develop a clearly understood system for logging issues and recording the outcome, such as regular management meetings, to provide clarity about how, when, and where issues will be addressed easy.

7.6 Consultative Meetings

Integral to the success of this Plan are Consultative meetings. On average one Consultative meeting shall held quarterly. These meetings shall be used as a forum for identifying and discussing issues relating to the plan. Town Hall Meetings shall also be conducted in order to present the status of implementation of the plan to the stakeholders.