

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GOMOA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

(2014-2017)

Prepared By:

District Planning Co-ordinating Unit

Gomoa West District Assembly

Apam

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With God all things are possible, the one who make impossible things happening. We are grateful to Him for His protection, guidance and direction to how far He has brought us. Commitment was the driven word which the plan team members relied on in coming out with this plan document. We would like to recognize the various roles played by certain individuals and other stakeholders whose effort and support cannot be swept under the carpet for a successful preparation of the plan. On behalf of the Gomoa West District Assembly and on my own behalf as the District Chief Executive, I would like to express our profound gratitude to all those who in one way or the other made invaluable contributions to the plan preparation process.

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It is my fervent hope and prayer that the interest, dynamism and enthusiasm articulated by stakeholders during the preparation of the development plan will be readily exhibited during its implementation to facilitate a speedy reduction in poverty among our people and generate growth in the Gomoa West District.

HON. THEOPHILUS AIDOO MENSAH

SIGNATURE.....

DATE.....

ACRONYMS

AMs:	Assembly Members
ADEOP:	Annual District Education Operation Plan
AEAs:	Agric Extension Agents
C-IMC:	Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
CHPS:	Community-base Health Planning and Services
CSO:	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA:	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
CHRAJ:	Commission for Human Right and Administration Justice
DA:	District Assembly
DACF:	District Assembly Common Fund
DADU:	District Agricultural Development Unit
DHIS:	District Health Insurance Scheme
DMTDP:	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPCU:	District Planning Co-ordinating Unit
DRI:	District Response Initiative
DTST:	District Teacher Support Team
DWST:	District Water and Sanitation Agency
EMQAP:	Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Programme
HIPC:	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
GAD:	Good Agriculture Practice
GAR:	Gross Admission Rates
GDA:	Gomoa District Assembly
GETFUND:	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GER:	Gross Enrollment Rate
GES:	Ghana Educational Service

GHS:	Ghana Health Service
GOG:	Government of Government
GPRS I:	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II:	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
IGF:	Internal Generated Fund
ILGS:	Institute Of Local Government Studies
LEAP:	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH:	Ministry Of Health
MOFA:	Ministry Of Food and Agriculture
MOWAC:	Ministry of Women and Children
MOTI:	Ministry Of Trade and Industry
MTDPF:	Medium Term Development Plan Fund
NDPC:	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
RCC:	Regional Co-ordinating Council
RPCU:	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
NBSSI:	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCCE:	National Culture for Civic Education
NFED:	Non- Formal Education Division
NRF:	National Road Fund
NYEP:	National Youth Employment Programme
POCC:	Potential Opportunities, Constraints Challenges
PENTA:	Pentavalent Vaccine
PLWHA:	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PWD:	People with Disabilities
RTIMP:	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme

SBA: Small Business Associations
SMC: Small and Medium Enterprise
SIF: Social Investment Fund
SIT: Social Inclusion Transfer
STMCE: Science Technology and Mathematics
SUTP: Schools Under Trees Project
UPRP: Urban Poverty Reduction Project
WATSAN: Water and Sanitation Committee

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gomoa West is among the twenty (20) districts in Central Region. It was the mother district of the then Gomoa District in 2007 with the L.I. 1896. It is bounded on the North East and East by Awutu Senya District and Efutu Municipal Assembly respectively, on the west and north-west by Ekumfi and Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam Districts respectively and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean as indicated in the District map.

Gomoa West covers an area of 514.2 square kilometers and a population of 135,159 according to 2010 Population and Housing Census with a growth rate of 2.5%.

The DMTDP was prepared by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit. In coming out with this plan, a number of meetings, stakeholders engagement and community fora were used for data collection through to the analysis and synthesis stages. The draft report was discussed with the Economic Planning Sub-Committee, Executive Committee and subsequent approval by the General Assembly. The DMTDP output is therefore as a result of the communities and all relevant stakeholders in the district facilitated by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit through the provision of technical assistance. The output from the various stakeholders' meetings resulted in measurable indicators to improve on the economic well being of the citizenry within the planned period as outlined in the various matrices.

The plan has been prepared in line with the guidelines provided by the National Development Planning Commission within the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF 2014-2017).

The District Medium Term Development Plan provides the implementation schedule and gives information on institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation from 2014-2017. It further provides information on agreed projects and programmes with their locations, indicative budgets, implementing agencies and indicators.

The objective of the document looks at the next four years development agenda of the district. The district came out with a number of programmes and projects by subjecting the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA to POCC analysis, implementation arrangement and prioritize tools to arrive at the policies, plans and programmes of the Assembly of the DMTDP.

The document consists of seven chapters. The chapter one considers how the district performed in the previous plan period. It also gives room for the current situation and baseline conditions and summary of key development challenges or gaps identified. Chapter two tries to link the district development priorities to the seven pillars or thematic areas of the plan framework. The chapter three sets out the district development goals, objectives and strategies which are in consonance with the national goals. These were aimed at developing strategies to achieving the set goals and objectives. It also outlines

the development projections for the period 2014-2017. In chapter four, adopted composite district development programmes for the plan period were formulated using the programme of action matrix with its indicative budget for the plan. The broad implementation arrangement of the broad composite programme of action through the annual action plan accompanying indicative budget plan. However, in chapter six monitoring and evaluation arrangements have been put in place to help keep the plan in check throughout the plan period.

The district will focus on these four major areas to achieve targets set for itself:

- Poverty Reduction.
- Provision of basic Social Services
- Popular participation in decision making and implementation

Major programmes outlined to achieve our set goals and objectives include but not limited to the following.

- provision of improve quality education.
- increase public education and participation on governance issues
- human resource development
- provision of high delivery of health services.
- enactment of sound environmental control programmes
- massive infrastructural development
- improve on environmental conditions in our surroundings
- empowering the vulnerable, women, children and the needy in economic ventures.
- empowering community or local participation in decision making process.
- sound and prudent financial management at the Assembly
- effective and efficient resource mobilization
- provision of adequate water supply to the citizenry
- support programmes to improve agriculture production

The document will need not less than about thirty-one million Ghana Cedis (GHc31.0m) to help execute our set out policies, programmes and plans for the plan period.

The assessment came out with some key environmental findings, prominent among them are the following:

- Relocate the final dumping site at Apam to a new disposal site.
- Capacity building for core Assembly staff and Decentralized Departments.
- Tree planting
- Public education on good farming practices, NHIS, bushfires, Government policies, etc

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

As per functions conferred on District Assemblies by The Local Government Act, (ACT 462), as planning authority for its area of authority. The act mandates that all assemblies are to plan, implement and source for funding for their development projects in their respective jurisdictions. In line with this requirement, all districts prepare their plans based on their existing conditions and ensure that the plans are fully executed.

In fulfilling its obligation to ensure the growth of its local economy and improve the life of the citizenry the Gomoa West District Assembly has come out with a four-year Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) to track its development focus for the planned period. The preparation of the DMTDP was based on national Medium Term Development Policy Framework 2014-2017. As part of the process, the 2010-2013 DMTDP was reviewed. This became necessary to ascertain the level of implementation of programmes and projects during the period and to find out the reasons for successes and failures. The review gave a diagnostic view of the performance of the previous plan, selected programmes and projects vis-à-vis the strategies adopted, funds availability and community acceptability and participation.

1.1.1 Status of Performance of the District under the GSGDA I

Under the GSGDA I, the focus of the District was on Strategies which were aimed at reducing poverty to the minimum level especially among the rural people and the urban poor. The strategies were under the various thematic Areas. The performance of the district under the three thematic areas included the following:-

a. Private sector

Under the Private sector, the goal was to increase gainful employment, expand infrastructure and production base by 52%. Measures instituted included improving road infrastructure; and ensuring a reliable source of energy, increase income of the citizens and households by 42% by the end of 2017.

Measures instituted to achieve these included: the need for DA to lobby for funding for the improvement of surface condition of roads since the contract sums for such projects are beyond the capacity of the DA. Supervision of contractors needs to be stepped up to ensure quality work; The DA must liaise with MoTI for support; developing mechanisms for increasing internally generated revenue to support the construction of market centres with adequate supporting facilities; need to

encourage the formation of FBOs (both farming and fishing) to access credit. Develop training programmes to build the capacity of FBOs improving mineral exploitation; Improving the standard of living for farmers and industrialists; improving market infrastructure; and enhancing the financial status of the District.

Considerable achievement has been made towards the attainment of the objectives of the Private sector competitiveness

. These include:-

- 60 Small Scale Mining organizations registered.
- Incomes of farmers improved by 20%.
- Revenue of the Assembly Improved by 30%
- 60% improvement in roads
- Reduction in travelling time by 15%.

Weaknesses

Some of the weaknesses include:-

- Inadequate staff strength
- Inadequate staff motivation
- Ineffective monitoring
- Inadequate access to credit facilities
- Delay on the part of contractors in the execution of contracts.
- Inadequate funds
- Rainfall patterns
- Apathy on the part of the communities
- Inability to pay commitment fees by communities.

Positive Experiences

Some of the positive experiences learnt during the implementation of the activities include:

- Intensification of public education
- More commission collectors were engaged
- Privatization of revenue collection.
- District Assembly support
- High communal spirit
- Committed leadership of the communities
- Length of roads rehabilitated
- Credit facilities extended to FBO's

h. Human Resource Development

The goal under the Human Resource Development was to build an efficient human resource base and expand services by 54%. A number of objectives set to achieve the goal included, improving educational status; improving the health status of the people; increasing access to safe drinking water and adequate environmental sanitation; attracting tourists' revenue into the District. Considerable progress has been made towards the attainment of the objectives of Human Resource Development under the GPRS 1. In education, enrolment rates have increased in schools.

- increases in expansion of basic services
- reduction in water and air- borne diseases
- reduction in HIV/AIDS infections
- improvement in water supply

Weaknesses

Some of the weaknesses identified include:

- Inadequate funding
- Large number of untrained teachers
- Ineffective supervision
- Irresponsible parenting
- Slow behavioral change
- Expensive health care
- Apathy

Positive Experiences

Some of the positive experiences include:-

- Assistance from Donors
- District Assembly support and commitment
- High political support
- High communal spirit of the communities
- Number of school blocks and health centres constructed
- Boreholes provided to number of communities

c. Good Governance

The goal under the Good Governance was to increase local participation and awareness. Specific objectives set to achieve this goal include: increase the

empowerment and capacities of the vulnerable by 48%, improve the socio-economic status of women; improve the well being of people with Disabilities (PWD); improve information flow among stakeholders; strengthen institutional capacity; and improve upon the operational capacity of the Assembly.

Achievements under this thematic area include:

- 80% improvement in local participation in decision making and implementation.
- 80% public awareness on government policies.
- More than 65% District Assembly staff acquired knowledge in various fields through training.
- Hard core poverty among women reduced from 35% to 30%
- 32% registered disable in gainful employment
- 20% improvement in service delivery.

Weaknesses

Some of the weaknesses identified during implementation include:

- Non-functioning of Sub District structures
- Low involvement of women in decision making
- Apathy
- Ignorance
- Inadequate funding
- Inadequate incentives
- Inadequate credit facilities
- Poor management of businesses
- Illiteracy
- Lack of Commitment on the part of women
- Inability to organize all disabled in the district.
- Unwillingness of some PDW to join associations

Positive Experiences/lessons learnt

Some of the positive experiences learnt include:

- District Assembly support
- Commitment on the part of District Assembly Staff
- High political will
- Involvement of CSO's in decision making and implementation.
- Transparency and accountability on the part of Assembly members.
- Cordial relationships between District Assembly and the Traditional authorities.
- Organization of People's Assembly.
- Donor Support
- Training programmes

1.1.2 Financial performance

One of the weaknesses identified is poor revenue generation. The district has lived with the situation for a long time. This accounts for why it has been tagged as one of the poorest districts in the country. The poverty level makes it difficult to collect the badly needed revenue for development. The sources of individual items under internally generated fund are not encouraging. The problem has been mainly due to low collection of property rates which would need much attention. Some measures taken to mitigate the challenge include capacity building programmes by the district administration for all revenue staff, area council chairpersons and development planning, finance and administration sub-committee chairpersons and recruitment of revenue guards to supplement the effort of the revenue collectors and regular interface meetings with stakeholders to identify challenges and concerns. Also, the Assembly hopes to undertake revaluation of immovable properties. Measures are also taken to strengthen its security system on revenue collectors.

Release of common fund, GOG and other donor support for investment activities were not coming regularly as expected. Funds were released late and huge deductions of the common fund affected the smooth implementation of programmes and projects.

Performance of projects and programmes in the previous plan

Thematic Area	Policy Objective	Program me	Indicator	Target	Level of Achievement				Remarks
					2010	2011	2012	2013	
Improvement and Sustenance of the District Economic Stability	Ensure efficient internal revenue generation and transparency in resource management	i. Increase revenue mobilization drive ii.capacity building programme for key staff and revenue collectors	i. Revenue generation increased by 30% ii. capacity building programme organized	Increase revenue generation by 40% Train staff on revenue mobilization and management	Revenue generation increased by 5%	Revenue generation increased by 8%	Revenue generation increased by 12%	Revenue generation increased by 15% ii. Presiding member and budget officer sponsored to South Africa for training on financial management	
Sustainable Partnership Between the government and the private sector	Pursue accelerated industrial development	Promotion of tourism and salt industries	ii. Develop tourist sites ii. Link salt producers to credit agencies CEDECOM	i.Tourism industry promoted ii.Salt producers linked to credit agencies		Six salt producers were linked to CEDECOM for credit			The credit facility could not materialized
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and	Improved agricultural productivity	i.Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programm	i.Number of farmers trained	i.Established four commercial multiplication sites in two	i.Established commercial multiplication sites of cassava	i.Established commercial multiplication sites of cassava	i.Distributed improved cassava sticks to thirty four farmers		

Agro-Based Industrial Development		e (RTIMP ii.good agricultural practices improvement programme iii.Capacity building programmes for small businesses	ii.Number of field/farm demonstrations ii. Number of SBAs trained	communities ii.carry out field demonstrations in all communities iii.train seventeen SBAs	sticks at Gomoa Ohua ii.35 farm demonstrations conducted iii.189 SBAs trained	sticks at Gomoa Brofo ii. 45 farms demonstrations conducted iii.120 SBAs trained	from multiplication sites ii. 55 farm demonstrations conducted iii.86 SBAs trained	25 farm demonstrations conducted iii.42 SBAs trained	
Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure	Provide adequate and reliable power to meet the needs of Ghanaians and for export	To improve access to Socio-economic Infrastructure in the District.	Three communities connected to the national grid	All communities in the district connected to the national grid	supplied 100No. treated electric poles for expansion of electricity to new sites	i. Three communities connected to the national grid ii. supplied 150No. treated electric poles for expansion of electricity to new sites	supplied 100No. treated electric poles for expansion of electricity to new sites		
	Create and sustain an efficient transport system that meets user needs	To improve road infrastructure	Surface roads in the district improved	Rehabilitate 40% of feeder road in the district	Spot improvement of 3No. feeder roads	i.Spot improvement of 3No. feeder roads ii.Rehabilitation of Apam town roads	Spot improvement of 4No. feeder roads	Spot improvement of 3No. feeder roads	

Developing the Human Resources for National Development	i.Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	Increase access to health care	Health delivery services improved	Increase health care delivery by 20%	i.no. nurses quarters' constructed ii. 1no. health centre constructed	2no. nurses quarters' constructed ii. 3no. health centres renovated	3no. health centres renovated ii.1No. health centre constructed	i.1no. nurses quarters' constructed ii.2No. health centre constructed iii.Supply of 20hospital beds and swivel chairs	
	Ii.Ensure co-ordinated implementation of new youth policy	Empower the Youth to become employable	Youth employed	Employ 1500 youth	860 youth employed	75 youth employed			
	Accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	Increase access to water delivery services	Water delivery services improved	Increase access to water delivery by 20%	i.Connection of 3towns to water supply systems ii. Procurement of 1No. water tanker and poly tanks	Construction of 3No. boreholes	Rehabilitation of 10No. boreholes		
	Improve environmental	Increase environmental	Environmental Sanitation	Environmental cleanliness	i.3No. 10seater public	169No. Household toilets	Provision of public toilets	iii. 4No. 10seater public	

	Sanitation	cleanliness	improved	improved by 15%	toilets constructed ii. 2No. 12seater public toilet constructed iii. 4No. 6seater institutional latrines constructed	constructed ii. 2No. 12seater public toilet constructed iii. 2No. 10seater public constructed	iii. 10No. 6seater institutional latrines constructed iv. 3No. 4seater institutional latrines constructed v. 2No. kitchen with toilet facilities for Apam police officers	toilet constructed	
	Equitable access to and participation in education at all levels.	to provide quality education, improve access to and participation and strengthen education management	57 educational facilities constructed	Increase quality of education by 20%	i. 2No. KG blocks constructed ii. 2No. 3unit classroom blk. constructed iii. 6No. 6unit classroom blk.	i. 3No. KG blocks constructed ii. 1No. 3unit classroom blk. constructed iii. 8No. 6unit	i. 3No. KG blocks constructed ii. 3No. 3unit classroom blk. constructed iii. 9No. 6unit	i. 1No. KG blocks constructed ii. 3No. 3unit classroom blk. constructed iii. 5No. 6unit classroom blk.	

		nt at all levels			constructed iv. 1No. trs' quarters constructed	classroom blk. constructed iv. 1No. trs' quarters constructed v.1No. ICT centre constructed	classroom blk. constructed iv. 1No. trs' quarters constructed v. 1No. ICT/post office centre constructed	constructed iv. 1No. trs' quarters constructed v.1No. 18unit classroom blk. constructed vi. 2No. ICT centre constructed	
Transparent and accountable governance	Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery	Staff development and DA facilities programme	Staff and facilities improved	Ensure effective implementation of the Local Government Service Act	i. Pavement of front view of district administration block ii. Renovation of 3No. staff quarters iii. procurement of 1No. Nissan pick-up	i. Rehabilitation of district administration block	i. Completion of DCEs bungalow ii. renovation of Dawurampong magistrate court	Fencing of DCEs bungalow ii. Renovation of Apam town hall	
								Constructio	

								n of police quarters at Dago	
Reducing poverty and income inequalities	Facilitate equitable access to good quality and affordable social services	Support to local economic development programme	Local economic development supported	Expose district local economic products to general public	i.construction of meat shop	Rehabilitation of Apam junction market ii.pavement of Kantam lorry park	Rehabilitation of Apam fish market/col d store	Rehabilitation of Mumford junction market	

1.2.0 DISTRICT PROFILE

1.2.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

The district covers a land area of 514.2 sq km. The district has three main vegetational zones:- these are the coastal savannah, **Mangrove** and the moist semi-deciduous forest. The coastal savannah stretches from Dago in the eastern part of the district to Bewadze in the western edge of the district.

The moist semi-deciduous forest covers the northern parts of the district around Dawuranpong, Akropong and Abonko areas. At the extreme northern and north western parts near Agona Swedru, Gomoa Eshiem and Gomoa Tekyiman, parts of the vegetation have the semblance of a tropical rain forest. Most cocoa farmers in the district are located around these areas.

The moist semi-deciduous forest is characterized by tall trees, interspaced with grass cover, shrubs and soft woody species. These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment opportunities from both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits. On the other hand, bush fires, chain saw lumbering and the search for fire wood are depleting the natural environment at a faster rate. Most of the inhabitants of the various settlements in the district are farmers and through their activities forest covers are encroached upon.

1.2.2 SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Gomoa State has two paramountcies namely Akyempim and Ajumako

- Akyempim with its seat at Gomoa Assin
- Ajumako with its seat at Gomoa Ajumako.

The Gomoa West Traditional area is blended with various types of ethnic groups such as Gomoa (Akan), Ga's, Krobo, Ewe, Kyiripon, Kotokoli, Moshie, Frafra among others who co-exist peacefully in their various settlements in the District.

Tuesdays are taboo days for fishing whilst Fridays are taboo days for farming in some communities. On such days communal works are done to argument the national sanitation day declared by the MLGRD at every corner of the district. Fishermen also use the day to mend their nets.

The people of the area have various religious beliefs notably among them are the Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religion etc.

The following festivals are observed by the people of Gomoa: Akwanbo, Ntokroko, Epa, Nkotobriw, Ahoba kese & Akomase.

The Gomoa Two Weeks is a Home Coming Celebration purposely for organization of funerals. These festivals help to bring people back home for development. The Ntokroko Festival is used to make laws and this is celebrated in first week of November. Epa festival is celebrated in October and is used to settle dispute. This is normally done outside the chief palace .

Nowadays , due to the influence of foreign culture, the ‘Bragro’ (puberty-right) is no longer practiced and girls with the ages of even ten to eleven years give birth without husbands, yet they are entertained in their homes and churches. This promotes prostitution and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AI DS. The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is **3.6%** one of the highest rate in rural Ghana.

1.2.3 Occupation

The main occupation of the people is farming and fishing since the area lies in a forest and coastal belt respectively, where the land is fertile for the cultivation of cash crops like cocoa, and food crops such as cocoyam, maize, cassava, plantain, yam, banana and vegetables. A section of the people are into artisanship, auto and radio mechanics, sewing, masonry, wood-carving, Beads-making, blacksmithing, sign-writing and painting. Traditionally, the people of Gomoa West use Fontomfrom, Kete and Mommaa (Akans) on the occasion of festivals, funerals, naming ceremonies and durbars.

The Gomoa West District is a conflict – free zone with respect to land disputes. However, the activities of alien herds men whose cattle destroys people’s farms and pollute water bodies are posing a socio- cultural conflict with indigenous farmers.

However, the communal spirit with which our forefathers lived has seriously dwindled. There is total disrespect for the elderly by the youth. Indecent dressing is common amongst the youth might be attributed to the influence of foreign culture over rich Ghanaian culture.

1.2.4 ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT :

This section covers agriculture, manufacturing and processing, commerce and market infrastructure, and banking and tourism service.

1.2.4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture remain the backbone of the district’s economy employing an estimated people of 87, 873 constituting about 65% of its total population. This is made up of the crop and animal husbandry including fishing. Crop and livestock production is mainly on subsistence level with an average farm size of two hectares. The ecology of the district encourages the cultivation of crops such as maize, cassava, coconut, pineapple, citrus and vegetables.

In addition, livestock farming prevails in the district and mainly involves the rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and of late, grass cutter, snails and beekeeping.

Fishing has been the main occupation for residents at the coastal belt of the district and it employs about 7,500 people (constituting 5,000 fishermen and 2,500 fishmongers) in the district. sea fishing is predominantly practiced by the people. However, only a few are into inland fishing in the district.

Agric extension agents or officers (AEA) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture over the years have helped farmers in the district with new and improved farming technologies, as a way to improve the living standards of famers in the district. The number of AEAs in the district as at 2013 was five to the required number of sixteen needed. Therefore, the AEA/farmer ratio stands at 1:5,500 as compared to the national figure of 1:2,000. Thus, only about 5.6% of the farmers have access to extension services and the maximum number of contacts made with farmers for last year stood at 192 times.

In an effort to transfer and disseminate technology and information to farmers, the AEAs are being confronted with challenges that impede their progress of work. To mention but a few challenges faced by the AEAs are inadequate means of transport, inadequate logistics, insufficient transport allowance and skepticism on the part of farmers to deal with new technologies.

1.2.4.1.1Crop Production

Generally, the production levels of major crops cultivated in the district have been inconsistent over years. The table shows the production level in the district.

CROP	PRODUCTION LEVELS in metric tones				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maize	10,041	17,511.15	23,592.21	15,189.51	14,342.60
Cassava	28,513	92,714.60	16,554.98	73,570.00	68,375.00

Plantain	224.5	1,795.55	3,679.89	568.40	491.90
Yam	100	N/A	987.01	N/A	N/A
Pepper	183.2	2,937.33	1,582.70	548.00	515.40
Tomatoes	N/A	1,510.78	1,346.80	N/A	N/A
Garden eggs	N/A	29.11	217.84	302.50	293.70
Pineapple	10,500	N/A	1,110.00	1,128.00	1,025.80

Table 1: Major Crop production of Gomoa West District (in metric tonnes)

Source: SRID /MoFA, 2014

Most farmers in the district complained of insufficient and unreliable rains, lack of credit facilities, fluctuations in the prices of agricultural produce, high input cost, rampant bush fires and unreliable tractor services.

Interventions through Special projects such as RTIMP, EMQAP and Block farm programme have been introduced in the district to intervene and reduce some of the above challenges faced by the farmers.

Below are some of the interventions made by the various Projects in the district:

Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP)

This programme is to improve and promote the cultivation and marketing of root and tuber crops such as cassava, potato etc. Farmers in the district have been supplied with improved cassava sticks for cultivation.

The programme has trained farmers/ processors on improving the quality of their **R &T** products and has also briefed processors on the **MEF** fund (thus 40% grants to processors) and its accessibility.

Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Programme (EMQAP)

The programme has trained farmers on GAPs in vegetable production and is linking farmers in the district to export their produce to the International market. The programme has also liaised with the Health Directorate to educate farmers on HIV/AIDs and Malaria control and prevention.

1.2.4.1.2 Livestock

Livestock farming in the district is mainly on subsistence level. However, there are few commercial poultry farms, piggery and cattle ranches located in the district.

Table 2: shows the Livestock Enterprises in the district

Name of Farm	Location	Enterprise	Contacts
Bifirst Farms	Ankamu	Piggery/ Cattle	0244285246
Morris Farms	Ankamu	Poultry	0205885580
Alex Eyiah Farms	Ajumako	Piggery	0244562033
Albert Ekow Essel	Ankamu	Piggery	0243735349
Kwame Acquah	Nkran	Poultry	0541240449
Arthur Farms	Apam	Poultry	0244847853
Christiana Agbogbo	Ankamu	Poultry	0540901741
Rev. Francis Acquah	Mumford	Poultry	0244764623
Animal farm	Ankamu	Poultry	

The sub- sector has great potential in transforming the micro economy if farmers could observe good husbandry practices and also encourage the crossing of the local breeds with the improved breeds.

The district has a livestock experimental station on improved housing systems located at Gomoa Mprumem for farmer groups and individuals.

1.2.4.1.3 Fishing

Fishing forms the main economic activity of the coastal communities. It employs about 5,000 fishermen and 2,500 women. The main fishing communities are Apam, Mumford, Dago, Mankoadze and Abrekum. Fishermen at Apam and Mumford normally use both canoes and motor fishing vessels while those in other communities use canoes with either outboard motors or paddles. Due to post harvest losses incurred by fishermen during bumper period the assembly has put up a cold store to cater for such losses.

BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIRS

There are few artisans who engage themselves in the building and maintenance of motorized fishing vessels both at Apam and Mumford.

FISH PRODUCTION IN THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN INCREASING STEADILY SINCE 1998 – 2009.

YEAR	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
FISH LANDED	25,000	23,000	30,000	36,000	36,550	36,900	37,550				

During bumper harvest, fishmongers from different parts of the country **troupe** to Apam, Mumford, Dago and Mankoadze to engage in the fishing business. The local fishmongers also process the fishes and send them to the main market centres at Accra, Mankessim, Swedru, Kasoa, Kumasi and Techiman. In the off-season, most of the fishermen migrate elsewhere both within and outside the country for fishing. The district assembly has put up fish market with large cold store to store fish for future use.

1.2.5 HEALTH CARE

The mandate of the sector is to provide and prudently manage comprehensive and accessible health service with special emphasis on primary health care at all levels in accordance with approved national policies. The health of people is very important in their economic life. The district health directorate seeks to improve the health status of the people living in the district through the implementation and promotion of proactive policies for good health and longevity, provision of universal access to basic health care and provision of quality health care that is affordable and accessible.

The directorate has six sub districts, these include Apam, Mumford, Osedze, Dago, Onyadze and Gomoa Oguaa.

1.2.5.1 District Health System

There are twenty-seven health institutions in the district made up of one Mission Hospital, five health centre, one reproductive and child health centre, seventeen CHPS zones, two community clinics and one nutrition rehabilitation centre. The district has also one private maternity home.

There are 78 communities in the district with 97 outreach points, 105 Trained Traditional Birth Attendants.

a. Staffing

The total number of health personnel in the district is one hundred and thirty-five (135).

Staff Strength -2014

Performance Indicators	Total No.
Doctor to Patient Ratio	1: 37,039
Nurse to Patient Ratio	1:1290
Midwives	17
Midwife to patient ratio	1:8456
Medical Officers	4
Physicial assistants	5
Anaesthesist	3
Pharmascist	1
Administrative staff	60
Laboratory technician	6
Nurses (all categories)	184
Others	53

b. Morbidity

The trend of outpatient morbidity showed a high incidence of malaria disease. Malaria remained the main cause of morbidity in the district accounting for 24,216 cases of all OPD visits which consist of 33.8%. Thus 4195 cases were children under five years and 403 cases were pregnant women. Acute respiratory disease, skin diseases and complications, Rheumatism and joint pains, diarrhea and pregnancy related complications, were among the diseases recorded as some of the major causes of illness in the district.

TOP TEN CAUSES OF MORBIDITY -2013

No	Disease	No of cases	%
1	Malaria	24 216	33.8

2	Acute respiratory infection	8701	12.1
3	Skin diseases and complications	3357	
4	Rheumatism and joint pains	2586	3.6
5	Diarrhea diseases	2490	3.5
6	Pregnancy related complications	2385	3.3
7	Anaemia	2156	3.0
8	Acute eye infection	1976	2.8
9	Intestinal worm	1476	2.1
10	Hypertension	1166 1.6%	
	Total		

OPD cases of malaria and district coverage of measles and yellow fever recorded for the last four years at the Apam Catholic hospital and other health centres respectively.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Malaria Cases	13898	20922	21915	24216
Confirmed/tested	7202	7116	9848	11887
Measles	108	92.2	84.1	67
Yellow Fever	106	92.3	84.6	66

The district achieved **97% and 96%** respectively for the PENTA 3 and OPV 3 vaccines. Comparatively, the district recorded a higher coverage for both antigens in the year **2009**.

94% of children aged under one year were immunized against measles and yellow fever for the year **2009**. The nutrition of the people, to a large extent, is dependent on the food crops they grow and the fish landed in the district annually. The nutritional status of children in the district is improving. However, there are still some cases of Kwashiorkor and *Marasmus*. The implementation of community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness(C-IMCI)

and the community rehabilitation programme is assisting in reducing the rate of malnutrition in the district. The rehabilitation centre in Apam manages malnourished cases.

c. Mortality

i. Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality rates have been maintained over the past four years with two deaths except in 2011 with no death recorded. A number of interventions were put in place to reduce the menace. Such interventions were that, midwives trained in life saving skills, traditional birth attendants in the communities encouraged to refer cases to the health facilities for delivery. All traditional birth attendants who referred delivery cases to the health facilities were given key soap as an incentive. The interventions would be maintained coupled with other alternative arrangements.

ii. Infant mortality

Infant mortality has reduced from 16 deaths in 2007 to 12 deaths in 2009. Some of the causes of infant deaths include: severe malaria, severe Anaemia among others. The Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illness(C-IMCI) and early referral of cases are some of the strategies put in place to reduce infant mortality.

1.2.5.2 HIV/AIDS

The district organised a number of health educational programmes to educate the public on HIV/AIDS. The district was unable to conducted 'know your status campaign on HIV/AIDS' effectively as a results of lack of funding . However we encouraged people to use the routine services available to test their status.

269 new cases of HIV were recorded in 2009. A total of 85 of the HIV positive clients are on Antiretroviral Therapy.

Care and support services are provided by the hospital through national aids control programme. The Assembly, under the DACF, ESRP and SIF, is also trying to empower the women to minimize their vulnerability and therefore quit being preyed on by the men. It is also the objective of the Assembly to collaborate Catholic Hospital in Apam to ensure that all registered HIV/AIDS patients are provided with adequate medical, social and psychological care by the year 2017. However, the district is confronted with challenges of stigmatization, poverty and unwillingness of people to undergo volunteer counseling and testing (VCTs). The assembly would mobilize resources to overcome such challenges and

provide care and support to PLWHA including orphans. The Assembly would continue to support the District Response Initiative (DRI).

1.2.6 EDUCATION

Education is considered as a critical tool for the socio-economic advancement of the district in its quest for improving the well being of the people. The extent of quality of education provided could be measured by indicators such as type and number of school infrastructures, accessibility and enrolment level, quality and quantity of staffing both professional and non-professional teachers, level of science, Technical/Vocational Training and Education development and management practices like monitoring, evaluation, professional development, teaching and learning resources. The educational sector of the district is therefore analysed as follows:

a. Number of Schools:

The district has 343 educational institutions, comprising 126 Nurseries/Kindergartens, 132 Primary, 77 JHS and 8 SHS as shown in the table below. With this number of schools, the percentage of the population within 5km of a primary school stands at about 87%.

	Public	Private	Total
Kindergarten	65	27	92
Primary	64	26	91
JHS	59	20	79
SHS	3	2	5
TVET	1	2	3
Special schools	0	1	1
Total	202	77	269

b. Number of pupils/students in schools

		Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS	TVET	Special schools	Total
Public	Male	2940	7064	1614	2814			14,432
	Female	3013	6823	1442	2316			

	Total	5953	13,887	3056	5130	326		
Private	Male	493	1523	297	407		9	
	Female	496	1518	379	414		27	
	Total	989	3041	676	821	211	36	
All students	Male	3433	8582	1911	3147	335	9	
	Female	3509	8346	1821	2635	196	27	
	Total	6942	16,928	3732	5782	531	36	

c. Attendance rate

		Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS	TVET	Special schools
Gender parity index		0.97	0.98	0.90	0.62		
Net enrolment rate	Male	67.3	77.0	61.5			
	Female	64.2	73.7	55.6			
	Total	68.2	75.3	58.9			
Gross enrolment rate	Male	99.4	97.1	102.9	95.3		
	Female	94.9	95.4	94.8	58.1		
	Total	97.1	97.8	98.7	82.3		

d. Number of teachers

		Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS	TVET	Special schools
Public	Male	29	277	298			
	Female	121	152	80			
	Total	150	429	378	206		
Private	Male	11	97	78			
	Female	26	36	15			
	Total	37	133	93	25		
All students	Male	40	374	376			
	Female	147	188	95			
	Total	187	562	471	231		

e. Transition, completion rates and trained teachers

		Kindergarten	Primary	JHS	SHS	TVET	Special schools
Trained trs. (%)	Public	20.0	46.6	69.6	67.1	22.1	5.6
	Private	8.1	6.0	2.2	11.2	51.1	1.8
	Total	17.6	37.0	56.3	79.3	72.3	8.4
Transition rate (%)	Male	116	98.3				
	Female	89.3	89.6				
	Total	123.6	99.1				
Completion rate (%)	Male		98.3	85.7	98.8		
	Female		89.6	71.9	95.7		
	Total		99.1	78.8	97.9		
Pass rate :BECE/WASSCE (%)	Male			20.8	54.4		
	Female			10.3	59.2		
	Total			31.1	59.7		
Distance to school (km)	Average	1.5	1.5	1.5			
	Longest	3.0	3.0	3.0			
Schools with electricity (%)			25	7.6	100	100	100

The average distance covered by children to attend to school is estimated at 1.5km with the longest journey being 3.0km range.

As a result of increased provision of infrastructure in some communities, school enrolment has improved. Gross Admission has been quite stable but percentage of trained teachers continues to be unstable. Obviously there are more boys enrolled at all level than girls except the kindergarten level. The capitation grant has helped improve the admission rate at the primary level due to its cost reducing impact on parents. Enhanced, expanded and increased school infrastructure and community participation has also contributed significantly.

The improved relationship between the district assembly, GES, NGOs like CAMFED, GNECC, has helped to increased enrolment. The district will put in place measures to improve and expand community participation and sensitization. There would also be a career guidance and counseling for students and leavers. The district assembly will collaborate with CWSA to enhance environmental sanitation and water facilities in schools. Other issues to be considered include improved teacher accommodation, re-engagement and sponsorship for student teachers, organize refresher courses for teachers, logistical support for GES. We would also increase public education aimed at reducing child labour in the fishing (coastal) communities, quarries and cocoa growing areas, provision of community centres and other recreational facilities, ICT, TV Programmes as well as sponsorship package for needy school children, HIV/AIDS sensitization drive, improved sponsorship

packages for UTTRDBE trained. The district will collaborate and support the district education office to increase supervision, monitoring and evaluation exercise in all schools across the district. This is aimed at enhancing its supervisory role to improve on quality education.

1.2.6.1 Non formal education division

Figures from the 2010 PHC indicates that the district has a high incidence of illiterate rate. This call for strengthening of non-formal education division to enrobe in more adults illiterate learners. We hope the department will lend support to adult learners and grant them the opportunity of some form of formal education and to be able to read and write. The government is also being urged to support the department to carry out its obligations by timely and regularly release grants for effectively deliverables.

1.2.6.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NAME OF NGO	CONTACT	AREA OF OPERATION
CAMFED		Provision of financial assistance and educational materials to needy girls
IBIS GH		Provision of reading materials.
New Life Foundation		Care for good health, ICT training, Micro financing.
International Needs		They render selfless social service to human and mankind, Provision of Bible and Scripture Literatures to Churches.
Ghana National Education Campaign Coalition		Education for all, Provision of school uniforms/books. Sensitization of parents and child education.
Plan Ghana		Provision of infrastructure, Child survival, Micro Financing.
Opportunity Education Foundation (WUSC)		Provision of Teaching Learning Materials (Audio Visuals) to schools.

This calls for urgent attention to savor the situation from further deterioration. The district will therefore solicit for funds in collaboration with its stakeholders to amend the situation.

1.2.7 RAINFALL

The district lies within the wet-semi equatorial region with mean annual rainfall between 1500mm to about 2000mm. The district also experiences two raining seasons; the major one from March – July and the other from August to October with slight deviation.

1.2.8 TEMPERATURE

During the rainy season there is brief interruption of the sun shine by thick cloud covers, which increases the temperature of the environment. The district on the average experiences an annual temperature of 24 degrees Celsius.

1.2.9 TOPOGRAPHY AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

The topography of the District is generally hilly and rugged with undulating land forms. The average height of the land is about 8762m above sea level. Underlying these land masses are several rocks and parent rocks from which several different soils have developed. The parent rock includes the Birrimain formation and Voltarian metamorphoses sediment, with their associated rocks such as Phyllis, schist and granites. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded within these rocks. The rocks found in the district are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the district.

1.2.10 HYDROGEOLOGY / GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The district falls under the Birrimain and Voltarian formations. The major underlying rocks are the Birrimain formations, which are economically the most important geological formations in Ghana, since it contains most of the valuable minerals exploited from the country for foreign exchange. Most of the hills are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded within these rocks. The rocks found in the district are suitable for both building and constructional purposes and can therefore be exploited to the benefit of the district. Also, the mineral deposits can be exploited to generate

more revenue in aid of the district's developmental efforts. Negatively, the exploitation of these mineral resources especially by illegal miners ('galamsey' operators) cause havoc to the environment.

1.2.11 FLORAL ENVIRONMENT

There are three main forest reserves in the district which cover land area of about 2, 942 sq km. A variety of tree species exist in these reserves some of which are Mahogany, Odum, Wawa, Onyina and Emire. Four waterfalls exist in the District and these are at Bepoease, Trudu, Osubimbuom and Akrum. Aboabo cave and Asarekwao natural canal are also historical caves at Akaa. Most of the hills found in the district are capped with iron pans, Bauxite and Kaolin. Gold and Bauxite are also embedded within these rocks. Apart from these natural resources, the District is undertaking afforestation programmes to help curb the menace of climate change on the people. These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment opportunities from both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits. On the other hand, bush fires, chain saw lumbering and the search for fire wood are depleting the natural environment at a faster rate. Also, most of the inhabitants of the various settlements in the district are farmers and through their activities forest reserves are encroached upon.

1.2.12 SOIL ENVIRONMENT

The soils in the district are made up of four main groups namely the forest ochrosols, forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades, tropical black earth and forest lithosols. The forest ochrosols has a high nutrient value and is suitable for both tree and food crops, i.e. cocoa, coffee, citrus, maize, cassava, pineapple and vegetables.

The forest ochrosols and oxysols intergrades have lesser nutrients compared with the forest ochrosols but have similar texture. This type of soil also supports tree crops such as cocoa and all food crops.

The tropical black earth is thick, sticky and dark in colour containing a mixture of a high percentage of magnesium, calcium and lime. During the rainy season, these soils become thick and sticky but become compact and hard and crack up during the dry periods. These soils are potentially suitable for rice, cotton and sugar cane especially when artificial irrigation is applied. The tropical black earth exists along the coastal areas and lagoons.

The forest lithosols are found around Winneba. These soils are also referred to as rocky soils due to the underlying hard pan and mostly have poor nutrient value. They can however

support the cultivation of vegetables. Crops such as sugar cane, maize and pineapple are grown along the valleys. These soils cover a wide area of the savannah belt of the district.

In view of the nature of the physical and natural environment described above, the people of the district are mainly engaged in farming and fishing for their livelihoods. The seasonal nature of economic activities namely fishing and farming has contributed immensely to the poverty situation in the district. This has fuelled the seasonal migration of the people especially the youth to other districts for survival. It is therefore essential that alternative livelihood programmes are pursued vigorously to reduce poverty in the district. Available resources need to be researched into and tapped to maximize the utilization of the potentials of the district especially its low lying nature of the topography.

The district natural resources include rivers, streams, lagoons, beaches, forest reserves, quarry stones and traces of mineral deposits. Inappropriate farming practices (i.e. intensive mechanized farming, shifting cultivation), group hunting bush fires and logging activities (e.g. Eshiem, Hasowodze, Ayanful) have been the major threat to the district's vegetation. Degradation of vegetation leads to soil infertility in the farming areas, soil erosion and its associated environmental problems. Efforts are being made in some selected communities by MOFA, forestry services division and NADMO to restore the vegetative cover and improve the fertility of the soil. Gold mining and stone quarrying activities in the district are also contributing seriously to environmental problems. They are the major causes of cracks in houses and buildings in certain places.

1.2.13 LAND USE

The greater portions of land acquired apart from the sea are used for agricultural purposes. The basic ones are cash/food crops, vegetables and animal husbandry. Food crop farmers either hire the land or engage in the share cropping system. On the other hand lands acquired are sometimes used for non-agricultural activities which include the construction of roads, light industrial set ups, small scale mining and human settlements.

1.2.13.1 Food security

Soil fertility in the district is steadily declining thus raising concern for food security. The situation is could be attributed to basically poor human activities and natural occurrences brought by changes in weather conditions. Current agricultural practices 'mine' soil nutrients in the sense that nutrients extracted from soils through crops are not adequately replenished. The evidence is increasingly indicating that crop response to fertilizer can be significantly constrained by farmer's inability to manage and augment their soils over time. There is therefore the need to collaborate with government and other stakeholders to structure

policies that would address the issues of bad farming practices, public education, capacity building, irrigation, soil fertility management and fertilizer supply. Chemical fertilizer has a role but we cannot just focus on it as the panacea to solving soil fertility challenges. Although inorganic fertilizer was required to replace lost nutrients, differences in soil characteristics such as active soil organic carbon, micronutrients and acidity might depress crop response to inorganic fertilizer. The district would therefore shift its attention to employing the use of organic fertilizer production and its application by farmers as a vital way of increasing food security.

1.2.14 POPULATION

1.2.14.1 Demographic Characteristics

This section focuses on the population size and growth rates, population density, age, sex structure, labour force and dependency ratio, household size and distribution, rural urban split and settlement pattern.

1.2.14.2 Population Size and Growth Rates

The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded 135,189 as the population of the district, representing an inter-census increase of 46.8%. The district population is about 6.1% of the regional population. The share of the district population to the regional population increased from 13.68% in 1960 to 14.4% in 1970 but decreased to 11.7% in 1984 and then increased to 12.2% in 2000. The population growth rate is estimated as **2.5%**.

Table 4

YEAR	2000	2010	GROWTH RATE (%)
POPULATION			
NATIONAL	18,912,079	24,658,823	2.5
REGIONAL	1,593,823	2,201,863	3.1
DISTRICT	109,207	135,189	2.5

A significant characteristic of the district population is high rate of emigration of the Gomoas. The “Gomoa Two Weeks” ; a two week-return home of Gomoa migrants from other areas in Ghana to have family re-unions and attend festivals attest to permanent migrant nature of the Gomoa’s. It is observed that the migration trend is heaviest towards the cocoa growing areas of other districts and regions. The “Gomoa Two Weeks” could be utilized by the people and the authorities for development oriented activities in the district. One main concern of the district is to attract the able-bodied migrants back through employment and investment avenues.

1.2.14.3 Population Density

Over the years, the Gomoa West District has higher population density than the region and the nation as shown in table below. The population density of the district increased from **100.5** persons per km² in **2000**. This calls for the need for public education on reliable family planning techniques to avert subsequent pressure on the available resources. The district projects will also be design to cater for the future needs of the populace taking into accounts the districts growth rate.

Table 5: Population Density of the Gomoa West District, Central Region and Ghana

Level	1960		1970		1984		2000		2010	
	Area (Sq. km)	Pop Density	Pop Density	Average Annual Increase (%)						
Gomoa West	514.2	100.5	125.7	2.23	131	0.33	191	2.69	262.9	0.38
Central Region	9826	76.5	90.6	1.69	116	1.78	162.2	2.28	224.1	
National	238.533	25.7	35.9	3.6	52	2.96	77	2.8	103.4	0.30

1.2.14.4 Sex Structure:

The age-sex composition of the population is of much importance in the planning process. It affords the opportunity to know the proportion of females to males with their respective ages to ascertain which segments of the ages and sexes need much attention and the proportion

that has the ability or potential to facilitate the implementation of development plans and projects. The table below shows a greater male-female split over the years for the Gomoa West District compared with that of the region and the nation. Over the years the female population has been higher than the male population at all levels.

1.2.14.5 GENDER MAINSTREAM

According to 2017 population and housing census, it was found out that the total population for the district is 135,189, with the female population at 74,772 whilst the male is 60,417. Women who form majority of the populace and care givers at home are generally poor. This is due to the fact that most of them are out of formal job opportunities. Most of them did not benefit from education or higher education to enable them to be put into lucrative jobs. Basically they are engaged in informal menial occupation like farming, fish processing , petty trading, though it is believed that they care of the family. This is as a result of single parenthood burden which rest on them upon dissolution of marriages. The Assembly will design programmes aim at leveraging the plight of women who are normally the victims to this challenge. We will institute social enhancement programme (LEAP), income generating projects, capacity building programmes for our SMEs (including hairdressers, dressmakers, etc) mostly occupied by women in the district. We will also establish livelihood empowerment programmes such as gari processing, vegetable production, production of mushroom, snail, grasscutter, bee keeping and other related programmes for women and other vulnerable groups.

Gomoa West District being a very poor district with low economic activities has a negative effect on the population especially the females who are mostly into petty trading with a small number being subsistence farmers. The literacy rate among the female population is very low, so few of the female population are employed in formal institutions which is mostly male dominated. Also because females being relatively less literate do not take much interest in decision making process. Little consideration is given to their contribution because of their low status in life. It can also be said that school drop out rate among females is more than males, issues like teenage pregnancy and less interest in female education brings about this drop out assembly to come out with programmes to support them to come out of this menace. Women will be given a fair representation in the assembly's financial support to students to bridge gap between male to female educational status in the district.

Programmes like LEAP, LESDEP, income generating projects, capacity building programmes for women based activities, Social Inclusive Transfer, Credit Facilities and CAMFED which gives financial aid to only female students in basis and secondary education. The assembly will establish a strong bond with CAMFED to increase the bursary and educational logistics to female students in their schooling. The assembly in conjunction with women and children affairs will provide scholarship to girls who interested in non traditional technical programmes like sensitization exercises will also be conducted to

encourage women education across the district. The Assembly has also made provisions for changing rooms in the construction of places of convenience for our young girls in schools.

Table 6: Male-Female Split (Percentage)

Level	1984		2000		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
District	46.6	53.4	45.4	54.6	44.7	55.3
Regional	48.9	51.1	47.7	52.3	47.7	52.3
National	49.3	50.7	49.1	50.9	49.0	51.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Population Census Report (1984 and 2010)

The above ratio figures of 46.6:53.4 and 45.4:54.6 respectively in 1984 and 2000 shows that in 1984 for example for every 100 males there was a corresponding 115 females and in 2000 for every 100 males there are 120.3 females, likewise in 2017 ratio of 55.3 : 44.7 female to male respectively. Similar trend is observed at both regional and national level, the huge difference could be explained by the fact that in the district more males than females migrate. This calls for the need to open up the district economy and enhance the local economic development to help create jobs and other employable opportunities to help reduce migration in the district.

About 37.6% of the populations are within the 0-14 age group as compared to 43.7% and 41.4% for the region and national respectively. The old age (60+ years) for the district is slightly lower than for the regional and national levels. This is indicative of low life expectancy and the level of poverty in the district compared to the regional and national situation. Nevertheless, the normal situation is tapering of the pyramid at the top. In this regard, there is the need to institute old-age programmes such as social security, pension leisure and welfare programmes expansion of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP).

1.2.14.6 Labour Force and Dependency Ratio:

The potential labour force connotes people between the age group of 15-64 years who normally form the active population. It is very necessary for a district to have desired labour force to pursue viable economic activities for development. The size of labour force determines the proportion of the age dependency. Thus a high potential labour force would

imply low age dependency ratio. The Gomoa District has a potential force of 59.1% compared to the national figure of 53.3% and regional figure of 51.2%.

Dependency is of two types namely age dependency and economic dependency. The age and economic dependency of the district are 1.0.71 and 1.1.15 respectively compared with the regional figure of 1:0.83 and 1:1.22 and national figure of 1:0.87 and 1:1.31 respectively. The economic dependency of 1:1.148 means that one work within the labour force has more than one person to cater for and this is a characteristic of developing countries and rural economies.

The figures above suggest that, in terms of age dependency, the district has fewer burdens than the region and the nation whereas for the economic dependency ratio the district has a high figure. The district has a higher potential labour force but lower employment levels than the region. There is therefore, the need for a critical look at the economic activities in the district to prevent lower standard of living. This calls for expansion of the local economy to open up job creation opportunities to put the large emerging population into job. The district will open a private sector office with desk officer to help promote and deepen public private partnership (ppp) collaboration to promote growth of the economy to help absorb increasing unemployed youth.

1.2.14.7 Household Size and its Distribution:

The average household size for the district in 1984 was 6.8; the average population per household is 5.7 compared to the regional figure of 6.1 as per 2010 PHC. This suggests that there has been a reduction in the birth rate. It also suggests less pressure on households as they can make more savings for investment, all things being equal. The average household size for the district is 4.1. Large household sizes often impose great burdens on the household heads unless a large proportion of the household members are working.

Again, the 2010 Population and Housing Census revealed that females head most of the households in Gomoa West. This trend may also account for the high level of poverty in the district since most of these women do not have men to support them. It is therefore very heartening that the government has instituted programmes to support women and the youth. These include the recently launched small and micro loans scheme and National Youth Employment Programme, financial support to needy students especially girl-child education with support from CAMFED , a non-governmental organization.

1.2.14.8 Rural/Urban Split:

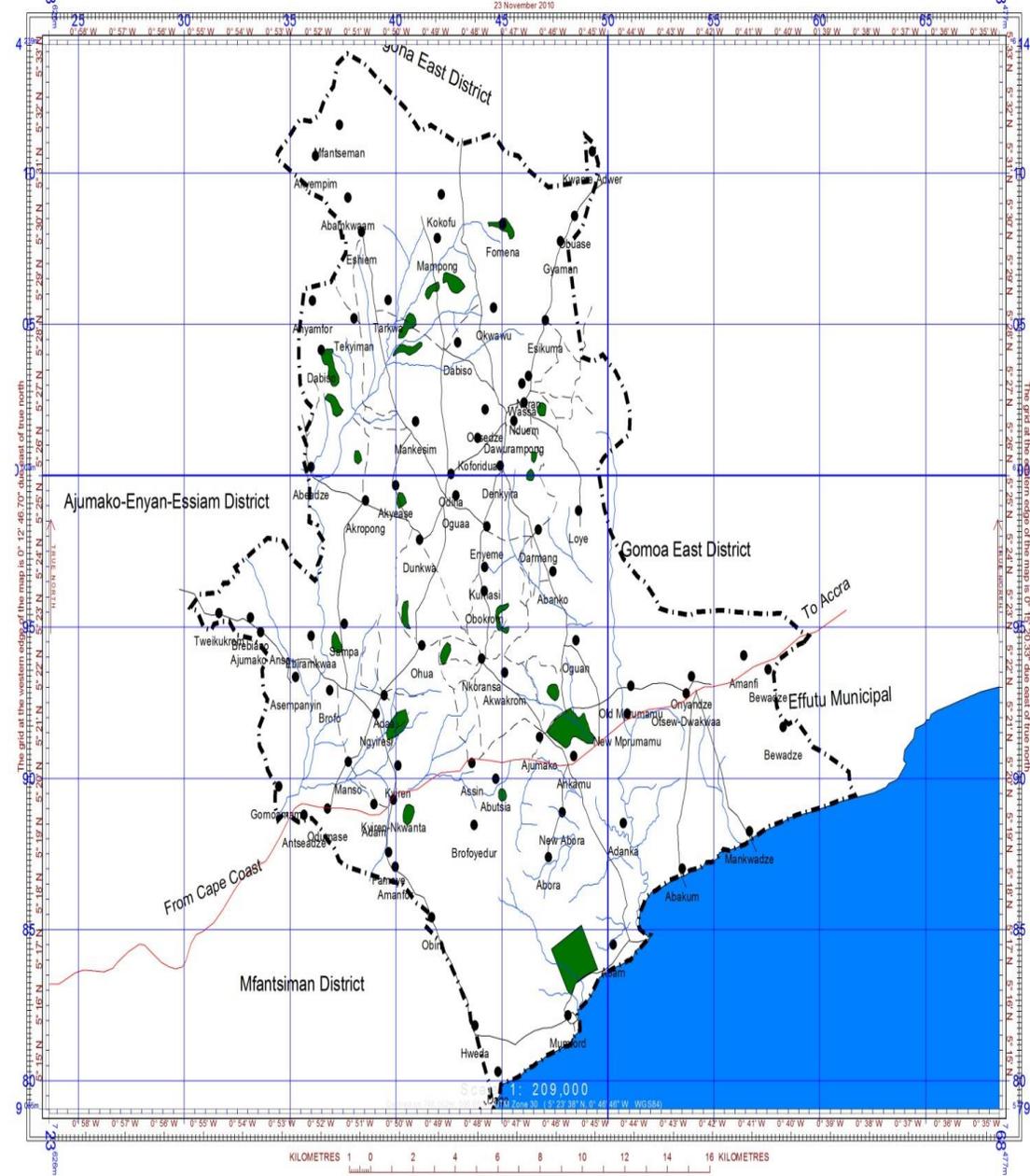
According to the 2010 PHC 42.6% of the population live in the urban areas as against There has been a significant change in the rural-urban split of the district population. The rural-urban split was 83.17 in 1984 and declined to 74.26 in 2000. These figures suggest that about 74% of the district population live in the rural areas. The situation does not present the district as good candidate for the provision of basic and/or higher order services because most of these services require threshold populations. The district has an average urbanization rate of 3.22% compared to the national average rate of 2.16%. This is in line with the government's urbanization policy.

1.2.14.9 Spatial Analysis:

The distribution of various services in the district is summarized in the scalogram provided below: The analysis of the functionality of the settlement revealed that Apam, Mumford, Dawurampong, Ankamu, Dago, Mankessim, Tarkwa, Brofo and Eshiem are the first order settlement followed by Brofo, Akropong, Mprumen, Brofoyedur, Mankoadze, Mozano and the rest are the order settlements. The first order settlements have most of the essential social and economic facilities however, the facilities are inadequate to serve the increasing population figures. Some of the second order settlements and other settlements also lack potable water, health and other facilities. Measures are being put in place to supply them pipe borne water, since provision of bore holes water has not been successful due to high salinity in most areas in the district. **Ref map and scalogram**

GOMOA WEST DISTRICT MAP (DRAFT)

23 November 2010

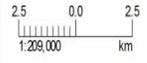


Location Map



Legend

- Forest
- District Boundary
- Cape coast-Accra Road (N1)
- Minor road
- Major road
- River, stream
- Settlement Names



INSERT APAM LOGO

Map Produced By:

 Town and Country Planning Department
 Tel. 0302 939609
 Email: townplan@amail.com
 Production Date: August 2010

This map shows the relative population sizes of settlement (map).

From figure above it will be realized that settlement along the coastal belt are highly populated. this may be due to the perceived economic viability of the fishing and the salt industries present in the area. It therefore stand to reason that there will be considerable pressure on social facilities in this area, thus designers of facilities for this area should consider these.

The North Western part of the district which produces the district lumber and foodstuff are fairly distributed while settlements in the middle have the lowest population density in the district. This may be due to the absence of natural resources in the area as well as their easy accessibility to the capital city-Accra.

1.2.14.10 District Poverty Mapping

Poverty is a complex phenomenon with several dimensions and manifestation, including spatial, economic, socio-cultural and psychological dimensions. It is for this that poverty analysis and strategies for reducing poverty have to be multidimensional. The purpose of this section (poverty mapping) is to translate the perception of poverty into maps. These maps will help anyone to visualize the spatial depiction of poverty in the district.

1.2.14.11 Settlement Pattern

The 2010 PHC, about five out of seventy-eight settlements have population over 5,000 persons and above are classified as urban areas. Previously it was only Apam and Mumford that had populations greater than 5,000. Three out of the five of the urban towns are found along the coast with fishing as main economic activity. Seven settlements (19.0%) have populations between 2,000 and 4,999.

Table 7: Population settlement pattern for first twenty communities

Population Range	Number of Settlement	Population by Settlement	Percentage of
			Population Settlement
Towns (5000+)	5	59,567	65.2

2,000 -4,999	7	17,414	19.0
1,000-1,999	8	14,444	15.8
Total	20	91,425	100.0

Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2010) Population and Housing Census

Erosion has been the major problem in the built environment. This is due to the absence of drains along the roads and in the settlements. Most of the houses or buildings have exposed foundations. The most affected communities include Apam, Dago and Mumford.

1.2.15 CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Emerging developments in our environment and climate dispensation needs much to be desired. The district faces a greater challenge in dealing with environmental degradation as a result of flooding, insect infestation, indiscriminate felling of trees, charcoal burning, crop failure, bush burning, tidal waves or sea erosion, thunder storm, intensive sun rays etc. all these have come about as a result of mainly human activities in one form or the other. It therefore incumbent on stakeholders concerned in dealing with climate change and disaster risk management in a concerted effort. The district proposed a greater public sensitization and awareness creation in all spheres of life across the district to help stem the dangers it poses to mankind. A strong collaboration with all the right players will be put in place to help reduce or address the menace. NADMO, MOFA, TCPD and Forestry will be well resourced and supported to deal with the menace to reduce its impact on women, children, PWDs being the worst victims. Town and country planning department is to ensure proper land use planning and development control measures is strictly enforced. NADMO and Forestry Services Division are to put mechanism in place to reduce disasters in our communities. Trees planting campaign will be promoted and increase tree planting to help check rainstorm and wind outbreaks. Early warning signs will be communicated to community members to prepare adequately before occurrence of such disasters. People who indulge themselves in indiscriminate tree felling will be dealt with and rather encourage people to adopt to the use of LPG for fuel consumption. New variety of high yielding, early maturity and disease resistance plants will be introduced to reduce crop failure. Farming close to waters should be discouraged to save our water bodies from drying up earlier than expected. Drains are to designed and constructed in flood prone areas. There will be monitoring and supervision mechanism in place to closely check policies and programmes put in place.

1.2.16 VULNERABILITY PROFILE

Poverty in general is a big issue cutting across the district. People who are the most affected include widows, old aged, single parenting mothers, lactating mothers, pregnant mothers, orphans, people with disabilities, children in harsh conditions, etc. number of people with disability are about 310 people forming part of the three association groups registered in the district under the Ghana Federation of Disabled (GFD). They are made up of 129 males and 181 females. People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) consist of forty-three males and 176 females. People with extreme poverty are mainly fishmongers, subsistence farmers, single parenting and widowers are located across the district. The assembly is seeking to expand the LEAP programme to capture a lot of the vulnerable who fall under such circumstances. Child labour and trafficking is a major threat in the district. The term 'child labour' evokes the plight of hundreds of the world's children who toil in non-schooling work in violation of national and international standards, many of them under harsh conditions that have serious negative consequences to their own health, education and normal development. A lot of factors contribute to the problem of child labour with the major one being poverty. There are several conditions or reasons that have contributed to such an unfortunate scenario of child labour in the fishing and farming communities in the district. Some of them are linked to single parenthood as a result of death, separation or divorce of either of the parents which compels some unfortunate children to end up working under difficult circumstances to earn some income for themselves and the whole family at times. A single parent who cannot afford to cater for his or her child or children advises his or her child to find any kind of job to keep him or her going since that can be the only way out for survival. Secondary, schooling problems also contribute to child labour. Usually, children seek employment simply because there is no access to schools (distance, no school at all). Irresponsible parenthood is another common factor that leads to children taking these petty jobs in the communities because they fail to provide adequately, the basis needs of their children. Generally economic hardships or poverty also see parents sending their wards or children for their daily bread when they themselves cannot cope with these difficult economic situation. The social welfare department will be supported to play its role effectively in LEAP implementation, child trafficking, child labour and address the concerns on single parenting and motherhood, management of the disability fund. About 2% of the district assembly common fund allocation of activities and their education to improve upon their livelihood. Uninterrupted public education will be a major agenda of the assembly on HIV/AIDS across the district. There will also be care and support people living with HIV-AIDS with free Anti-retroviral drugs.

1.2.17 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture, as the backbone of the district's economy, the main occupation of the people is farming and fishing since the area lies in a forest and coastal belt respectively, where the land is fertile for the cultivation of food and cash crops including vegetables. Low crop yield is one main challenge facing our farmers. Crop and livestock farming prevails in the district which mainly involves the rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry on small scale level. Fishing has been the main occupation for residents at the coastal belt of the district. Marine fishing is predominantly practiced by the people. The main fishing communities are Apam, Mumford, Dago, Mankoadze and Abrekum. Premix fuel is a major bane in the fishing industry, attempts is to be made to streamline their operations to stem the annual shortages and embezzlement. However, only a few are into inland fishing. Challenges facing the agriculture industry are mainly post harvest losses, lack of credit, poor management, lack of market, poor road network and transport. The Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP) underway will be enhanced to improve and promote the cultivation and marketing of root and tuber crops such as cassava, potato etc.

There will be introduction of new hybrids of plants like cassava and coconut seedlings to boost their production. Farmers will be supplied with improved cassava sticks for cultivation, which will serve as lieu way for gari processors. Farmers and SMEs will also be linked up with credit agencies to support them and build their capacity. Farmers will be trained on new methods and improved farming technologies, as a way to improve the living standards of farmers in the district. Coconut seedlings is to be supplied to farmers to enhance its production and improve oil extraction.

The assembly will rehabilitate selected market centres to promote the sale of farm products and complete the cold store or fish market at Apam to reduce post harvest losses to the minimum. The district abounds in large deposit of salt but the industry is under production due to poor management practices. There are pockets of micro small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) located across the district. Most of these SMEs operate under capacity as a result of their fragmented nature or non-formation of associations, lack of credit, low patronage, under production, inefficient management practices, poor packaging of products, etc. there is also the need to organize trademen and women and build their capacity to help expand their business to serve as employment base increase their income levels.

Low patronage and marketing of agricultural products to be improved under the Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Programme (EMQAP). In other to increase food crop production special attention will be paid to block farm programme under the youth in agric. Beneficiaries will be supplied with agric inputs such as seed maize, weedicides, fertilizers and their lands ploughed and harrowed.

There are pocket of market centres in almost all the communities serving as daily markets. Potential market centres will be established and rehabilitated to promote the sale of farm productions, salt, fish vegetables, etc.

1.2.18 Forestry

Since the district lies in the coastal belt much cannot be said about of forest reserves. Whiles the other part falls within the semi-forest processing zone of the region covering about a third of the total land area of the district. This is found on the northern and the south-westing part of the district along the boundaries of Agona east, Gomoa East and Ajumako-Enyan-Esiam Districts. These species of commercial trees awienfosamina, hyedua, edinam, emire, wawa, mahogany, odum, sapele, etc. are scattered all over the semi-forests zone.

1.2.19 Logging

Logging and lumbering are on the lower bite due to absence of forest and forest-reserves in the district. Chain saw operators continue to struggle with the few commercial trees left as well as charcoal burners which is going on at an alarming rate. Currently in the District, there are rampant illegal chain-sawing and logging operations which is mostly being carried out by unscrupulous operators, and as such it is making this illegal activities very difficult to control. There is no timber contractor known to have operating in the district.

1.2.20 Industry

The industrial sector is the smallest sector in the District, employing only a handful of the employable labour force. Sea fishing and fish processing is the most common occupation of the coastal dwellers while subsistence farming is common among those in the forest belt. However very few people are engaged in the petty trading, agro-based industries, cement (pozzalina) production, salt winning, metal-based industries, stone quarrying and pottery, all of which operate on small scales. Agro-based industry is made up of food processing and alcohol distillation. The wood-based industry includes small-scale sawing and carpentry. The metal-based industry consists of black smiths. The easily found activities across the district include alcohol distillation, block moulding, palm oil extraction, gari processing, fitters, auto mechanics, auto electricians, straighter's, welders, motor cycle fitters, carpenters, masons, hairdressing, tailors/dressmaking.

1.2.21 General Characteristics

Almost all the industries employ labour intensive techniques of production and operate on a small scale basis. Majority of the people employed are apprentices. Operators of those in the sector have limited access to credit facilities. All these industrialists self-finance their activities. Unfortunately, the saving habits of the people in this sector is nothing to write

home about. Majority of the few who save, do so at home which is rather risky and must be discouraged. The formation of capital for reinvestment and further expansion is very slow. Since the district has been hooked onto Rural Enterprise Project (REP) we hope to take advantage of benefits it brings on board. The main problems of the industrial sector include:-

- Lack of financial support
- Inadequate materials
- Low prices of commodities
- Lack of storage
- Transportation.
- Lack of groups dynamics

1.2.22 Transport

The main means of transportation in the district is road.

1.2.23 Road

There are about thirty-nine (39) feeder roads in the District with a total length of 205.25km comprising 240km and 150km engineered and un-engineered roads respectively. The highways roads are made up of 216km (93km tarred and 123km on awarding process). These roads are connected with Apam, the District capital. The condition of the sector roads in general could be described as average as they are motorable throughout the year. However, there are several of them that either needs regravelling, reshaping or spot improvement. Most of these roads link food production to market centres.

Tables below show the engineered, un-engineered roads and highways in the district.

Table 1.15 Engineered, Partially & Un-engineered Roads

S/N	Roads	Length km
-----	-------	-----------

1.	Engineered,	159.93
2.	Partially	32.35
3.	Un-engineered	13.00
	Total	205.28

Some of the activities being carried out on the Engineered roads yearly are:

- Grass cutting
- Ditch clearing
- Reshaping by Grader
- Construction of culverts
- Graveling of low lying areas.

Table 1.16 Highway Roads

Road Name	Location	Remarks
1. Bewazde –Antseadze (thro’ Apam junction)	Km 0 – 16.0km	Tarred „
2. Ankamu – Mumford (thro’ Apam)	Km16 – km20	„
3. Kyiren Nkwanta-Dago	km20- 29km	„
4. Ankamu-Afransi	K 29 – 46.0km	Length of highway roads in the district is woefully inadequate
Total	46.0km	

It is worthy to note that almost all the highway routes are tarred compared to the engineered, partially engineered and un-engineered which are under department of feeder roads are not tarred. All effort is being made to improve on these roads in collaboration with department of feeder roads. In most of the smaller communities, the most reliable means of transport is by foot since very few vehicles ply the routes. One of the major causes of the poor conditions of road network is the lack of periodic maintenance of the roads. Inadequate means of transport to connect communities to

marketing centres encourages subsistence production. This situation also adversely affects the health and educational sectors, especially in the execution of routine outreach programmes of agencies of these sectors.

1.2.24 Railways

Railway transport is a less important means of transportation in the District. There is no railway network in any part of the district. We hope to be connected in the future as the country moves into oil producing comet of nation, since the district lies in the main road between Western region, the oil producing area and Accra the national capital.

1.2.25 Market Infrastructure

There are pocket of market centres in almost all the communities serving as daily markets whiles Dawurampong, Apam and Kyiren Nkwanta are the only communities with market-days. However, with the completion of Apam-junction market with all the necessary facilities like Lorry Park, crèche, sheds, warehouse, places of convenience among others it will place the district as a commercial hub in the region. The assembly will attend to other market centres in the district to realize the dream of being a commercial hub in the region.

1.2.26 Energy

The main sources of energy in the District are wood fuel (charcoal, firewood), Kerosene, electric power, Petroleum and LPG. There are ten (10) filling stations located in the district whiles others are under construction. This could be attributed to the oil and gas deposits find in the country and the district located along the oil city and national capital. We believe investors will take advantage and establish more including LPG stations in the near future.

Electricity is also a major source of energy for the quarry, industries and domestic sectors. Currently almost all the communities are connected with about two yet to be connected to the national grid. It is gratifying to note a huge solar panel (energy) is being constructed at Mankoadze to provide electricity by private investors to be sold to ECG for distribution to the general public. This will help to promote industrial development and residential consumption and thus help improve living standards.

1.2.27 Telecommunication

Almost all the mobile networks are operating in the District. These include MTN, Tigo, Vodafone, Expresso, Globacom (Glo) and Airtel. None of the communities has access to services of land-line telecommunication. There are countless private communication centres and phone cards selling points all spread out in district. With mobile phone prices gradually becoming affordable, this is rendering the communication centres less lucrative and giving way to phone cards business.

Telephone reception in the district has improved overtime with the replacement of the obsolete cables and the old digital equipment of 300 lines capacity with a modern Acatel equipment of 3000 lines capacity. There are internet services available in Apam, Eshiem and Dawurampong. The district is fortunate to be counted among the pilot districts to be connected to e-governance project which will afford the assembly to directly communicate always to the parent agencies through the net.

1.2.28 Postal Services

The district has two Departmental Post Offices at Apam and Pinanko with some postal agencies. The departmental post office has 200 boxes. The remaining postal agencies have not reached the level of having boxes. The low demand for post boxes has been attributed to the absence of brisk economic or commercial activities in the district and emergence mobile telephones. The Apam Departmental Post Office provides the following services, both internal and external; remittance services such as postal and money order transfer services. However, the services of the postal agencies are merely the sales of stamps and distribution of letters. In view of immobility problems, the sector depends on the goodwill of transport owners and drivers for the internal delivery of messages and mails to the postal agencies. Nevertheless, there is a twenty-four hour delivery and dispatch of mails from the Department Postal Office at Apam to the central pool in Cape Coast.

1.2.29 Financial Services

1.2.29.1 Banking

A vibrant banking system and services serve as a sound and enabling environment for fruitful investment and wide range of business transactions in an economy in terms of savings and credit mobilization. There are presently three banks operating in the district; namely, Akyempim Rural Bank Ltd, Gomoa Rural Bank and recently opened First National Bank. Akyempim Rural Bank Ltd is situated at Dawurampong, Gomoa Rural Bank is located at Apam, Ankamu and Eshiem and First National Bank and Apam. The banking sector is faced with numerous challenges and setbacks which have seriously affected the level of savings and credit mobilization for investment in the district. The concentration of the banks in the district capital and Dawurampong alone has in a way put off greater majority of the people especially those in the hinterland from accessing banking services. This has contributed to the low level of banking and seemingly lack of knowledge of banking culture and practice among the majority of the populace. The propensity to hold cash instead of savings with bank is very high among the greater proportion of the population. Savings and loans company has not been of any good service to the people since most them collapse or fade away in no time of existence.

1.2.29.2 Insurance

The crucial role that the insurance industry plays in protecting life and property and in facilitating sound business environment cannot be underestimated. Nonetheless, the industry is least developed in the district. Besides the Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) that provides pension scheme based on social insurance principles, there are no insurance company that have it agent operating in the district. However, insurance companies send their agents to sell their products in offices and other places to solicit customers from time to time. This is generating Interest in the Insurance business in the district. The insurance industry is also faced with the problem of inadequate jobs, non-vibrant industrial sector and commercial trading in the district. More so, there is a high incidence of people's ignorance of the operations and greater misconception about insurance companies in general.

1.2.29.3 Tourism

Tourism plays a leading role in the socio-economic development of the country. It is considered as one of the major foreign exchange earner in the country counted among cocoa, gold and oil. However, tourism has failed to make any meaningful impact in the district's economy. There are few potential tourist areas both cultural and environmental in nature,

which when developed, could place the district on the tourism map of Ghana. These include the Apam Fort Patience built by the Danes but was sold to the English in 1724. The Fort is being used as rest house which is being run by Ghana Museums Board. Gomoa Nduem is noted for categories of slave chains used by the colonial merchants who were into slave trade across some parts of Africa including Ghana. There is this strange rock at Dago where a huge rock is said to be carried by a tiny rock. The water from this rock is saltless though is located at the coast. There is a metal walking stick used by the legendary Asebu Amenfi at Gomoamaim. At the heart of the coast of Mumford is a rock called Ekoku with spring water emanating which is not salty. This is spring water emanating from the rock at the coast never dries up throughout the year. The district is also blessed with a large stretch of beautiful coastal land along the beach which is suitable for leisure and hospitality industry.

1.2.29.4 Centre for National Culture

The Centre for National Culture as an arm of the National Commission on Culture exists to maintain the unique cultural identity and values for the promotion of integrated national culture as well as contributing to the overall economic development of the nation.

In a bid to create a congenial atmosphere for cultural development and as well enhance the district as a culture-tourism destination, Centre for National Culture in collaboration with CEDECOM, is working hard to research, preserve, develop and promote cultural values and practices that encourage national unit, social cohesion and harmony for socio-economic development. It will also create avenues to make the arts self-supporting, encourage and support public and private participation in the development and implementation of cultural programmes.

1.2.30 Mining

Gomoa West District throughout the past years was not known when it comes to mining in Ghana. The district is endowed with gold deposit, notably at Gomoa Ajumako. Currently there are about twenty registered small scale mining companies operating around Ajumako. There is no company that holds large scale mineral right within the district. The district has no office of the Minerals Commission which turn to seriously affect the control of small scale miners.

1.2.31 Labour Statistics

It has been estimated that, fishing and farming take huge chunk of workers in the district engaging about 23,849 workers. The percentage of women is estimated to be more than half of the workforce. It is significant to mention that in fishing areas child labour has been observed, more especially school children who sometimes drop out to engage in this illegal activity. The consequences of such actions are anybody's guess. The operations have also triggered off other economic activities, including food sales at the beaches, farming and trading in coconut and grass-cutter hunting. These trading activities have also created some employment opportunities especially for women. It is worthy to note that this large army of energetic men has been fruitfully engaged thereby reducing robbery or thievery in the area. It is our hope that the combine effort of the district assembly and other stakeholders will help organize skills training to improve on their knowledge and skills.

1.2.32 Environmental Impact

Many of the areas hit by the over grazing and burning of bushes by cattle herdsmen, game bush, charcoal burners, chain saw operators, illegal mining and sand winning activities have been degraded. There are abandoned mined-out pits, heaps of gravel dotted all over and in some instances streams have been silted. Conflicts resulting from payment of compensation are also common in most of the areas in addition to reclamation blues. The use of mercury in the gold extraction process also negatively affects the environment and the communities, if not properly handled. Juvenile delinquency is also raising its ugly head in the fishing and mining communities in addition to overstretched social amenities. Another source of worry is the pollution by stone quarries and the blasting of the rocks which sometimes leads to cracking of nearby buildings. The district office has on several occasions advised the illegal operators to reclaim the sites but with little success, however we will continue to educate them on this. Much has not been achieved in dealing with cattle herdsmen and hunters from setting fire to bushes in search of games and looking for fresh vegetation for animals respectively. One area which need to be attended to is landscaping after construction of buildings.

1.2.32.1 Challenges in the Sector

With most of the mining areas covered by mineral rights and many of them not operational, there is a rise in illegal mining activities with their negative environmental impact. The challenges are how to device ways to curtail rising spate of the illegal activities. The office has consistently advised the illegal operators to desist from such practices. However we have been unsuccessful in our effort considering the large number of unemployed youth in the district and the attractive gold price, which competes favourably with farming. The complimentary effort of other departments to compel illegal miners to reclaim mined out

areas is a welcomed development, as our solitary effort has not yielded the desired result. The assembly formed a task force including the security to curtail the illegal activities miners in solidarity with governments' efforts in dealing with 'galamsey' operators.

1.2.33 Employment

Out of the total estimated district population of 135,189, those who are 15 years and above stands at 52,975 are considered to be economically active. From the 2010 PHC the private informal sector employs about 91.3 percent of the employed population of 15 years and older. It also indicates that there is a higher proportion of females 31,824 (60.1%) than males 39.9 percent. It further shows that whilst the public (Government sector) employs only 4.4 percent of the employed population in the district. Also the proportions for male and female in the public sector 7.2 and 2.6 percent respectively are higher than those in the private formal sector where the male recorded 7.0 percent, and female had 2.0 percent. The proportion of females employed in the private informal sector of 95.1 percent exceeds that of the males 85.5 percent. On the whole, there are more males in the formal sectors and more females in the informal sector. This probably may be explained by the lower educational level of females than males. This situation however has limited implications on the accessibility to social security, banking and credit facilities by women. This trend therefore calls for urgent action to support girl-child education to bridge the long gap between male and female education. **(Source: Ghana Statistical Service (2010) Population and Housing Census)**

1.2.33.1 Youth Employment

Youth unemployment has been and continues to be a major challenge to successive governments' efforts at development in the country. The invaluable contribution of the youth in the socio-economic development of the country cannot be over emphasized. Though governments and policy makers have made several efforts to promote accelerated growth, employment and wealth creation. The impact of such efforts had not been encouraging to improve the quality of life of the youth. As a result, they migrate from the rural communities to the urban centres in search of non-existent white color jobs. Most of them have been victimized as drug addicts, pick pockets, prostitutes and armed robbers etc. Having recognized the importance of youth, their role in nation building and the problems involved in their development, the government of Ghana has come to appreciate the importance of having a consistent and coherent national youth programme. This has culminated in the introduction of the national youth employment programme to help curb the menace. The impact has not been well felt because of non sustainability since majority of them engaged have been layed off.

1.2.34 WATER DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

The current state of provision of portable water and appropriate practices in the district has been quite unsatisfactory. Even though about 63.9 percent of the settlements have pipe-borne water systems, portable water has not been consistently flowed through their pipes. Most communities rely on water tankers while others continue to rely on hand dug wells, bore holes and streams for their domestic chores. Water Tanker services are very expensive. A large proportion of the communities are served, yet not adequately both at home and at school. The district is constrained with provision and management of water supply. The most affected areas are the communities along the coast due to salty nature of underground water making it impossible to construct boreholes and hand-dug wells, which rely on pipe systems from Kwanyako and Winneba water works. Persistent poor flow of water through the pipes could be attributed to leakages and non-maintenance of broken down asbestos pipes laid since the construction of the water system.

Construction is currently underway to supply about fourteen communities with pipe borne water from a recently constructed water sytem on river Ochie. Plans are also underway to connect about eight communities along the coast with a public-private sector partnership at Mankoadze.

Table 8: Sources of Water for Domestic Use in the Gomoa West District.

Source	Number of Communities	Percent
Pipe borne	26	26
Bore Hole	29	28
Hand dug well without pump	19	19
Rain water harvest	6	5
Stream/Spring/River	14	13
Open Pond	9	9
Total	78	100

1.2.35 WASTE DISPOSAL

Solid and liquid wastes disposals are similar in almost all the settlements in the district. Majority of the people dump their refuse openly at either temporary or permanent dumping

sites created by their communities without regard to the closeness to water bodies or their own settlements thereby creating highly unhygienic conditions. The acquisitions of waste containers, which are placed at vantage points have helped to some extent more needs to be done. The efforts by Zoomlion Company and the district assembly in our major towns have contributed to the cleanliness of the towns and streets. However the major waste management concerns are the indiscriminate waste disposal and the sitting of waste disposal sites close to drains, streams and bushes around them without recourse to their health concerns. Open defecation is still a worry in some communities in the district. The assembly will pursue vigorous public education on good sanitation practices, organize clean up exercise periodically, help communities to locate dumping sites, acquire more rubbish containers and support in the construction of household latrines as well as improve on institutional latrines in schools.

1.2.36 the District Assembly

The current local government system has a three (3) tier structure at the district level, which is made up of the District Assembly, the urban Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees. The Gomoa West District Assembly, which exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions, is the highest political and administrative body in the District. It is made up of a District Chief Executive, thirty-six (36) elected members from electoral areas, sixteen (16) members appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the district, and a Member of Parliament who has no voting right. The Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly members, convenes and presides over the meetings of the Assembly.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of Sub-Committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and administrative functions of the Assembly while the Sub-Committees collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. It has eighteen (18) members. The Executive Committee has the following Sub-Committees:

- i. Development Planning sub-Committee
- ii. Education Sub-Committee
- iii. Social Services Sub-Committee
- iv. Works Sub-Committee
- v. Justice and Security Sub-committee
- vi. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- vii. Environmental Management sub-Committee
- viii. Agric Sub-Committee
- ix. Sub-committee on Rural Enterprise Programme (REP).

There is also the Public Relations and Complaints Committee chaired by the Presiding Member. The Committee is mandated to receive complaints against the conduct of members and staff of the Assembly from the public, assemblymembers and staff and make recommendations to the Assembly.

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

1.2.36.1 Constituents of the Departments

According to the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462, the District Assembly is supposed to establish 11 Departments as specified in the first schedule of this Act, These Departments and their constituents are shown in Table 1.39. At the moment most of these department and their constituents are in place. The Central Administration is supposed to be constituted with specialized departments namely – Birth and Deaths, information Services and Statistical Service. However, working relationship is yet to be integrated as these departments still operate as centralized departments.

1.2.36.2 Integration of the Departments

The integration of Departments remained problematic, as most of them own their allegiance to their Regional and National headquarters rather than to the District Assembly. The integration has not gone beyond Heads of Departments attendance at the Assembly, sub-committee meetings to which some of them are supposed to be secretaries. Copies of their reports are made available to the Central Administration.

Other Public agencies in the District include:-

The National Commission for Civic Education, National Service Secretariat, The Electoral Commission, Commission on Human Right and Administration Justice, The Ghana Police Service, The Judicial Service, Ghana Post, The Ghana Water Company, Financial Institutions.

Table 1.38 Personnel Inventory

Professional staff Category	No. at Post	Number required	Professional staff Category	No. at Post	Number required
<u>Information Services</u>	4		<u>Agriculture</u>	21	
Information Officer	1		Director of agriculture	1	
			Agriculture Officers	8	
<u>Trade</u>	1		Agric Extension Agents	6	
Commercial Officers	-		Production officers		
Industrial Planning Officer	-		Mana		
Co-operatives Officer	1	5	Others	6	
<u>Fire Services</u>	5		<u>Env'tal. Health</u>	10	5
Divisional Officers	-		Env'tal Health Officer	1	
Operations Officers	-		Env'tal Health Tech'gst		

Rural fire Officers	-		Env. Health Assistants	9	
Fire Preventions Officer	-				
			<u>Education Service</u>		
<u>NADMO</u>	27	21	Director	1	
Co-ordinator	1		Assistant Directors	19	
Zonal co-ordinators	16		Superintendents	6	
Others	10		Auditors	1	
<u>Health</u>			Accountants	2	
Medical Officers	2				
Technical Off. (Epid)	5		National Youth Council	2	
Tech. Off. (Bio Statistic)	1		Co-ordinator	1	
Tech. Off. (Disease Ctl)	-		Assist. Co-ordinator	1	
Tech. Off. (Leprosy)	1		Sec.	1	
Tech. Officer (CDC)	-		<u>Sports</u>		
Tech. Off. (Nutrition)	1		Organizer		-
Public Health Nurse	1		Sport Dev't Officers		-
Nutrition Officer	-		Coach		-
Administrator	-		Office clerk		
<u>General Administration</u>			<u>Library Board</u>	4	
Co-ordinating Director	1		Librarians		-
Human Resource Manager	1		Library Officer	1	-
Assistant Director	3		Others	3	
Local Gov't Inspectors	1				
Executive Officer	1		<u>Town & Count. Plan</u>	3	
Senior dev't planning officer	1		Director	-	1

Assist. Plg. officer	1		Town Planning Officer	1	
Budget Analyst	1		Technical Officer	2	
Assist. Budget Analyst	1				
Clerical officer	1		<u>Controller & Acc. Gen.</u>	7	7
Rev. Superintendent	3		Accountants	2	
Procurement officer	1		Accounts Officers	4	
Others	40		Finance Officer	-	
Revenue Inspector	4		Others	1	
Revenue collectors	9				
			<u>Non-Formal Education</u>		
<u>Public Works</u>			Directors	1	
Engineer			Superintendents	2	
Technician Engineer Works Superintendents					
Estate Manager			<u>Social Welfare &</u>	3	
Technical Officer			Directors		1
			Social Welfare Officer	1	
			Social Dev't. Officers		
<u>Birth & Death Registry</u>			others	2	
Assistant Register	1		<u>Community Dev't</u>	3	8
Registration Officers	1		Director		
			Chief mass education officer		
			Principal mass education officer	1	
			Senior mass education officer		
			Others	2	
Total			Total		

1.2.36.3 Relationship between District Assembly and the Departments

There is a cordial relationship between the Assembly and the decentralized departments existing in the district. Currently, the Assembly accommodates most of the departments. The assembly hope to construct additional office accommodation to house the rest. Heads of Department are always invited to the Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings. Their technical advice is always sought in all matters affecting the development of the district. The Assembly supports them financially when the need arises. These departments submit copies of monthly, quarterly and annual reports on their operations to the Assembly.

1.2.36.4 The Sub-District Structures

The Assembly has one urban council: Apam, two town: Mumford and Dago, councils and four (4) area councils. The Area Councils are Assin, Ankamu, Eshiem and Dawurampong. There are thirty-six (36)electoral areas. There are 180 Unit Committees in the District. These Sub-Structures of the District Assembly are supposed to perform functions assigned to them by the instrument setting up the structures or delegated to them by the Assembly.

The Sub-District Structures are currently not performing their functions as stipulated in the L.I. 1589; because of staffing and accommodation problems. Officials expected to be employed to these councils (Clerks of Council, Treasurer and Typist) have not yet been appointed. This is due to the inability of the Assembly to generate enough funds to pay their salaries and the reluctance of the Central Government to pay their salaries. Apart from Apam and Eshiem, all the remaining Town/Area Council do not have permanent office accommodation. Construction of two area councils are underway for Dawurampong and Assin. Budgetary allocation would be made in the assembly's supplementary estimates to construct permanent accommodation for the rest to facilitate their functioning.

We would organize training programmes for the councilors and the Unit Committee to equip them with the requisite skills to perform their functions as required by law.

1.2.37 Public Private Partnership

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

Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are always consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Periodic fora are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for Nananom, assembly members, Heads of Departments and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the district to enhance its progress

1.2.38 Bye-laws of the Assembly

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

1.2.39 Distribution of Resources

All decentralized departments are supported financially when the need arises. At the beginning of every financial year inputs are received from the departments concerning their programmes and projects to be undertaken in the ensuing year, which indicates the level of assistance required from the Assembly.

In the same way, communities through their Assembly members, opinion leaders and nananom make requests to the Assembly. These requests are referred to the appropriate Sub-Committee for approval or otherwise before funds are released to support such request depending on availability of funds. Projects are also cited based on the community needs assessment conducted during the planning process and when the need arises.

1.2.40 Justice and Security

Good Governance entails ensuring justice and security for all inhabitants of the district and their properties. These, the district endeavours to achieve **albeit** all the limitations. The District Security Council (DISEC) and the Justice And Security Sub-committee are the bodies mandated to deal with matters of security in the district.

1.2.41 The Police Service

The police service in the district lacks both men and logistic of all kinds to be effective as they would have wished to be. There are four stations in the district manned by about **47** Officers. The stations are at Apam, Ngyiresi, Dawurampong, Eshiem and Tarkwa. To beef security situation in the district the assembly has put up a police quarters and is constructing police station at Dago.

At Apam, which is the district capital, the district police command has office and residential accommodation. Generally, most of the other stations are housed in rented houses. This is not good for efficiency and needs to be discouraged and rectified. In spite of these constraints it is worth noting that the efficiency of the police cannot be faulted. Challenges faced by the service include inadequate personnel, inadequate logistics, reluctant by the public to release information, inadequate staff and residential accommodation and unavailability of female cell. The assembly would do its best to support the service to overcome the challenges.

1.2.41 The Judiciary

The judicial system in the district is not any better than the police service. The District has one magistrate court and one circuit court. The judiciary suffers from almost all the deficiencies of accommodation and logistics that the police suffer from. The assembly renovated the offices of the service at Apam and Dawurampong to enhance its activities.

1.2.42. Local Government Finance

1.2.41.1 Sources of District Assembly Revenue

The Gomoa West District Assembly has been charged by law to mobilize its own resources to implement its projects and programmes. There are two sources of funds to the district, ie. Internally generated funds and external sources. The internally generated sources are rates, lands, fees and fines, licences, investments and rent. The external sources include; District Assemblies' Common Fund, salaries paid to staff by the Government, District Development Fund, Community Water and Sanitation Project Fund, Ghana Aids Commission, GoG, GETFund, etc. fees and fines rates and lands have been the major source of internally generated revenue contributing most of the annual local revenue. Fees and fines, rates and lands have been the major source of

The tables below show the revenue pattern of the district between 2010 to 2014.

Revenue Performance

Year	Rate	Lands	Fees and fines	Licences	Rent	Investment	Miscellaneous	Totals	% increase
Estimate -2010	32,200.00	16,050.00	30,112.90	20,779.40	1,000.00	674.08	20,000.00	120,817.28	98.79
Actual - 2010	31,382.67	16,047.00	30,105.90	20,762.00	249.00	674.98	20,138.68	119,360.23	11.52
Estimate -2011	42,000.00	22,500.00	32,400.00	30,084.00	2,375.00	791.23	20,000.00	150,150.23	130.89
Actual - 2011	29,262.79	27,045.00	65,595.50	30,390.10	388.00	1,031.34	2,514.73	156,227.46	24.55
Estimate -2012	15,500.00	16,000.00	63,600.00	30,820.00	2,375.00	791,23	20,000.00	149,086.23	132.85
Actual - 2012	17,607.39	38,628.00	84,735.47	36,049.50	3,656.70	7.07	17,375.32	198,059.45	28.06
Estimate -2013	27,500.00	73,400.00	108,249.92	50,169.96	626.00	-	29,617.60	289,563.48	63.05
Actual - 2013	20,388.39	50,343.33	51,226.26	31,186.50	3,069.00	-	26,364.03	182,577.51	5.35
Actual - 2014	35,000.00	90,500.00	69,750.00	66,600.00	98,677.34	-	35,100.00	395,627.34	73.71
Actual - 2014	28,356.60	108,768.94	69,103.09	47,989.00	12,901.00	-	24,494.17	291,612.80	159.72
Total	215,841.24	260,013.33	466,025.95	250,241.46	13,738.70	3,970.83	156,010.36		

1.2.41.2 Performance in Local Revenue Mobilization

Despite the introduction of other interventions under grants, the assembly has not relaxed in the mobilization of revenue from its traditional sources. However, revenue mobilization over the years has been low. Achievement rates for the district revenue have not been stable as depicted on the tables. It was increasing steadily over the years from 11.52% in 2010 to 24.55% in 2011. It however increased to 28.06% and 5.35% in 2012 and 2013 respectively. For the development aspirations of the district to be realized, the district assembly needs to do better than its current performance, so far as revenue mobilization is concerned.

Efforts should therefore be made to step up the revenue generation capacity of the Assembly so as to increase the contribution of local revenue to total revenue from the current average of 15% to 30% and above in subsequent years.

1.2.41.3 Current efforts to Increase Local Revenue Base

The district being predominantly rural depends on agriculture. Due to accessibility problems, marketing of farms produce has become very difficult. The people are therefore poor resulting in their inability to honour their tax obligations to the Assembly. The District has therefore rehabilitated many feeder roads and markets to facilitate accessibility and marketing. It also helping small scale enterprise SSE's to form associations and organize capacity building programmes. This would help improve the income of SMEs and farmers thereby enhancing their capacity to pay taxes. In addition to these, the following measures have also been put in place to improve revenue of the Assembly. These are pay your levy (tax) educational campaigns have been intensified, revenue mobilization vehicle has been given to the revenue unit for tax education and collection, zoning of the revenue stations to coincide with the area councils, area councils area to assist in the collection of revenue in their areas of authority, improvement in the capacities of revenue collectors through training and motivation, monitoring and supervision of revenue collection and reporting systems have been strengthened to ensure that leakages are reduced to the minimum, organizing trade associations and identifiable groups so as to involve them in the collection of revenue, data on rateable items is being collected to facilitate realistic budgets, revaluation of properties in the district, privatization of the collection of property rate on pilot basis and street naming and property numbering project.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development priorities of the District under each of the seven pillars of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework as well as the difference specific sectors constituting the themes.

In order to achieve a meaningful developmental progress there was a need to appreciate the prevailing developmental challenges, prioritize them through broad stakeholders analysis aimed at meeting the needs and aspirations of the target population. It is in this light that, the district development problems and priorities were identified through socio-economic survey, institutional, and key informant interview and problem identification workshops were organized in all the seven area councils in the district to solicit their views, suggestions and contributions to serve as the plan baseline input. These problems have been documented and subsequent analysis made to determine their inter-relationship.

On the basis of the identified developmental problems, aspirations and issues resulting from the general overview and assessment, prevailing conditions, previous performance analysis as well as the themes and objectives of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework, these common sectorial gabs has been identified to serve as a guide in the district developmental challenges.

2.2.0 HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT

The Health sector of the district although has chalked many successes in terms of quality health services still faces problems that hinder their smooth operation. These include:

- Inadequate qualified health personnel
- Inadequate equipment and logistics for good health delivery
- Inadequate residential accommodation for staff
- Inadequate medical officers at the hospital
- Inadequate medical personnel at the community clinics
- High prevalence rate of Malaria,
- Operation of unlicensed chemical sellers and drug pedlars
- High prevalence rate of HIV.

2.3.0 EDUCATIONAL NEEDS / PROBLEMS IN THE DISTRICT

The major problems faced by the educational sector are listed below:

- Inadequate classroom blocks and libraries for studies
- Dilapidated school structures / schools under trees
- Schools under trees still many in the system.
- Insufficient accommodation for teachers and office staff
- Inadequate text books, Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM)
- Inadequate trained teachers
- The need to provide more dormitories, laboratory blocks, hostels and libraries for second cycle schools in the district
- Inadequate furniture for pupils
- Inadequate trained teachers at the pre-school level
- Low enrolment level
- Low teacher motivation
- Parental/Guardian irresponsibilities.

2.4.0 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Indiscriminate dumping of refuse especially around water bodies which leads to its pollution
- Frequent bush burning of both the savannah belt and the forest areas leading to loss of fertile lands
- Over grazing in certain parts by large numbers of cattle.
- Air pollution as a result of vehicular emission and dust intrusion from numerous feeder roads.

- Inadequate final dumping sites and waste containers in most parts of the district
- Indiscriminate felling down of trees by chain saw operators thus leading to the loss of forest reserves
- Burning of wood for charcoal, especially around Dawuramong and Eshiem.
- Seasonal floods at Apam and Mprumem.
- Long seasonal drought.
- Bush fires.

2.5.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Most of the roads in the district are in bad shape
- Inadequate road network.
- Uneven distribution of potable water in the district
- Inadequate hygienic household latrines

- Unequal distribution of electricity power in the district
- Unreliable electric power supply (regular power fluctuation)

2.6.0 AGRICULTURE

- Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district
- Farm tracks and roads leading to most farms in the district are in bad shape
- High post harvest losses
- Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering and others
- Inadequate supply of farm inputs to farmer
- Inadequate storage facilities leading to low pricing of farm produce
- Poor marketing systems and structures
- Non existence of irrigational facilities
- Inadequate extension services supplied to farmers in the district.
- Unreliable supply of pre-mix fuel
- Inadequate fish storage facilities

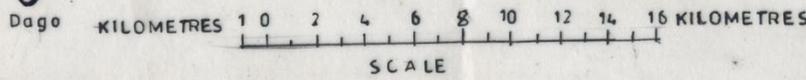
2.7.0 RURAL ENTERPRISE AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Poorly organized rural enterprises in the district
- 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
- Poor and inadequate market facilities
- High literacy rate.

2.8.0 Analysis of Community/ Town and Area Council Needs and Aspirations

The needs and aspirations of the people of Gomoa West District were compiled through field visits to sample communities' views and dialogue with opinion leaders, Assembly members Area Council members and staff of the Town/Area Councils in the district. The outcomes of the data gathered were ranked based on the perceptions of the representatives of the Town/Area Councils. The output is presented on table 1 below.

GOMOA WEST AREA COUNCIL MAP



LEGEND

- ASSIN AREA COUNCIL
- DAGO AREA COUNCIL
- MUMFORD URBAN COUNCIL
- APAM URBAN COUNCIL
- DAWURAMPONG AREA COUNCIL
- ESHIEM AREA COUNCIL
- ANKAMU AREA COUNCIL

GOMOA WEST AREA COUNCIL
MAP

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING DEPT.
APAM

G.W.D.A - CENTRAL REGION

DRAWN BY HASFORD JACOB	DATE 24-04-2015
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CHECK BY ISAAC ADOAH	D.T.P.O
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2.9.0 SCALOGRAM

TABLE 1: RANKING OF COMMUNITY, TOWN/AREA COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/PROBLEMS-

DAGO AREA COUNCIL COMMUNITY INFORMATION

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education				Governance				Social Services												Sanitation				Health																
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPO	Community Clinic	Pvt. Clinic	
Dago	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hwida	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education				Governance				Social Services											Sanitation				Health																		
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPO	Community Clinic	Pvt. Clinic		
Amanfro	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Obiri	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Fawomanye	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Antseadze	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Adaa	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ngyiresi	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Ohua	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Odumase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kyiren	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Kyiren-Nkwanta	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Asempanyin	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abotsia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brofedru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brebiano	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Adam	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assin	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0		
Ajumako-Ansah	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sampa	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Brofo	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Manso	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gomoamaim	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education				Governance				Social Services												Sanitation				Health																	
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPD	Community Clinic	Pvt. Clinic		
Mumford	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Akyemfo	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education				Governance				Social Services											Sanitation				Health																	
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPO	Community Clinic	Pvt. Clinic	
Apam	0	2	13	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education				Governance					Social Services												Sanitation					Health														
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPD	Community Clinic	Pvt. Clinic	
Dawuramong	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinanko	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abasa	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Osedze	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ndum	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obukrom	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Denkyira	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumasi	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Abonko	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Okwawu	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fomena	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debiso	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darmang	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ehieme	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wassa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nkran	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oguaa	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Odina	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koforidua	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ESHIEM AREA COUNCIL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education			Governance							Social Services														Sanitation					Health											
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPD	Community Clinic	Pvt. Clinic	
Mfantseman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abamkrom	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Akyempim	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mozano	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Tarkwa	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Tekyiman	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Apiakrom Debiso	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Anyanful	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kokofu	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Mampong	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Dunkwa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Akyease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Akropong No. 1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Olefleku	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mankessim	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Eshiem	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		

ANKAMU AREA COUNCIL

COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Name of Community	Education				Governance				Social Services											Sanitation				Health															
	Tertiary Sch.	SSS	JSS	Primary	Dist. Tribunal	Police Station	Police Headquarters.	Dist. Admin.	Area Council	Town Council	Fire Station	Post Office	Post Agency	Telephone	Agric. Ext. Ser.	For. Ext. Ser.	Weekly Mkt	Banks	Electricity	Tourist Destination	Guest House	Restaurants	Lorry Parks	Filling Stat.	1st Class Rd.	2nd Class Rd	Feeder Road	Library	Pipe Borne	Bore Hole	Hand Dug Well	W.C	VIP	Pit Lat.	KVIP	Hospital	Health Centre	CHPS COMPD	Community Clinic
Ankamu	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1
Ajumako	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Otsew	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Mprumem	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bedwaze	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oguan	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gyankrom	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amanfi	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onyadze	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simbrofo	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.10.0 PRIORITIZED ISSUES/CHALLENGES
PRIORITIZED PROBLEMS/PRIORITIZED PROBLEMS
DAWURAMPONG AREA COUNCIL

PROBLEMS	Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	Inadequate Market Facilities	Lorry Park	Health Facilities/Hostel	Poor Sanitation	Lack of Library/ICT and other allied facilities	Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	Poor Road/Drainage	Refuse Platforms and containers	Police Station	Inadequate Street Light	Extension of Water	Agriculture Education	Lack of credit facilities	Score, position	Ranking
Inadequate educational infrastructure	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	7	4 th
Inadequate market facilities	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	7	4 th
Lorry Park	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9 th
Health facilities/hostel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	11	2 nd
Poor Sanitation	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6 th
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	3	7 th
Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	5	5 th
Poor roads/drainage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	14	1 st
Refuse platform and containers	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	8 th
Police Station	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	11	2 nd

Inadequate street lights	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	8	3 rd
Extension of water	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	7	4 th
lack of credit facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	1	9 th

KYIREN-NKWANTA AREA COUNCIL

Problems	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate market facilities	Lorry park	Health facilities/hostel	Poor sanitation	Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	Poor road/drainage	Refuse platforms and containers	Police station	Inadequate street light	Extension of Water	Lack of credit facilities	Score, position	Ranking
Inadequate educational infrastructure	x	x	x	-	X	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	9	3 rd
Inadequate market facilities	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	5	5 th
Lorry park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	2	8 th
Health facilities/hostel	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	7	4 th
Poor sanitation	-	-	x	-	X	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	4	6 th
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	-	x	x	x	X	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	7	4 th
Lack of light industrial estate/Artisan village	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9 th
Poor roads/Drainage	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	10	2 nd
Refuse Platforms and	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	3	7 th

containers															
Police Station	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	5	5 th
Inadequate Street light	-	-	x	-	X	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	5	5 th
Extension of Water	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13	1 st
Lack of Credit Facilities	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	5	5 th

APAM URBAN COUNCIL

Problems	Job creation	Promote other Economic activities	Direct income and direct employment	Skills Training	Rural Urban Migration	Promotes Good Health	Wellbeing of Women and Children	Income of DA	Promote Urban Development	Scores, Position	Ranking
Inadequate Educational Infrastructure	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	3	3 rd
Inadequate market facilities	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	3	3 rd
Lorry Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Health Facilities/Hostel	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	4	2 nd
Poor Sanitation	X	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	5	1 st
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	
Lack of light Industrial estate/Artisian village	X	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	5	1 st
Fish Market/Storage Facilities	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	2	2 nd
Poor Roads/Drainage	X	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	4	2 nd
Refuse Platforms and containers	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	3	3 rd
Police Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Inadequate Street Lights	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	2	2 nd

Extension of Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	2	2 nd
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DAGO TOWN COUNCIL

Problem	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate market facilities	Lorry Park	Health facilities/hostel	Poor Sanitation	Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	Fish market/Storage facilities	Poor Roads/drainage	Refuse platforms and containers	Police Station	Inadequate street	Extension of water	Lack of premises	Lack of credit facilities	Scores/position	Ranking
Inadequate educational infrastructure	x	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9 th
Inadequate market facilities	x	X	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7 th
Lorry park	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6 th
Health facilities/hostel	x	X	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6 th
Poor sanitation	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	7	5 th
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	8	4 th
Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	14	2 nd
Fish market/storage facilities	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	14	2 nd
Poor roads/drainage	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	9	3 rd
Refuse	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	4	7 th

platforms and container																	
Police station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	3	8 th
Inadequate street light	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	3	8 th
Extension of water	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	7	5 th
Lack of premix	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15	1 st
Lack of credit facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1	10 th

MUMFORD TOWN COUNCIL

Problems	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate market facilities	Lorry park	Poor sanitation	Health facilities/hostel	Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	Lack of light industrial estate/art isain	Fish market/storage facilities	Poor roads/drainage	Refuse platforms and containers	Police Station	Inadequate street light	Extension of water	Lack of premix	Lack of credit facilities	Score/Position	Ranking
Inadequate educational facilities	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	X	x	9	5 th
Inadequate market facilities	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	X	-	4	8 th
Lorry park	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	2	10 th
Health facilities/hostel	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	X	x	10	4 th
Poor sanitation	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	X	-	5	7 th
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	X	-	6	6 th

Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	13	2 nd
Fish market/storage facilities	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	10	4 th
Poor roads/drainage	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	3	9 th
Refuse platforms and containers	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	5	7 th
Police station	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	11	3 rd
Inadequate street light	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	5	7 th
Extension of electricity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15	1 st
Lack of premix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1	11 th
Lack of credit facilities	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	6	6 th

ESHIEM AREA COUNCIL

Problems	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate market facilities	Lorry park	Health facilities/hostel	Poor sanitation	Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	Poor roads/drainage	Refuse platforms and containers	Police station	Inadequate street light	Extension of water	Lack of credit facilities	Score/Position	Rankings
Inadequate educational infrastructure	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	7	4 th
Inadequate market facilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	11	2 nd
Lorry park	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	5	6 th
Health facilities/hostel	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	6	5 th
Poor sanitation	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	8	3 rd
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	3	8 th
Lack of light industrial estate artisan village	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	7	4 th
Poor roads/drainage	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	8	3 rd
Refuse platforms and containers	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	4	7 th
Police station	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	9 th
Extension of water	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	8	3 rd
Lack of credit facilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13	1 st

ANKAMU AREA COUNCIL

Problems	Inadequate educational infrastructure	Inadequate market facilities	Lorry park	Health facilities/hostel	Poor sanitation	Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	Poor roads/drainage	Refuse platforms and containers	Police station	Inadequate street light	Extension of water	Lack of credit facilities	Scores/position	Ranking
Inadequate educational infrastructure	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	8	4 th
Inadequate market facilities	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7 th
Lorry park	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8 th
Health facilities/hostel	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	7	5 th
Poor sanitation	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	9	3 rd
Lack of library/ICT and other allied facilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	10	2 nd
Lack of light industrial estate/artisan village	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	8	4 th
Poor roads/drainage	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	6	6 th
Refuse platforms and containers	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	6	6 th
Police station	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	6	6 th
Inadequate street light	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	7	5 th
Extension of water	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	12	1 st
Lack of credit facilities	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	7	5 th

Observations

It's a common phenomena among almost all the area councils that water is a general challenge affecting the lives of the people which needed immediate attention. Light industrial centre and educational infrastructure were the next to follow, with the idea of community members seeking job opportunities and better educational facilities for their wards. It was realized that less attention was been paid to electricity supply this was due to the fact that more than ninety percent of our communities are connected to the national grid. Fewer communities without electricity will also be connected to achieve hundred percent coverage. The district in its quest to combat water problem is in close contact with Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), donors, NGOs, GOG, other stakeholders to consider surface water treatment and connection of communities to Ghana Water Company Limited lines, instead of boreholes due to its high salinity content. The district will also engage and promote private sector to help set up processing and light industries to help curb rural-urban migration and youth unemployment.

2.11.0 Summary of Key Development Issues

Various diagnostic fora organized at the area councils have been compiled as a summary of key developmental issues affecting the district from the perspectives of community members, Town/Area Council members and staff, district departments, private sector operators, NGOs/CSOs and other stakeholders. The list of issues is presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: List of Development Issues

Development Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate access to credit for productive activities e.g. agro-processing, horticultural crop production for export• Inadequate cold storage facilities• Underdeveloped salt potential of the district• Undeveloped tourism potentials in the district• Poor transfer of technology to generate growth in productive sectors of the district economy• Great number of youth without employable skills (in agro-processing, Alternative Livelihood Programmes, fishing industry, salt production, tourism etc)• Child trafficking and child labour• Inadequate access to education in the district (pre-school, Basic, JSS, SSS, Vocational and Technical)• High illiteracy levels• Inadequate awareness of community members on developmental issues, policies of the DA• Poor participation of the citizenry in decision making, planning and implementation of activities of the DA• Weak sub-district structures• High fertility rate with its attendant large family sizes• Migration of the youth to urban centres• Seasonal nature of fishing and crop farming• Prevalence of teenage pregnancy• High incidence of HIV/AIDS• Chieftaincy and land disputes• High crime rate at certain spots• Poor nature of roads in communities and those linking communities• Apathy on the part of the citizenry.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Dilapidated school structures➤ Inadequate classroom blocks and libraries for studies

- Insufficient accommodation for teachers and office staff
- Inadequate furniture for pupils, text books, Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM)
- Inadequate trained teachers
- Inadequate dormitories, laboratory blocks, hostels and libraries for second cycle schools in the district
- Low enrolment level.
- Low teacher motivation.
- Parental/Guardian irresponsibilities.
- Indiscriminate dumping of refuse especially around water bodies which leads to its pollution
- Frequent bush burning leading to loss of fertile lands
- Over grazing in certain parts of the district by large numbers of cattle.
- Air pollution as a result of vehicular emission and dust intrusion from numerous feeder roads.
- Inadequate final dumping sites and waste containers in most parts of the district
- Indiscriminate felling down of trees by chain saw operators thus leading to the loss of forest reserves
- Burning of wood for charcoal, especially around forest belt.
- Seasonal floods
- Long seasonal drought.
- Uneven distribution of potable water in the district
- Inadequate hygienic household latrines
- Poor electricity supply in the district.
- Inadequate farm tracks and roads leading to most farms in the district are in bad shape
- High post harvest losses
- Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering and others
- Inadequate supply of farm inputs to farmer

- Inadequate storage facilities leading to low pricing of farm produce
- Poor marketing systems and structures
- Non existence of irrigational facilities
- Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district.
- Unreliable supply of pre-mix fuel
- Poorly organized rural enterprises in the district
- Inadequate machines for production purposes
- Poor marketing linkages for small and medium scale enterprises in the district
- Poor and inadequate market facilities

A short-list of issues from the analysis of needs and aspirations of the communities and Town/Area Councils was compiled and harmonised with emerging issues from the district departments, private sector operators in the district and gaps identified from the performance review of the district in the implementation of the previous plan. The outcomes were subjected to further analyses using a set of criteria. These include impact on poverty reduction in the district, generate growth in the district, strong linkage with other sectors of the local economy and environmentally sustainable.

Based on the set of criteria above, the stakeholders prioritized issues identified from the communities and Town/Area Councils, district departments, private sector operators, and analysis of the space economy, environmental concerns, civil society groups/NGOs and a host of others. The outcome of the analyses is harmonized development issues categorized under the seven thematic areas development policy framework, namely; Developing the Human Resources for National Development, Sustainable Partnership between the Government and the Private Sector, Transparent and Accountable Governance, Accelerated Agricultural modernization and agro-based industrial development, Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure, Improvement and sustenance of the district economic stability and Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

The harmonised development issues are presented in table 3 below under the seven pillars of GSGDA.

Table 3: HARMONISED DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

MTDPF PILLARS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES
Sustainable Partnership between the Government and the Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor development of tourist centres • Lack of light industrial centres • Poor formation and growth of small and medium enterprise (SMEs) • Inadequate access to credit for productive activities eg agro-processing, salt mining, SMEs
Developing the Human Resources for National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor environmental conditions in communities • Poor water supply system • High rate of youth unemployment • Low retention rate of trained teachers • High rate of teenage pregnancy • High illiteracy rate • Inadequate access to education in the district (pre-school, Basic, JSS, SSS, Vocational and Technical)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate access to quality health services
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak sub-district structures • Poor parental care • Inadequate capacity of departments of the DA to function effectively • Child trafficking and child labour • Land and chieftaincy dispute • Apathy on part of the citizenry
Improvement and sustenance of the district economic stability	<p>Low revenue base Inadequate market centres Lack of employable skills for the youth Poor saving habit for small scale businesses High rate of land disputes Lack of industries and artisan village Lack credit facilities Poorly organized rural enterprises in the district</p>
Accelerated Agricultural modernization and agro-based industrial development	<p>Inadequate credit facilities for farmers in the district Farm tracks and roads leading to most farms in the district are in bad shape High post harvest losses Inadequate farm machinery Lack of farm inputs supply and subsidy Environment degradation as a result of bush fires, lumbering and others Inadequate supply of farm inputs to farmer Inadequate storage facilities leading to low pricing of farm produce Poor marketing systems and structures Non existence of irrigational facilities Inadequate extension services support to farmers in the district. Unreliable supply of pre-mix fuel Inadequate fish storage facilities</p>
Expanded Development of Production Infrastructure	<p>Most of the roads in the district are in bad shape Inadequate road network to link other communities. Inadequate hygienic household latrines Unreliable/unequal electric power supply in the district Poor water supply system in the major towns including the district capital. Lack of staff accommodation.</p>
Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poorly organized SBAs/rural enterprises in the district ➤ Child trafficking and child labour ➤ Inadequate machines for production purposes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited credit facilities for small scale enterprises in the district ➤ Poor marketing linkages for small and medium scale enterprises in the district ➤ Poor and inadequate market facilities ➤ High literacy rate especially among the feminine groups ➤ Low employable skills. <p>unfairly distribution of development projects low level of community participation in government policies and programmes low recovery rate of loans</p>
<p>Oil and gas development</p>	<p>Inadequate information on oil and gas development Inadequate energy infrastructure to support the delivery of modern energy services Low adoption of energy efficiency technology among domestic users Low involvement of private capital in the energy sector High cost of operating thermal plants or generators. Limited exploration of oil and gas potential Lack of petrochemical industry to support the new oil and gas industry Over-dependence on few sources of energy and the neglect of potential indigenous sources Deforestation and environmental degradation due to indiscriminate felling of trees for wood fuels Under utilization of alternative sources of energy Low involvement of private sector in the pursuit of energy conservation</p>

2.12.0 POCC Analysis On Development Issues Under Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor development of tourist centres 	<p>Existence of identifiable tourists spots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of access roads in the district Support from traditional authorities and opinion leaders Availability of skilled and unskilled labour Presence of utility facilities in most part of the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance from Central Government regards tourist improvement Availability of road construction contractors Willingness of private sector to collaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low knowledge of tourist potential in the district Land and chieftaincy disputes Poor road network. Poor public – private sector relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of hospitality facilities Inadequate hotels and restaurants Inadequate communication network.
<p>CONCLUSIONS: need to develop and market our tourist centres to attract local and foreign tourist.</p>				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of light industrial centres 	<p>Availability of large tract of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of T/As to release land. Existing of market centres <p>Availability of labour</p>	<p>Land Policy</p> <p>Availability of financial institutions to offer support</p> <p>Existence of micro loan schemes</p> <p>Existence of business entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Land Disputes</p> <p>Poor road network.</p> <p>Poor distribution of utility facilities.</p> <p>Inadequate Storage and marketing facilities</p> <p>Poor public-private partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Difficulty in registration of Land. -Inadequate skilled personnel -High cost of Transportation

	Access roads Availability of raw materials for industrial set up and agro-products		collaboration	
CONCLUSIONS: There is need to put mechanism in place to settle land dispute and lobby business entrepreneurs and seriously engage private sector to set up industries in the district				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor formation and growth of small and medium enterprise (SMEs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of entrepreneurs across the district. - District Assembly's financial support. -existence of District Assembly's and Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) for support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training institutions - availability of GoG YES fund -existence of NGOs -donor assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate Funding. - low capacity entrepreneurs . - poor initiative and leadership skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of credit facilities -Scattered entrepreneurs
CONCLUSIONS: there is therefore need to bring SMEs together to support one another and have easy access to credit to expand businesses.				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate access to credit for productive activities eg agro-processing, salt mining, SBAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial facilities. Rural Banks Commercial Banks Credit Unions. - Willingness to form FBO's., SBAs - Hard working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Interest rate - Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Loan recovery rate. - Ignorance about existing facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for collateral. - Bureaucracies in processing loans. - Unfavourable weather conditions.

	tradesmen and farmers. - Availability of Fertile Land. - Poverty alleviation programmes.			Outbreak of pest and diseases.
CONCLUSIONS: Significant potentials and opportunities exist to have access to credit by encouraging SBAs to form associations and provide them with training programmes. Strong bond between financial institutions and Assembly as well as SBAs need to be promoted.				

Pillar II: POCC Analysis on Development Issues under Human Development, Productivity and Employment

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Inadequate access to education	DACF Existence of local raw building materials Existence of both skilled and unskilled labour Land Timber Communal Spirit Traditional Authorities MP's CF	- Donor- support - Education Policy - GETFUND - HIPC	-Apathy - Inadequate Funding	Untimely release of Funds.
Conclusion : There is need to promote the use of local raw materials and establish good rapport with donors and financiers.				
In effective Community participation in	Sub-committee T/Authorities	Government Policy on Education.	- Community Attitude	Untimely release of funds for school

School Management.	Assemblyman SMC's PTA's GES DEOC DEPT Circuit Sup.		- Poor relationship between Teachers & Parents	management activities.
Conclusion :There is need to establish PTAs, SMCs DSOC to encourage community and stakeholders participation.				
4.Low retention of trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Basic Schools' Management Committees • Available programmes for teacher trainees. • Availability of Distance education programmes. • Existence of Head-teacher accommodation scheme. • Teachers' quarters under construction • Teachers' award scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to teacher training colleges in Cape Coast and Winneba • Existence of Get Fund • Support from NYEP for selection and training of community teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Pupil Teacher Ratio of Primary School • Poor teacher accommodation in certain parts of the district • Inadequate and unfair distribution of social services. • Poor community-teacher relationship. • High rental charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational mobility • More attractions in adjoining districts. • Marriages outside the district • High Cost of Living
Inadequate Teachers	- School structure - High Enrolment in School.	- Training colleges - Government Scholarship programmes. - Access	Inadequate accommodation. Lack of incentives Low teacher emuration	-Low salaries -Unwillingness to accept postings to rural communities. - Occupational

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scholarship Schemes for teachers. -Proximity to teacher training colleges in Cape Coast and Winneba -Existence of Get Fund -Support from NYEP for selection and training of community teachers 	course/distance education for teachers		mobility -More attractions in adjoining districts. -Marriages outside the district -High Cost of Living
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Conclusion: Need to financially support teacher trainees and support the provision of teachers accommodation.

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
1. High rate of youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate/suitable Arable land for Plantation Farming and Group Farming Activities • Availability of Water Bodies for irrigation • Existence of MOFA for Extension services. • Abundant unskilled labour. • Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NGO's, irrigation system. • Existence of Christo Asafo Farms as training grounds for the youth • Availability of private sector initiatives in Fishing and Farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Credit Facilities • Poor Land Tenure system • Lack of suitable landing facility-system. • Migration of the youth out of the district • Poor soil fertility • High population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Vocational and Technical Institute and Facilities. • Inadequate access agro-processing facilities and other industries • Absence of Labour Dept

	mineral resources and tourism potentials • GYEEDA programme		density.	
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CONCLUSION: Need for improved access to technological changes in fish and food production and preservation. Development of programmes for enhancing access of the youth to employment through skills development training

2. Poor environmental conditions in communities	Availability of Environmental Health Staff Existence of Wetlands Programmes Availability of unskilled Labour with Basic Education. Availability of Non-Formal Education Programmes Availability of DWST	Existence of NGO's Collaboration with other districts to jointly address environmental problems in the communities.	Lack of proper Landfill sites. Receding coastline boarder due to erosion Lack of drainage facilities Poor attitude of citizens regarding sanitation	Sand winning activities The undulating nature of land in settlements
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CONCLUSION: There is the need for integrative approach to addressing the existing poor environmental conditions focusing on public education, provision of the necessary solid and liquid waste facilities, effective management of waste and enforcement of bye-laws on sanitation

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
3. Poor water supply system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two rainy season for harvesting of water Availability of water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of NGOs Existence of Private Sector actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Soil Salinity Inability of community members to make contributions for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of Appropriate technology for water maintenance support and pumping

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DWST, GWCL and availability of overhead water tanks in communities • Suitable climate for Small Water Systems 		<p>the provision of water systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of underlying rocks and low water table • Faulty pumping station • High cost of replacing existing water system 	<p>systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding from central government
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CONCLUSION: There is the need to develop alternative sources of harvesting rains for consumption and other domestic uses. Lobbying central government and other development partners for the rehabilitation of broken-down pipe-borne water system

4.Low retention of trained teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Basic Schools' Management Committees • Available programmes for teacher trainees. • Availability of Distance education programmes. • Existence of Head-teacher accommodation scheme. • Teachers' quarters under construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to teacher training institutions in Cape Coast and Winneba • Existence of Get Fund • Support from GYEEDA for selection and training of community teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Pupil Teacher Ratio of Primary School • Poor teacher accommodation in certain parts of the district • Inadequate and unfair distribution of social services. • Poor community-teacher relationship. • High rental charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational mobility • More attractions in adjoining districts. • Marriages outside the district • High Cost of Living
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers' award scheme 			
<p>CONCLUSION: Demand for basic education is increasing due to the GSFP and capitation grant and other policies so there is the need to retain professional teachers by improving access to sponsorship for teachers and condition of service</p>				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
5. High rate of teenage pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Adolescent Reproductive Health Education centres Existence of legal Framework to reduce Teenage Pregnancy Existence of child Education Unit Public Education programme Availability of Youth Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NGO's working on ARSH issues. Girl Child Education Policy Support from GSMF. Existence of legislative instruments protecting the rights of teenagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Vocational Training Centres Lack of suitable recreational facilities Poor Parental Care Peer Pressure Low Family Incomes Ignorance and adventurism by teenagers Poor perception about Adulthood Birth- Motherhood. Gomoa Two-weeks festival exposes the teenagers to sexual activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of media on teenagers Influence of Fashion Cultural adulteration through the various mass media
<p>CONCLUSION: Intensify girl-child education as well as offer programmes for training of young women in technical and vocational skills. Need to offer programmes to educate parents on the need to protect their children from becoming victims.</p>				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
6. High illiteracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NFED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable government policy i.e., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misplaced priority and inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer Influence

rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of educational infrastructure and facilities • DA support through sponsorship/financial assistance package. 	<p>capitation grant, school feeding programme and support to NFED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of CAMFED financial support programme 	<p>attention to education by the citizenry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of gainful employment resulting in poverty • Desire for money as against educating oneself 	
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CONCLUSION: Need to encourage adult illiterates to enrol in non-formal education programmes. The DA creates conditions to curb children dropping out from schools whilst providing opportunities for young adults to be trained in other skill areas

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
inadequate access to quality health services	Land Timber Raw materials Sand, Stones Communal Spirit DACF, MP's Artisans T/Authorities Large Population DHD	Donor Gov. Polices on Health.	- Poor Road network - Long Distance to access Health facility.	- Inadequate Health personnel. - Untimely release of funds.
Inadequate Health Personnel	- D/A Scholarship - Availability of health facilities. - High Population.	- Nursing Training College. - Gov't Scholarship programme.	- Inadequate Accommodation. - Inadequate Training - Low commitment	Unwilling to accept postings.
Incidence of HIV/AIDS	NGO,CBO's DACF, DAC, DRIMT Health facilities Local FM Stations	Ghana Aid Commission Donors NGO's	Apathy Ignorance Inadequate Education People Behaviour Attitude	Inadequate Funding Untimely release of Funds.

Low Patronage of DHIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat - Population - Collecting Agents - Adequate Staff - Local FM - Community Educ. - Health facilities - Designated Chemical Shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donors - Government support - NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Transport - Attitude of people - Apathy - Inadequate Logistical Support. - Ignorance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Politics - Change in Gov't.
<p>Conclusion: improve on public awareness to seek medical attention on time and the importance of NHIS to expand access.</p>				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low Recovery of Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law court. - Availability of list of beneficiaries. - List of guarantors. - Banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Government act. - Inadequate Education. - Improper disbursement guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Ignorance - Unwillingness on the part of beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in Government. - Conditions on Loan recovery very relaxed.
<p>CONCLUSIONS: need to intensify public on beneficiaries as to why they should re-pay to loans benefit others n</p>				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
1. Poor surface condition of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road construction materials, i.e. stone chipping and sand • Availability of skilled and unskilled labour • Support from other programmes like UPRP, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance from Central Government regards road construction • Availability of road construction contractors • Support from Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Shoddy work by contractors • Poor supervision • Inadequate capacity to mobilize funds internally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road construction • Delay in the release of funds from central government

	CBRDP etc	partners		
<p>CONCLUSION: Need for DA to lobby for funding for the improvement of surface condition of roads since the contract sums for such projects are beyond the capacity of the DA. Supervision of contractors needs to be stepped up to ensure quality work</p>				
2. Inadequate cold storage/market facilities	<p>Availability of farm and fish produce to be stored and marketed</p> <p>-Availability of land, labour and construction materials</p> <p>-Availability of traders.</p> <p>-Existence of the DACF</p> <p>-Existence of fish market</p>	<p>High patronage from outside the District</p> <p>Existence of Development partners</p>	<p>High cost of Electricity bills for cold storage facilities</p> <p>High charges for storing fish</p> <p>Low revenue generation capacity of the DA</p>	<p>Seasonality of produce to be stored at Cold Store.</p> <p>High cost of Cold-Storage equipment.</p> <p>Irregular supply of Electricity.</p>
<p>CONCLUSION: The DA must liaise with MoFI for support; developing mechanisms for increasing internally generated revenue to support the construction of market centres with adequate supporting facilities.</p>				

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
3. Uncontrolled sand winning at the beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA Bye-laws (CBFMC Bye-laws on the Coastal areas) • Existence of Unit Committee to check sand winners • Traditional Authority willingness to curb the menace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reclamation for other Land use purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains demand for sand for developmental projects. • Poor/Inadequate monitoring by DA and EPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Substitute for sand. • High demand for sand
<p>CONCLUSION: Establish task force to enforce bye-laws on sand wining and collect spot fines; need to identify sites for controlled sand winning</p>				

<p>4. Inadequate access to credit/inputs for productive activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Banks and other financial institutions • Input credit from MOFA (APSP Maize production) • Existence of Subsidized outboard motors for fishermen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Small Loans and Micro-credit Scheme • Existence of NGO's and other programmes by development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Banking facilities • Lack of awareness on Banking procedures • Cumbersome procedures at the Bank/ Financial Institute • Poor attitude towards loan repayment • Misapplication of Loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rates on credit/ Loans. • Competition by other sectors for credit/loan facilities
<p>CONCLUSION: need to encourage the formation of FBOs (both farming and fishing) to access credit. Develop training programmes to build the capacity of FBOs</p>				

TABLE 6: POOC ANALYSIS ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES UNDER TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p>1 Weak sub-district structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some office Accommodation • Availability of personnel trained through support from CBRDP • Enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable government policy and legislative instruments backing sub-district structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of illiteracy • Poor communication between the Assembly members/councillors and electorates • Partisanship interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary nature of DA/Councillors work

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity of Councillors of some Area Council Existence of NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor/NGO support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate motivation to support the work of Assembly members and Councillors 	
<p>CONCLUSION: need to provide the necessary logistics and facilities to enhance the work of Assembly members including office space, office equipment and the key staff. Training of staff and councillors should also be pursued to empower them to work. It is also essential that certain revenue items are ceded to the sub-district structures to enable them undertake certain basic activities in their areas of jurisdiction</p>				
Inadequate office & Residential Accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land IGF Availability of local materials such as sand, stone, timber. Artisans Qualified personnel 	- DACF	- Low IGF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of building materials. Untimely release of funds.
<p>Conclusion: Significant Potentials and opportunity exist to provide residential and office accommodation</p>				
Misconception of District Assembly concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembly Sub structures Assemblymembers document like Act 462, LI, Civil Servants act By-Laws NCCE/Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training institutions Policy guidelines Support from Donors Ministry of local government RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in government. Partial transfer of power.
<p>Conclusion: Significant Potentials and opportunity exist to provide residential and office accommodation.</p>				
Low level of community participate in decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Assembly unit committees. Communities Traditional Authority. Department like NCCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training institutions. Local government act. NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ignorance Inadequate awareness creation. Aparty/Attitude 	- Inadequate funding
<p>Conclusion: organization of community and DA interface and through public education by NCCE, ISD etc</p>				
Inadequate logistical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of offices and staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DACF Donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untimely release of funds.

support	- IGF - Procurement Committee	agencies - NGO's Philanthropists - Sister – city relations -Procurement Act		
Conclusion: provision of offices and logistics through appeals, plans, proposals, etc to donors and government				
Integration of Decentralized Departments not fully realized.	- Departments - District Assembly - Qualified personnel	- Recruitment policy -Local Government Act. -Regional Co-ord. Council. - Ministry of Local Government.	- Concept not fully implemented. - Inadequate Education	- Political will
Conclusion: The district to take advantage of the inception of the local government service act				
3. Inadequate capacity of departments of the DA to function effectively	-Availability of committed staff -Allocation of percentage from DACF for capacity building	-Availability of government support and training -Support from development partners and NGOs	-Lack of skilled personnel in some departments -Lack of in-service training programmes for staff -Inadequate staff motivation -Inadequate office and staff accommodation -High attrition rate among staff in the district -Weak collaboration among departments	-Ineffective implementation of Local Government Policy and System has created dual allegiance
CONCLUSION: Intensify joint activities among departments and organise regular staff meetings in the DA to address concerns. Establish programmes to build the staff capacity in the delivery of service as well as provide the necessary logistics for staff to work effectively				
Lack of Recognition for the Physically Challenged.	- The District Assembly has staff. - DACF -Dept. of the Social Welfare.	- Existence of training schools in the region.	- Inadequate Financial Support. - Low Self esteem - Lack of Respect. - Negative attitude towards the physically challenged.	Untimely release of funds.
Conclusion: putting in place plans and programmes to support the physically challenge				

Lack of vocational/employable skills for the PWD.	- Tradesman. - Existence of an association for the physically challenged.	- Training Schools and Centres in the region.	- Inadequate of funds.	- Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government.
Conclusion: provision of vocational/employable skills for the PWD.				
6. High illiteracy rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of NFED Existence of educational infrastructure and facilities DA support through sponsorship package. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable government policy i.e., capitation grant, school feeding programme and support to NFED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misplaced priority and inadequate attention to education by the citizenry Lack of gainful employment resulting in poverty Desire for money as against educating oneself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer Influence
CONCLUSION: Need to encourage adult illiterates to enrol in non-formal education programmes. The DA creates conditions to curb children dropping out from schools whilst providing opportunities for young adults to be trained in other skill areas				

POCC Analysis on Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Low Revenue base of District Assembly.	1).Revenue collectors. - Establishment - Sub-committees - Fee Fixing - Vehicle Tax Force. - Bye-Laws - Personnel	- Local Government act and other financial Regulations like. 1. Financial Memo. 2. Internal Audit Act. 3. Financial Adm. Act. 4. existence of NGOs and donor support programmes	- Unrealistic Data on rateable items. - Inadequate Education Unwillingness to honour these obligations. - Inadequate qualified personnel.	- Postings of staff. - Government Policy on recruitment.
Conclusion: Establish revenue task force to oversee revenue mobilization				

Lack of employable skills for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate/ suitable Arable land for Plantation Farming and Group Farming Activities • Availability of Water Bodies for irrigation • Abundant unskilled labour. • Availability of mineral resources and tourism potentials • National Youth Employment programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NGO's, irrigation system. • Existence of Christo Asafo Farms as training grounds for the youth • Availability of private sector initiatives in Fishing and Farming • Willingness of GoG to set up artisans training centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Credit Facilities • Poor Land Tenure system • Lack of suitable landing facility-system. • Migration of the youth out of the district • Poor soil fertility • High population density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Vocational and Technical Institute and Facilities. • Inadequate access agro-processing facilities and other industries • Absence of Labour Dept
Conclusion : intensification of collaboration between GoG and NYEP to set up artisan training centre				
Lack of credit facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Banks and other financial institutions • Existence of Subsidized outboard motors for fishermen. • Beneficiary of the MCA • Existence of UPRP in the district • Ability to form SBAs to attract financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Small Loans and Micro-credit Scheme • Existence of NGO's and other programmes by development partners eg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Banking facilities • Lack of awareness on Banking procedures • Cumbersome procedures at the Bank/ Financial Institute • Poor attitude towards loan repayment • Misapplication of Loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rates on credit/ Loans. • Competition by other sectors for credit/loan facilities
Conclusion: Link SBAs to financial institutions				
Chieftaincy and land disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of arable Land. - Willingness of T/As, families and individuals to release land. 	Land Policy Office of the lands commission LAP currently	Land tenure system practices in the country Land Disputes - Taboos	Difficulty in registration of Land.

		underway		
Conclusion : need to streamline land acquisition process to attract investors into the district.				
Inadequate market centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Harvest - Existing Market information centres - Dept. of Agric - Artisan - DACF 	Donor (EU) Adjacent Districts School Feeding Programmes UPRP/SIF	Poor roads Inadequate Storage facilities	High cost of Transportation District already sandwich by three established urban centres
Conclusion : Significant potentials and opportunities exist to have adequate market centres.				
Low Recovery of Loans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law court. - Availability of list of beneficiaries. - List of guarantors. - Banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Government act. - Inadequate Education. - Improper disbursement guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty - Ignorance - Unwillingness on the part of beneficiaries. 	Changes in Government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conditions on Loan recovery very relaxed.
Conclusion : formation of SBAs will help trace beneficiaries and capacity building to improve on management and application of funds to help for others to benefit.				
Ineffective financial Management practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Service - Qualified Accounting staff. - Local Government Inspector. - Budget Analyst/ Planning Officer. - Finance & Administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Government Act and Other financial Regulations. Audit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of MIS - Inadequate Data - Inadequate Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent changes in Financial Administration Policies.
Conclusion : mechanism be put in place to address management challenges confronting the Assembly				

POCC analysis on Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustaining natural resource management

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
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Farm tracks and roads leading to most farms and market centres in the district are in bad shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road construction materials, i.e. stone chipping and sand • Availability of skilled and unskilled labour • Support from other GoG programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance from Central Government regards road construction • Availability of road construction contractors • Support from Development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Shoddy work by contractors • Poor supervision • Inadequate capacity to mobilize funds internally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road construction • Delay in the release of funds from central government

CONCLUSION: Need for DA to lobby for funding for the improvement of surface condition of roads since the contract sums for such projects are beyond the capacity of the DA. Supervision of contractors needs to be stepped up to ensure quality work

Inadequate credit facilities for fishermen/farmers in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of financial facilities. Rural Banks Commercial Banks Credit Unions. - Willingness to form FBO's. - Hard working farmers. - Availability of Fertile Land. - Poverty alleviation programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Interest rate - Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low Loan recovery rate. - Ignorance about existing facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for collateral. - Bureaucracies in processing loans. - Unfavourable weather conditions. Outbreak of pest and diseases.
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Conclusion : Significant potentials and opportunities exist to have access to credit through banks

2. Inadequate cold storage/market facilities (High post	Availability of produce to be stored and marketed Availability of land and labour for construction Availability of traders.	High patronage from outside the District Existence of Development	High cost of electricity bills for cold storage facilities	Seasonality of produce to be stored at Cold Store.
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harvest losses)	Existence of the DACF Availability of construction materials - Availability of fish market	partners	High charges for storing fish Low revenue generation capacity of the DA	High cost of Cold-Storage equipment Irregular supply of Electricity. Capital intensive in putting up market, storage silos and cribs
CONCLUSION: The DA must liaise with MoFA and MoTI for support; developing mechanisms for increasing internally generated revenue to support the construction of market centres with adequate supporting facilities.				
Illiteracy among Farmers and fishermen	- Hardworking Extension Officers - Non-Formal Educ. - Educational Inst.	Good Farming techno. Agric Colleges	Ignorance	Government Policy on posting of Extension Officers.
Conclusion : Capacity building programmes for farmers and fishermen				
Chieftaincy and land disputes	Large tract of land - Availability of arable Land. - Willingness of T/As, families and individuals to release land. Youth in agric programme	Land Policy Office of the lands commission LAP currently underway	Land tenure system practices in the country Land Disputes - Taboos	Difficulty in registration of Land.
Conclusion : need to streamline land acquisition process to attract investors into the district.				
Inadequate market centres	- Good Harvest - Existing Market centres - information centres - Dept. of Agric - Artisans - DACF	Adjacent Districts School Feeding Programmes UPRP/SIF	Poor roads Inadequate Storage facilities	High cost of Transportation District already sandwich by three established urban centres
Conclusion : Significant potentials and opportunities exist to have adequate market centres.				
Low Recovery of Loans.	-Task Force - Law court. - Availability of list of	- Local Government act.	- Poverty	Changes in Government.

	beneficiaries. - List of guarantors. - Banks	- Sensitization /public Education. - Improper disbursement guidelines.	- Ignorance - Unwillingness on the part of beneficiaries.	- Conditions on Loan recovery very relaxed.
Conclusion : formation of SBAs will help trace beneficiaries and capacity building to improve on management skills.				
Environmental degradation as a result of bushfires, lumbering and others affecting farm lands	Availability of Environmental Health Staff Existence of Wetlands Programmes -Availability of unskilled Labour with Basic Education. -Availability of Non-Formal Education Programmes Availability of DWST -DISEC -Security personnel's	Existence of NGO's like ADRA, PLAN, PRONET. Collaboration with other districts to jointly address environmental problems in the communities.	Lack of proper Landfill sites. Receding coastline boarder due to erosion Lack of drainage facilities Poor attitude of citizens regarding sanitation	Sand winning activities The undulating nature of land in settlements lumbering and tree cutting for firewood and charcoal
Conclusion : intensify public education and security patrols to check the incidence of environmental degradation and embark on serious land reclamation exercise				

POCC analysis of Infrastructure and Human Settlement

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
1. Poor surface condition of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road construction materials, i.e. stone chipping and sand • Availability of skilled and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance from Central Government regards road construction • Availability of road construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Shoddy work by contractors • Poor supervision • Inadequate capacity to mobilize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road construction • Delay in the release of funds from central government

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unskilled labour Support from other programmes like UPRP, CBRDP etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contractors Support from Development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> funds internally 	
<p>CONCLUSION: Need for DA to lobby for funding for the improvement of surface condition of roads since the contract sums for such projects are beyond the capacity of the DA. Supervision of contractors needs to be stepped up to ensure quality work</p>				
<p>Poor water supply system in the major towns including the district capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two rainy season for harvesting of water Availability of water bodies Existence of DWST, GWCL Availability of overhead water tanks in some communities Suitable climate for Small Water Systems Presence of both skilled and unskilled labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of NGOs and development partners Existence of Private Sector actors Support from benevolent individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Soil Salinity Inability of community members to make contributions for the provision of water systems Existence of underlying rocks and low water table Faulty pumping station High cost of replacing existing water system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of Appropriate technology for water maintenance support and pumping systems. Inadequate funding from central government Presence of salinity along the coastal towns
<p>CONCLUSION: There is the need to develop alternative sources of harvesting rains for consumption and other domestic uses. Lobbying central government and other development partners for the rehabilitation of broken-down pipe-borne water system</p>				
<p>Unreliable/uneven electric power supply in the district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of teak farms in the district. -High Communal Spirit. - Good leadership - Functioning of the Area Council. - Willingness of the people to contribute. - Office of ECG. 	<p>DACF NGO's MP's Common Fund. Central Government SHEP</p>	<p>Poverty Litigation</p>	<p>Change in Government Policy. Untimely release of DACF.</p>

Inadequate office & Residential Accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land - IGF - Availability of local materials such as sand, stone, timber. - Artisans - Qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF existence of interventions-DDF -Government housing policy willingness of private sector to collaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low IGF -poor supervision lack of direction or policy by DA to accommodate its staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of building materials. - Untimely release of funds.
Conclusion : Significant Potentials and opportunity exist to provide residential and office accommodation. Need for the DA to come out with housing policy				
Inadequate Telecommunication facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land or space for provision of mast Good leadership Agents/office of Telecommunication providers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Government. Availability of communication service provider's national communication authority. 	Poverty	Low electricity coverage.
Conclusion : Telecommunication providers to step up their coverage and operations in the district.				
Poor Drainage System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly Physical Planning officer available. -Availability of constructional materials : wood, sand and stone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Ghana. -Donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low revenue base of District Assembly - Attitude of people in maintaining drains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of funds -lack of proper drainage designs -late and untimely release of funds
Conclusion : need to develop appropriate drainage designs and improve on provision of drainage in urban towns and flood prone communities				
Inadequate hygienic household latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly. - Existence of level. - Communities interest in household toilets District Assembly contribution to the provision of toilets facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and Sanitation Agency. - Donor Support CWSA. - Government support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low revenue - Poor attitude of communities. 	Late release of funds.
conclusion : serious public sensitization on dangers posed by lack of public and household latrines and the need for the DA district to collaborate with CWSA and other donors to support the provision of places of convenience.				

POCC analysis of Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
Lack of employable skills	<p>-Adequate/ suitable Arable land for Plantation Farming and Group Farming Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Water Bodies for irrigation • Abundant unskilled labour. • Availability of mineral resources and tourism potentials • National Youth Employment programme • Beneficiary of MCA 	<p>-Existence of NGO's, irrigation system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Christo Asafo Farms as training grounds for the youth • Availability of private sector initiatives in Fishing and Farming • Willingness of LSDGP to set up artisans training centre 	<p>-Lack of Credit Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Land Tenure system • Lack of suitable landing facility-system. • Migration of the youth out of the district • Poor soil fertility • High population density. 	<p>-Lack of Vocational and Technical Institute and Facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access agro-processing facilities and other industries • Absence of Labour Dept
<p>Conclusion : intensification of collaboration between LSDGP and NYEP to set up artisan training centre</p>				
1. Inadequate access to Credit facilities.	<p>- Availability of financial facilities.</p> <p>Rural Banks</p> <p>Commercial Banks</p> <p>Credit Unions.</p> <p>- Willingness to form FBO's.</p> <p>- Hard working farmers.</p> <p>- Availability of</p>	<p>- Low Interest rate</p> <p>- Donors</p>	<p>- Low Loan recovery rate.</p> <p>- Ignorance about existing facilities.</p>	<p>- Demand for collateral.</p> <p>- Bureaucracies in processing loans.</p> <p>- Unfavourable weather conditions.</p> <p>Outbreak of pest and diseases.</p> <p>-Occasional floods</p>

	Fertile Land. - Poverty alleviation programmes eg. LEAP, SIT			
Conclusion : introduce groups to sources of Credit facilities.				
6. High illiteracy rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NFED • Existence of educational infrastructure and facilities • DA support through sponsorship package. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable government policy i.e., capitation grant, school feeding programme and support to NFED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misplaced priority and inadequate attention to education by the citizenry • Lack of gainful employment resulting in poverty • Desire for money as against educating oneself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer Influence
CONCLUSION: Need to encourage adult illiterates to enrol in non-formal education programmes. The DA to create conditions to curb children dropping out from schools whilst providing opportunities for young adults to be trained in other skill areas				
6. Child trafficking and child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of HRM/D Institutions. • Existence of security agencies to monitor child trafficking • Existence of bye-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NGOs IPEC, UNICEF • Existence of Children's Act • Existence of child trafficking law 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Adult Employment opportunities at middle level. • Poor Housing and Accommodation Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for child service at receiving Areas. • Existence of Middlemen/women • Financially attractive nature of transactions
CONCLUSION: Create opportunities for employment generation and enforce laws on child trafficking and child labour. Intensify educational programmes on the dangers of child trafficking and child labour and the negative impacts on the children				
➤ Poorly organized SBAs	Availability of entrepreneurs across the district.	- Training institutions	- Inadequate Funding.	-Lack of credit

/rural enterprises in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly's financial support. -existence of District Assembly's for assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -existence of NGOs -donor assistance eg. ILO into Ghana decent work programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low capacity entrepreneurs . - poor initiative and leadership skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilities -Scattered entrepreneurs
<p>CONCLUSIONS: there is therefore need to bring SBAs together to support one another and have easy access to credit to expand businesses.</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of artisan training centres and light industrial centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of large tract of land. availability of trades eg. Hairdressing, carpentry, masonry, tailoring etc. - Willingness of T/As to release land. - Existing of market centres Availability of labour Access roads Availability of raw materials for industrial set up and agro-products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth development policy in the offing NYEP on trades men and apprenticeship programme Land Policy Availability of financial institutions to offer support Existence of micro loan schemes Existence of business entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Disputes Poor road network. Poor distribution of utility facilities. Inadequate Storage and marketing facilities Poor public-private partnership/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Difficulty in registration of Land. -Inadequate skilled personnel -High cost of Transportation
<p>CONCLUSIONS: There is need to put mechanism in place to settle land dispute and lobby business entrepreneurs and seriously engage private sector to set up industries in the district</p>				
<p>Ineffective financial Management practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Service - Qualified Accounting staff. - Local Government Inspector. - Budget Analyst/ Planning Officer. - Finance & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Government Act and Other financial Regulations. Audit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of MIS - Inadequate Data - Inadequate Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent changes in Financial Administration Policies.

	Administration.			
Conclusion : mechanisms and other training programmes be put in place to deal with the Assembly's finances				
lack of recognition for the women, children poor, vulnerable and excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tradesman. - Existence of an association for the physically challenged. Tradesman. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of an association for the physically challenged. -DACF District social protection intervention programmes ie. SIT, LEAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training Schools and Centres in the region -Donors -NGOs -philanthropic organizations and individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate of funding. -Poorly organized groups -lack of knowledge of existing opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate of funds. - Late releases of funds from Government. Inadequate of funds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Late releases of funds from Government.
Conclusion : Need to put in place social protection programmes to support the needy, vulnerable and women				
2. Poor parental care	Availability of credit facilities to women's Associations Existence of financial support from the D/A, that is sponsorship packages for bright but needy children and children of	Support from development partners and NGOs Favourable government policies e.g. Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme.	Inadequate avenues for gainful employment resulting in poverty. Large family sizes Shirking of responsibilities by parents	Harsh economic conditions High cost of inputs for farming and fishing Low prices for produce during peak of harvest

	single Parenthood Existence of social welfare dept and CHRAJ.			
CONCLUSION: Intensify public education on roles and responsibilities of citizens including parents especially on the rights of children. Create avenues for the citizenry to be gainful employed so as to be able care for the families				
5. High rate of teenage pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Adolescent Reproductive Health Education centres • Existence of legal Framework to reduce Teenage Pregnancy • Existence of child Education Unit • Public Education programme • Availability of Youth Employment Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NGO's working on ARSH issues. • Girl Child Education Policy • Support from GSMF. • Existence of legislative instruments protecting the rights of teenagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Vocational Training Centres • Lack of suitable recreational facilities • Poor Parental Care • Peer Pressure • Low Family Incomes • Ignorance and adventurism by teenagers • Poor perception about Adulthood Birth- Motherhood. • Gomoa Two-weeks festival exposes the teenagers to sexual activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of media on teenagers • Influence of Fashion • Cultural adulteration through the various mass media
CONCLUSION: Intensify girl-child education as well as offer programmes for training of young women in technical and vocational skills. Need to offer programmes to educate parents on the need to protect their children from becoming victims. Enactment of bye laws to reduce nocturnal activities of youth.				
2. Poor parental care	<p>Availability of credit facilities to women's Associations</p> <p>Existence of financial support from the D/A, that is sponsorship packages for bright but needy children and children of single Parenthood</p>	<p>Support from development partners and NGOs</p> <p>Favourable government policies e.g.</p>	<p>Inadequate avenues for gainful employment resulting in poverty.</p> <p>Large family</p>	<p>Harsh economic conditions</p> <p>High cost of</p>

	Existence of social welfare dept and CHRAJ.	Capitation Grant, School Feeding Programme.	sizes Shirking of responsibilities by parents	inputs for farming and fishing Low prices for produce during peak of harvest
<p>CONCLUSION: Intensify public education on roles and responsibilities of citizens including parents especially on the rights of children. Create avenues for the citizenry to be gainful employed so as to be able care for the families</p>				

POCC Analysis of Oil and Gas Development

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<p>Inadequate energy infrastructure to support the delivery of modern energy services Inadequate grid electricity network Low adoption of energy efficiency technology among domestic users Low involvement of private capital in the energy sector Obsolete energy infrastructure Relatively high transmission and distribution losses High cost of operating thermal plants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of oil and gas deposits at cape three points • • Availability of skilled and unskilled labour • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of oil and gas infrastructure • • Availability of road construction contractors • Support from Development partners • Lucrativity of the industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of local content • Low capacity of indigenous people • Low capital injection by government • Low percentage share by the state • Unstable world market prices • Lack of close monitoring capacity to determine state share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High initial cost to kick start the industry • Lack of technical know-how by the indigenous Ghanaians • Lack of control in determinant of prices • Poor infrastructural base to take control over the industry • Poor

<p>Limited exploration of oil and gas potential Lack of petrochemical industry to support the new oil and gas industry Untapped potential of the Volta basin</p> <p>1. Under utilization of alternative sources of energy conservation</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to mobilize funds internally to invest in the industry 	<p>knowledge and education on the existence, capability and capacity of the citizenry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of the citizenry to full advantage of the industry • Inadequate gas stations across the district to afford the citizenry alternative use of other sources of energy • High incidence of deforestation and environmental degradation due indiscriminate felling of trees
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CONCLUSION: there is the need for intensive public education about the industry to help realize our full potential. Improve local content by building capacity of citizenry to take over the industry in future. The DA will support private to site more gas stations in the interior part of the district to afford more people opportunity to shift to the use of gas energy and to reduce use of wood energy. Private sector should be encouraged to invest in the industry.

<p>Poor water supply system in the major towns including the district capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two rainy season for harvesting of water • Availability of water bodies • Existence of DWST, GWCL • Availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NGOs and development partners • Existence of Private Sector actors • Support from benevolent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Soil Salinity • Inability of community members to make contributions for the provision of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Appropriate technology for water maintenance support and pumping systems. • Inadequate
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> overhead water tanks in some communities Suitable climate for Small Water Systems Presence of both skilled and unskilled labourers 	individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water systems Existence of underlying rocks and low water table Faulty pumping station High cost of replacing existing water system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> funding from central government Presence of salinity along the coastal towns
<p>CONCLUSION: There is the need to develop alternative sources of harvesting rains for consumption and other domestic uses. Lobbying central government and other development partners for the rehabilitation of broken-down pipe-borne water system</p>				
Unreliable electric power supply in the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Availability of teak farms in the district. -High Communal Spirit. - Good leadership - Functioning of the Area Council. - Willingness of the people to contribute. - Office of ECG. -Availability of sunshine and strong wind 	<p>DACF NGO's MP's Common Fund. Central Government SHEP -Readiness of private to invest in the energy sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poverty -Litigation 	<p>Change in Government Policy. Untimely release of DACF.</p>
<p>Conclusion: Need to source for alternative source of energy in the solar and wind energy. DA to support communities to extend power to new settlements</p>				
Inadequate office & Residential Accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land - IGF - Availability of local materials such as sand, stone, timber. - Artisans - Qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF existence of interventions-DDF -Government housing policy willingness of private sector to collaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low IGF -poor supervision lack of direction or policy by DA to accommodate its staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of building materials. - Untimely release of funds.
<p>Conclusion : Significant Potentials and opportunity exist to provide residential and office accommodation. Need for the DA to come out with housing policy</p>				
Inadequate Telecommunication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land or space for provision of mast Good leadership 	Central Government.	Poverty	Low electricity coverage.

facilities	Agents/office of Telecommunication providers.	Availability of communication service provider's national communication authority.		
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Conclusion : Telecommunication providers to step up their coverage and operations in the district.

Poor Drainage System	- District Assembly - Physical Planning officer available. -Availability of constructional materials : wood, sand and stone	Government of Ghana. -Donors	- Low revenue base of District Assembly - Attitude of people in maintaining drains.	-lack of funds -lack of proper drainage designs -late and untimely release of funds
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Conclusion : need to develop appropriate drainage designs and improve on provision of drainage in urban towns and flood prone communities

Inadequate hygienic household latrines	- District Assembly. - Existence of level. - Communities interest in household toilets District Assembly contribution to the provision of toilets facilities	- Water and Sanitation Agency. - Donor Support CWSA. - Government support.	- Low revenue - Poor attitude of communities.	Late release of funds.
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conclusion : serious public sensitization on dangers posed by lack of public and household latrines and the need for the DA district to collaborate with CWSA and other donors to support the provision of places of convenience.

DEV'T ISSUE	POTENTIALS	OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
1. Poor surface condition of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of road construction materials, i.e. stone chipping and sand • Availability of skilled and unskilled labour • Support from donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance from Central Government regards road construction • Availability of road construction contractors • Support from Development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds • Shoddy work by contractors • Poor supervision • Inadequate capacity to mobilize funds internally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of road construction • Delay in the release of funds from central government

CONCLUSION: Need for DA to lobby for funding for the improvement of surface condition of roads

since the contract sums for such projects are beyond the capacity of the DA. Supervision of contractors needs to be stepped up to ensure quality work

<p>Poor water supply system in the major towns including the district capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two rainy season for harvesting of water • Availability of water bodies • Existence of DWST, GWCL • Availability of overhead water tanks in some communities • Suitable climate for Small Water Systems • Presence of both skilled and unskilled labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of NGOs and development partners • Existence of Private Sector actors • Support from benevolent individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Soil Salinity • Inability of community members to make contributions for the provision of water systems • Existence of underlying rocks and low water table • Faulty pumping station • High cost of replacing existing water system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Appropriate technology for water maintenance support and pumping systems. • Inadequate funding from central government • Presence of salinity along the coastal towns
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CONCLUSION: There is the need to develop alternative sources of harvesting rains for consumption and other domestic uses. Lobbying central government and other development partners for the rehabilitation of broken-down pipe-borne water system

<p>Inadequate office & Residential Accommodation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land - IGF - Availability of local materials such as sand, stone, timber. - Artisans - Qualified personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DACF existence of interventions-DDF -Government housing policy willingness of private sector to collaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low IGF -poor supervision lack of direction or policy by DA to accommodate its staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High cost of building materials. - Untimely release of funds.
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Conclusion : Significant Potentials and opportunity exist to provide residential and office accommodation. Need for the DA to come out with housing policy

<p>Inadequate Telecommunication facilities</p>	<p>land or space for provision of mast Good leadership Agents/office of Telecommunication providers.</p>	<p>Central Government. Availability of communication service provider's national communication authority.</p>	<p>Poverty</p>	<p>Low electricity coverage.</p>
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Conclusion : Telecommunication providers to step up their coverage and operations in the district.				
Poor Drainage System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly Physical Planning officer available. -Availability of constructional materials : wood, sand and stone 	Government of Ghana. -Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low revenue base of District Assembly - Attitude of people in maintaining drains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of funds -lack of proper drainage designs -late and untimely release of funds
Conclusion : need to develop appropriate drainage designs and improve on provision of drainage in urban towns and flood prone communities				
Inadequate hygienic household latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly. - Existence of level. - Communities interest in household toilets District Assembly contribution to the provision of toilets facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and Sanitation Agency. - Donor Support CWSA. - Government support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low revenue - Poor attitude of communities. 	Late release of funds.
conclusion : serious public sensitization on dangers posed by lack of public and household latrines and the need for the DA district to collaborate with CWSA and other donors to support the provision of places of convenience.				

2.13.0 PRIORITIZE POCC ANALYSIS

Upon subjecting the identified developmental challenges, aspirations and issues to POCC analysis, as well as the themes and objectives of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework, this section provides the various developmental strategies of the district under each of the seven pillars of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework as well as the difference specific sectors constituting the themes.

These are prioritized and presented below:-

2.1 Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

2.1.1 Interventions

2.1.1.1 Tourism

1. Developing and marketing tourist potentials in the district

1.1.2 Trade and industry

1. Facilitating and marketing of the salt potential of Apam
2. Promote setting up of light Industries
3. Marketing and attracting investment through district documentary on a website

1.1.3 Employment and social welfare

1. Encourage formation of Small Business Associations (SBAs) into groups
2. Promote entrepreneurial/ Small Business Associations development.

2.1.2 Skills and Entrepreneurship Development

1. Empowering the youth to be employable.
2. Improving the inaugural and technical skills of small scale entrepreneurs.

2.2 Human Development, Productivity and Employment

2.2.1 Interventions

2.2.1.1 Education

1. Improving teaching and learning in schools
2. Improving school Infrastructure
3. Increase equitable access to and participation in quality education at all levels
4. Involving stakeholders in decision making and management of school
5. Bridge gender gap in access to education

2.2.1.2 Health

1. Improving quality Health Care delivering
2. Reducing preventable diseases
3. Reducing prevalence and medina of HIV/AIDS

4. Increasing patronage of DHIS

2.2.1.3.1 Water and Sanitation

1. Ensuring adequate access to potable water
2. Increasing access to toilet facilities
3. Improving drainage systems in communities
4. Improving solid waste management

2.2.1.4 Population

- 1 Ensure integration of population dynamics into development planning .
- 2 Regularly improve upon data base of the district

2.3 Transparent and Accountable Governance

2.3.1 Interventions

2.3.2 District Assembly

- 1 Strengthening the capacity of the District Assembly & Departments.
- 2 Deepening community participation in decision making.
- 3 Enhancing the integration of the decentralized department.
- 4 Strengthen and provide support for civic society aimed at empowering civic participation
- 5 Strengthen functional relationship between Assembly Members and citizens
- 6 Provide support for district level elections
- 7 Empower the vulnerable , women and mainstream gender into the socio-economic development

2.4 Ensuring and Sustaining macro Economic Stability

2.4.1 Interventions

2.4.1.1 Finances of Assembly

- 1 Increasing resource mobilization base of the Assembly
- 2 Ensuring sound financial management practices.
- 3 Promote effective debt management of the Assembly
- 4 Improve infrastructure base of lorry parks and market centres
- 5 Provide support to SBAs, FBOs and individuals

1.7 Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

2.4.2 Vulnerable and Excluded

- 1 Supporting, enhancing self esteem and public recognition of the physically challenged.
- 2 Improving and sustaining the empowerment of women and the physically challenged
- 3 Protecting women and children against issues that affect their well being
- 4 Re-distribute development projects and programme in a manner that ensures fair and balanced allocation of resources across communities, gender and income groups.
- 5 Enhancing monitoring and evaluation of -going and emerging programmes for reducing poverty and inequalities
- 6 Promoting income generating opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, including food crop farmers and fish folks
- 7 Enhancing social protection for the poor by ensuring fair and equitable distribution of wealth.

Mainstream gender supportive programmes

2.4.1.2 Security

- 1 Improving Security situation in the District

2.5 Accelerated Agricultural modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management

2.5.1 Interventions

2.5.1.2 Agric

1. Improving farmers' access to credit facilities.
2. Accelerate modernization of Agriculture
3. Supporting commercial scale agriculture, agro-processing and management
4. Promoting selected crop development for food security and to support industry
5. Promoting Livestock and poultry development for food security and income
6. Promoting Fishery development for food security and income
7. Improving marketing of agriculture products

2.5.1.3 Forestry and Natural Resources

1. Ensuring the restoration of degraded natural resources

2.6 Infrastructure and Human Settlement

2.6.1 Interventions

2.6.1.1 Energy

1. Ensuring increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply
2. Expanding electricity coverage to communities.
3. Streamline supply of premix fuel and kerosene to fishermen and rural communities respectively.

2.6.1.2 Communication

- 1 Extending telecommunication facilities.

2.6.1.3 Environment

- 1 Reducing Environmental depletion of forest and land resources

- 2 Improve environmental sanitation and water supply
- 3 Introduce mitigating measures against climatic change

2.6.1.4 Roads

- 1 Improving road network.

2.6.1.5 Human Settlement

- 3 Promote integrated urban planning development
- 8 Increase access to safe and affordable shelter

Oil and gas development

Interventions

Objective: 1. Diversify the national energy mix including the use of indigenous sources of energy (including natural gas, renewable energy)

2. Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply

1. Facilitate the upgrading of the Transmission and Distribution System
2. Rehabilitate and expand energy infrastructure to ensure adequate and reliable supply
3. Open up the electricity sub-sector to independent power producers (IPP's) and private sector participants in distribution
4. Develop long term source of fuel for the thermal plants
5. Ensure the reduction in the cost of electricity production
6. Pursue the expansion of the capacity of the national oil refinery with private sector involvement
7. Promote the development and use of renewable energy resources in Ghana, including smaller hydro projects, solar energy, wind energy, tidal wave energy, biomass and biogas
8. Facilitate the preparation of a renewable energy bill, which will set the legal framework and financial incentives for private sector investment in renewable energy
9. Provide incentives for real estate developers and other construction designers to incorporate energy conservation and renewable energy sources in their designs.
10. Promote the use of LPG or and other renewable sources of energy as the dominant energy source for cooking by households

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 District Development Goal, Objectives and Strategies Development Focus

The District Medium Term Development Policy Framework has been prepared to ensure accelerated and sustainable growth, promotion of gender equity, protection and empowerment of the vulnerable and excluded within a decentralized democratic environment. Within this context, and based on specific challenges confronting the district as well as the mission of the Gomoa West District, the focus of the Assembly within the plan period will be on:

- Growth and Poverty Reduction.
- Provision of basic Social Services
- Promote participation in decision making and implementation
- Correct imbalances distribution of resources

Therefore, the overall goal of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework is:

To reduce poverty of the citizenry, through effective and efficient revenue mobilization, equitable distribution of resources, improve basic social services and create avenues for participation in decision making, social protection implementation at a pace of reaching all its citizenry.

The district takes inspiration from the national goal, which indicates that :

The basic goal of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) is to addressing the economic imbalances, re-stabilizing the economy and placing it on a path of sustained accelerated growth and poverty reduction towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and middle income status.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Towards achieving the overall goal of the plan as stated above, the following thematic and sectoral goals, objectives and strategies are expected to be realized by the end of 2009. The set goals, objectives and strategies of the thematic areas are as follows:

3.1.0 Ensuring Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Development Objective: *To facilitate investments by private sector operators in the available human and material resources for creating employment and generating wealth.*

A. Tourism

Objective 1 : To identify, document and market tourism potentials in the district by 2013

Strategies:

- i. Identification of tourist centres
- i. Development of tourist sites
- ii. Market tourist sites
- iii. Extend utilities supply to tourists sites and light industrial centres
- iv. Adopt public private partnership (PPP) approach in the tourism industry.

B. salt

Objective 2: To facilitate marketing of the salt potential of Apam

Strategies:

- i. Mapping of sites
- ii. Streamline and facilitates land acquisition process in the district
- iii. Woe investors into the salt industry
- iv. Extend utilities supply to light industrial centres
- v. Collaboration with PSI, MoTI, UNICEF etc
- v. Identification of potential investors for discussions
- vi. Discussions on FM radio stations
- vii. Facilitating the development of MoUs
- viii. Encouraging private sector investments

3.2.0 Human Development Productivity and Employment

Goal: *To build the capacity of the human resources for productive activities and enhance participation of the citizenry in the developmental process in the district.*

Objective 1: To develop skill training programmes for empowering the youth to be gainfully employed

A. Employment

Strategies:

- i. Registration of the unemployed youth.
- ii. Organization of training for the youth on employable skills
- iii. Recruitment of the youth.
- iv. Facilitation of formation of co-operative groups.
- v. Linking youth groups to sources of credit

B. Water

Objective 2: To ensure that 75% of communities have adequate access to potable water.

- i. Sensitization of communities on the need for Government's policy on the provision of potable water.
- ii. Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water facilities.

- iii. Provision of Boreholes and Hand dug-wells for communities.
- iv. Strengthening of WATSAN Committees.

C. Sanitation

Objective 3: To improve sanitation in communities by 2013

- i. Provision of household toilets.
- ii. Provision of toilet facilities.
- iii. Organization of clean-up exercises.

D. Drainage

Objective 4: To improve drainage systems in 7 Area Council Headquarter by 2009.

Strategies

- i. Construction of drains in communities
- ii. Connection of household drains to main street drains.

E. Waste management

Objective 5:- To improve solid waste management in communities by 30% by 2009.

Strategies

- i. Construction of waste collection depots
- ii. Privatization of refuse collection.
- iii. Provision of final Solid Waste disposal sites.
- iv. Acquisition of refuse disposal equipment and other logistics.

F. Education

Goal: To provide quality education, improve access to and participation in education and strengthen educational management at all levels.

Objective 6: To improve teaching and learning.

Strategies:

- i. Provision of teachers' accommodation
- ii. Provision of incentive packages to teachers in deprived communities.
- iii. Sponsorship for teachers
- iv. Improve and widen best teacher's award.
- v. Expansion of scholarship scheme for students

- vi. In-service Training for teachers
- vii. Organization of STME clinics

Objective 7: To improve access to education.

Strategies:

- i. Construction of new school blocks.
- ii. Rehabilitation of existing school blocks
- iii. Provision of furniture, exercise books and school uniforms.

Objective 8: To involve all stakeholders in decision making and management of schools.

Strategies:

- i. Activation of SMC's, PTA's in schools
- ii. Improvement in supervision of schools
- iii. Increase supervision of schools

G. Health

Goal: To increase access to quality Health Delivery in the District.

Objective 9: To improve quality health care delivery by 20% by 2009.

Strategies

- i. Extension of Health facilities (CHPS)
- ii. Reduction in maternal death
- iii. Immunization Exercises
- iv. Recruitment of staff
- v. Organization of Training
- vi. Provision of Incentive Packages
- vii. Construction of Residential Accommodation

Objective 10: To reduce preventable diseases by 20% by 2013.

Strategies:

- iv. Intensification of educational campaigns
- v. Organization of clean-up exercises.

Objective 11: To reduce the prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS by 30% by 2013.

Strategies:

- i. Intensification of Educational Campaigns.
- ii. Care and Support for PLWHA'S.

- iii. Provision of voluntary counseling and testing.
- iv. Logistical support for DAC's

3.3.0 Transparent and Accountable Governance

Development Objective: *To create enabling environment (participation in decision making processes, strengthened sub-district structures, gender equity) for peaceful and sustainable development.*

A. District Assembly

Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of district departments by 2017

Strategies:

- i. Training of District Assembly and Departments Staff
- ii. Provision of office/Residential Accommodation
- iii. Provision of Logistical Support
- iv. Enhance capacity building for staff.
- v. Recruitment of staff.
- vi. Institution of Best Worker Award and incentives for staff.

- vii. Organisation of regular meetings

- viii. Developing feedback mechanism

B. Sub-District Structures

Objective 2: To deepen community participation in decision making

Strategies:

- i. Strengthen the capacity of the sub-structures.
- ii. Strengthen the operations of the Assemblymembers
- iii. Development of a good working relationship with the traditional authorities
- iv. Development of working relationship with the civil society.
- v. Establishing office accommodation for Town/Area Councils
- vi. Equipping the sub-district office with facilities
- vii. Recruiting core staff
- viii. Training of core staff and Councilors
- ix. Developing arrangements for mobilization of resources for motivating staff and Councilors and undertaking development activities
- x. Public education

C. Public education

Goal: To increase community awareness and participation

Objective 3: Promote functional literacy programmes in the district by 2013

Strategies:

- i. Logistical support to NFED, NCCE and ISD
- ii. Community sensitization or public education
- iii. Mobilization of logistics
- iv. Development of tailored-programmes to suit the needs and aspirations of participants/beneficiaries
- v. Effective supervision and monitoring
- vi. Assessment of impacts

D. Land and chieftaincy resolution

Goal : To reduce land and chieftaincy dispute

Objective 4: To promote mechanisms for addressing chieftaincy and land disputes in the district by 2013.

Strategies

- i. Intensification of educational campaigns
- ii. Establishment of alternative dispute resolution.
- iii. Streamline land tenure system
- iv. Resource the district judicial service

E. Child trafficking

Goal: Reduce child trafficking and teenage pregnancy

Objective 5: To develop mechanisms for reducing teenage pregnancy, child labour and child

Strategies

- i. Identification of child trafficking points.
- ii. Intensification of public education on attitudinal change.
- iii. Provision of guidance and counseling services
- iv. Institute bye laws to check movement of school children in the night
- v. Continuous sensitization of the public on ARH, Child trafficking and child labour
- vi. Enforcement of laws
- vii. Collaboration with ILO/IPEC, NGOs and other stakeholders
- viii. Facilitating fora for experience sharing
- ix. Drama, radio discussions, use of peer educators, role models

3.4.0 Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

Goal : The purpose of the programme is to improve upon collection and management of the Assembly's Revenue

A. District economy

Objective 1: To improve revenue mobilization by 2017

Strategies:

- i. Capacity building of Revenue Collectors
- ii. Engagement of Commission Collectors
- iii. Updating and Expansion of Data base
- iv. Institution of Incentive package
- v. Provision of logistics
- vi. Intensification of Educational Campaigns
- vii. Facilitation of formation for Trade Associations
- viii. Privatization of Revenue Collection
- ix. Gazetting of Assembly's Bye-Law/fees Fixing Resolution.
- x. Setting of Revenue Targets
- xi. Capacity building for Small Business Associations

Objective 2: To ensure prudent financial management at the District Assembly by 2017

Strategies:

- i. Improvement in the internal control systems
- ii. Training of staff on sound financial management

Objective 3: To empower small scale businesses (SBAs)

Strategies:

- i. Create sound business environment for SBAs
- ii. Enhance capacity building for SBAs
- iii. Provide financial support

3.3. Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

Goal: Reducing poverty and income inequalities.

Objective 3: promote income opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, including women and food and fish farmers.

Strategies:

- i. Encourage financial institutions to channel credit facilities to meet poor farmers including women needs and constraints.

Objective 4: Enhance access of the poor and vulnerable to social protection

Strategies:

- i. Increase access of socio-economic services to the poor and the vulnerable
- ii. Implement supplementary social protection programmes (Social Inclusion Transfer) to maximize support for the poor targeted under the LEAP
- iii. Expand LEAP programme to cover more communities
- iv. Increase monitoring, supervision and evaluation of social protection programmes
- v. Identify flood prone areas and provide drainage facilities to protect life and property

Objective 5: Reduced feminized poverty/gender mainstream

Strategies:

- i. Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land and credit facilities

- ii. Promote the social empowerment of women through access to education especially technical education
- iii. Enhance participation of the poor in decision making
- iv. Provide family planning services to poor household and to help control population.

Objective 6: Reduce vulnerability and exclusion

Strategies:

- i. Expand social protection programmes like school feeding, capitation grant and free maternal care
- ii. Promote and protect the welfare of children in difficult circumstances including eliminating child labour.
- iii. Intensify efforts to provide public education on effects and laws on flooding, bush and household related fire outbreaks

3.5.0 Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Goal: To improve access to Socio-economic Infrastructure in the district.

A. Energy

Objective: Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply

Strategies:

- i. Connect more communities to the national grid
- ii. Ensure transparency in the supply of premix fuel
- iii. Improve adequate distribution of kerosene to rural communities

B. Communication

Objective: Expand the communication base to all parts of the district

Strategies:

- i. Promote the expansion of communication facilities.

Sanitation:

Objective: reduce annual flooding to the barest minimum

Strategies:

- i. Increase drains construction in major communities and flood prone areas

Objective: Environmental resources sustainably managed

- i. Conduct intensive public education

- ii. Promote planting of trees

C. Roads

Objective: To improve the surface condition of priority feeder roads in the district by 2017

Strategies:

- i. Take stock of and prioritize feeder roads in the district

- ii. Rehabilitate existing roads
- iii. Open up and link number of communities to one another.
- iv. Increase monitoring and supervision of roads in the district.

D. Housing

Objective: To improve on housing needs of staff

Strategies:

- i. Provide residential accommodation for staff and other decentralized departments

3.6.0 Accelerated Agricultural modernization and sustaining natural resource management

Goal: To accelerate modernization and increase agricultural production in the district and ensure food security to reduce poverty

Objective 1: increase agriculture productivity

Strategies:

- i. Promote the use of agric machinery.
- ii. Encourage the youth to venture into agriculture.
- iii. Acquire land banks for youth in agric programme
- iv. Provide farm inputs to support fish and crop farmers
- v. Support farmers with credit facilities.
- vi. Develop irrigation schemes, dams, boreholes, and other water harvesting techniques for farming.
- vii. Promote selected crop development for food security and to support industry
- viii. Promote Livestock and poultry development for food security and income

Objective 2: To improve farmers access to credit facilities.

Strategies:

- i. Formation of farmers based organization (FBO's)
- ii. Capacity building of FBO's
- iii. Linking FBO's to financial institutions

Objective 3: To encourage 60% farmers to adopt improved technologies in farming.

Strategies:

- i. Improvement in Extension Services
- ii. Availability of farm inputs
- iii. Provision of irrigation facilities
- iv. Facilitation of acquisition of Land
- v. Promotion of plantation development

Objective 4: Increase fish production in the district

Strategies:

- i. Promote formation of associations/groups
- ii. Ensure s affordable supply of outboard motors to fishermen
- iii. Increase fish storage and processing facilities
- iv. Link fish farmers to sources of credit.
- v. Streamline supply of premix fuel to fishermen

Objective 5: To facilitate the establishment of storage and processing facilities.

Strategies:

- i. Identification of suitable sites
- ii. Collaboration with MoTI
- iii. Mobilization of community members
- iv. Encouraging private sector participation

Objective 6: To promote production and processing of horticultural crops (pineapple, orange, watermelon)

Strategies:

- i. Identification of areas of comparative advantage
- ii. Mobilization of farmer groups
- iii. Facilitating access to farm inputs, credit facilities and planting materials
- iv. Capacity building for interested farmers.
- v. Facilitating the establishment of processing plants

Objective 7: To improve marketing of agricultural products.

Strategies:

- i. Provision of access roads.
- ii. Provision of storage facilities.
- iii. Processing of some agricultural products
- iv. Construction and rehabilitation of market facilities
- v. Improve capacity building in handling, processing, storage and marketing.

Climate change

Goal: Mitigate the effects of natural disasters

Objective: Reduce the impacts of climate change and risk of disasters

Strategies:

- i. Provide public education and early warning systems in disaster prone areas
- ii. Introduce 'vertiver' grass in flood prone and poor drainage communities.
- vi. Identify flood prone areas and provide drainage facilities to protect life and property
- iii. Provide social assistance to people affected by disaster occurrences'
- iv. Embark on tree planting exercise.

3.7.0 Oil and gas development

Objective: Diversify the national energy mix including the use of indigenous sources of energy (including natural gas, renewable energy)

Goal: Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply

Strategies:

1. Conduct extensive public education about the industry to help realize our full potential.
2. Improve local content by building capacity of citizenry to take over the industry in future. The
3. District assembly will support private to site more gas stations in the interior part of the district to afford more people opportunity to shift to the use of gas energy and to reduce use of wood
4. Private sector would be encouraged to invest in the industry.
5. Rehabilitate and expand energy infrastructure to ensure adequate and reliable supply
6. Open up the electricity sub-sector to independent power producers (IPP's) and private sector participants in distribution
7. Develop long term source of fuel for the thermal plants
8. Promote the development and use of renewable energy resources in Ghana, including smaller hydro projects, solar energy, wind energy, tidal wave energy, biomass and biogas
9. Provide incentives for real estate developers and other construction designers to incorporate energy conservation and renewable energy sources in their designs.
10. Promote the use of LPG or and other renewable sources of energy as the dominant energy source for cooking by households

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.1.0 Logical Frame Work

The section looks at programmes and activities of the plan in a logical framework or Project Planning Matrix (PPM). This is indicated in a tabular form to depict the overall goal of the plan, programme objectives and outputs of each of the pillars. It also includes the measuring indicators and means of verifying their achievement, as well as their underlying assumptions. It also shows the detailed activities that are to be carried out to achieve each of the outputs.

4.2.1 Thematic Areas and Sectoral Programmes

The programme purposes and outputs of the themes and their respective sectors are summarized as follows:

4.2.1 Thematic area: Ensuring Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The programme purpose of the Sustainable Partnership Between the government and the private sector is to strengthen the capacities of the private sector to function as the engine of growth. It is also to facilitate investment by private sector operators in the available human and material resources for creating employment and generating wealth.

The sectoral programme outlined under this theme includes the following:

i. Tourism

The purpose is to develop and market tourist potentials in the district. Expected programme outputs under this sector include:

- a. To identify, document and market tourism potentials in the district by 2017
- b. Production of documentaries and advertise tourism potentials in the media outlets, website.
- c. Development of tourism potentials and extension of utilities to tourist sites
- d. Completion of street naming and property addressing system

ii. Trade and industry

The purpose is to increase salt production and encourage private sector investment activities in the district. Expected programme outputs under this sector include:

- a. Facilitating and marketing of the salt potentials in the district
- b. Promote setting up of light Industries
- c. Marketing and attracting investment through district documentary and on website
- d. support private sector to acquire and document land

iii. Employment and social welfare

The purpose is to improve on well being of SBAs and increase employment opportunities for the unemployed by 2017 Expected outputs are:-

- a. Formation of Small Business Associations (SBAs) into groups encouraged

- b. Setting up of light and skilled training centres promoted.

iv. Skills and Entrepreneurship Development

The purpose of the skill and entrepreneurship is to empower the youth to be gainfully employed in the district and to reduce poverty. Expected outputs are:-

- a. Empowering the youth to be employable.
- b. Improving the inaugural and technical skills of small scale entrepreneurs.

4.2.2 Thematic area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Development Objective: To build the capacity of the human resources for productive activities and enhance participation of the citizenry in the developmental process in the district.

i. Education

The programme purpose is to provide quality education, improve access to and participation in education and strengthen educational management at all levels. Expected outputs include:

- a. Teaching and learning improved.
- b. School Infrastructure improved and increased
- c. Stakeholders are involved in decision making and management of Schools.

ii. Health

The purpose of health programme is to increase access to quality health delivery in the district. The expected outputs include:

- a. Quality of health service delivery improved.
- b. Preventable diseases reduced.
- c. Prevalence and incidence of HIV/AIDS reduced.
- d. Patronage of DHIS increased

iii. Water

The programme purpose is to improve access to potable water in the district. The following results are expected:

- a. Potable water extended to more communities.
- b. Water facilities well managed by communities.

iv. Sanitation

The programme purpose is to improve sanitation conditions in the district. The expected results include:

- a. Access to toilet facilities increased.

- b. Drainage Systems in communities improved.
- c. Solid waste managed

4.2.3 Thematic area: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Development Objective: To create enabling environment (participation in decision making processes, strengthened sub-district structures, gender equity) for peaceful and sustainable development.

. i. Local Governance

The programme purpose is to enhance good governance and civic responsibilities in the district. The expected results include:-

- a. Capacity of the District Administration and Departments strengthened.
- b. Integration of the decentralized departments into the District Assembly system improved.
- c. Community participation in decision making and implementation deepened.
- d. Security services strengthened

4.2.4 Thematic area: Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic stability

The programme for Improvement and sustenance of the district economic stability aims at enhancing the efficient leadership to improve on the district economy. The expected outputs include District Assembly/Local Government, and the local finances

i. Local Finances

The purpose of the programme is to improve upon revenue generation and management

The expected outputs are:-

- a. Revenue based of the Assembly increased.
- b. Financial management of the Assembly improved.
- c. External support increased.

ii. District Assembly

The purpose of the programme is to strengthen the various departments. The expected outputs are:-

- a. Appropriate and qualified staff engaged.
- b. Office and residential needs of staff provided.
- c. Improved working conditions of staff

ii. The Vulnerable and Excluded

The purpose of the programme for the vulnerable and excluded is to empower and integrate the vulnerable and excluded into the socio-economic life of the district and its outputs are:-

- a. Self – esteem and public recognition of the physically challenged improved.
- b. Women and the physically challenged empowered.
- c. Empower the vulnerable , women and mainstream gender into the socio-economic development.

Reducing Poverty and Income Inequalities

The purpose of the promote income opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, including women, children, food and fish farmers. Expected outputs include:

i. Vulnerable and Excluded

- a. Improving and sustaining the empowerment of women and the physically challenged empowered to fend for themselves
- b. Women and children protected against issues that affect their well being
- c. Development projects and programme distributed in a manner that ensures fair and balanced allocation of resources across communities, gender and income groups.
- d. Monitoring and evaluation of on-going and emerging programmes for reducing poverty and inequalities intensified.
- e. Social protection programmes (LEAP) expanded to cover more poor people for fair and equitable distribution of wealth.

4.2.5 Thematic area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement

i. Socio-Economic Infrastructure

The purpose is to improve access to socio-economic infrastructure in the district. Expected programme outputs under this sector include:

- a. Electricity coverage expanded.
- b. Telecommunication facilities extended
- c. Road network in the district improved.

4.2.6 Thematic area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustaining Natural Resource Management

The purpose of the agricultural development programme is to modernize and increase agricultural production in the district and ensure food security to reduce poverty. Expected outputs are:-

- a. Access to credit facilities improved
- b. Improved technologies adopted.
- c. Marketing of agricultural products improved.
- d. Extension Services increased.
- e. Access to farm inputs improved.
- f. Agricultural products stored and processed.

4.2.7 Oil and gas development

The purpose is to whip up the public interest in the sector, diversify other sources of energy, encourage the use of LPG instead of wood fuel energy to help conserve our already depleted natural forest. Expected output include:-

- a. Public education increased
- b. LPG usage increased
- c. Biogas technology introduced

- d. Private sector supported to venture into the industry
- e. Production of other sources of energy promoted
- f. Ensure increased access of households and industries to reliable and adequate energy supply
- g. Independent Power Producers (IPP's) and private sector participants in the sector promoted

4.3.0 Programme of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014 – 2017)

Table 4.1:

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIS)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal: To increase income level of the people, through equitable distribution of resources, improve basic services and create avenues for participation in decision making, social protection implementation.</p>			
A Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector			
i. Tourism			
<p>Purpose: Tourist potentials in the district developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -number of sites identified -documentary on natural resources and tourists sites developed -district website create - Flyers and brochures developed and available No. of visitors received -desk officer appointed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Site visits -Records from DA -Market surveys -Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timely release of funds -Willingness of visitors and private sector operators to patronize and invest respectively -Positive attitude towards efforts of DA
ii. Trade and industry			
<p>Purpose : Salt production and private sector investment activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No. of investments by private operators -land documents available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -private sector desk office -Records from DA -Physical Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -financial institutions support -Willingness of private sector

increased.	-No. of interests expressed by investors -Private sector investments desk officer in place -Guidelines on marketing of salt developed by Dec. 2009 -No. of salt producers linked to refineries	Unit -Market surveys -Observation -Salt Producers Association records.	operators to invest -Positive attitude towards efforts of DA
iii. Employment and social welfare			
Purpose: capacity and well being of SBAs improved to increase employment opportunities for the unemployed by 2017	SBAs/small scale entrepreneurs managerial skills improved. -credit facilities extended to SBAs	- Records of the REP and Department of co-operatives.	Entrepreneurs willing to co-operate.
iv. Skills and Entrepreneurship Development			
Purpose: The youth empowered to become employable.	Youth unemployment reduced by 15%.	- District Assembly records - Youth employment office records. - Labour office - Department of co-operative records.	Youth will be willing to work.
Outputs/Results - Skilled youth settled.	- 1000 youth assisted to acquire employable skills.	- Record from the office of the Youth Employment Programme. - District Assembly records -GYEEDA, REP and co-operative department records	- Youth ready to acquire employable skills -willingness of donors to support

B. Human Development, Productivity and Employment			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIS)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
i. Education			
<u>Purpose:</u> Access, quality and participation in education improved.	- Teaching and learning improved by 25%. - Participation in management of schools improved.	- Ghana Education Service Records - Records in Schools - Household survey.	- Availability of teaching and learning materials. - Teachers readiness to accept postings to the deprived areas.
<u>Outputs/Results</u> Teaching and learning improved.	- 120 teacher trainees sponsored. - 80 teachers sponsored in Distance Learning. 8 Teacher accommodation constructed. - 25 students in SSS supported annually.	- GES Records. - Records in schools	-Teacher willing to put up this best pupils/students readiness to learn
-School infrastructure improved and increased	-1006 increase in school furniture. -16 new schools blocks constructed. - 20 old structures rehabilitated	- Ghana Education Service Records. - District Assembly Records - Survey.	- NGO Donors funds released on time. - Communities willing to offer Communal labour.
- Stakeholders are involved in decision making and management of schools.	-PTA, SMC, DEOC in place and are working.	- GES Records - Records in School - Surveys	- Stakeholders readiness to participate in school management. - High level of community co-operation.
(ii) Health			
<u>Purpose</u> -Access to quality	- Ability of people to	- District Directorate	-Willingness of the

health delivery in the district increased.	access health facilities improved by 20%. - Preventable diseases decrease by 20%. - Patronage of DHIS increase from 60% to 80%. - Prevalence of and incidence of HIV/AIDS reduce by 20%.	of Health Services. - OPD Attendance Records	people to change attitude.
<u>Outputs/Results</u> - Quality of health service delivery improved,	- The requisite health personnel at post. - Stock level of essential drugs. Construction of maintained Health facilities.	- District Directorate of Health Services records.	- Readiness of qualified health personnel to accept postings to the district.
Preventable diseases reduced.	- Weekly Radio Talk Shows. Monthly clean-up exercise organized in communities.	- District Directorate of health Services-Records. - OPD attendance record sheets.	- Willingness of communities to co-operate
3. Prevalence and incidence of HIV/ASIDS reduced.	3.1 VCT Centres established. 3.2 100 peer educators trained. 3.3 PLWHA'S identified for care and support.	- District Directorate of health Services records. - HIV/AIDS Focal Person's reports. - District AIDS Committee quarterly and annual reports.	People's willingness to change their sexual behaviour.
4. Patronage of DHIS increased.	4.1 Monthly Educational campaigns in communities. 4.2 Increase in logistical support. 4.3 I Pick-up vehicle	- Records at the office - DHIS - District Assembly Records. - District Directorate of Health Services records.	Communities preparedness to patronize the scheme

	purchased. 4.4 Office complex constructed.		
iii. Water			
<u>Purpose</u> Access to potable water increased.			
<u>Outputs/Results</u> 1. Potable water extended to more communities.	25 boreholes constructed. 18 communities supplied with water from GWCL systems. 20 broken down borehole's rehabilitated.	District Water and Sanitation Team reports	Donors support will continue.
2. Water facilities well managed by communities	2.1 Proper account of WATSAN Committee maintained. 2.2 Water facilities in good working condition. 2.3 Artisans to be trained	- District Water and Sanitation Team report reports. - Audit Reports - Community books - Survey and Visits	Willingness of communities to co-operate.
iv. Sanitation			
<u>Purpose:</u> Sanitary conditions of communities improved	- Presence of properly allocated dumping sites. - Indiscriminate defecation and stagnant water reduced.	Community survey	Sanitary laws enforced.

Outputs/Results			
1. Access to toilet facilities increased.	1.1 300 household are assisted to build household latrines. 1.2 10No. 12-seater aqua privy toilets constructed by 2017.	- District Water and Sanitation Team reports.	- Building regulation bye-laws enforced. - GOG assistance to house owners initiated.
2. Drainage system in communities improved.	2.1 Drains constructed in Area Councils.	District Assembly reports/Survey	Timely release of funds.
3. Management of Solid Waste improved	3.1 Heaps of refuse dumps cleared. 3.2 Refuse collection deposit constructed. 3.3 Final disposal site acquired and developed. 3.4 Solid waste recycled	District Environmental Health office reports.	Timely release of funds.

3.

Transparent and Accountable Governance			
Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIS)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
District Assembly			
<u>Purpose:</u> Good governance and civic responsibilities in the District enhanced.	- Increased in popular participation in local governance.	- Field survey/interviews	- Official commitment to decentralization. - Local government is ensured.
Integration of the decentralized Departments into the District Assembly system improved.	All Department involved in the administration of the District.	- District Assembly records.	Local Government service bill become operational.
Community participation in decision making and	Cordial and collaborative relationship between	- Interviews in communities.	- Government support for Assemblies system improved.

implementation deepened.	Traditional Authorities and District Assembly sub-structures.		- All actors willing to co-operate. -high communal spirit
sub-district structures strengthened	provision of office accommodation provided logistical support	-Records from DA -Physical Planning Unit -Observation	-Timely release of funds -Willingness of A/C staff Positive attitude towards efforts of DA

Ensuring and Sustaining Macro Economic stability			
Local Finance			
<u>Purpose</u> Collection and management of District Assembly revenue improved.	- The revenue base of the Assembly increased. - Over expenditure and debt reduced.	- Assembly trial balance. - Financial Report of the Assembly.	- Willingness of people to honour their tax obligation.
<u>Outputs/Results</u> - Revenue based of the Assembly increased.	- IGF increased by 20%.	- District Assembly Trial Balance.	-People willing to pay tolls.
- Financial Management of the Assembly improved.	-Budgetary discipline improved.	- Bank Records - District Assembly Trial Balance. - Financial Records.	-Management willing to ensure financial discipline.
External support increased.	Logistical and financial support increased.	-Trial Balance -records from finance office	- NGO's and donors willing to work in the district.
Vulnerable and Excluded			
<u>Outputs/Results</u> 1. Self-esteem and public recognition of the physically challenged improved.	1.1 Public acceptance of physically challenged increased.	- Department of Social Welfare records.	The public willing to accept the physically challenged.

2. Women and the physically challenged empowered.	2.1. 100 women and 20 physically challenged supported by the DA	- Department of Social Welfare records.	Timely release of DACF
Support to poverty endemic areas especially women and children	-Fair distribution of projects and resources ensured. -social protection programmes instituted and expanded (LEAP) -scholarship awarded to girls interested in technical education by CAMFED, MoGCSP -child labour and trafficking minimized	-Department of Social Welfare records. -district assembly -ISD	Timely release of DACF The girls willing to accept the challenged

Infrastructure and Human Settlement

Socio – Economic Infrastructure

<u>Purpose:</u> Access to socio – economic infrastructure improved.	- Travelling time reduced. - low power outage improved - Telecommunication facilities extended to most parts of the district.	- Community Survey. - Records of electricity company and Ghana Telecom	- Communities and service providers willing to co-operate.
<u>Outputs/Results</u> - Electricity coverage expanded.	-Electricity extended to new sites.	- Electricity Company of Ghana Records. - District Assembly records.	- GOG willing to increase power supply.
-Telecommunication facilities extended.	- Telecommunication operating in all Area Council Headquarters.	- Communication operating companies records. - Field visits	-Willingness of the communication operating companies to operate in the Areas,

- Road network in the district improved	- 50% of existing roads become motorable all year round. - Road network increased by 15%.	- Department of Feeder roads & Highways. - Assembly records.	-GOG/Donors are willing to release funds.

Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustaining Natural Resource Management

Agriculture

<u>Purpose:</u> Production of agricultural produce modernized and increased.	- Output of major crops (Plantain, Cassava, Cocoyam, Cocoa, Oil Palm and Maize) increased by 20%. - Post harvest losses reduced by 20%. - 50% farmers losses reduced by 20%. - 25% farmers adopt improved technologies in farming by 2017	- Farm surveys - Department of Agriculture reports/records.	-Farmers will take advantage of scheme put in place.
<u>Output/Results:</u> - Access to credit facilities improved.	- 20% farmers have access to credit facilities. - 30 FBO's formed annually.	- Financial Institutions - Records. - Dept. of Agric records. - Interviews	Farmers will take advantage of existing credit facilities.
2. Improved technologies adopted.	2.1 50% of farmers using improved agriculture technologies increased 20%.	- Department of Agric records. - Farmers survey.	Farmers will be ready to accept improved farming techniques.

<p>3. Marketing of agricultural products improved.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of markets completed and used.</p> <p>3.2 Roads network improved.</p> <p>3.3 Storage and processing of agriculture produce increased by 20%.</p> <p>3.3. Farmers linked to extend market.</p> <p>3.5 Post harvest losses reduced from 25% to 10%.</p>	<p>- Department of Agriculture records.</p> <p>- Farmers Survey</p>	<p>Demand for agric produce will increase.</p>
<p>4. Extension Services Increased.</p>	<p>4.1 23 extension supported officers to work effectively in the district.</p> <p>4. 2 Access to agriculture extension increased from 25% to 40%.</p>	<p>- Department of Agriculture records.</p> <p>- Farmers</p>	<p>Agriculture extension staff will remain and work in the district.</p>
<p>5. Access to fishing/farm inputs improved</p>	<p>-Increased in agriculture inputs selling points increased from 1 to 8.</p> <p>-At least 50% of farmers use improved agriculture inputs.</p> <p>-Distribution of outboards motor</p> <p>-activities of pre-mix fuel streamlined</p>	<p>- Dept of agriculture.</p> <p>- Farmers Survey.</p> <p>D/A, fisheries dept. records</p>	<p>Businessmen are will to sell agriculture inputs.</p>
<p>iii. Environment</p>			
<p><u>Purpose:</u></p> <p>Environmental resources sustainable managed</p>	<p>Degraded areas re-claimed.</p> <p>- Incidence of bushfire reduced.</p>	<p>- Environmental survey.</p> <p>- Records of Department of</p>	<p>- The public is willing to co-operate.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities of Small-Scale mining operation controlled. - Erosion reduced. -mitigate disaster occurrence 	Forestry and Minerals Commission.	
<p><u>Outputs/Results</u></p> <p>1. Depletion of forest and land resources reduced.</p>	<p>1.1 8 Community fire volunteers formed.</p> <p>1.2 Activities of chainsaws operators controlled.</p> <p>1.3 Tree planting projects increased in communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field survey - Department of forestry records. 	Communities are will willing to co-operate.
<p>2. The extent of erosion in communities reduced.</p>	<p>2.1 Reduction of erosion in at least 10 communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community survey. - Department of Town and Community Planning Records 	Communities are willing to co-operate.
iv. youth in agric programme			
<p><u>Purpose:</u></p> <p>The youth in agric programme intensified to increase food production and decrease youth unemployment.</p>	<p>Youth unemployment reduced by 10%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly records. - Youth employment office records. - MoFA office - Department of co-operative records. 	Youth will be willing to work.
<p><u>Outputs/Results</u></p> <p>youth settled to go into agriculture.</p>	<p>850 youth assisted and supplied with inputs to acquire their own farmlands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records from GYEEDA office -MoFA records - District Assembly records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth ready to enter into agric
<p>-Fishermen and farmers encouraged to form</p>	<p>20 FBOs associations formed and capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of the Department of co- 	<p>-Fishermen and farmers willing to co-</p>

associations and managerial and technical skills improved.	enhanced.	operatives. -MoFA records	operate.
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Oil and Gas			
<u>Purpose:</u> Whip up public interest in the sector, diversify other sources of energy, encourage the use of LPG	Improved public education	Number of public education conducted	Willingness of the people to embrace the industry
<u>Outputs/Results</u> The public sensitize on the industry to realize our full potential	Citizens sensitized to embrace the oil and gas industry	Number of communities reached out to	Cooperation of the citizenry
LPG usage increased	Wood fuel usage decreased as a result of shift to LPGs	Number of LPG stations sited	Private sector readiness to invest in the sector
Biogas technology introduced	Use of biogas technology introduced to the people	Households using biogas instead of wood fuel and LPG	Cooperation from the public
Private sector supported to venture into the industry	Private sector investment enhanced in the sector	Volume of private sector capital in the industry	Willingness of the private sector to invest in the industry

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS/ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

This section highlights the arrangements for implementation of the programmes, projects and activities spelt out in the logical framework. It includes the Programme of Action (POA).

The Table below shows the programme of action for the plan. It includes the scheduling of projects and activities over the next four year period (2014-2017). It includes indicative Budgets and Agencies responsible for implementation. The Annual Action Plan for 2014 is also indicated below.

5.1.0 PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

5.1.1 Thematic Area I: Ensuring Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

Main Objective:

- To identify, document and market tourism potentials in the District by 2017

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATI ON	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE FUNDING			OF IMPLEMENTATI ON AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICAT ORS	INDIC ATIVE BUDG ET	IGF	GO G	DONO RS	LEA D	COLLABO RATING
1	Develop flyers and brochures on potential tourism sites and festivals	Apam	→				Flyers / brochures development	2400	400	2000		D.A	G.T.A./Advertising companies
2	Advertise tourism potentials in the media outlets, including documentary (T.V. website, etc)	district wide	→				Documentary on tourists sites produced- Beach, Fort, Asafo companies, others	12,000.00	3000	9000		D.A	GTA
3	Create secretariat and appoint desk officer	DA	→				officer & secretariat	1,000.00	100	900		D.A	

							created							
4	Development of tourist centres - construction of children's park Extend utility supplies to tourists sites.	selected sites					No. and type of facilities provided at tourist centres	85,000.00	3000	50000	42000	D.A	collaborating with DTB and GTB	
5		Apam					site acquired and developed	250,000	10000		240000	D.A	D/A collaborating with DTB and GTB/private sector	
6		selected sites					electricity, water and telecommunication extended to tourist sites	38,000.00	1000	14000	50000	319,000	DA	Donor support

MAIN OBJECTIVE: To facilitate investment by private sector operators in the available human and material resources for creating, implement and generating wealth
 To identify document and market salt potentials in the District by 2017

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET	IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1	. Map out sites of salt production and document them	District wide				→	Site plans available	14,000	1500	12500	D/A	Chiefs and elders/entrepreneurs/MOTI/UNICEF	
2	. Develop marketing guidelines	Apam				→	Guidelines on marketing of salt developed by 2007.	2500		2500	D/A	Salt production companies/MOTI/UNICEF	
3	Link salt producers to agencies involved in salt refinery	Apam				→	No. of salt producers linked to refineries	4000	500	3500	D/A	Advertising companies/MOTI/UNICEF	

												EF
4	Link salt producers to sources of credit	Apam			→		amount of money disbursed	2000		2000	DA	MOT/PSI/ILO/UNICEF
5	Support private sector to engaged in salt industry	Apam			→		Private sector supported	400			DA	PPP/Nanonom

5.1.2 Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and Employment

Objective: To improve access to quality health care

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13			INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHE RS
1	Construct 5 health centres	District wide					five health facilities constructed	200,000.00	3000	40000	157000	D/A	GHS/ EU/S IF/U NICE F
2	Provide logistical supported to health centres	District wide					Logistics and equipment provided	82,000	2000	50000	30000	D/A	GHS/ EU/S IF/U NICE F
3	Undertake supervision and monitoring						Supervision and monitoring undertaken	48,000	8000	20000	20000	D/A	GHS/ EU/S IF/U NICE

												F	
4	Rehabilitate six health facilities	District wide					six health facilities rehabilitated	100,000	5000	45000	50000	D/A	GHS/ EU/S IF/U NICE F
5	Provide four staff quarters for health personnel's	district wide					Four staff quarters constructed	480,000	4000	10000 0	376000	DA	GHS/ EU/S IF/U NICE F
6	bursary /financial support to health students	District wide					student supported financially	150,000		30000 0	450,00 0	DA	GHS/ EU/S IF/U NICE F

PROGRAMME GOAL: Empower the Youth to become employable

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: Assist 1000 skilled youth to settle by 2013

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHE RS	LEAD	COLLA BORATI NG
1	Provide logistical support to GYEEDA	District wide					Logistics and equipment provided	18,000	2000	10000	47400	D/A	National Youth Employment Programme
2	Identify and register target youth for employment	District wide					Target youth groups identify and registered	800		800		D/A	National Youth Employment Programme
3	Organize training programmes for the youth	District wide					Training programme for the youth organize	28,000	2500	12000	13500	D/A	National Youth Employment

													Program me
4	Link trained youth to potential job openings	District wide					Trained youth have job	1500	1500			D/A	National Youth Employment Programme
5	Monitor and educate training programmes	District wide					Trained programme month or and evaluate	12500		2500	10000	D/A	National Youth Employment Programme

To improve access to potable water in selected communities by 2017

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS INDICATIVE BUDGET	/	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13			INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHERS
	Prioritize communities for support in water projects	District wide		→			Communities pointed for water project	1,600	1600			D/A	
	Connect 21 towns to GWCL lines	District wide				→	Twelve towns connected to GWCL lines	1,200,000.	1000 0	3600 00	830000	D/A	GWCL/ GoG/PP P/IDA
3	Construct twenty-four boreholes in selected communities	District wide				→	Twenty-four boreholes constructed	1,400,000	2000 0	3800 00	1,000,00 0	D/A	CWSA
4	Rehabilitate twenty broken down boreholes	District wide				→	20 boreholes rehabilitated	100,000	5000	3500 0	60000	D/A	CWSA
5	build capacity of WATSANs to manage water facilities	District wide				→	training conducted	46,000				DA	CWSA/ GWCL/ GoG/PP P/IDA

To improve sanitation in communities by 2017

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY		
			10	11	12	13		INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD
1	Output 1: <u>Access to toilet facilities increased ;</u> Educate communities on the need to have private toilets	District wide					Communities sensitized.	5,500		1500	4000	D/A	CWSA/ LSDGP/ Relief International
2	Facilitate construction of Household toilet	District wide					Household toilet constructed	100,000	2000	45000	53000	D/A	CWSA/ LSDGP/ Relief International
3	Undertake periodic clean-up campaign	District wide					Clean-up campaign periodic undertaken	32000	2000	30000		D/A	CWSA/ LSDGP/ Relief International
4	Acquire and develop site for final waste disposal	Apam, Mumford, Dawurampong and Eshiem					Disposal site acquired	40,000	2500	12500	25000	D/A	CWSA/ LSDGP/ Relief International

5	Undertake supervision and monitoring	district wide					Supervision and monitoring undertaken	16,000	1000	3000	12000	D/A	CWSA/ LSDGP/ Relief International
6	Provide public toilet facilities in communities	Denkyira, Apam, dawurampong, ajumako, simbrofo, enyeame, onyadze, fomena, ngyiresi, olefleku, jukwa, adaa, odina					toilets facilities constructed	360000		120000	200000	DA	CWSA/ LSDGP/ EU/Relief International
7	Provide tools and detergents for sanitary work.	District wide					inputs provided	20000	2000	18000		DA	MLGR D/MEST
	Introduce communities to waste recycling and biogas production	district wide					biogas and waste recycling introduced	240000	24000			DA	DANIDA/NGOs PPP

SECTOR: EDUCATION

PROGRAMME GOAL: To Provide Quality Education, Improve Access to and Participation and Strengthen Education Management at all levels

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To improve Teaching and Learning by 25% by 2017.

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET / INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1	Construct eight teachers quarters	District wide					12 teachers quarters constructed	1,800,000		9200000	1,500,000	D/A	GES/GET Fund/GoG
2	Provide incentives packages for teacher's	District wide					Incentive package instituted	48000	8000	40000		D/A	GES
	Sponsor 200 teachers trainees and tertiary students	Apam					200 teachers sponsored	50000	10000	40000		DA/District Assembly	Ghana Education Service, MoWAC GOG
	Bond beneficiary Teachers	Apam					100 teachers bonded	2000	2000			DA/GES	GOG
	Award scholarship to students in SSS/tech. sch. Annually	Apam					bursary awarded to students	32000		10000	22000	GES/DA	GOG
	Organize capacity	Apam					training	24000	4000	5000	11000	GES	DA/ T-



building training for circuit supervisors and teachers						programme conducted						FUND
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PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To Involve all Stakeholders in decision making and management of schools

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY		
			10	11	12	13		INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD
1	Construct twenty classroom blocks	District wide					twenty educational facilities constructed	2,500,000	20000	800,000	1,280,000	D/A	GES/GET Fund
2	Provide educational logistics	District wide					Educational logistics provided	45,000	5000	12000	28000	D/A	GES/GET-FUND
3	Undertake supervision and monitoring	District wide					Supervision and monitoring undertaken	14000	2000	12000		D/A	GES
	Form and train SMC/PTA in schools.	District wide.					4800	SMC/PTA formed in schools.	2000	2800	GES	DA	
4	Rehabilitate twenty-four classroom blocks	District wide					20 No. schools rehabilitated	300,000	6000	60000	224000	D/A	GES/CBR DP GET-FUND/EU

							undertaken						
	Recruit and train staff for the Area Councils.	7 Town and Area Councils					3 staff recruited for each council by 2007	18000	2000	4000	12000	Distri ct Asse mbley	A/C CBRDP/S IF/DDF
	Organize training for Area councilors and unit committees.	District wide					training organized for A/Cs & Unit Committees	15000	2000	3800	9200	DA	NALAG

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To Deepen Community Participation in Decision Making and Implementation

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2006	2011	2014	2013			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO-RATING
Create public awareness on the District Assembly concept (durbars)	District wide	→				Public awareness created	30000	3000 -	27000	DA	AC/TA's
Cede appropriate revenue items to Area Councils	District wide	→				Revenue items ceded to Area Councils	4000	1000	3000	District Assembly	A/C
Organize training for Assemblymembers.	Apam	→				Training organized for Assembly members	50000	5000	45000	District Assembly	RCC, Donors, MOLGD & E
Provide incentive package for Assembly members in deprived areas.	District wide	→				Incentive packages provided for Assembly members	80000	5000	4000	District Assembly	Assembly members
Organise annual get-together for Assembly members	Apam	→				Get-together organized for Assembly members annually	16000	6000	10000	District Assembly	Assembly Members

To promote functional literacy in the district 2013

NO	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATOR S	INDICATIVE BUDGET / BUDGET GH¢	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG	OTHER S	LEA D	COLLAB ORATIN G
1	Provide logistic support to NFED	District wide				→	10 No. of logistic out provided to the NFED	100,000		3000 0	70000	D/A	NFED / MOE
2	Conduct impact assessment on functional literacy programme	District wide				→	Assessment conducted on functional literacy programme	2,000	200	1800		D/A	NFED / MOE
3	Conduct functional literacy programmes	district wide				→	training conducted	30000		2500 0	5000	DA	NFED/Mo E
4	Undertake supervision and monitoring	District wide				→	supervision and monitoring conducted	15,000	400	1410 0		D/A	NFED / MOE

SECTOR: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAMME GOAL: Enhance Good Governance and Civic Responsibilities in the District

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To Strengthen the Capacity of the D/A and Departments by 10% by 2013

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO-RATING
Output 1: Capacity of the District Administration and Depts Strengthened Organise training for key staff.	Apam					Quarterly training organized for staff.	3800	1200	5200	District Assembly	MLGRD
Appraise Staff annually	Apam					Staff appraised annually.	800	800	-	District Assembly	Regional Co-ord. Council
Construct office complex for CHRAJ	Apam					CHRAJ Office constructed	85000		85000	District Assembly	CHRAJ
Conduct District Assembly elections	District Wide					Election conducted	45,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00	EC	DA/Police/DISEC

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	INDICATORS	INDCATIVE	SOURCES OF FUNDING	OF	IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
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ACTIVITIES		10	11	12	13		BUDGET	IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO- RATING
1.6 Rehabilitate Staff quarters annually.	District wide					4 staff quarters rehabilitated annually	98000	8000	90000	DHD	District Assembly
1.7 Construct 4 residential accommodation for Staff.	Apam					staff quarters constructed.	500,000	-	500,000	District Assembly	
Procure computers for District Assembly and Departments	Apam					computers procured	30,000	12000	18000	District Assembly	Departments
Procure office furniture for District Assembly & Departments & AC	Apam					sets of office furniture, steel cabinets procured	45,000	5000	40000	District Assembly	Departments

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO- RATING
Procure 2 double cabin pick-up & mini bus for District	Apam					2 Double Cabin pick-up & mini bus procured for D/A	130,000	-	130,000	District Assembly	DACF/LSDGP

Assembly.											
Procure motorbikes for DWST, EHAS ,circuit supervisors and extension officers.	Apam					20 motor bikes procured	45000	-	45,000	District Assembly	GES, MOFA/SIF, EU, CWSA
Organize training for DPCU annually.	Apam					Training porgramme organized for DPCU annually	92000	22000	80000	District Assembly	DPCU/DDF/ MLGRD/MOTI /MIDA /SIF/RCC
Recruit 8 supporting staff	Apam					8 supporting staff recruited	45000	30000	15000	District Assembly	MOFA & EP, OHOCS

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To establish a strong bond among the Decentralised Departments

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO-RATING

Output 2: Integration of the decentrated Departments into the District Assembly System improved Organize Budget Committee of the Assembly.	Apam					Budget Committee organised by 2017	400	400		District Assembly	DPCU Depts
	Prepare and submit composite Budget annually.	Apam				Composite Budget prepared annually	20000	2000	18000	District Assembly	DPCU, Depts.
	Organise quarterly HOD meetings	Apam				Quarterly meetings of HOD organized annually.	4400	4400		District Assembly	Departments
Ensure submission of quarterly & annual Departmental reports.	Apam				Timely submission of quarterly and annual reports.	48000	8000	40000	District Assembly	Departments	

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO- RATING
Implement Departmental	Apam					Departmental	2000	2000		District	Departments



recommendation.						recommendation implemented					Assembly	
Invite HOD to sub-committees and Assembly meetings.	Apam					Heads of Department made secretaries to sub-committees	6000	6000			District Assembly	Departments
Organize annual review workshops	Apam					Annual review workshops organized.	2800	2800			District Assembly	Departments
Provide intercom and telecom facilities to Departments.	Apam					Intercom facility provided by 2017	7500		7500		District Assembly	Departments
Network computers of the Assembly & Departments	Apam					All computers of DA & Dept.s Networked by 2017.	10000		10000		District Assembly	Departments

To promote mechanism for addressing chieftaincy and land dispute in the district by 2013

NO	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1	Alternative dispute resolution centre	District wide					No. of ADR centres	80,000	20000	30000	50000	D/A	CHRAJ, Judicial

							established						Service , NCCE
2	Conduct public education	District wide					Regular public education	20,000	2500	4000	13500	D/A	NCCE, CHRAJ, Social Welfare
	Promote land registration.	District wide					Reduction in no. of land disputes documented.	55000	5000	2000 0	30000		TAs/TCP D

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Organise quarterly durbars of Traditional Authorities	District wide					Quarterly durbars with Traditional Authorities organized.	45000	15000	30000	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities
Invite and honour invitation of Traditional Authorities.	District wide					Invitation letters extended to Traditional authorities	30000	10000	20000 -	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities
Pay allowance to Traditional Authorities.	District wide					Allowance paid to Traditional Authorities	25000	2200	22800	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities
Provide logistics to Traditional Authorities	District wide					Logistics provided to Traditional	60000	20000	40000	District Assembly	Traditional Authorities

						Authorities						
Organise quarterly meeting with civil society organization & NGOs.	District wide					Quarterly meetings with CSO's organized.	20000		10000	10000	District Assembly	CSO's
Honour and invite civil society organizations & NGOs to Assembly meetings	District wide					CSO's invited to meeting	35000		25000	5000	District Assembly	CSO's

To develop mechanisms for reducing teenage pregnancy, child labour and child trafficking

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1	Conduct public education on Adolescent Reproductive health, child labour and child trafficking.	District wide					No. of public educations conducted annually.	20,000	1500	3500	15000	D/A	CHRAJ, SID, Judicial Service, NCCE, GHS, GES, NGOs
2	Establish Task Force to enforce laws on teenage pregnancy, child labour and child trafficking.	District wide					No. of culprits prosecuted.	35000	3000	9700	25000		CHRAJ, SID, Judicial Service, NCCE, GHS, GES,

												ment	
3.	Provide office and provide logistical support for revenue collectors in the district	District wide					Logistical support provided	40,000	5000	12000	23000	D/A	
4	Assess properties for revenue collection	District wide					Properties rate and documented	55000	5000	20000	30000	D/A	National Service Secretariat
5	Recruit volunteers and sensitize the public on revenue generation	District wide					Public sensitized	8,000	1000	3000	4000	D/A	NCCE information Service
6	Prosecute defaulters in the payment of rates	District wide					Defaulters prosecuted	3,000	3000			D/A	Environmental Health Unit

Objective (2) : To ensure prudent financial management at the District

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATOR	INDICATIVE	IGF	GOG	OTHER	LEA	COLLAB

							S	BUDGET GH¢			S	D	ORATING
1	Organize half yearly workshop on financial management for Revenue collectors, Accounts department and management staff	Apam					½ yearly workshop organized for the target group	20,000	4000	5000	11000	D/A	NGO, SIF /UPRT
2	Prepare annual budgetary estimates ie IGF & CF	Apam					Annual budgetary estimated prepared	2,000	2000			D/A	Budget Analysis
3	Ensure regular auditing	Apam						4000	1000	3000		D/A	Audit Service

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Organize half yearly training workshops for revenue collectors	Apam					8 half yearly training organized for Revenue Collectors	22000	5000	17000	District Assembly	Finance Department DPCU
Identify new Revenue sources	Apam					New Revenue sources identified	3000	3000		DPCU	District Finance Department
Collect and collate data on ratable items.	District wide					Data on Ratable items collated	30000	3000	27000	DPCU	District Assembly, Finance Department
Revalue properties in all Area Council Head quarters.	7 Area Council Headquarters					Properties in 7 Area Council Head quarters revalued.	28000	8000	20000	District Assembly	Land Valuation, PWD
Set up M/S unit	Apam					M/S unit set up	12000		12000	DPCU	District Assembly
Set up a committee on						A Committee set up by 2006	2500	2500			District Assembly

incentive package for Revenue staff	Apam	→								DPCU	
Implement committee's recommendation	Apam	→	→	→	→	Committee's recommendation implemented annually	18000	18000		DPCU	District Assembly

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDCATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Procure necessary logistics for Revenue Collectors	Apam					Necessary Logistics procured for Revenue Collectors	50000	15000	35000	DPCU	District Assembly, Finance Dept.
Form Revenue Task Force	Apam	→				Revenue Task Force set up	2500	2500	-	DPCU	District Assembly
Organise Radio programme.	Apam	→	→	→	→	Quarterly Radio educational programme	2000		2000	DPCU	District Assembly

						organized.					
Organise monthly educational campaigns in communities	District wide					Monthly education campaigns	4500	1000	3500	DPCU	District Assembly
Organise regular meetings with stakeholders (taxpayers)	District Wide					Quarterly meetings with artisans organized	8000	4000	4000	DPCU	District Assembly, Artisans
Identify non-performing revenue areas	Apam					Committee's recommendation implemented annually	2000	2000		DPCU	District Assembly' Finance Department

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDCATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Prepare fee fixing Resolution	Apam					Fee fixing resolution prepared by September every year	2000	2000		DPCU	District Assembly
Set Revenue targets for Revenue Collectors	Apam					Revenue targets set every year	1000	1000		DPCU	District Assembly

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To adhere to sound Financial Management Practices of the Assembly

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDCATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		2017	2011	2014	2013			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO-RATING
Prepare and submit timely financial report	Apam	—————→				Financial reports prepared by 15 th of the ensuring quarter	4000	4000		Finance Department	DPCU
Supervise revenue collectors regularly.	District wide	—————→				Revenue collectors pay their monies to bank weekly	5000	5000		District Finance Officer	DPCU
Sanction non performing Revenue Collectors and give award to	Apam	—————→				Non performing Revenue Collectors have their	2000	2000		District Finance Officer	DPCU

deserved once						salaries suspended.					
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PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Train Controller and Accountant General Staff annually	Apam	—————→				At least 2 staff trained in Financial Management annually	8000	8000		District Finance Officer	District Assembly, DPCU
Provide accounting software and network finance and Budget units.	Apam		—————→			Software provided	16000		16000	DA	Finance & Admin. Sub-Committee
Train staff in the use of the software	Apam					Staff trained in software application.	4500		4500	DPCU	Finance Department

Organize regular F & A meetings to discuss District Assembly Finances	Apam					Quarterly F & A meetings organized.	14000	14000		DPCU	District Assembly

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<u>External Support increased</u> Identify external funding sources	District wide					External funding sources identified annually	500		500	DPCU	District Assembly
Write proposals/ plans to donors.	Apam					External funding sources increased	600	600		DPCU	District Assembly
Generate a WEBSITE for the	Apam					Assembly has its own	6000		6000	DPCU	District Assembly

Assembly						WEBSITE					
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5.1.5 Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement

SECTOR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

PROGRAMME GOAL: To improve access to Socio-economic Infrastructure in the District.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To expand electricity coverage to 12 more communities by 2013

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<u>Electricity coverage expanded</u> Educate communities on SHEP	District wide					Communities educated on SHEP	7800	800	7000	District Assembly	ECG, MOE, NCCE
Facilitate the						Layout				District	Town &

preparation of layout communities.	12 communities					prepared in 12 communities	10000	3000	7000	Assembly	Country Planning Division.
Supply communities with low tension poles.	District wide					Low tension poles supplied	80000		80000	District Assembly	ECG/MOE
Assist communities to extend electricity to new sites.	10 communities					Electricity Extended in 10 communities	400000	2000	398000	District Assembly	ECG/MOE

To improve on road infrastructure in the district

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO-RATING
Rehabilitate feeder roads.	District wide					Feeder Roads Rehabilitated			400000	Dept. of Feeders	District Assembly, GOG,

							410000	10000		Roads	Donors./LSDGP
Construct new Roads	District wide					New Roads constructed	540000	40000	500000	Dept. of Feeder Road	LSDGP/District Assembly, GOG, Donors.
Upgrading of Roads	District wide					Roads Upgraded	350000	10000	340000	Dept. of High ways	DA, GOG, Donors/LSDGP
Undertake inventory, supervision and monitoring.	All roads under renovation and construction in the district.					Monitoring reports	85000	5000	80000	DA	GOG, Donors/LSDGP/DFR/GHA

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To improve on drainage systems

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABO-RATING
<p><u>Drainage systems in communities improved</u></p> <p>develop and design drainage system in selected communities</p>	district wide					drainage designs developed	750,000	5000	745000	District Assembly	GOG, Donors/LSDGP
						→					
Construct street drains in communities.	Apam, flood prone areas & major towns					Street drains constructed in selected communities	65000	7500	570500	District Assembly	GOG, Donors
						→					
Connect household drains	Apam, flood prone areas					Household drains	200000	15000	285000	District Assembly	Area Councils GOG./donors/LSDGP
						→					

to the main street drains	& major towns					connected to street drain					
Provide tools for labourers who work on the street drains.	7 Area Council Headquarters					Tools provided	22000		22000	District Assembly	DEHO

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To extend telecommunication to Area Council Headquarters by 2013

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<u>Telecommunication facilities extended.</u> Assist telecom operating companies to acquire land	District Wide					Telecom companies acquired land	15000		15000	District Assembly	Telecom companies

Facilitate the extension of telecom to the Area Council Headquarters	Area Council Headquarters					Telecommuni- -cation extended to Area Councils	30000	200 0	29800	District Assemb ly	Telecom companies /Ministry of Communi- cation.
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Objective: To improve access to education by 2017

NO.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATI ON	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATI ON AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATOR S	INDICATIV E BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHER S	LEA D	COLLAB ORATIN G
3	Construction of computer labs.	District wide					No. of LABS constructed 3	300000	2500	145500	152000	D/A	GES
4	Provide logistical support to ICT centres	District wide					No. of computers provided	18,000		6000	12000	D/A	GES / UNDP GIFTEL
5	Refurbishment of	District					2	7,000		2500	4500		GLB / GES/DFI

	libraries	wide											D/MIDA
6	Provide school furniture	District wide					No. of furniture provided	15,000		5000	10000	GES	MPCF
8	Provide financial support for administration of performance monitoring test	District wide					No. of PMT administered	10,000		3000	7000	D/A	GES
9	Provide financial support for district best teacher & worker award scheme	District wide					No. of teachers and workers awarded	10,000	DAC F/ IGF			D/A	GES

5.1.6 Thematic Area: **Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Agro-Based Industrial Development**

Objective 2: To promote production and processing of horticulture crops (pineapple, oranges, water melon) in the District by 2017

NO.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATI ON AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATOR S	INDICATIV E BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHE RS	LEA D	COLLAB ORATIN G
1	Recruit AEA to reduce AEA to farmer ratio	District Wide		→			40 AEA's recruited	800	500	300		MOF A	D/A
2	Capacity building for the 40	District wide			→		trainings workshop organized	45000	3000	12000	30000	MOF A	DA / MIDA
3	Identify suitable locations for horticultural crops	District wide			→		60 of suitable locations identified	7000	1000	3000	3000	MOF A	DA / MIDA
4	Mobilize FBC's and individuals interested in production of horticultural crops	District wide			→		20 FBO's interest groups mobilized	14000	2000	4000	8000	MOF A	DA / Co-op.
5	Link FBO's to source of credit and inputs	District wide			→		20 FBO's linked to credit facilities	280000	4000	76000	200000	MOF A	DA / Co-op

6	Provide extension services and support to FBO's and individuals	District wide					extension services delivered to FBO's and individual	30000	2500	7000	20500	MOF A	DA MIDA	/
7	Support farmers with farm inputs	District wide					2000 farmers supported with farm input	120000	3000	80000	37000	MOF A	DA MIDA	/
8	Provide starter pack to FBO's	District wide					starter pack. Provided	75,000	4000	45000	16000	MOF A	DA MIDA	/
9	To organize youth in agric	District wide					2500 acres ploughed and shared among the youths to the district	50,000	5000	45000		MOF A	DA/NYEP	
10	Organize farmers day celebration	District wide					Farmers day celebrated annually	24,000	4000	20000		MOF A	DACF	
11	Established Root & Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP)	District wide					RTIMP programme promoted	200,000	4500	13550 0	20000	MOF A	RTIMP	
12	Institute Export Marketing and Quality Awareness Project (EMQAP)	District wide					EMQAP instituted in the district	5000	800	4200		MOF A	EMQAP	
	promote processing of farm products	district wide					entrepreneurs encouraged to go into agro-	7500	1500	6000		DA	MOFA/M OTI/individuals	

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To encourage 50% farmers to adopt improved technologies in farming by 20% by 2017

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<p><u>Improved technologies adopted</u></p> <p>Organize quarterly trainings for extension officers.</p>	District wide					extension officers trained monthly.	32000		32000	Dept. Agric.	District Assembly
Train farmers in selected communities	District wide					4 → farmers trained annually	12000	2000	10000	Dept. of Agric.	District Assembly. CBRDP/MiDA
Procure motobikes for Extension officers	Apam					Six (6) Motor bikes procured.	6000		6000	Dept. of Agric	District Assembly, Donors

annually.											
Procure protective clothing for Extension officers annually.	Apam					Protective clothing procured for extension officers.	4000	300	3700	Dept. Agric.	District Assembly, Donors
Establish two input store.	two Area council					Input stores established	56000	3000	53000	MOFA	D A, CBRDP
Provide farm inputs	Area council Headquarters.					Farm Inputs available in stores	120000	3000	117000	MOFA	District Assembly.
Encourage FBOs to acquire processing machine.	District wide					20 gari and 4 oil palm processing machines acquired.	100000	20000	80000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of cooperatives/EU

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
Liaise with traditional authorities for release of land for youth in agric.	District wide					Land released for farming	3600	3600		District Assembly	MOFA, Traditional Authorities
Mobilize and organize youth into agric	District wide					interested youth mobilized and organized	6000	6000		MOFA	DA, NCCE, /Dept. of Co-operatives.
Distribute land to the youth	District wide					Available land released to farmers	9000	3000	6000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-operatives
Establish nursery	District wide					Nursery of different species established	18000	4000	14000	MOFA	District Assembly, Dept. of co-operatives
Supply of inputs and seedlings to youth in agric and farmers	District wide					Seedlings released to farmers	9000	2000	7000	MOFA	District Assembly, GYEEDA

PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA)

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To improve marketing of agricultural products by 20% by 2013

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATIVE BUDGET	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
<u>Marketing of agricultural products improved</u> Rehabilitate feeder roads	District wide					Feeder Roads Rehabilitated	410000	10000	400000	Dept. of Feeders Roads	District Assembly, GOG, Donors./LSDGP
Construct new Roads	District wide					New Roads constructed	540000	40000	500000	Dept. of Feeder Road	LSDGP/District Assembly, GOG, Donors.
Upgrading of Roads	District wide					Roads Upgraded	350000	11000	340000	Dept. of High ways/ Dept. of Fd. Rd.	DA, GOG, Donors/LSDGP
Introduce Rural Access Intervention (RAI)&	District wide					RAI & IMT introduced	150000	30000	120000	Dept. of Feeder Road	LSDGP/District Assembly, GOG, Donors.

intermediate Means of Transport(IMT)										
Construct three narrow cribs	selected communities				Cribs constructed	150000	10000	140000	MOFA	DA, Donors
Sensitise farmers on the need to treat and store grains.	District wide				Communities sensitized	400000	10000	30000	MOFA	DA/ NCCE/ISD/MiDA
Construct three markets in selected communities.	Selected communities				markets constructed	550000	8000	542000	DA	Donors/ communities

To increase fish production by 20% in the district

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS	INDCATIVE BUDGET	SOURCES OF FUNDING		IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES	
		10	11	12	13			IGF	GOG/ OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
mobilize and encourage fisher-	Coastal communities					fisher-folks mobilized and	6000	1000	5000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-

folks into associations/groups						groups formed					operatives/ ILO/MAS LOC/SIF/ MOTI
organize capacity building programmes for fisher-folks	Coastal communities					training organized	76000	6000	70000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-operatives/ ILO/MAS LOC/SIF/ MOTI
Identify and acquire sites for the construction of fish storage and processing facilities.	Coastal communities					fish storage and processing facilities constructed	400000	5000	395000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-operatives/ SIF/MOTI
support fisher-folks with inputs-outboard motors, fishing nets	Coastal communities					inputs supplied	450000	8000	442000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-operatives/ MOTI
streamline operations of pre-mix fuel committees	Coastal communities					landing beach pre-mix fuel 0000committees re-constituted	10000	4000	6000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-operatives/ ILO/MAS LOC/SIF/ MOTI
link & support them with credit facilities & form	Coastal communities					members linked to credit	150000	12000	138000	MOFA	DA/Dept. of Co-operatives/

credit unions						facilities and					ILO/MAS LOC/SIF/ MOTI
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Reducing poverty and income inequalities

Objective:To promote income generation opportunities for the poor and vulnerable including women/gender mainstream programmes

N O.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIME FRAME	INDICATORS / INDICA TIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTATI ON AGENCY
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			10	11	12	13	INDICATORS	INDICATIVE BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHERS	LEAD	COLLABORATING
1	Support the vulnerable especially women, orphans, physically challenged and widowers with social protection programmes	District wide					cash transferred to the beneficiaries	450,000	15000	45000	490,000	SIF	D/A / NGOs/GO G
2	Increase number of beneficiaries accessing LEAP	District wide					LEAP programme expanded	500,000	4000	396000	100000	D/A	soc. Welfare
3	Protect the welfare of children in difficult circumstances including child labour, child trafficking	District wide					mechanism instituted to protect children	200,000	3000	150000	47000	D/A	Social Welfare, NCCE, MOWAC CHRAJ
4	Provide scholarships to Girls and those interested in technical education	District wide					financial assistance provided	100,000	12000	38000	50000	D/A	GES/MoG CSP/CAM FED
5	Establish income generating projects for women	district wide					income generating projects established	260000	40000	56000	200000	DA	ILO/SIF/E UMOTI/ MOFA

To bridge the gap between the under privilege and the rich

NO	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICATIVE BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATI ON AGENCY		
			10	11	12	13		INDICATOR S	INDICATIV E BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHER S	LEA D
	Design and site more development projects at poverty stricken communities	district wide					development projects distributed fairly to ensure equity	880000	25000	55000	305000	DA	DPCU
	supply of furniture, school uniforms and exercise books to the less privilege schools	district wide					educational logistics supplied	280000	7000	24000	33000	DA	GOG/Donors
	increase in school feeding programme beneficiary schools	district wide					SFP expanded to cover more schools	600000	5000	40000	195000	GSFP	DA/GOG/DANIDA/GES
	support to disaster affected communities	district wide					disaster affected communities supported	250000	10000	18000	60000	NADMO	DA/GOG/UNDP/Donors
	identify and construct drains in flood prone areas/communities	district wide					drains constructed	600000	20000	18000	400000	DA	NADMO/GOG/UNDP/Dept. of Feeder Rds

	institute RAI and IMT to the rural farming communities	district wide					rural farmers supported through RAI & IMT	98000	10000	25000	63000	DA	LSDGP/D ANIDA/D ept. Of Feeder Rds

Objective: To improve reproductive, women, vulnerable and child health

NO.	PROGRAMME promote ACTIVITIES	LOCATIO N	TIME FRAME				INDICATORS / INDICA TIVE BUDGET		SOURCE OF FUNDING			IMPLEMENTATI ON AGENCY	
			10	11	12	13	INDICATOR S	INDICATIV E BUDGET GH¢	IGF	GOG	OTHER S	LEA D	COLLAB ORATIN G
1	Improve family planning services	District wide					Family planning services improved	180,000.00	3000.00	120,000.00	57,000.00	GHS	GOG, DA
2	Promote the use of IPT for pregnant	District wide					IPT promoted in the district	150,000.00		125,000.00	25,000.00	GHS	GOG

	women												
3	Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance	District wide					Disease surveillance strengthened	20,000.00	2000.00	16,000.00	38,000.00	GHS	
4	Vaccination against vaccine preventable diseases	District wide					Vaccination programmes conducted	200,000.00	3500.00	150,000.00	46500.00	GHS	GOG, DA
5	Institute alternative transport arrangement with transport operators	District wide					Alternative transport arrangement instituted	80,000.00	10,000.00		70,000.00	GHS	Transport companies
6	Improve on malnutrition among children	District wide					Malnutrition cases reduced	25000.00	20,000.00	5000.00	20,000.00	GHS	GOG
7	Increase public ed. on health incl. NHIS	District wide					Public ed. Improved	18000	2000	6000	11800	GHS	GOG, DA

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN FOR 2014-2017

SOURCE OF FUNDING	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
IGF	396,127.00	469,353.00	486,889.00	490,165.00	<u>Climate Change</u> 56,000.00	59,500.00	61,864.00	62,090.00
DACF	4,747,209.00	4,894,699.00	4,904,850.00	4,996,906.00	<u>Health</u> 1,257,095.00	1,300,000.00	1,379,000.00	1,398,000.00
SECTOR TRANSFERS	2,408,000.00	2,650,000.00	2,850,459.00	2,509,099.00	<u>Agric</u> 750,000.00	712,000.00	778,900.00	821,009.00
DONORS	1,750,000.00	1,873,000.00	1,985,000.00	2,023,904.00	<u>Central Adm</u> 810,000.00	826,000.00	856,900.00	870,128.00
					<u>Road</u> 235,000.00	252,709.00	259,000.00	290,000.00
					<u>Education</u> 2,045,985.00	2,220,990.00	2,82,955.00	2,905,009.00
					<u>Governance</u> 148,098.00	150,880.00	152,000.00	163,808.00
					<u>Water</u> 380,650.00	384,909.00	390,000.00	395,000.00
					<u>Sanitation</u> 590,906.00	593,000.00	599,800.00	610,000.00
					<u>Security</u> 127,622.00	132,000.00	170,000.00	145,000.00
					<u>Energy</u> 346,980.00	349,000.00	358,000.00	369,890.00
					<u>Capacity building</u> 286,000.00	291,000.00	310,000.00	324,987.00

					<u>Oil & gas</u> 46,000.00	51,000.00	54,000.00	62,905.00
					<u>Vulnerable & PWD</u> 268,000.00	271,900.00	285,903.00	297,456.00
					<u>Environment</u> 39,000.00	43,821.00	53,942.00	56,816.00
					<u>Gender</u> 89,000.00	92,806.00	99,756.00	105,906.00
					<u>Private sector</u> 48,000.00	52,009.00	62,450.00	69,132.00
TOTAL	7,551,336.0 0	8,041,336.0 0	10,227,198.0 0	10,020,074.0 0	7,551,336.0 0	8,041,336.0 0	10,227,198.0 0	10,020,074.0 0

5.2.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (2014)

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

SECTOR: HEALTH

PROGRAMME GOAL: To Increase Access to Quality Health Delivery

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To improve Quality Health care delivery by 65% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies		
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
1. Construct CHPS compounds in communities	3 Communities	3 CHPS compounds constructed						1600	995000	DHD/DA	EU/MoH
2. Construct nurses quarters in two communities	2 communities	2 nurses Quarters constructed						28000	186000	DHD/DA	EU/MoH
3. Organize training on financial management for 30 district and sub-district management members	Selected areas	training on financial management organised						3000	45685	DHD	GHS/Donors
4. Procurement of pickup	Apam	Pickup procured						200	70000	DHD/DA	DACF
5. Establish mental health units in the district	District wide	Mental Health Units Established in the District						5050	6000	DHD	D/A, MOH
6. Training for 50 staff on resuscitation of the newborn	District wide	Training on resuscitation for new borns						4500	6000	DHD	MOH

		organized								
7. Organize training for Health Officers	Apam	15 Health Aides trained	→				500	7000	DHD	DA/MOH
8. Undertake Supervision and Monitoring ring to Six Sub-districts	Sub-districts	Supervision and Monitoring undertaken	→				6000	6800	DHD	GHS/EU/UNICEF
9. Conduct family planning services at health centers	District wide	Family planning services conducted	→				4000	7500	DHD	DA/MOH
10. Hold Evening Immunisation services for under-served communities	District wide	Immunisation services provided to children in the evenings in under-served communities	→				3000	4200	DHD	DA/MOH/Donors
11. Reduce malaria cases thru' public education and distribution of ITN/	District wide	OPD cases on malaria reduced	→				4000	20000	DHD	DA/MOH/NGOs/Donors
12. Support anti-malaria cases									DA	

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS by 30% by 2014

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
13. Organise Radio talk shows on Stigma and discrimination of PLWHA, condom use	District wide	quarterly radio talk shows organised	→				300	900	DHD/DAC	D/A, comm.devt. ISD
14. Facilitate formation of CBO's in communities	District wide	At least 20 CBO's formed	→				600	900	DHD/FP	DA/Ghana AIDS Commission
15. Support to HIV AIDS Activities	District wide	HIV-AIDS Supported		→			600	20000	DA	GoG/DACF
16. Identify PLWHA's	District wide	50 PLWHA's identified	→				500	2000	DAC	Ghana AIDS Commission DA/NGO's/CBO's
17. Identify and educate peer educators	District wide	20 counselors and peer educators identified.	→				2200	4800	FP/DAC	DA/CBO's/NGO's/DHD
18. Provide functional and logistical support to CBO's/NGOs	District wide	CBO's and 4 NGO supported	→				1900	3000	FP/DAC	DA/GAC/Ghana AIDS Commission
19. Provide care and support to PLWHA's	District wide	At least 50 PLWHA's supported	→				600	12000	DAC	D/A, FP, NGO's, CBO's, AIDS Commission

SECTOR: EDUCATION

PROGRAMME GOAL: To provide Quality Education, Improve Access to and Participation in Education and strengthen Education management at all levels

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To improve teaching and learning by 20% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
20. Provide incentive/logistic package to Teachers	District Wide	40 Teachers received incentives		→			40000	85000	D/A	GES/MOE/GOG
21. Award Teachers	Apam	Hardworking Teachers awarded					600	500	GES	DA
22. Introduce book box system	Apam	libraries supplied	→			8000	55000	GES	GES, GLB, GOG	
23. Payment of National/Regional/District Commitments	Apam	Payments made						13,288	GES	DACF
24. Extend financial assistance to brilliant students	District Wide	students benefited		→			18000	60000	GES	D/A
25. Conduct training programme for adult learners as well as knowledge on their civil duties and Self Help projects	District Wide	Adult learners recruited and trained	→			2000	65,000.00	NFED/DA/Community Deve't	DA/GOG	
26. To provide logistic Support for NFED	District Wide	Logistics Supplied for NFED	→				300	6000	DA/NFED	DA
27. To Increase girl-child education in both SHS and JHS (financial & logistical support)	District Wide	Assistance of students from both SHS and JHS	→			16000	349,000	D.D.E	D/A, GOG/CAMFED	

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE: - To improve school infrastructure by 30% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
28. Rehabilitate existing school block	Selected Communities	4 School blocks Rehabilitated					155000	650000	D/A	GES,DDF,
29. Construct Classroom school blocks and ancillaries	Akropong , Bedwaze, Darmang	Classroom Blocks constructed					520000	6500000	DA/GES	GOG/GETFUND/DDF/DACF
30. Completion of Classroom Block	Apam, Bedwaze	Classroom Blocks Completed					26555	35000	DA/GES	DACF
31. Provide Teachers Accomodation	Apam, Abankrom, Enyeame, Brofo	Teachers Quarters Constructed					250000	750000	DA/GES	DACF/DDF
32. Provide furniture to schools	District Wide	schools provided with furniture					8000	150000	GES	DA/ GOG/GES/GETFUND

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE E: - To Involve all stakeholders in decision making and management of schools

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead

33. Form and Train SMC/PTA/SHEP members	District wide	20 No. SMC/PTAformed and trained					4000	15000	GES	D/A
34. Education food vendors on personal hygiene and Environment hygiene	District wide	Food vendors screened and certified and clean environment enforced					700	600	GES	D/A, GOG
35. Support to education service	Apam	Education supported with funds					200	35000	GES	District Education Fund/DACF
36. To equip basic school heads with knowledge in Capitation Account	District wide	Basic Heads with enhanced knowledge in Accounts and inventory keeping					10000	15000	GES	D/A, GOG
37. To equip teachers with requisite skills and knowledge in first Aid administration	District Wide	Participants to have requisite skills and knowledge in First Aid Administration in schools					500	850	GES	D/A, GOG

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

SECTOR: VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED

PROGRAMME GOAL: Empower the vulnerable and excluded

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To Improve Self Esteem and Public Recognition of the physically challenged by 10% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
38. Identify/Sensitize and register the PWD, poor, vulnerable, & women	District wide	Vulnerable identified and registered					2000	7500	NGOs/Soc. Welf.	DA/SIF/GOG
39. protect and support the poor, vulnerable, disabled women with cash transfers	District wide	The poor, Women, vulnerable, disabled supported with cash transfer					6000	250000	soc. Welfare	DA/GOG/SIF/NGOs
40. Procurement of Office logistics	Apam	Office logistics procured					300		DA/Social welfare	Social welfare
41. Educate and sensitized communities on attitudes towards the physically challenged. And Child Rights and Protection	District wide	Communities sensitized					500	7000	Social Welfare	DA/GOG/NGOs
42. exercise books to the less privileged	selected communities	exercise books supplied to the needy					18500	350000	GES/GOG	DA
43. Increase access to	selected	school feeding					15500	850000	GSFP	GES/DA/GOG

school feeding	communities	schools increased								
44. Supply of furniture to the less privileged schools	selected communities	Furniture supplied					600.00	350,000.00	GES/ DA	GETFUND
45. Organise Quartely inter-sectorial meetings on Juvenile Justice	District wide	Intersectorial meetings on Juvenile justice Organised					600	400	Social welfare	DA
46. Recruit needy/brilliant girls for scholarship in non-traditional technical programmes	Selected areas	needy girls recruited for scholarships in non-traditional technical programs					200	1200	DA	GRSCDP(MO WAC) ,DSC
47. Monitoring of LEAP, PWD, etc programmes	District Wide	Monitoring conducted					2950.00	4800.00	DA	Social Welfare/NCCE , MOWAC,

THEMATIC AREA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

SECTOR: SKILLS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME GOAL: Empower the Youth to become employable

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- Assist 3800 skilled youth to settle by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
48. Monitoring and Evaluation of training programmes	District Wide	Monitoring and Evaluation carried out.					200	300	DA	REP/
49. Facilitate the formation of Co-op. groups	District Wide	Co-operatives formed	—————→				3500	9000	Dept. of co-opts.	D/A
50. Build the capacity of women in business management principles	District wide	women in business management principles trained	—————→				250	45000	DA/REP	ILO/SPGE/Co-operative dept.
51. To sponsor women in health and education training institute	Selected area	women sponsored in health and education training		—————→			100	10000	DA	

THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

SECTOR: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAMME GOAL: Enhance Good Governance and Civic Responsibilities in the District

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To strengthen the capacity of the District Assembly and Departments by 15% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
52. Organize local training for key staff and Assembly members	Apam	Key staff /Assembly members trained	→				4000	65000	D/A	MLGRD/ILGS /DDF/RCC/IG F
53. Appraise Staff	Apam	Staff appraised				→	600		D/A	RCC
54. Payment of Salaries	Apam		→					853,860.37	DA	IGF/GoG
55. Construction of Staff Bungalow	Apam									
56. Construction of Police station	Dago						2000	100000	DA/DW D	DDF
57. Construction of police bungalow	Dago						2000	125000	DA/DW D	DACF
58. Extension of Electricity to newly constructed structures	Apam	Electricity extended to newly Constructed structures					100	45000	DA/DW D	DACF
59. Procure office equipments/computers & Accessoriesdepts	Apam	office equipments/Computer purchased			→		800	40000	D/A	Depts.

60. Procurement of Generator	Apam	Generator procured for the Assembly					200	95000	DA	DACF
61. Support to APRM	Apam	APRM supported					200	6000	DA	DACF
62. Procurement of furniture and fittings	Apam	Furniture and fittings procured					600	16000	DA	Depts
63. Procure office furniture	Apam	2 set of furniture procured.					500	1850	DA	Depts
64. Fixing of Water pump in the Office	Apam						600	7000	DA	DA
65. Supply of water hydrant for Ghana Fire Services	Apam	Fire hydrant procured and handed over to Ghana Fire service Apam					600	12000	DA	GFS
66. Construct Office for Fire Service	Apam	Office for Fire Service Constructed					600	200000	DACF	GFS
67. Procure computer desk for ICT centre	Apam	Computer Desk Procured					250	6000	DA	ICT Centre
68. Construction of ICT Centre	GomoaDenkyira	ICT centre constructed					200	50,950.75	CEDEC OM	ICT Centre
69. Installation of Internet at Teachers Resource Centre	Apam	Internet Facilities Installed					300	30,000	DA	DACF/ICT Centre
70. Maintenance of Internet Facility at the Office	Apam	Internet Facilities regularly Maintained					600	30,000	DA	DACF

71. Support for DPCU Activities	Apam	Training organized for DPCU				→	40000		D/A	DPCU/DDF/LGS
72. Recruit support staff	Apam	6 staff recruited				→	6500	98000	D/A	OHOCS/RCC
73. Donations (support to local programmes/festivals)	District Wide	Local programmes supported					150	20000	DA	IGF
74. Payment of protocol expenses	Apam	Payment for protocols covered				→	200	20000	DA	DACF/IGF
75. Project monitoring and Inspection.	Apam	Projects monitored and follow ups made				→	200	26600	DA	DACF
76. Support to counterpart fund STRAP	Apam	STRAP supported				→	200	30000	DA	DACF

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To Enhance the Integration of the Decentralized Departments

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
77. Organise Heads of Dept. meetings	Apam	Quarterly HOD meetings held	→				4800		D/A	Depts
78. Invite HOD to sub-committee and Assembly meetings	Apam	HOD attend Sub-Committee and Assembly meetings	→				29000		D/A	Dept./Asembly-members
79. Organize Review workshop for Departmental heads	Apam	Review Workshops organized				→	3500		D/A	Departments
80. Ensure Quarterly submission of annual Departmental Reports	Apam	Timely submission of quarterly and annual Report	→				48000	8000	DA	Departments
81. To participate in National Surveys like Agric Census, PHC, Health data, Education Data, Agriculture data	District wide	Data on Households, Agriculture, Health, Education etc collected	→				200	20000	DA/Statistical Service	GoG
82. Renovation of staff bungalow	Apam	Staff bungalow repaired	→					30000	DACF	

THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

DISTRICT GOAL: To facilitate investments by private sector operations in the available human and material resources for creating employment and generating wealth.

Adopted National Objective: Develop tourism as a major industry

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual budget GH¢		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
83. Develop flyers and brochures on the potential tourism sites and festivals.	District wide	Flyers and brochures developed		→			6500		DA	G.T. Board/Ghana museum board
84. Advertise tourism potentials in media outlets (T.V. website etc)	District wide	Documented no. of interests expressed by investors		→			5500		DA	G.T. Board/Ghana museum board
85. Create secretariat and appoint desk officer for tourism/client service unit	Central administration	Private sector investment desk office in place	→				4200		DA	G.T. Board/Ghana museum board
86. Development of tourist centres	Selected sites	Identified tourists sites developed		→			2800	450000	DA	G.T. Board/Ghana museum board
87. Identify appropriate suitable site to develop children's park	Selected sites	Suitable location developed		→			340,000.00	2,800,000.00	DA	G.T. Board/Ghana museum board
88. Extend utility supplies to tourists sites	Tourists sites	Utilities supplied to sites			→		95,000.00	420,000.00	DA	G.T. Board/Ghana museum board

DISTRICT GOAL; To facilitate investments by private sector operations in the available human and material resources for creating employment and generating wealth.

Adopted National Objectives: Pursue accelerated industrial development.

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual budget GH¢		IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	collaborating
89. Map out sites of salt production and document them	Mankoadze, Dago and Apam	Sites plans available	→				4300	9000	DA	MoTI
90. Promote Salt Marketing	Apam	Marketing strategies developed				→	2900	88,000.00	DA	MoTI
91. Link salt producers to credit sources and agencies involved in salt refinery	District wide	No, of salt producers linked to refineries				→	6000	180,000.00	DA	MoTI
92. Enforcing Salt Iodisation bye-laws	District wide	Salt Regulations Enforced				→	200	2500	DA Taskforce	GHANA POLICE SERVICE

THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

GOAL: Strengthen district local economic development (LED)

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To improve the managerial and technical skills of small scale entrepreneurs

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
93. Strengthen the linkage between small scale industries and NBSSI	District Wide	50 small scale industries linked					700	7500	D/A	NBSSI, NGO's, CIVIC UNION
94. Support Rural Enterprise Projects and Programmes	District Wide	Rural Enterprise Projects Supported					20,000	11000	DA	REP
95. Form Association of small scale entrepreneurs/SBAs	District wide	22 Association of small scale entrepreneurs formed					850	10000	Dept. of Co-opt.	D/A, ILO/NBSS
96. Counterpart fund for REP	District wide	Rural Enterprise Program					100	8500	REP	DA
97. Conduct needs assessment of SBAs	District wide	needs assessment of SBAs conducted					4500		DA	Dept. of Co-opt./ILO
98. organize capacity building programme for the SBAs	District wide	training programme organized					1900	28000	DA/REP	Dept. of Co-opt./ILO
99. Link SBAs to sources of credit	District wide	Credit extended to SBAs					4000	80000	DA/REP	Dept. of Co-opt./ILO

100.	Support for LSDGP	District wide	LSDGP Supported					200	10000	DA	GoG
101.	SIF Projects and Programs	District wide						200	10000	DA	GoG
102.	Monitor SBAs	District wide	Monitoring and impact assessment of SBAs conducted					800	8000	DA	Dept. of Co-opt./ILO
103.	To train 10 women groups on the application of modern fish processing equipments and methodologies	Selected Districts	10 women groups trained on the application of modern fish processing equipments and methodology					200	4,300.00	REP/DA	Co-operative dept. comm'tydev't. D/A
104.	To conduct training for (300) three hundred selected women farmers in five communities in modern method of farming	Selected communities	300 women farmers selected for training in modern farming methods.					200	3800	REP/MO FA	GoG, DA

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

SECTOR: WATER

PROGRAMME GOAL: Improve access to potable water in the District

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To ensure that 80% of communities have adequate access to potable water by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
105. Sensitize communities on the need to use potable water	District wide	Communities sensitized	→				4500	9500	DWST	DA/CWSA/NG Os/
106. Rehabilitate existing broken down boreholes	12 communities	12 borehole rehabilitated	→				6800	60000	DWST	DA/CWSA/NG Os/Com'ties
107. Drill boreholes for communities	4 communities	4 boreholes drilled for 4 communities	→				10000	70000	DWST	DA/CWSA/NG Os/Com'ties
108. Counterpart fund for IDA projects/IDA Projects	District wide	Fund for IDA Projects received			→		1000	350000	DWST	DACF/CWSA/NGOs
109. Supply of Water and Electricity to Ankamu Market.	Ankamu	Water and Electricity Supplied to Ankamu	→				200	35000	DWD	DA/CWSA
110. Hydrological Service on Boreholes	3 communities	Hydrological service Carried out					250	7000	DWD	DA/DACF/CWSA
111. Educate communities to take full responsibility of water	District wide	Water facilities well managed	→				850	5000	DWST	DA/CWSA/NG Os/ Com'ties

facilities.										
112. Organize in service training for WATSAN committees	District wide	Quarterly training organized for WATSAN					850	30000	DWST	DA/CWSA/Relief International LSDGP/NGOs/Com'ties
113. Institute hand washing with soap programme in schools	District wide	hand washing in schools instituted					800	5500		

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

SECTOR: SANITATION

PROGRAMME GOAL: Improve sanitary conditions in the District

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- To increase access to toilet facilities by ensuring 30% of urban residents have private toilets in their homes by 2014.

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
114. Institutional Latrines for Schools	Selected Communities	Toilets for constructed for schools	→				650	750000	DWD/GES/DA	DA/CWSA/NGOs/Com'ties
115. Provide public Toilets facilities/Rehabilitation	Selected communities	Toilet facilities provided at Akwakrom, Mankessim, Eshiem, Tarkwa, Antseadze, Denkyira, Bebiano, Dawurampong, Ankamu Market	→				500	660000	DDF/DA CF	DA/CWSA/NGOs/Com'ties
116. Provide tools and detergent for sanitary work	District wide	Sanitary tools provided	→				3000	39000	DA/DEHO	DACF/IGF
117. Provide tools for labourers who work on the street drains.	Apam	tools provided	→				6500		DA	DEHO/Zoomlion
118. Acquisition of site for Cemetery	Apam	Cemetery Aquired					300	15000	DA/DAC F	DEHO
119. design drainage	4 area council	drainage system					4800	45000	DA	MORT/GOG/L

systems for 4 major towns	capitals	developed								SDGP/Donor
120. Reduce health and industrial waste.	District Wide	10% of health and industrial waste reduced and health facilities without medical incinerators identified.					400	600	EHS	DHD
121. construct drains in four communities	4 communities	drains constructed					12000	560000	DA	LSDGP/GOG/Donors/MORT
122. Evacuation of Refuse at final disposal site	District wide	refuse Evacuated					500	12000	DACF	DA/Communities
123. Fumigation	District wide	Fumigation carried out						12300	DEHO	DACF
124. Organise clean-up campaign	District Wide						200	6000	DEHO	DA/Communities
125. Construction of Building for animal impound	Apam	Animal impound						15000		
126. Locate new refuse sites for communities	selected communities	New refuse sites located					50000	35000	DACF	Zoomlion/DEHO/SIF
127. Provide refuse	District wide	Equipment &					25000	180000	DEHO	DA/SIF

disposal equipment other logistics		Logistics provided								
128. ensure proper and adequate disposal of solid/Liquid waste	Apam, Mumford, Ankamu, Dawurampong, Eshiem	5 communities practice proper solid/liquidwaste disposal					6000	9000	EHU	D/A, DHD

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SECTOR: AGRICULTURE

PROGRAMME GOAL: To modernize and increase agricultural production in the district and ensure food security to reduce poverty

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE: - To improve farmers' access to credit facilities by 25% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget GH¢		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
129. To strengthen the human, material , logistics and Skills resources capacity of MOFA and Farmers on Agro-chemical usage	District Wide	Training workshop carried out, procure necessary materials and Logistics as well as Agro-chemical usage		→			6000	20000	MoFA	DA
130. Sensitize Farmers/Fishermen in 36 communities	District Wide	36 communities sensitized		→			2000	1000	MOFA	D/A , NCCE, Information Service, REP , Donor
131. Support to Agriculture activities	District Wide	Agriculture activities in the District Supported		→			200	12000	MOFA	DACF
132. Form and Strengthen 20 FBO's	District wide	20 FBO's formed	→				800	4500	MOFA	D/A Dept of Co-operatives, REP

133.	Conduct food fairs/training on cassava processing and utilization	District wide	Cassava fairs and training on its processing carried out					300	10000	MOFA	RTIMP/DA/Donor
134.	Conduct demonstration on maize and vegetables farms	Selected Communities	Demonstration on maize and vegetables organized					200	9000	MOFA/DA	Donor
135.	Organized RTIMP, EMQAP WIAD, Programmes	District wide	programmes organized					200	4000	DA/MOFA	GOG/DA
136.	Monitoring of Coconut Farmers	Selected Communities	Monitoring conducted						200	DA/MOFA	Donor
137.	Conduct Pest and Disease control programme	Selected communities	Farm disease controlled						8,796.70	MOFA	GoG
138.	Attend to, diagnose and treat farm animals	District wide	Farm animals treated					300	6500	MOFA	GOG/DA
139.	Organize farmers/fishermen day	District Wide	Farmers/Fishermen day organized					22000	15000	MOFA	DA

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE: - To encourage 50% farmers to adopt improved technologies in farming by 25% by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
140.	District wide	farmers in 25					900	18200	MOFA	D/A

communities on food security and emergency preparedness		communities trained								
141. Collection of Agriculture data	District wide	Data on crop cultivation, acreage, animal husbandry fisheries obtained	→				1000	1500	GSS	MOFA/District Assembly
142. Science and Technology applied in food and agriculture (supply of cassava sticts, coconut, etc)	District wide	Improve the adoption of improved technology by men and women farmers	→				200	600		
143. Construct Market Sheds/Markets in selected communities	Selected Communities	market centres constructed	→				800	555000	DA	Donors/communities

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SECTOR: ENVIRONMENT

PROGRAMME GOAL: To ensure sustainable environmental management

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
144. Organize tree planting campaign by supplying Communities, Individuals, Schools, churches with seedlings	District Wide	Tree planting campaigns organized in 30 communities					3000	68000	Forestry Service Division	D/A/ISD/NADMO
145. Preparation of tree nurseries and Planting of trees as Windbreaks	9 communities	Nurseries prepared to serve as windbreaks					200	2410	NADMO	DA
146. Relay Information on the weather to community members and farmers	District wide	Communities as well as Farmers informed on weather changes					200	2500	Forestry Service Commission	DA
147. Channeling and Drudging of rivers and culvert.	Apam	Rivers and culverts drudged					200	500	DA	NADMO
148. Formation of Disaster Management	District Wide	Disaster management					600	600	DA/NADMO	ISD

Committee		committee formed									
149. Encourage the use of LPG Gas rather than the use of charcoal or charcoal processing	District wide	LPG Gas being encouraged District wide						200	500	DA	EHD/ISD/NA DMO
150. Discourage the use of Second hand fridges which emits CFC Gas	District Wide	Use of Second hand fridges discouraged						200	600	DA/ISD	DA
151. Construction of Fire belts around farms/Training of Fire Volunteers	District wide	Farmers trained on the construction of fire belts						150	800	NADMO , Forestry Service	DA
152. Enforce bye-laws on forest and land resources.	District wide	Bye-laws enforced						2000	7000	D/A	NADMO, NCCE,ISD
153. Form environmental volunteers	District Wide	20 Communities have volunteers						600	3000	DEHO, NADMO	ISD/D/A, NCCE/
154. Educate communities on land conservation/Farming methods (Block Farming)	District Wide	20 Communities educated						800	7000	NADMO	D/A, /ISD
155. Encourage the Planting of Drought resistant crops	District Wide	Drought resistant crops encouraged among farmers						220	1500	DA/EHD A/MoFA	NADMO/MoF orestry
156. Support for	District Wide	Disaster Victims						600	10000	DA	ISD



Disaster affected Victims		supported								
157. Organize education on the need for protection of water bodies.	District Wide	Communities educated	—————→				850	6500	Forestry Commission,	ISD, NADMO

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES: To create an enabling environment (participation with decision making process strengthened at sub-district structures, gender equity) for peaceful and sustainable development.

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
158. Construct office for Area Councils	Dawurampong and KyirenNkwanta, Mumford, Dago	4 offices constructed for Area Councils	→				8500	300000	D/A	A/C Tender Committee/DACF
159. Provide furniture and fittings for Area councils	Selected Area Councils	Furniture supplied to area councils		→			200	35,000	DA	DACF/A/C
160. Provision of motor bikes for Area Councils	Selected Area Councils	Motorbikes Procured and Distributed to area councils		→				6000	DA	DACF
161. Payment of on-going projects (Magistrate Court/Quarters, Classroom Blocks, Teachers Quarters, Markets/Town Hall/DCE Bungalow/Forcourt of Assembly,Staffbungal. Road to cold store, CHPS Compound, Health Centres, Bookshelves and Furnitures supplied	Apam, Sampa, Abamkrom, Simbrofo, Asempanye, Fawumanye, Gomoamaim, Dawurampong, Mumford, Abonko, Oguaa, Osedze, Apam Methodist	Payment made	→				2500	600000	DA	DACF/ A/C Tender Committee

162. Organise training for Area Councillors & Unit Committees	District wide	Training organized for 181councillors& Unit committees					650	5500	D/A	A/C,DDF
163. Undertake supervision and monitoring	District Wide	Monitoring and supervision undertaken					1500	2500	DA	District Monitoring Team
164. Conduct Sensitisation on Government and Non-governmental organisations Projects and programs implementation	District wide	Public awareness of the Created					650	600	D/A	A/C,T/A,Com munities/Asse mbly members/ISD/
165. Organise Sensitization exercise to Encourage Women Participating in District Assembly activities.	District Wide	Sensitization Exercise conducted					500	600	DA	DA/NCCE
166. Oganize Capacity Building training for Assembly members	Apam	Training organized for Assembly members					660	160000	D/A	DDF/DACF/D ONORS
167. organize annual Get-together for Assembly members/staff	Apam	Annual Get-together organized					800	8500	D/A	Assembly members
168. Support Assembly members to undertake community activities	District wide	Assembly members supported					250	28000	D/A	Assembly members/com munity development
169. Organise Community	District wide	Training organized						720		GoG

Empowerment											
170.	Invite and honour invitations of traditional Authorities.	District wide	Invitation letters extended to T/A	→				8000	8500	D/A	T/A
171.	Support for Community Initiated Projects	District Wide	Community Initiated Projects Supported	→				200	24000	DA	DACF/NGOs
172.	To register all Births and Deaths in the District	District Wide	Births and Deaths in the District Registered					250	1500	DA/Birth and Death Departments	DACF
173.	Support for Security agencies/ DISEC	District Wide	Security Services in the District Supported	→				300	200	20000	DACF
174.	Support for National Events	District Wide	National Events Supported	→				250	30000	DA	DACF
175.	Repair and Maintenance	Apam	Vehicles, furniture, Equipments, fuel, schools, Roads CHPS zones.	→				200	487,870.98	DA	DACF, IGF/DDF/GoG
176.	Operational Expenses	Apam	Stationaries, printing, fuel, Utilities, logistics	→				200	135,661.99	DA	IGF,DACF,GoG
177.	General Expenses	Apam	meetings,other charges,	→				250	270000	DA	DACF, IGF

		contingencies, medical charges,public education, subventions,Agricul ture								
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ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

SECTOR: LOCAL FINANCES

PROGRAMME GOAL: Improve upon collection and Management of the Assembly Revenue

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- Strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead
178. Recruit and bond commission collectors	District wide	12 commission collectors recruited			→		600		D/A	Finance Dept.
179. Organize training workshop for revenue collectors	Apam	Half yearly workshop organized for Rev. Collectors	→	→	→	→	300	20000	DA/DPCU	Finance Dept/DDF/SIF
180. Identify new Revenue sources	District wide	New Revenue sources identified			→	→	400	1600	DPCU	DA/Finance Dept./SIF
181. Collect and collate data on revenue items	District wide	Data on ratable items collated				→	4500	30000	DPCU	DA/Finance Depts/SIF/LEB
182. Set up MIS Unit	Apam	MIS Unit set unit			→	→	450	5000	DPCU	D/A

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
183. Form Revenue Task Force	Apam	Revenue Task Force formed	→				3800		DPCU	DA/Finance Dept.
184. Procure Revenue Mobilisation Vehicle	Apam	Revenue Vehicle Procured	→				252	80000	DA	DA/Finance Dept. DACF,
185. Organize Radio programme on revenue	Apam	Revenue education on Radio programme organized	→				290	500	DA/ISD/Finance Dept.	IGF

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE:- strengthen the capacity of MMDAs for accountable, effective performance and service delivery

Activities	Location	Output Indicators	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
186. Prepare and submit financial reports	Apam	Timely preparation of Reports	—————▶				900	3000	Finance Dept.	DPCU/DA
187. Sanction non performing Revenue Collectors	Apam	Non-Performing Collectors Sanctioned	—————▶				600		Finance Dept.	DPCU
188. Organize F & A meetings and budget meetings	Apam	Monthly F & A Meetings organised	—————▶				16000		Finance Dept.	DPCU

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

SECTOR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

PROGRAMME GOAL: To improve Socio-Economic Infrastructure in the District

ADOPTED NATIONAL OBJECTIVE: - To expand electricity coverage to 16 more communities by 2014

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
189. Facilitate preparation of layout in communities	District wide	Layout prepared for 4 communities	—————→				1000	9800	D/A	T & CPD
190. Picking of features on the ground	District wide	Data collected					200	500	DA	T & CPD
191. Rural Electrification	District Wide	Communities assisted	—————→				800	38000	D/A	ECG, MOE
192. Extension of Electricity to Ayensuano-Mumford	Ayensuano-Mumford	Communities connected to national grid		—————→			240	40000	D/A	ECG, MOE/DDF

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

OBJECTIVE: To ensure Judicious Land use, Street naming and Property Addressing

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
193. Establish land banks	District wide	Land banks established	→				3000	80000	D/A	T & CPD
194. Educate communities on Land use system	District wide	Public education conducted	→				1500	15000	D/A	T & CPD
195. Ensure Development Control	District Wide	Development Controlled	→				600	3000	GoG	T & CP
196. Ensure the Establishment of Street Naming and Addressing of Properties in selected communities the District	Selected Communities Apam, Mumford Assin	Selected Communities Named and Various Properties Addressed,	→				600	105,439.99	DA	T & CPD
197. Naming of Street and Addressing of Properties in Apam	Apam	Streets named and Properties in Apam Addressed	→				700	35000	DA	T & CPD

TO IMPROVE ON ROAD STRUCTURE IN THE DISTRICT

Activities	Location	Output	Time schedule				Annual Budget		Implementing Agencies	
		Indicators	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Local	External	Lead	Collaborating
198. Rehabilitate/Reshaping feeder roads	Apam, Mprumem, New Bewadze, Oguan	Feeder roads rehabilitated				→	51000	600000	Dept. of feeder roads	DA/GoG/Donors
199. Undertake Supervision and Monitoring	District wide	Monitoring and Supervision reports				→	8500	800000	DWD/Dept of Feeder Roads	GoG/Donors
200. Construct new Roads	District wide	New roads constructed					800	150000	Dept of Feeder roads	DA/GOG/Donors

CHAPTER 6

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1.0 Introduction

One of the key tools in the project implementation processes is monitoring and evaluation. It is a tool purposely used to track progress of work and to undertake necessary corrective measures. This helps to keep players in the programmes and projects industry on their toes and ensure value for money. It is also to facilitate the tracking of the progress and effectiveness of the project and activity implementation system. It would also help to identify the bottlenecks in the system.

The action plan assigns responsibilities to specific stakeholders at various levels of the activity implementation to ensure accountability, effectiveness, transparency and value for money.

The system which is an integral part of the GSGDA would focus on the following specific objectives:-

- ❖ Reinforcing Institutional arrangements which will be given adequate capacity to enhance effective and efficient Monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Mechanisms for Monitoring and evaluation would be strengthened and effectively co-ordinated.
- ❖ An efficient system would be evolved to generate relevant reliable and timely information.
- ❖ Establishment of an effective feedback mechanism
- ❖ Enhancing Participatory approach to Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1.1 Institutional Arrangements

There will be participatory approach to monitoring and evaluation including the following:-

- Office of the President
- Parliament
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
- Local Government Service Secretariat
- Regional Coordinating Council
- District Planning Co-coordinating unit
- NGOs
- Donor's
- Civil Society Organizations

- Beneficiary Communities, Assembly members, Town/Areas Councils, Unit Committees and Traditional Authorities

6.1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement Inputs – Outputs/Outcomes – Impacts

Monitoring will start as soon as actual implementation begins. The district will provide a conducive environment for effective operation of the monitoring and evaluation systems. The purpose of the Monitoring process is to see how well the projects are being executed and would throw a strong search light on the following critical issues on inputs and outputs i.e. :-

- Is the project being executed according to specification
- Is the project on schedule
- Whether the outputs meet the desired standard
- Whether the inputs are delivered at the appropriate time and in the right quantities

The participating evaluation will also examine the following issues that have to do specifically with outcomes and inputs of the projects.

- Whether the project or programme is making progress towards achieving its objectives
- The level of impact on the beneficiary community members (men, women, children and the physically challenged)
- Whether the project meets the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries.
- Whether those supposed to benefit from the project or programmes have had their well being improved in accordance with the stated objectives and how.
- Whether there were some undesirable effects on the people
- Who has benefited from the programmes/projects and
- The extent of the ripple effects on other members of the community

6.2 SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Institution/Committee	What to Evaluate	Evaluation criteria
Governmental/Non governmental organizations/donors	Training, Reports, Review reports, level or extent of work done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training Delivery - Quality Assurance
District Assembly	Material supplies and work schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stage of work - Materials received and locally mobilized - Timely released and the judicious use of same

Traditional leaders/ Opinion leaders	Funds flow and usage Progress of work Quality of work	Whether materials, funds received are appropriately used
Area council including Unit committees	Funds flow and usage Progress of work Quality of work	Whether there is value for money
Relevant technical agencies in the region and district	Technical details Progress of work Quality of work	Technical specifications

Any other aspect of work or activity that helps to achieve the objective of a plan will be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure maximum satisfaction and value for money

6.3.0 Development Programme

Projects, programmes and activities are grouped according to the year in which they are expected to be executed and marched against the estimated annual income. Deficits are rolled over to the ensuing year.

CHAPTER 7

7.0 PLAN COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Communication strategy is meant to inform various stakeholders of the plan implementation processes. It is actually supposed to indicate the state of implementation, findings, successes, experiences, observations, challenges, weaknesses, impact, suggestions, results and recommendations. The plan communication strategy has been put in place to address the above issues. Variety of communication approaches is being used to reach out to all concerned in an appreciable manner.

The institutions, organization and individuals whose responsibilities are crucial for the achievements of the overall goal of this plan are the district assembly, sector departments, the Regional Co-ordinating Council, Ministries, donors, civil society groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, Communities, socio-economic groups and individuals.

7.1 The District Assembly

The District Assembly as the planning authority is also responsible for the plan implementation. The responsibility to communicate and disseminate the plan implementation. The responsibility to communicate and disseminate the policies, plan and programmes is as important as its implementation. The District Planning Co-ordination Unit (DPCU) are required to perform the following functions.

- ii. Organize stakeholder' meetings to communicate the focus of the District Assembly.
- iii. Mobilization and provision of funds for the Plan implementation.
- iv. Co-ordinating, integration, monitoring and evaluation of the planned programmes and projects by setting terms of reference and a framework for co-ordination and co-operation among institutions and sector departments involved in the implementation of the plan.
- v. Provision of competent administrative and technical staff to facilitate the plan implementation.
- vi. Identification of and due response to implementation bottlenecks that relate to conflict, legal concessional and administrative issues.
- vii. Identification, invitation, persuasion and attracting potential investors by communicating the potentials the exist in the District.
- viii. Facilitating effective information flow systems and feedbacks to enable all stakeholders to be part of the Plan implementation process.

- ix. Ensure periodic revision of the Plan implementation, procedure and cost estimates in response to the changing circumstances.

7.2 Sector Department

The decentralized departments are the implementers and facilitators of the plan. By this, their involvement and knowledge of the plan implementation is very crucial. They are therefore expected to invest and share technical advice with the DPCU, Development Partner/NGOs, and other institutions. The relevant sector departments are required to provide objective comments and advise on technical feasibility of the District Assembly, Community and Private Project. They are also to inform and discuss with the communities, Private Sector; and other Development Partners the policies and programmes of the Assembly Central Government and line Ministries to enable sound decision-making rational sustainable development. They are to provide data and information relevant or making rational decisions and re-planning. Furthermore, they are to assist the Assembly to create awareness, monitor and evaluate the plan programmes and projects in the District over Plan period.

7.3 The Regional Co-ordinating Council

The Regional Co-ordinating Council as per its mandate is to monitor the implementation of the Plan and ensure that the Assembly is complying with planned programme and projects.

7.4 The Ministries/Agencies

The Ministries such as Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, National Development Planning Commission, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture should facilitate the implementation of the plan through communication the Plan to bilateral and donor agencies for the provision resources to implement relevant sector projects. They are to assist the Assembly to identify, lobby invite, persuade and attract inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organization into the District.

7.5 Non-Governmental Organization

As partner in developments, the NGOs are important implementers and facilitators who often provide funds, materials and technical assistance to some projects in the plan. Their assistance tends to facilitate the efforts of the assembly and communities towards development. some of the NGOs operating in the district should be invited to a stakeholder meeting to inform and share with them of efforts and resources. Their activities should therefore be co-ordinated by the District

Assembly to ensure effective and efficient mobilization and utilization of local and external resources.

7.6 The Communities

The communities who are primary stakeholder are keys to the Plan implementation. They are implementer, investors and beneficiaries of the plan. They need to be adequately informed about the policies, plans and programmes of Assembly and ensure their full participation in the plan terms of communal labour, financial contribution, local material and indigenous technical knowledge. They must be informed and involved at all stages of the plan process to ensure success and sustainability of the planned programmes and projects. They must be aware that they are not to over rely on external support but to see such supports as supplementary local initiatives and self-help efforts.

7.7 Socio-Economic Groups

Groups and associations such as Small Business Associations (SBAs) Small Business Enterprise (SBEs), Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), Farmer-Based Organization; (FBOs) and Fishermen Associations should be informed and involved in the plan implementation process. They are responsible for the mobilization, co- ordination and implementing some aspects of development activities of the plan.

7.8 Individuals

The private sector has a crucial role to play with regard to transport, commerce, small industry, agriculture, tourism, natural resources extraction and protection of the environment. It is important the Assembly creates awareness on the policies, programmes and projects of the Plan and create the necessary enabling environment f or the private sector to participate in the Plan implementation.

PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Preparation Of District Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) Of The Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA)

In preparation the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) Gomoa West District Assembly, the ownership of the Plan was paramount to the district and the task team. To make the process participatory, a series of stakeholders' Consultation Meeting, durbars, for a etc were held to seek the opinion and inputs of all stakeholders in the Plan preparation process. The process was led by the plan preparation team of the district planning co-ordinating unit.

The process started with five (5) days orientation workshop organized by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in Cape Coast in April 2010 for key staff, made up of the District Chief Executive, District Co-ordinating Director, District Planning Officer, District Budget Analyst, District Finance Officer and the District Internal Auditor in preparation of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017) also titled Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda in collaboration with Ministry of Local and Government Rural Development (MLGRD) through the Central Regional Co-ordinating Council. At the workshop, tools and methodologies for the preparation of the D-plan were thoroughly discussed. Resource persons were staff from the NDPC, MLGRDE and RCC.

The next step towards the preparation of the D-plan was briefing of District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) members by the District Co-ordinating Director and the District Planning Officer at the DPCU meeting held on Friday, 24th April, 2014. The District Co-ordinating Director on behalf of the District Chief Executive inaugurated the district D-plan preparation team during the next DPCU meeting imploring them to be punctual, dutiful and purposeful. The plan team had a meeting aimed at Development an Action Plan and budget for the task ahead which was attended by all members at the end of which a work plan with budget was developed.

As part of the process the team met with various stakeholders including all heads of departments and selected NGOs there were number of meetings by the task team in developing the district profile and development and administration of questionnaires between the period of May and October 2014. Diagnostic workshops and data collection exercise were conducted in all the seven area councils to consider the inputs and gather information of the various communities across the district. Participating were mainly drawn from chefs, opinion leaders, Assembly members and community members from each community. The purpose of this meeting was to have first-hand information on the specific aspirations and development needs of the people and to propose possible area of intervention.

The draft plan was presented to the Development Planning Sub-Committee and Executive Committee for discussion, inputs and approval.

On Monday, 13th April, 2015, the final public hearing and approval was undertaken before it was submitted to the NDPC and RCC. The purpose of the meeting was to present the final draft of the plan to the entire Assembly and other relevant stakeholders. Participants were taken through the plan preparation procedures and the actual contents of the plan. In the end, all stakeholders who were present at the meeting were fully satisfied.